

Vol. 237

No. 19



सत्यमेव जयते

Tuesday

22 December, 2015

1 Pausha, 1937 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Papers laid on the Table (pages 1-22)

Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare – *Presented* (pages 22-23)

Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs – *Presented* (page 23)

Reports of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development – *Presented* (pages 23-24)

Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry – *Presented* (page 24)

Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers – *Laid on the Table* (page 24)

Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel - *Laid on the Table* (page 25)

Report of the Committee on Empowerment of Women - *Laid on the Table* (page 25)

[P.T.O.]

©

RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

PRICE : ₹ 100.00

Statement of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy – *Laid on the Table* (page 25)

Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour – *Laid on the Table* (pages 25-26)

Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour – *Laid on the Table* (page 26)

Reports of Railway Convention Committee – *Laid on the Table* (page 26-27)

Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development – *Laid on the Table* (pages 27)

Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment – *Laid on the Table* (pages 27-28)

Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources – *Laid on the Table* (pages 28-29)

Statements by Ministers – *Laid on the Table*

Status of Implementation of recommendations contained in the Fourteenth Report of the Department - related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (page 29)

Status of Implementation of recommendations contained in the Fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development (page 29)

Status of Implementation of recommendations contained in the Fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways (page 29)

Motion for Appointment to the Select Committee of Rajya Sabha on Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2013 – *Adopted* (page 30)

Re. Allegations related to cricket (pages 30-31)

Website	:	http://rajyasabha.nic.in http://parliamentofindia.nic.in
E-mail	:	rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in

Matter raised with Permission —

Concern over reported leakage from Jharkhand's Jadugoda uranium mines
(pages 32-35)

Oral Answers to Questions (pages 35-42)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 43-78)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (page 78-382)

Statements by Minister correcting Answers to Questions (page 383)

Government Bill—

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2015 – *Passed*
(pages 383-480)

Message from Lok Sabha —

The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill, 2015 — *Laid on the Table*
(page 480)

Re. Some points (pages 481-485)

RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 22nd December, 2015/ 1st Pausha, 1937 (Saka)

The House assembled at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS

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

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under sub-section (4) of Section 469 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
- (1) G.S.R. 111 (E), dated the 19th February, 2015, publishing the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, along with delay statement.
 - (2) G.S.R. 349 (E), dated the 1st May, 2015, publishing the Companies (Incorporation) Amendment Rules, 2015, along with delay statement.
 - (3) G.S.R. 395 (E), dated the 19th May, 2015, rescinding Notification Nos. G.S.R. 179 (E), dated the 3rd March, 2011 and G.S.R. No. 650 (E), dated the 29th August, 2011, along with delay statement.
 - (4) G.S.R. 442 (E), dated the 30th May, 2015, publishing the Companies (Incorporation) Second Amendment Rules, 2015, along with delay statement.
 - (5) G.S.R. 486 (E), dated the 12th June, 2015, publishing the Companies (cost records and audit) (Amendment) Rules, 2015, along with delay statement.
 - (6) G.S.R. 669 (E), dated the 31st August, 2015, publishing the Companies (Management and Administration) Amendment Rules, 2015.
 - (7) G.S.R. 680 (E), dated the 7th September, 2015, publishing the Companies (Accounts) Second Amendment Rules, 2015.
 - (8) G.S.R. 695 (E), dated the 15th September, 2015, publishing the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Second Amendment 2015.

- (9) G.S.R. 728 (E), dated the 21st September, 2015, publishing the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and other terms and conditions of service of the Chairperson and other Members) Rules, 2015.
- (10) G.S.R. 729 (E), dated the 21st September, 2015, publishing the National Company Law Tribunal (Salary, Allowances and other Terms and Conditions of Service of President and other Members) Rules, 2015.
- (11) G.S.R. 737 (E), dated the 24th September, 2015, publishing the Companies (Management and Administration) Second Amendment Rules, 2015.
- (12) G.S.R. 841 (E), dated the 6th November, 2015, publishing the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Third Amendment Rules, 2015.
- (13) G.S.R. 862 (E), dated the 16th November, 2015, publishing the Companies (Management and Administration) Third Amendment Rules, 2015.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (13) See No.L.T. 3679/16/15]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 679 (E), dated the 7th September, 2015, regarding further alterations in Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 to substitute/insert certain entries therein, under sub-section (3) of Section 467 of the Companies Act, 2013.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 3680/16/15]

- III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 786 (E), dated the 15th October, 2015, publishing the Limited Liability Partnership (Amendment) Rules, 2015, under sub-section (3) of Section 79 of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 3678/16/15]

**Report and Accounts (2014-15) of the Aeronautical Development Agency (ADA),
Bangalore and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Thirtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Aeronautical Development Agency (ADA), Bangalore, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 3954/16/15]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**II. Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of various Companies, Institutes, Centres and Council and related papers.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH); AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): Sir, I lay on the Table—

- I. (A) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of Health and Family Welfare) Notification No. G.S.R. 558 (E), dated the 17th July, 2015, publishing the Drugs and Cosmetics (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 2015, under Section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.
[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 3697/16/15]
- (B) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of Health and Family Welfare) Notification F. No. 4/15015/30/2011, dated the 4th August, 2015, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Amendment Regulation, 2015, under Section 93 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006. [Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 3696/16/15]
- II. (A) 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) Annual Report and Accounts of the HLL Biotech Limited, (subsidiary of HLL Lifecare Limited), Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and the Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 3668/16/15]
 - (ii) (a) Thirty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the HSCC (India) Limited, NOIDA, for the year 2014-15, 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. 3683/16/15]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Lokopriya Gopinath Bordoloi Regional Institute of Mental Health (LGBRIMH), Tezpur, Assam, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 3684/16/15]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the New Delhi Tuberculosis Centre (NDTB), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 3685/16/15]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Pharmacy Council of India (PCI), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council. [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 3686/16/15]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Regional Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS), Imphal, Manipur, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 3687/16/15]
- (v) (a) Twenty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences (NEIGRIHMS), Shillong, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 3688/16/15]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report of the Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, for the year 2014-15.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. For (a) to (c) *See* No.L.T. 3695/16/15]

(vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Biologicals (NIB), NOIDA, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 3969/16/15]

(viii) (a) Annual Report of the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare (NIHFW), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15.

(b) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare (NIHFW), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. For (a) to (c) *See* No.L.T. 3967/16/15]

(ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Regional Institute of Paramedical and Nursing Sciences (RIPANS), Aizawl, Mizoram, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 3682/16/15]

(x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre. [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 3689/16/15]

(xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre. [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 3690/16/15]
- (xii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Department of Statistics, Patna University, Bihar, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre. [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 3691/16/15]
- (xiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre. [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 3692/16/15]
- (xiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre. [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 3693/16/15]
- (xv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre. [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 3694/16/15]
- (xvi) (a) Forty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences and Kasturba Hospital, Sevagram, Wardha, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 3698/16/15]

Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राधा मोहन सिंह): मैं रानी लक्ष्मी बाई केन्द्रीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम, 2014 की धारा 44 की उप धारा (2) के अधीन कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) No.VC/RLBCAU/Ordinance/1/2014, dated the 9th December, 2015, notifying the admission of students to the 1st year of B.Sc. (Hon.) Agriculture in the College of Agriculture, Jhansi.
- (2) No.VC/RLBCAU/Ordinance/2/2014, dated the 9th December, 2015, notifying of the Course of Study for BSc. (Hons.) in the Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University, Jhansi.
- (3) No.VC/RLBCAU/Ordinance/3/2014, dated the 9th December, 2015, notifying that the English language shall be the medium of instruction and examination in all Under-Graduate and Post-Graduate Courses, in the Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University, Jhansi.
- (4) No.VC/RLBCAU/Ordinance/4/2014, dated the 9th December, 2015, notifying the various fees-both non-refundable and refundable, chargeable from the students of B.Sc. (Hons.) Agriculture, of the College of Agriculture, Jhansi.
- (5) No.VC/RLBCAU/Ordinance/5/2014, dated the 9th December, 2015, notifying the conditions and procedure for the award of National Talent Scholarship, Merit-cum-Means scholarship and Post Matric Scholarship (for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes students) to the students of Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University, Jhansi.
- (6) No.VC/RLBCAU/Ordinance/6/2014, dated the 9th December, 2015, notifying that the conditions and procedure for the conduct of semester system of examination for the students of B.Sc. (Hons.) Agriculture, of Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University, Jhansi shall be as per academic regulations adopted by the Central Agricultural University, Imphal.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (6) See No.L.T. 4087/16/15]

- (7) No.VC/RLBCAU/Ordinance/7/2014, dated the 9th December, 2015, notifying the conditions of residence of the students of the Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University, Jhansi.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (7) See No.L.T. 3895/16/15]

I. Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of various companies and related papers**II. Administration Reports (2014-15) of the Cantonment Boards, New Delhi and related papers**

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:—

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Goa Shipyard Limited (GSL), Vasco-da-Gama, Goa, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 3700/16/15]

- (ii) (a) Sixty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, (HSL), Visakhapatnam, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 3701/16/15]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Limited (MDL), Mumbai, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 3704/16/15]

- (iv) (a) Forty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited, (MIDHANI) Hyderabad, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 3703/16/15]

- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, (HAL), Bengaluru, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 3702/16/15]

- (vi) (a) Fifty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Earth Movers Limited (BEMML), Bengaluru, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 3705/16/15]

- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited (GRSE), Kolkata, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the ^ comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 3899/16/15]

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

- (a) Annual Administration Reports of the Cantonment Boards, New Delhi, for the year 2014-15.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Reports.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 3708/16/15]

I. Notification of the Ministry of AYUSH

II. Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of various Institutes, Councils and Academy and related papers.

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I lay on the Table—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of AYUSH Notification F. No. 12-13/2006-CCH(Pt. V), dated the 14th July, 2015, publishing the Homoeopathy (Degree Course) Amendment Regulations, 2015, under sub-section (2) of Section 33 of the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 3407/16/15]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Siddha (NIS), Chennai, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 3717/16/15]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Unani Medicine (NIUM), Bangalore, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 3716/16/15]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN), New Delhi for the year , 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 3715/16/15]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, New Delhi for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 3714/16/15]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 3713/16/15]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 3712/16/15]

- (vii) (a) Twenty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Academy of Ayurveda, Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth, New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 3710/16/15]

- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of Institute for Post Graduate Teaching and Research in Ayurveda (IPGTRA), Gujarat Ayurved University, Jamnagar, Gujarat, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 3709/16/15]

Notification of the Ministry of Civil Aviation

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Civil Aviation Notification No. G.S.R. 296 (E), dated the 17th April, 2015, publishing the Aircraft (Carriage of Dangerous Goods) Amendment Rules, 2015, along with Explanatory Note and delay statement.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 3653/16/15]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Minority Affairs

II. Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of the Central Waqf Council, New Delhi and the Chandigarh Waqf Council, Chandigarh and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Minority Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 12 of the Waqf Act, 1995:—

- (1) G.S.R. 663 (E), dated the 26th August, 2015, publishing the Waqf Properties Lease (Amendment) Rules, 2015.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 4009/16/15]

- (2) S.O. 2452 (E), dated the 8th September, 2015, publishing the Approval of Scheme for Dissolution and Reconstitution of the State Waqf Boards for the

States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana Order, 2015.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 4008/16/15]

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

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Waqf Council, New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 4007/16/15]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Chandigarh Waqf Council, Chandigarh, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 4008/16/15]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

II. Report (2014-15) of the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), Mumbai and related papers

III. Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of various Regional Rural Banks; The Pratichi (India) Trust, Delhi; and the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), New Delhi and related papers

IV. The Consolidated Review of the Performance of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs)

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

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

(1) G.S.R. 683 (E), dated the 7th September, 2015, publishing the Securities Appellate Tribunal (Salaries, Allowances and other Terms and Conditions of Presiding Officer and other Members) Amendment Rules, 2015.

(2) G.S.R. 742 (E), dated the 24th October, 2014, publishing the Securities Appellate Tribunal (Salaries, Allowances and other Terms and Conditions of Presiding Officer and Other Members) Amendment Rules, 2014. [Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No.L.T. 3734/16/15]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 920 (E), dated the 2nd December, 2015, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Borrowing or Lending in Foreign Exchange) (Amendment) Regulations, 2015.
- (2) G.S.R. 921 (E), dated the 2nd December, 2015, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Any Foreign Security) (Amendment) Regulations, 2015.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No.L.T. 3735/16/15]

(C) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under sub-section (4) of Section 63 of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959:—

- (1) F. No. 01/2011, dated the 22nd July, 2011, publishing the State Bank of Travancore (Employees) Pension (Amendment) Regulations, 2011, along with delay statement.
- (2) No. 290, dated the 10th October, 2014, publishing the State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur (Employees') Pension (Amendment) Regulations, 2014, along with delay statement.
- (3) F. No. BM No.: 2015-16/395 (Item 1), dated the 4th December, 2015, publishing the State Bank of Hyderabad General Regulations, 2015.
- (4) No. General Regulations, 2015, dated the 4th December, 2015, publishing the State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur General Regulations, 2015.
- (5) F. No. 357/20, dated the 4th December, 2015, publishing the State Bank of Patiala General Regulations, 2015.
- (6) F. No. 5/2015-16/01, dated the 7th December, 2015, publishing the State Bank of Mysore General Regulations, 2015.
- (7) No. LAW/72, dated the 7th December, 2015, publishing the State Bank of Travancore General Regulations, 2015.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (7) *See* No.L.T. 3733/16/15]

- (D) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. PNB/DAC/P-7/2015, dated the May 2 - May 8, 2015 (Weekly Gazette) publishing Punjab National Bank Officer Employees' (Acceptance of Jobs in Private Sector Concerns after Retirement) Amendment Regulations, 2013, under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3756/16/15]
- (E) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980, along with delay statement:—
- (1) No. 3947, dated the 29th January, 2015, publishing the Oriental Bank of Commerce (Employees') Pension (Amendment) Regulations, 2013.
 - (2) No. 3948, dated the 29th January, 2015, publishing the Oriental Bank of Commerce Officer Employees' (Acceptance of Jobs in Private Sector Concerns after Retirement) Amendment Regulations, 2013.
- [Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 4089/16/15]
- (F) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under sub-section (3) of Section 114 of the Insurance Act, 1938 and Section 27 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999:—
- (1) F.No. IRDAI/Reg/15/105/2015, dated the 22nd September, 2015, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Acquisition of Surrender and Paid Up Values) Regulations, 2015.
 - (2) F.No. IRDAI/Reg/20/110/2015, dated the 17th November, 2015, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Other Forms of Capital) Regulations, 2015.
- [Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 4032/16/15]
- (G) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification F.No. IRDAI/Reg/19/109/2015, dated the 9th November, 2015, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Insurance Advertisements and Disclosure) (Amendment) Regulations, 2015, under Section 27 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 4032/16/15]

- (H) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification F.No. IRDAI/RI/11/101/2015, dated the 26th August, 2015, specifying the percentage and terms and conditions for the reinsurance cessions to the "Indian Reinsurer" in compliance with section 101A of the Insurance Act, under sub-section (3) of Section 114 of the Insurance Act, 1938. [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 4032/16/15]
- (I) 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. 932 (E), dated the 4th December, 2015, seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of "Melamine Tableware and Kitchenware products" originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China, Thailand and Vietnam for a period of five years from the date of publication of this Notification, pursuant to the final findings in anti-dumping investigations conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties.
 - (2) G.S.R. 933 (E), dated the 9th December, 2015, seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Phthalic Anhydride' originating in, or exported from Japan and Russia for a period of five years from the date of publication of this Notification, pursuant to the final findings in anti-dumping investigations conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties.
 - (3) G.S.R. 934 (E), dated the 9th December, 2015, seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of "all kinds of plastic processing or injection moulding machines, also known as injection presses for processing or moulding of plastic materials, having clamping force not less than 40 tonnes and not more than 1000 tonnes", originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China, for a period of five years from the date of publication of this Notification based on recommendations of sunset review investigations conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties.
[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 3737/16/15]
- (J) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 780 (E), dated the 14th October, 2015,

regarding non-levy of service tax on the services provided by an Indian Bank or other entity as an agent to the Money Transfer Service Operators in relation to remittance of foreign currency from outside India to India, under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944, along with Explanatory Memorandum. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3739/16/15]

(K) 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. 1660 (E), dated the 22nd June, 2015, publishing the Income Tax (8th Amendment) Rules, 2015.
- (2) S.O. 2031 (E), dated the 24th July, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 709 (E), dated the 20th August, 1998, to insert certain entries in the Original Notification.
- (3) S.O. 2070 (E), dated the 29th July, 2015, publishing the Income Tax (10th Amendment) Rules, 2015.
- (4) S.O. 2155 (E), dated the 7th August, 2015, publishing the Income Tax (11th Amendment) Rules, 2015.
- (5) S.O. 2240 (E), dated the 17th August, 2015, publishing the Income Tax (Twelfth Amendment) Rules, 2015.
- (6) S.O. 2241 (E), dated the 17th August, 2015, notifying certain districts of the State of Bihar as backward areas under the first proviso to clause (ii) (a) of sub-section (i) of Section 32 and sub-section (1) of Section 32 AD of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- (7) S.O. 2604 (E), dated the 23rd September, 2015, publishing the Income Tax (Thirteenth Amendment) Rules, 2015.
- (8) S.O. 2663 (E), dated the 29th September, 2015, publishing the Income Tax (14th Amendment) Rules, 2015.
- (9) S.O. 2860 (E), dated the 19th October, 2015, publishing the Income Tax (16th Amendment) Rules, 2015.
- (10) S.O. 2877 (E), dated the 20th October, 2015, publishing the Income Tax (17th Amendment) Rules, 2015.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (10) *See* No. L.T. 3736/16/15]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956:—

- (a) Fifty-eighth Annual Report of the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), Mumbai, for the year 2014-15.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3742/16/15]

III.(A) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Reports and Accounts of the following Regional Rural Banks, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts, under Section 20 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976:—

- 1. Allahabad UP Gramin Bank, Banda, Uttar Pradesh.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3423/16/15]

- 2. Andhra Pradesh Grameena Vikas Bank, Warangal, Andhra Pradesh.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3424/16/15]

- 3. Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank, Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3425/16/15]

- 4. Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank, Naharlagun, Arunachal Pradesh.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3426/16/15]

- 5. Assam Gramin Vikash Bank, Guwahati, Assam.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3427/16/15]

- 6. Bangiya Gramin Vikash Bank, Murshidabad, West Bengal.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3428/16/15]

- 7. Baroda Rajasthan Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Ajmer, Rajasthan.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3429/16/15]

- 8. Baroda Uttar Pradesh Gramin Bank, Raibareli, Uttar Pradesh.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3430/16/15]

- 9. Chaitanya Godavari Grameena Bank, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3431/16/15]

- 10. Dena Gujarat Gramin Bank, Gandhinagar, Gujarat.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3432/16/15]

11. Ellaquai Dehati Bank, Srinagar, Kashmir.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3433/16/15]
12. Gramin Bank of Aryavart, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3434/16/15]
13. J & K Grameen Bank, Jammu, Jammu & Kashmir.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3435/16/15]
14. Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank, Dharwad, Karnataka.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3436/16/15]
15. Kaveri Grameena Bank, Mysore, Karnataka.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3437/16/15]
16. Kerala Gramin Bank, Malappuram, Kerala.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3438/16/15]
17. Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank, Diphu, Assam.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3439/16/15]
18. Madhyanchal Gramin Bank, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3440/16/15]
19. Madhya Bihar Gramin Bank, Patna, Bihar.
[Placed in Library. *See* - No. L.T. 3441/16/15]
20. Maharashtra Gramin Bank, Aurangabad, Maharashtra;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3442/16/15]
21. Manipur Rural Bank, Imphal, Manipur.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3443/16/15]
22. Meghalaya Rural Bank, Shillong, Meghalaya; [Placed in Library. *See* v
No.L.T. 3444/16/15]
23. Mizoram Rural Bank, Aizawl, Mizoram.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3445/16/15]
24. Nagaland Rural Bank, Kohima, Nagaland;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3446/16/15]
25. Narmada Jhabua Gramin Bank, Indore, Madhya Pradesh;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3447/16/15]

26. Odisha Gramya Bank, Bhubaneswar, Odisha.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3448/16/15]
27. Pallavan Grama Bank, Salem, Tamilnadu.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3449/16/15]
28. Pandyan Grama Bank, Virudhunagar, Chennai.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3450/16/15]
29. Paschim Banga Gramin Bank, Howrah, West Bengal.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3451/16/15]
30. Pragathi Krishna Gramin Bank, Bellary, Karnataka.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3452/16/15]
31. Prathama Bank, Muradabad, Uttar Pradesh.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3453/16/15]
32. Puduvai Bharathiar Grama Bank, Muthialpet, Puducherry.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3454/16/15]
33. Purvanchal Bank, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3455/16/15]
34. Saptagiri Grameena Bank, Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3457/16/15]
35. Sarva Haryana Gramin Bank, Rohtak, Haryana.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3458/16/15]
36. Saurashtra Gramin Bank, Rajkot, Gujarat.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3459/16/15]
37. Rajasthan Marudhara Gramin Bank, Jodhpur, Rajasthan.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3456/16/15]
38. Sutlej Gramin Bank, Bathinda, Punjab.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3460/16/15]
39. Telangana Grameena Bank, Hyderabad.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3461/16/15]
40. Tripura Gramin Bank, Abhoynagar, Agartala.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3462/16/15]

41. Uttarbanga Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Cooch Behar, West Bengal.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3463/16/15]
42. Uttarakhand Gramin Bank, Dehradun, Uttarakhand.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3464/16/15]
43. Vananchal Gramin Bank, Dumka, Jharkhand;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3465/16/15]
44. Vidharbha Konkan Gramin Bank, Nagpur, Maharashtra.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3466/16/15]
45. Malwa Gramin Bank, Sangrur, Punjab.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3726/16/15]
46. Utkal Grameen Bank, Bolangir, Odisha.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3728/16/15]
47. Bihar Gramin Bank, Begusarai, Bihar.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3727/16/15]
48. Kashi Gomti Samyut Gramin Bank, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3729/16/15]

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

- (i) (a) Sixteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Pratichi (India) Trust, Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Statement by Government on the Annual Accounts and Audit Report of the above Trust.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3731/16/15]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Statement by Government on the Annual Accounts and the Audit Report of the above Council.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3730/16/15]

IV. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Consolidated Review of the Performance of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), for the year ended 31st March, 2015.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3744/16/15]

- I. Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of the National Film Development Corporation (NFDC), Mumbai; The Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited (BECIL); Noida and Press Council of India, New Delhi and related papers**
- II. Report (2014-15) of Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India), 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:—

I.(A) 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) Fortieth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Film Development Corporation (NFDC), Mumbai, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3759/16/15]

(ii) (a) Twentieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited (BECIL), NOIDA, for the year 2014-15, 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. 3760/16/15]

(B) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 20 of the Press Council Act, 1978:—

(a) Thirty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Press Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the Council.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3758/16/15]

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

(a) Annual Report of Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3757/16/15]

Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India

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

I. Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 2015 of Union Government - (i) Union Government Finance Accounts, (ii) Appropriation Accounts (Civil), (iii) Appropriation Accounts (Postal Services) & (iv) Appropriation Accounts (Defence Services), Report No. 50 of 2015. [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 3931/16/15]

II. Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Implementation of Ex-servicemen Contributory Health Scheme for the year ended March, 2015 - Union Government (Defence Service-Army), Report No. 51 of 2015 (Performance Audit). [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 3932/16/15]

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

DR. T.N. SEEMA (Kerala): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare:—

(i) 89th Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Eighty-second Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2015-16) of the Department of Health and Family Welfare;

- (ii) 90th Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Eighty-third Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2015-16) of the Department of Health Research; and
- (iii) 91st Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Eighty-fourth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2015-16) of the Ministry of AYUSH.

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

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA (Punjab): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs:—

- (i) 193rd Report on Action Taken by Government on the observations/ recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Eighty Third Report on the problems being faced by Refugees and Displaced Persons in J&K;
- (ii) 194th Report on Action Taken by Government on the observations/ recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Seventy Third Report on the strengthening of the working of the Ministry of DoNER for effective implementation of Policies, Programmes, Schemes and Projects meant for North Eastern Region; and
- (iii) 195th Report on devastation caused by natural disaster, Hudhud Cyclone, in Andhra Pradesh and Odisha.

**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 (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ:-

- (i) 271st Report on Performance of National Sports Development Fund and Recruitment and Promotion of Sportspersons (Part II);
- (ii) 272nd Report on Action Taken by the Government on Recommendations/ Observations contained in the 266th Report on Demands for Grants (2015-16) (Demand No. 109) of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Department of Youth Affairs; and

- (iii) 273rd Report on Action Taken by the Government on Recommendations/ Observations contained in the 269th Report on Demands for Grants (2015-16) (Demand No. 109) of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Department of Sports.

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

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं सूक्ष्म, लघु तथा मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों (2015-16) के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित उद्योग संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के 264वें प्रतिवेदन पर की गई कार्रवाई संबंधी दो सौ इकहत्तरवां प्रतिवेदन (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

**STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS**

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित रसायन और उर्वरक संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2015-16) के निम्नलिखित की गई कार्रवाई संबंधी विवरणों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में), सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) Action Taken Statement on Forty-fourth Report of the Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers (2013-14) on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Thirty-ninth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Pricing of Fertilizers' relating to the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers);
 - (ii) Action Taken Statement on Eighth Report of the Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers (2014-15) on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Third Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers); and
 - (iii) Action Taken Statement on Ninth Report of the Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers (2014-15) on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Second Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Pharmaceuticals).
-

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL**

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस्पात मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों संबंधी समिति (2015-16) के नौवें प्रतिवेदन (सोलहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट समुक्तियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित कोयला और इस्पात संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के सत्रहवें प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं "रेलवे में महिलाओं की कार्य दशाएं और महिला यात्रियों के लिए सुख सुविधाएं" विषय पर तीसरे प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई के संबंध में महिलाओं को शक्तियां प्रदान करने संबंधी समिति के पांचवें प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ।

**STATEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY**

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं विद्युत मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों संबंधी समिति (2014-15) के पहले प्रतिवेदन (सोलहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई संबंधी समिति के आठवें प्रतिवेदन (सोलहवीं लोक सभा) के अध्याय 1 में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित ऊर्जा संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के विवरण की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

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

MS. DOLA SEN (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 Labour (2015-16):—

- (i) Eleventh Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations of the Committee contained in their Eighth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Textiles;
- (ii) Twelfth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations of the Committee contained in their Fourth Report (Sixteenth

Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Regularisation of Casual Workers/ Artists of Radio Kashmir, CBS Radio Kashmir and Doordarshan Kendra, Srinagar' relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; and

- (iii) Thirteenth Report on the subject 'Deployment of Contract/ Casual/ Sanitation Workers for perennial nature of jobs in NDMC relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

**STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR**

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour (2015-16):—

- (i) Statement showing further action taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the First Report of the Committee (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Labour and Employment; and
- (ii) Statement showing further action taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Sixth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Second Report of the Committee (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Textiles.

REPORTS OF RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Railway Convention Committee (2014-19):—

- (i) First Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Rate of Dividend payable by the Railways to the General Revenues for the years 2014-15 and 2015-16 and other Ancillary Matters' relating to the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board); and

- (ii) Second Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Role of IRCON in infrastructure building of Indian Railways' relating to the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board).

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

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित ग्रामीण विकास संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2015-16) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) Sixteenth Report on the subject 'BPL Survey (currently Socio-economic and Caste Census, (SECC-2011)' relating to the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development);
- (ii) Seventeenth Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation;
- (iii) Eighteenth Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Sixth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development);
- (iv) Nineteenth Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventh Report on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources); and
- (v) Twentieth Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Eighth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

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

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): 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 (2015-16):—

- (i) Twenty-first Report on Action taken by the Government on the observations/

recommendations contained in the Twelfth Report of the Committee (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities);

- (ii) Twenty-second Report on Action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Thirteenth Report of the Committee (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs;
- (iii) Twenty-third Report on Action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Fourteenth Report of the Committee (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Minority Affairs;
- (iv) Twenty-fourth Report on Action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report of the Committee (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment); and
- (v) Twenty-fifth Report on the subject 'Persons affected by Alcoholism and substance (drug) abuse, their treatment/rehabilitation and role of voluntary organizations' relating to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment).

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES**

SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER (Punjab): 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 Water Resources (2015-16):—

- (i) Fifth Report on the subject 'Review of Ground Water Scenario, need for a comprehensive policy and measures to address problems in the country with particular reference to (i) Dark Blocks; and (ii) Contamination of underground water by certain industries' relating to the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation;
- (ii) Sixth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the First Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of

the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation; and

- (iii) Seventh Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Third Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fourteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fourteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on Demands for Grants (2015-16) pertaining to the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development

पेयजल और स्वच्छता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम कृपाल यादव): महोदय, मैं पेयजल और स्वच्छता मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों (2015-16) के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित ग्रामीण विकास संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के पांचवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways on Demands for Grants (2015-16) pertaining to the Ministry of Railways.

MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF RAJYA SABHA ON PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2013

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, I move the following Motion:—

"That Shri Tiruchi Siva, Member, Rajya Sabha, be appointed to the Select Committee on the Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2013, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shrimati Kanimozhi from the membership of the Select Committee."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

RE. ALLEGATION RELATED TO CRICKET

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Kumari Selja.

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): Sir, I have given a notice. Sir, you may have noticed that in the media and in the House, for the last so many days, a very serious issue has come up, wherein we have *Seen* that a Member of the ruling party has...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to me. Seljaji, this issue was raised by the hon. LOP yesterday. ...*(Interruptions)*...

कुमारी शैलजा: सर, रूलिंग पार्टी के एक माननीय सदस्य ने माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी के ऊपर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I gave the ruling ...*(Interruptions)*... I gave the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... The subject is here. ...*(Interruptions)*... The subject is here. I am only saying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

कुमारी शैलजा: बहुत-बहुत गंभीर आरोप लगाए हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह मैं नहीं कह रही हूं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मुझे तो क्रिकेट के बारे में कुछ भी मालूम नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं कुछ भी नहीं जानती हूं, लेकिन ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; you cannot say that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

कुमारी शैलजा: सर, रूलिंग पार्टी के एक मेम्बर ने, एक माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत गंभीर आरोप लगाए हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not asking you to raise it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

कुमारी शैलजा: सर, हमें बहुत दुख हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वे इस हाऊस के लीडर भी हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen. I am not asking you not to raise it. I am only saying that there is a procedure. Yesterday, I said in the House. ...**(Interruptions)**... If it is an allegation against a Member, there is a procedure. ...**(Interruptions)**...

कुमारी शैलजा: सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That procedure is that you have to intimate the hon. Chairman the allegation and also inform the Member, in writing, about the allegation. Without that, it cannot be raised. You cannot raise an allegation. ...**(Interruptions)**... You cannot raise an allegation. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, not allowed.

कुमारी शैलजा: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am only saying this. Seljaji, I am not asking you that you should not raise it. I am only saying that there is a procedure for raising an allegation. ...**(Interruptions)**... I will tell you the procedure. You should See the rule. You should give a written intimation to the Chairman that you are going to raise it. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, give a written intimation to the person and to the Member. Have you done that? ...**(Interruptions)**... Have you done that? ...**(Interruptions)**... No, not allowed. ...**(Interruptions)**... Not allowed. ...**(Interruptions)**... Have you done that? ...**(Interruptions)**... Have you intimated the Member? Not allowed.

कुमारी शैलजा: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Avinash Pande. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, this is not allowed. Not allowed. ...**(Interruptions)**... I go to the Zero Hour. Now, we take up the Zero Hour Submissions. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am coming to Zero Hour Submissions because for raising an allegation of an incriminating nature, intimation has to be given to the Chairman and also to the Member in advance. Then only can such an allegation be taken up. Therefore, I am not allowing it. I am going to the Zero Hour Submissions. ...**(Interruptions)**... Shri Sanjiv Kumar. Now, Zero Hour Submissions. ...**(Interruptions)**... Shri Sanjiv Kumar.

MATTER RAISED WITH PERMISSION**Concern over reported leakage from Jharkhand's Jadugoda uranium mines.**

श्री संजीव कुमार (झारखंड): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि झारखंड ...**(व्यवधान)**... के जादुगोड़ा यूरेनियम माइन्स में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why don't you allow the Zero Hour?
...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री संजीव कुमार: रेडियोएक्टिव और टॉक्सिक लीक के कारण ...**(व्यवधान)**... जल, जंगल, जमीन बुरी तरह प्रभावित हो रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you not allow the Zero Hour?
...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you not allow the Zero Hour? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री संजीव कुमार: मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि झारखंड के ...**(व्यवधान)**... जादुगोड़ा यूरेनियम माइन्स में radioactive और toxic लीक ...**(व्यवधान)**... के कारण जल, जंगल बुरी तरह प्रभावित हो रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इलाके में बच्चे अपाहिज पैदा हो रहे हैं और लोग infertility के शिकार हो रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस के अलावा इलाके के जानवर व नदी, तालाबों की मछलियाँ भी बुरी तरह प्रभावित होकर मर रही हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, please ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you object to the Zero Hour? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you want to object to the Zero Hour? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री संजीव कुमार: महोदय, 1967 से यूरेनियम कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इण्डिया लगभग एक हजार टन यूरेनियम इस माइन्स से खनन करता आ रहा है एवं देश के यूरेनियम का सिर्फ 20 परसेंट इस माइन्स से पूरा किया जाता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... 14 सितम्बर, 2014 से केन्द्र सरकार ने फिलहाल माइनिंग एक्टिविटी बंद कर रखी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please tell me why you want to object to the Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री संजीव कुमार: महोदय, 14 दिसम्बर, 2015 के यूएसए के एक न्यूज ऑर्गनाइजेशन ने जादुगोड़ा यूरेनियम माइन्स में हो रहे रेडियोएक्टिव एवं टॉक्सिक लीक के विषय में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Zero Hour is the time for the hon. Members to raise important issues. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not able to understand the rationale behind objecting to the Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री संजीव कुमार: हो रहे दुष्प्रभाव के विषय में एक डिटेल्ड रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित की है।
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. ...(Interruptions)... I am sorry.
...(Interruptions)... I am sorry. ...(Interruptions)... The House is adjourned till 11.30.

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

The House reassembled at thirty minutes past eleven of the clock,

Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Sanjiv Kumar, please proceed.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री संजीव कुमार: महोदय, मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि झारखंड के जादुगोड़ा यूरेनियम माइन्स में रेडियोएक्टिव और टॉक्सिक लीक के कारण जल, जंगल और जमीन बुरी तरह से प्रभावित हो रहे हैं। इस इलाके में बच्चे अपाहिज पैदा हो रहे हैं और लोक इनफर्टिलिटी के शिकार हो रहे हैं। इसके अलावा इस इलाके में जानवर एवं नदी तथा तालाबों में मछलियां बुरी तरह प्रभावित होकर मर रहे हैं।

महोदय, 1967 में यूरेनियम कॉरपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लगभग एक हजार टन यूरेनियम इस माइन्स से खनन करते आ रहे हैं एवं देश के raw uranium का 20 प्रतिशत सिर्फ इस माइन्स से पूरा किया जाता रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, हमारी आप से रिक्वेस्ट है कि अगर कांग्रेस के मेम्बर्स हाउस को चलने नहीं देना चाहते हैं ...(व्यवधान)... जीरो ऑवर व क्वेश्चन ऑवर नहीं चलाना चाहते हैं, ...(व्यवधान)... तो Juvenile Justice Bill को अभी ले लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... अभी उस पर चर्चा शुरू करवा दी जाए। ...(व्यवधान)... Sir, I don't think they are interested in the Question Hour or ...(Interruptions)... in proper running of the House. ...(Interruptions)... That is why our request is, please take up the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2015, and then pass it. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, it is a very important Bill. ...(Interruptions)... पूरे देश में इसको लेकर बहुत चिंता है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजीव कुमार: यूरेनियम कॉरपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड एवं एटॉमिक एनर्जी कमीशन ऑफ इंडिया आज तक यूरेनियम माइन्स में रेडियोएक्टिव एवं टॉक्सिक लीक को नकारता रहा है, पर समय आ गया है कि सरकार को सदन में बयान देकर स्थिति स्पष्ट करनी चाहिए ...(व्यवधान)... क्योंकि मामला काफी गंभीर है। ...(व्यवधान)... महोदय, यूरेनियम, कोयला, तांबा, लोहा इत्यादि

[श्री संजीव कुमार]

खनिज के खनन एवं ट्रांसपोर्टेशन के कारण पूरा झारखंड toxic leak एवं दूसरे pollutants के प्रदूषण के कारण तबाह हो रहा है ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्योंकि खनन एवं ट्रांसपोर्टेशन के दौरान सभी रूल्स को ताक पर रख दिया जाता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

महोदय, हाल ही में मैंने पूरे सदन को बताया था कि झरिया एवं उसके आसपास किस तरह लाखों लोग पॉल्यूशन एवं अंडरग्राउंड आग के कारण नरक की ज़िंदगी जीने को मजबूर हो रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... दूसरी तरफ माफिया, पुलिस एवं कोल मैनेजमेंट कोयले की काली कमाई में व्यस्त हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

महोदय, इसी तरह धनबाद के निरसा में मेथन पावर में ग्यारह हजार टन कोयला रूल को ताक पर रख कर ट्रकों से ट्रांसपोर्ट करते हैं जिसने इलाके में सभी कुएं, तालाब एवं नदी को विषाक्त बना दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैंने सदन को बताया था कि एन.एच.2 निरसा के बजाए बरवड्डा से निरसा को बाईपास करके पानागढ़ से जोड़ना आवश्यक है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्योंकि DG, माइन्स सेफ्टी का ऐसा मानना है कि निरसा एवं उसके आसपास जमीन अनस्टेबल है एवं उसके अंदर एवं आसपास कोयला होने के कारण आग लग कर जमीन धंस सकती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

महोदय, सदन में जमीन धंसने की आशंका जो मेरे द्वारा जताई गई थी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sanjiv Kumar has finished. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Mr. Minister.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, हमारी आपसे रिक्वेस्ट है कि अगर कांग्रेस के सम्मानित सदस्य जीरो ऑवर, क्वेश्चन ऑवर पूरा नहीं चलाना चाहते, ...**(व्यवधान)**... चलने नहीं देना चाहते तो आप ...**(व्यवधान)**... Juvenile Justice Bill को अभी ले लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्योंकि यह बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट विषय है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पूरे देश में इसको लेकर बहुत बेचैनी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर ये सदन को नहीं चलने देना चाहते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्वेश्चन ऑवर और जीरो ऑवर ...**(व्यवधान)**... अभी चर्चा शुरू करवाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a suggestion ...*(Interruptions)*... I want to know. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is a suggestion from the Government that we can now take up. ...*(Interruptions)*... Since you are not allowing the Zero Hour to continue, if the House agrees, we can take up the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2015 now itself. ...*(Interruptions)*... You don't agree? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, यह तो देर नहीं अंधेर है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, this attempt to disrupt the Zero Hour is unacceptable and unjustifiable. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is encroaching on the rights of the other Members. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are encroaching on the rights of the other Members. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is anti-democratic. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry to have to adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned up to 1200 hrs.

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

The House re-assembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Measures to contain food adulteration level

*241. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has gauged the extent of on-going adulteration of food items;
- (b) whether the current machinery has become ineffective to meet the challenge; and
- (c) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken, at least, to contain adulteration at the current level?

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

Statement

(a) As per the information made available by the State/UT Governments, details of food samples analysed and found adulterated/misbranded during last two years are as under:-

Year	Food samples analysed	Food samples found adulterated/misbranded	%
2013-14	72200	13571	18.79
2014-15	74010	14599	19.72

(b) No. As per the information made available by the State/UT Governments, details of action taken against erring Food Business Operators during last two years are as under:-

Year	No. of cases launched	Number of convictions	Number of cases involving Penalties	Amount raised
2013-14	10235	913	2932	₹ 7,29,89,474
2014-15	10536	1402	2795	₹ 10,93,87,214

(c) The following steps have, *inter alia*, been taken to strengthen the food regulatory machinery in the country:-

- (i) The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India regularly takes up the issue of enforcement of the provisions of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, Rules and regulations thereunder with the State/UTs, through communications and interactions for effective implementation of the FSS Act, Rules and regulations thereunder;
- (ii) FSSAI has notified 12 referral laboratories and 82 National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) accredited private laboratories in addition to 72 State/Public Food Laboratories for testing of food samples;
- (iii) FSSAI has setup 09 new panels for expediting the work relating to standard setting;
- (iv) Regular surveillance, monitoring and sampling of food products is undertaken by the State/UT Governments and action initiated against violators under the provisions of the FSS Act and regulations made thereunder; and
- (v) Food Safety and Standards Authority of India has also developed a Surveillance Plan and shared the same with State/UT Governments for ensuring safe and wholesome food for the consumers. It is an indicative and suggestive Surveillance Plan, with adequate flexibility to the States to modify the same depending upon their local conditions and environment. The States have been taking action for conducting surveillance of different food commodities. This plan includes drawing samples of milk, packaged drinking water and edible oils.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 241. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question 241. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the question be answered. Any supplementaries? ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Ramalingam. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, I would like to know if there are effective testing mechanisms being followed by the Government of India, or any authority pertaining to imported value-added food materials. ...*(Interruptions)*... As per my knowledge, there is no effective mechanism in place so far. Can the Minister explain in detail about the imported value-added food material? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री श्रीपद यशो नायक: माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, हम कुछ मेटिरियल को इम्पोर्ट करते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमारे पास वह मेटिरियल चेक करने का सिस्टम भी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, I am asking about the imported value-added food material. ...*(Interruptions)*... These laboratories are not doing the testing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री श्रीपद यशो नायक: सर, हमारी जो लेबोरेटरीज़ हैं, ये जिस स्टेट में आती हैं, उसी स्टेट की जिम्मेदारी रहती है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मेटिरियल का स्टैंडर्ड बनाए रखना और उसके लिए गाइड करना सेंटर का काम रहता है, एफएसएसएआई का काम रहता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम रेगुलर मॉनिटरिंग करके, उनसे चर्चा करके, उनको गाइडेंस देते रहते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Dilipbhai Pandya. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Hon. Minister, I wish to draw your attention to para (v) of your reply in which you have stated that there is adequate flexibility given to the States to modify the Plan depending upon their local conditions and environment. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would like to ask whether there is any supervision done by the Central Government of such modifications made by the State Governments and if any suggestions have been given thereafter by the Central Government to the State Governments. Have any such directions been given? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री श्रीपद यशो नायक : सर, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, हम जो कुछ स्टैंडर्ड या रूल्स बनाते हैं, ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम उन एफएसएसएआई के ज़रिए उन तक पहुंचाते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उनका इम्प्लिमेंटेशन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट करती है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जहां-जहां उन्हें हमारी मदद चाहिए,

[श्री श्रीपद यसो नायक]

वहां हम उनकी मदद करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारे पास जो 166 लेबोरेटरीज़ हैं, उनको बढ़ाना भी हमारा काम है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारा मन है कि हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में कम से कम एक लेबोरेटरी होनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह हमारा काम है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमने इसके लिए स्टेट प्लान भी तैयार किया है, जिसमें 900 करोड़ रुपये रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारा यह काम जल्दी ही शुरू हो जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**Financial assistance for education of children of
minority communities**

*242.SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to provide financial assistance for the education of children of minority communities living in the rural areas, particularly in hilly areas of the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether minority communities students have been given scholarships during the last year; and

(c) if so, the details of the minority communities students getting the scholarships, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(a) For the educational empowerment of minority students all over the country including rural and hilly areas, the Ministry of Minority Affairs provides financial assistance through scholarship schemes namely, Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme for children studying in class I to X, Post-matric Scholarship Scheme from class XI to Ph.D. level, and Merit-cum-means (MCM) based Scholarship Scheme for professional and technical courses. In addition, the Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF), an autonomous body under the Ministry, also provides financial assistance through a scholarship, the Maulana Azad National Scholarships for meritorious girl students studying in class XI and XII, from the minority communities.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The State-wise details of scholarships awarded to minority students during the last year (2014-15) under the said schemes are given in Statement.

Statement

State/UT- wise detail of Scholarship awarded under Scholarship Schemes to minority students during the last year (2014-15)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme	Post-matric Scholarship Scheme	Merit-cum means based Scholarship Scheme	Maulana Azad National Scholarship Scheme to meritorious girl students
		Scholarships Awarded (in numbers)	Scholarships Awarded (in numbers)	Scholarships Awarded (in numbers)	Scholarships Awarded (in numbers)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	131069	5176	526	2394
2	Telangana	176178	11580	1238	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
4	Assam	132981	29893	3886	2457
5	Bihar	122883	42248	13393	4563
6	Chhattisgarh	19953	2657	614	17
7	Goa	3350	93	163	5
8	Gujarat	353933	40574	4821	1517
9	Haryana	0	721	1109	85
10	Himachal Pradesh	3196	337	129	7
11	Jammu and Kashmir	389420	15977	6519	103
12	Jharkhand	28465	12281	1498	1312
13	Karnataka	435369	85830	19814	2681
14	Kerala	845465	94460	25844	5899
15	Madhya Pradesh	104819	10009	2954	1266

1	2	3	4	5	6
16	Maharashtra	717896	56984	5230	4151
17	Manipur	19364	7085	437	199
18	Meghalaya	22327	313	884	16
19	Mizoram	141210	389	0	0
20	Nagaland	42836	198	1160	21
21	Odisha	39610	3921	550	253
22	Punjab	417001	83415	10367	253
23	Rajasthan	253433	39098	2783	1089
24	Sikkim	4443	184	78	0
25	Tamil Nadu	461376	67385	5747	3200
26	Tripura	9193	757	115	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	859667	99852	16861	10434
28	Uttarakhand	54051	1076	577	282
29	West Bengal	1690039	192267	10696	2631
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	845	0	0	8
31	Chandigarh	3319	222	40	11
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	225	0	0	0
33	Daman and Diu	728	0	4	0
34	Delhi	9301	522	693	546
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	2648	116	40	26
TOTAL		7496593	905620	138770	45426

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 242. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the answer be given.
...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य: धन्यवाद सर, मैं माइनॉरिटी से संबंध रखती हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं मंत्री महोदया से यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि जो माइनॉरिटी से रिलेटेड गर्ल्स हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... माननीय मंत्री महोदया ने अपने उत्तर में Maulana Azad National Scholarship for meritorious girls के बारे में बताया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उसमें कुछ ही लड़कियाँ आती हैं, जिनको ये scholarships मिलती हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमने देखा है कि हर स्टेट में इनकी संख्या बहुत कम है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि उनके लिट्रेसी लेवल को बढ़ावने के लिए, उनको फाइनेंशियल असिस्टेंस देने के लिए क्या आप लोगों की तरफ से कुछ एफर्ट किया जा रहा है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

डा. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला: चेयरमैन सर, हम Pre-Matric and Post-Matric जितनी भी स्कॉलरशिप्स देते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Merit-cum-Means (MCM) based Scholarship Scheme के अंतर्गत लड़कियों की मिनिमम परसेंटेज 33% होनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... लड़कियों को 46% ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your places.
...*(Interruptions)*...

The House is adjourned for thirty minutes.

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

The House re-assembled at thirty-five minutes past twelve of the clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

Standard operating procedures at sterilisation camps

*243. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has put in place any mechanism to prevent, detect and punish deviations from Standard Operating Procedures in sterilisation camps to ensure safety of persons undergoing medical procedures thereat, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the details of other measures being taken to ensure sanitary conditions in delivery of family planning services and availability of skilled and qualified medical professionals for the safety of persons undergoing sterilisation procedures?

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

Statement

(a) The Government of India has laid down guidelines on 'Standards and Quality assurance in Sterilization Services' under which State and District Quality Assurance Committees have been formed in the states as per the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. These Committees have been mandated to redress deviations from Standard Operating Procedures in sterilization camps to ensure safety of persons undergoing medical procedures thereat.

(b) Does not arise.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question 243; Shri Avinash Pande ...*(Interruptions)*... भाई चुप हो जाइए; खामोश हो जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Avinash Pande ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य: सभापति महोदय, जो मौलाना आज़ाद अवार्ड मिलते हैं, वह 46 परसेंट है, यह मंत्री जी ने उत्तर दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा सेकंड क्वेश्चन यह है कि फॉरेन कन्ट्री में जो लड़कियां पढ़ने के लिए जाती हैं, उनके लिए कोई फाइनेंशियल असिस्टेंस की व्यवस्था है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are on Question 243; hon. Minister ...*(Interruptions)*... We are on Question 243. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, I had laid the statement on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. That is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: She should ask a question. ...*(Interruptions)*... She should ask a question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have finished that question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य: माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा सेकंड क्वेश्चन यह है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, the hon. Member was still asking the supplementary question on Question 242 and the House got adjourned. ...*(Interruptions)*... We were still on Question 242. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House is adjourned till 1 o'clock.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Greenfield airport near Chennai**

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

- (a) whether Government proposes to develop a Greenfield Airport near Chennai in Tamil Nadu;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the present status of the proposal; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) and (b) As per Greenfield Airport Policy, the applicant proposing to set up an airport has to submit an application to the Steering Committee as per the format of Greenfield Airport Policy for site clearance and thereafter for 'in-principle' approval. Till now, Government of India (GoI) has not received any proposal for construction of a Greenfield Airport near Chennai in Tamil Nadu.

(c) and (d) Do not arise. However, the project for establishment of a Greenfield airport at Sriperumbudur in Tamil Nadu has been included in the list of projects to be developed under the Chennai Bangalore Industrial Corridor (CBIC) project conceived by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), Ministry of Commerce and Industry. However, this Ministry has not received any proposal from any project proponent for establishment of a Greenfield airport at Sriperumbudur as per the Greenfield Airport Policy .

Expansion of Tuticorin Airport

*245. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Tuticorin Airport would be expanded extensively for more air traffic, both Inland and Overseas owing to the development of Colachel Port;
- (b) whether new Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in Nanguneri and Gangeikondan are also likely to attract major industrial establishments if Tuticorin airport is expanded;
- (c) what is the proposed allocation for expansion of this Airport;

(d) the details of future plans, if any, so that Airports Authority of India (AAI) can enrich infrastructure facilities within and outside the airport premises; and

(e) the details of the proposed outlay and structural plan?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) Tuticorin Airport is spread over 118.57 acres land area, equipped with runway of dimensions 1350m X 30m suitable for operation of ATR-72 type of aircrafts. Tuticorin Airport does not have any scope of expansion within the available land area. Further expansion of the airport is subject to acquisition and handing over of 586 acres of land free of cost and free from all encumbrances by the State Government of Tamil Nadu to Airports Authority of India (AAI).

(b) Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry is the nodal Ministry for Special Economic Zones (SEZs). Department of Commerce has informed that presently there is no proposal before the Board of Approval for setting up of new SEZ in Nanguneri or Gangeikondan.

(c) The funds allocated for maintenance of Tuticorin Airport for the year 2016-17 is ₹ 4.31 crores. However, no specific funds for expansion of the Airport have been allocated, as the land is yet to be made available.

(d) and (e) Development and upgradation of airport infrastructure is a continuous process which is undertaken by AAI from time to time depending upon availability of land free of cost and free from all encumbrances, commercial viability, technical feasibility, traffic demand, etc.

Strategic partners for defence manufacturing

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

(a) whether V.K. Aatre Task Force on selecting Indian Strategic partners for development of defence manufacturing has since submitted its report, if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, by when the recommendations are expected to be submitted to Government;

(c) whether the Dhirendra Singh Committee also made some recommendations for developing strategic partnership in various areas of Defence; and

(d) whether medium-level private manufacturers in India would also be considered for strategic partnership, so that, foreign participation is completely eliminated?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) The V.K. Aatre Task Force for laying down the criteria for selection of Strategic Partners is expected to submit its complete report by 15.1.2016.

(c) and (d) The Committee headed by Shri Dharendra Singh has recommended a 'Strategic Partnership' model for creating capacity in the private sector on a long term basis for platforms such as aircraft/helicopters, warships/submarines, armoured vehicles, missiles, command control systems and critical materials. The Committee has recommended that private sector Strategic Partners need to be identified through a well-defined protocol to create capacity in them over and above the capacity in the Public Sector in the segments. The Committee also suggested to constitute a Task Force to lay down the criteria in detail after studying the best practices. Accordingly, a task force has been constituted to lay down the criteria for selection of strategic partners under the chairmanship of Dr. V.K. Aatre.

Empanelment of magazines for advertisements

*247. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) empanels small and medium magazines every year in February/March for advertisements, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of applications pending as on 15 November, 2015 for empanelment; and

(c) by when these applications are likely to be cleared by the DAVP?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Yes, Sir. Online applications for empanelment of journals including newspapers are invited by Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) every year during February and August, as per Advertisement Policy, 2007.

(b) and (c) As on February, 2015, 1455 applications were received and were examined. Out of these, 464 journals including newspapers were empanelled on the basis of the recommendation of Panel Advisory Committee (PAC) headed by DG, DAVP and comprising of Registrar of Newspapers, ADG (Media and Communication, PIB), Director, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and three experts. A total of 1441 applications for empanelment were received upto 15th November, 2015 which would be examined for empanelment by the Next PAC meeting scheduled to be held in January 2016.

Measures to improve resource mobilisation

*248. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has adopted or intends to adopt measures to improve resource mobilisation, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is researching to reduce expenses by stream-lining the Government set up and reducing flagship programmes;
- (c) the amount of yearly savings expected through these measures; and
- (d) how much support it tends to provide to the downtrodden masses every year through its various pro-poor measures?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) The Government has adopted necessary measures to improve resource mobilisation on the tax, non-tax and non-debt capital receipt fronts. The measures being undertaken in 2015-16 are reflected in the provisions contained in the relevant budget documents and the details are also given in Statement-I (See below). Streamlining of Government expenditure is a continuous process and is done as part of the exercise to finalise the Revised Estimates and Budget Estimates every year. Government has also constituted the Expenditure Management Commission under the Chairmanship of Shri Bimal Jalan on 04.09.2014. Government has provided continued support to pro-poor programmes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, National Social Assistance Programme, the schemes for development of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Minorities, Differently Abled Persons and other vulnerable groups. The approach of the Government is to improve efficiency and quality of expenditure, ₹30851 crore and ₹19980 crore have been allocated in the budget of various ministries in 2015-16 for the purpose of creating productive assets and human resource development for the Schedule Castes and the Schedule Tribes respectively. The Government has also provided ₹2,79,170 crore for the benefit of the downtrodden masses through other major pro-poor schemes/programmes during the current financial year. The details are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I***Measure to improve mobilisation*****Indirect Tax:**

- (1) Withdrawal of customs duty exemption (Countervailing Duty (CVD) and Special Additional Duty) in certain cases of imports and excise duty exemption to Defence PSUs and Ordnance Factory Boards for defence supplies to provide a level playing field to the domestic manufacturers in the private sector.

- (2) In order to allocate additional resources to infrastructure, the effective rates of Additional Duty of Customs/Excise levied on Petrol and High Speed Diesel Oil [commonly known as Road Cess] have been increased from ₹ 2 per litre to ₹6 per litre.
- (3) As measures to promote public health, excise duty on cigarettes was increased. Similar increases have been made on cigars, cheroots and cigarillos. Also, maximum speed of packing machine was specified as a factor relevant to production for determining excise duty payable under the Compounded Levy Scheme presently applicable to pan masala, gutkha and chewing tobacco. Accordingly, deemed production and duty payable per machine per month are being notified with reference to the speed range in which the maximum speed of a packing machine falls.
- (4) Excise duty exemption on condensed milk put up in unit containers and peanut butter have been withdrawn.
- (5) It was clarified that benefit of excise exemptions available, subject to the condition that no CENVAT credit has been availed on inputs, is not available for claiming CVD exemptions.
- (6) Excise duty of 2% without CENVAT credit or 6% with CENVAT credit was levied on condensed milk put up in unit containers and on peanut butter.
- (7) Excise duty on sacks and bags of polymers of ethylene other than for industrial use was increased from 12% to 15%.
- (8) Scope of the exemption from Basic Excise Duty available on microprocessors, floppy disc drives, hard disc drives, CD-ROM drives, DVD drives, Flash Memory, Combo drives was restricted to use in manufacture of computers.
- (9) Service tax rate was increased from 12% plus Education Cesses to 14%.
- (10) Consequent upon review of the Negative List (*i.e.* services which are not taxable), service tax was levied on the following services:
 - Service provided by way of access to amusement facility such as rides, bowling alleys, amusement arcades, water parks, theme parks, etc.
 - Service by way of admission to entertainment event of concerts, non-recognized sporting events, pageants, music concerts and award functions, if the amount charged for admission is more than ₹500.
 - Service by way of carrying out any processes as job work for production or manufacture of alcoholic liquor for human consumption.
 - An enabling provision was made to exclude all services provided by the Government or local authority to a business entity from the Negative List.

Once this amendment is given effect to, all services provided by the Government to business entities, unless specifically exempt, shall become taxable.

(11) The General Exemptions in service tax were reviewed and the following exemptions have been withdrawn:

- Specified services of construction, repair of civil structures, etc. when provided to Government except such services provided to,-
 - (a) a historical monument, archaeological site
 - (b) canal, dam or other irrigation work;
 - (c) pipeline, conduit or plant for (i) water supply (ii) water treatment, or (iii) sewerage treatment or disposal.
- Construction, erection, commissioning or installation of original works pertaining to an airport or port.
- Services provided by a performing artist in folk or classical art form of (i) music, or (ii) dance, or (iii) theatre. Exemption will be limited only to such cases where amount charged is upto ₹1,00,000 per performance (except brand ambassador).
- Services provided by a mutual fund agent to a mutual fund or assets management company; distributor to a mutual fund or AMC; and selling or marketing agent of lottery ticket to a distributor of lottery.

(12) Swachh Bharat Cess @ 0.5% has been levied on all taxable services.

Direct Tax

1. The levies of tax deduction at source (TDS) or tax collection at source (TCS), *inter alia* helps in expanding the tax base, thereby enhancing resource mobilization. To achieve this objective, the successive Finance Acts, have been continuously expanding the scope of levies of TDS and TCS, by bringing more and more taxable transaction within their ambit. For expanding the ambit of the TDS provisions, the following measures have been taken *vide* Finance Act, 2015:
 - (a) the exemption in respect of TDS from payment of transport charges on furnishing of PAN has been restricted to those small transporters who do not own more than ten goods carriage;
 - (b) all cooperative banks (other than a primary agricultural credit society or a primary credit society or a cooperative land mortgage bank or a cooperative land development) shall be required to deduct tax from payment of interest on deposits made by members as per the provisions of section 194A;

- (c) the scope of TDS on interest on bank deposits has been expanded by bringing the interest on recurring deposits within the ambit of TDS.
 - (d) to discourage the practice of splitting the deposits among various branches of the bank to avoid TDS, it has been provided that a bank having core banking solution shall calculate the interest bank-wise and not branch-wise.
 - (e) A simple mechanism for TDS on pre-mature withdrawal from the Employees Provident Fund Scheme (EPFS) has been provided for better compliance and reporting.
- (2) Further, following measures are taken by the recent Finance Acts, for expanding the scope of TDS/TCS:
- (a) The Finance (No.2) Act, 2014 introduced TDS at the rate of 2% on non-exempt payments of maturity amount over a specified threshold of Life insurance policies.
 - (b) The Finance Act, 2013 introduced TDS at the rate of 1% on payment for acquisition of immovable property (other than rural agricultural Land) having value of ₹50 lakhs or more.
 - (c) The Finance Act, 2012 introduced TCS at the rate of 1% on purchase,
 - (i) in cash of bullion in excess of ₹ 2 Lakhs and jewellery in excess of ₹5 Lakhs.
 - (ii) of minerals being Coal, Lignite, and Iron ore for trading purpose.
- (3) Finance Act, 2013 provided for levy of Commodity Transactions Tax on trading in derivatives of commodities (other than agricultural commodities) in recognized association at 0.01%.

Non Tax/ Non Debt Capital Receipts

The Government intends to explore the possibilities of increasing Non-tax revenue receipts. The components of non-tax revenue receipts are dividends from Central Public Sector Undertakings and Financial institutions, profit petroleum and royalty, spectrum auction, auction of FM channels and user charges for various services provided by the Government.

Disinvestment receipts form the major component of the non-debt capital receipts. IN BE 2015-16 an ambitious target for disinvestments has been made. However keeping in view the market conditions and other complexities these may not fructify fully. However, the effort will be to contain the shortfall against the budgeted estimates to the extent possible.

Statement-II*Major schemes/programmes*

SLNo.	Ministry/ Department	Name of Scheme	BE (2015-16) including Supplementary	(₹ in Crore)
1.	Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation/ Rural Development	Housing for All (Rural & Urban)		14200.00
2.	Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation/ Rural Development	Indira Awas Yojna (IA Y)		10025.00
3.	Women and Child Development	Integrated Child Development (ICDS)		17811.77
4.	Road Transport and Highways	Investment in NHAI		29420.09
5.	Agriculture	Krishi Unnati Yojana		7235.35
6.	School Education and Literacy	Mid day Meal (MDM)		8900.00
7.	Rural Development	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (MGNREGA)		34699.00
8.	Statistics and Programme Implementation	MPLADs		3950.00
9.	Minority Affairs	MSDP for Minorities		1232.00
10.	Social Justice and Empowerment/ Tribal Affairs	MSDP for SC, ST, OBC		33291.00
11.	Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation	National Ganga Plan		2100.00
12.	Health and Family Welfare	National Health Mission		18295.00
13.	Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation/ Rural Development	National Livelihood Mission (Rural & Urban)		3343.00

14.	Drinking Water and Sanitation	National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWPF)	4398.00
15.	Rural Development	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	18291.00
16.	Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana	5800.00
17.	Agriculture	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana	4500.00
18.	School Education and Literacy	Rashtriya Madhyamic Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)	3565.00
19.	Road Transport and Highways	Scheme on Women Safety on Public Road Transport	653.00
20.	School Education and Literacy	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	22000.00
21.	Urban Development/Rural Development	Swachh Bharat (Rural & Urban)	8114.00
22.	Agriculture	Krishonnati Yojana	12257.00
23.	Food and Public Distribution	National Food Security Mission	1300.00
24.	Agriculture	National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture	835.00
25.	Urban Development	Urban Rejuvenation Mission	6000.00
26.	Health and Family Welfare	Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna	30
27.	Labour and Employment	Improvement in working condition of Child Woman Labour	219.73
28.	Labour and Employment	Labour Welfare Funds	170
29.	Labour and Employment	Welfare of SC/ST and Other backward classes (M/o Labour and Employment)	11.07
30.	Social Justice and Empowerment	Social Justice and Empowerment	6524.82
TOTAL			279170.83

Agreement to avoid tax evasion with Seychelles

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

(a) whether the country has signed any agreement with Seychelles on tax evasion information during the visit of the President of Seychelles and, if so, the details of the agreement; and

(b) whether the agreement would help curb tax evasion and provide for mutual assistance between the authorities of these two countries on enforcement action against suspected tax evaders along with other related matter, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Agreement for Exchange of Information with respect to Taxes was signed between India and Seychelles on 26th August, 2015 at New Delhi during the visit of Mr. James Michel, President of Republic of Seychelles to India. On entering into force, the Agreement will enable India and Seychelles to exchange information including banking information for administration and enforcement of laws of the two countries concerning taxes. The Agreement also provides for tax examination of individuals and records in each other's territories. The Agreement is in line with similar agreements entered into by India with other jurisdictions.

(b) The Agreement will enable exchange of information between India and Seychelles for tax purposes which will help curb tax evasion and tax avoidance. The Agreement will facilitate making of requests by India for information in connection with investigation into offshore tax evasion, tax avoidance and unearthing of unaccounted money stashed abroad. The exchanged information will be useful for enforcement action against the suspected tax evaders. The exchanged information may be used for other law enforcement measures with the consent of the information supplying country.

Proposal for construction of rural roads in Karnataka

*250. Dr. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for construction of rural roads on behalf of the Karnataka Rural Road Improvement Trust involving a financial outlay of ₹ 5,688 crores is under consideration of the Ministry (MI division);

(b) if so, what is the present stage of consideration of the proposal;

(c) by when it is likely to be approved; and

- (d) whether the State Government has been apprised of the approval?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) No Sir. However, in January 2014, the Government of Karnataka had sent a proposal for "Karnataka Rural Roads Improvement Project" to the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India for financial assistance of ₹ 5,688 crores from Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA). In response, JICA had informed that the rural roads were not covered under its country assistance policy. The Government of Karnataka was informed accordingly. In July 2015, the Department of Economic Affairs had requested the Government of Karnataka to indicate their willingness to avail financial assistance from the World Bank for the said project. The reply from Government of Karnataka is awaited.

- (c) and (d) In view of (a) and (b) above, question does not arise.

Commercial viability of schemes like PMJDY

*251. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) for extending formal financial services to the excluded population;

- (b) if so, whether social security schemes such as PMJDY are not commercially viable in the long run;

- (c) if so, whether the Public Sector Banks have requested Government to give compensation to make such initiatives commercially viable; and

- (d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to make social security schemes commercially viable?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) was launched on 28.08.2014 with the aim of providing universal access to banking facilities with at least one basic banking account for every household. As on 09.12.2015, 19.52 crore accounts have been opened by Public Sector Banks (PSBs), Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and major private sector banks with aggregate deposit of ₹ 27695.76 crore. The aforementioned deposits can be effectively utilized by banks.

To the depositors, PMJDY offers benefits like RuPay Debit Card with an in-built accidental insurance cover of ₹1.00 lakh, an overdraft of upto ₹ 5000/- after satisfactory operations in the account for six months, and a life insurance cover of ₹ 30000/- to those who have opened their accounts from 15.08.2014 to 26.01.2015.

Misuse of community radio

†*252. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of Community Radio active in the country and the details thereof; State-wise and institution-wise;
- (b) whether Government is considering to allow the use of community Radio for educational and commercial purposes in addition to social purposes;
- (c) whether Government is aware that community Radio is being used for selfish ends by some anti-national organisations in some tribal areas; and
- (d) if so, the planning of Government with the objective of preventing misuse of community radio?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) 188 Community Radio Stations are active in the country. The State-wise and institution wise details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) As per policy guidelines for setting up Community Radio Stations in India, the programmes on Community Radio should be of immediate relevance to the community. The emphasis should be on developmental, agricultural, health, educational, environmental, social welfare, community development and cultural programmes. The programming should reflect the special interests and needs of the local community. In addition, limited advertising and announcements relating to local events, local businesses and services and employment opportunities is allowed. The maximum duration of such limited advertising will be restricted to 5 (Five) minutes per hour of broadcast.

(c) and (d) Community Radio permission holders are required to comply with terms and conditions of policy guidelines for setting Community Radio Stations in India and Grant of Permission Agreement (GOPA) signed between Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and permission holder. Policy guidelines as well as GOPA contains following provisions to prevent misuse of community radio:

- (i) The Permission Holder shall have to adhere to the provisions of the Programme and Advertising Code as prescribed for All India Radio.
- (ii) At least 50% of content shall be generated with the participation of the local community, for which the station has been set up.
- (iii) Programmes should preferably be in the local language and dialect(s).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iv) The Permission Holder shall preserve all programmes broadcast by the CRS for three months from the date of broadcast.
- (v) The Permission Holder shall not broadcast any programmes, which relate to news and current affairs and are otherwise political in nature.
- (vi) The Permission Holder shall ensure that due care is taken with respect to religious programmes with a view to avoid:
 - (a) Exploitation of religious susceptibilities; and
 - (b) Committing offence to the religious views and beliefs of those belonging to a particular religion or religious denomination.

In case of any violation of conditions cited above, Government may *suo motto* or on basis of complaints take cognisance and after giving an opportunity of hearing, decide upon imposition of penalties as following:

- (a) Temporary suspension of Permission for operating the CRS for a period up to one month in the case of the first violation.
- (b) Temporary suspension of Permission for operating the CRS for a period up to three months in the case of the second violation depending on the gravity of violation.
- (c) Revocation of the Permission for any subsequent violation. Besides, the Permission Holder and its principal members shall be liable for all actions under IPC, CrPC and other laws.
- (d) In case of revocation of Permission, the Permission Holder will not be eligible to apply directly or indirectly for a fresh permission in future for a period of five years.

In the event of a Permission Holder using or letting its facilities being used for transmitting any unauthorized content, messages or communication or failing to comply with the directions of the Government, the permission granted shall be revoked and the Permission holder shall be disqualified to hold any such permission in future for a period of five years, apart from liability for punishment under other applicable laws. The Permission holder shall also forfeit the bank guarantee to the Government in such cases.

So far, no formal complaint has been received by the Ministry about misuse of Community Radio Stations. However, a few instances came to the notice of this Ministry of violation of All India Radio Code, which are being examined.

Statement*State-wise and Institution wise details of operational Community Radio Stations in India*

Sl.No.	Name of Organisation	Location	District	State
1.	Sri Venkateswara Orimtal College	Tirupati	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Sri Vishnu Engg.College for Women, Vishnupur, Bhimavaram	Vishnupur	Bhimavaram	Andhra Pradesh
3.	GMR Institute of Technology	Rajam	Sriakulam	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Punganur Mandata Vayalaga Rythuta Samakhya (PMVRS)	Punganur	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh
5.	Malireddy Charitable Trust	Kakinada	Esat Godavari	Andhra Pradesh
6.	Gauhati University	Jalukbari	Dispur	Assam
7.	Krishna Kanta Handique State Open University	Guwahati	Dispur	Assam
8.	Centre for North East Studies and Policy Research (C-NES)	Guwahati-3	Kamrup	Assam
9.	Ayodhya Lal Kalyan Niketan	Gopalganj	Gopalganj	Bihar
10.	Indian Instt. of Business Management, Patna	Patna	Patna	Bihar
11.	Lokhit	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	Bihar
12.	Snehi Lokothan Sansthan	Siwan	Siwan	Bihar
13.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Agwanpur,	Agwanpur	Patna	Bihar
14.	Punjab University	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
15.	Vivek High School, Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Chandigarh

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

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

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

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

89.	Suvid Foundation's Krishi Vigyan Kendra	Washim	Washim	Maharashtra
90.	University of Mumbai, Mumbai	Mumbai	Mumbai	Maharashtra
91.	University of Pune, Pune	Pune	Pune	Maharashtra
92.	Vidya Pratisthan's Instt.of Info. Technology,	Baramati	Pune	Maharashtra
93.	Yerala Projects Society,	Sangli	SANGLI	Maharashtra
94.	Sadhana Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Amravati	Amravati	Amravati	Maharashtra
95.	Vishwas Dnyan Probodhine & Research Institute	Nashik	Nashik	Maharashtra
96.	Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialisation	Wardha	Wardha	Maharashtra
97.	Sasneha Kala Krida Sanskritik Mandal	Sangli	sangli	Maharashtra
98.	National Welfare Society	Washim	Washim	Maharashtra
99.	Association for Integrated Development	Khandagiri	khurda	Orissa
100.	Dadhi Baman Jew Institute for Social action	Kandhamal	Kandhamal	Orissa
101.	Siksha 'O' Anusandhan University	Bhubaneswar	khurda	Orissa
102.	SOURABHA	Jagatsinghpur	Jagatsinghpur	Orissa
103.	South Orissa Voluntary Action (SOVA)	Babupara	Koraput	Orissa
104.	Young India	Konark	Puri	Orissa
105.	Ravenshaw University	Cuttack	Cuttack	Orissa
106.	SRUSTI Society for Rural Upliftment & Socio-Technological Initiative	Khariar	Nuapada	Orissa
107.	Indian Institute of Education and Care (IIEC)	Daspalla	nayagarh	Orissa

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

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

Sl. No.	Name of Organisation	Location	District	State
144.	Peace Industrial School, Dindigul, Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	Dindigul	Tamil Nadu
145.	PSG College of Technology, Peelamedu, Coimbatore	Coimbatore	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
146.	SRM College of Engineering, Kattankulathur,	Kattankulathur	Kanchipuram	Tamil Nadu
147.	Subhalakshmi College of Science, Madurai	Madurai	Madurai	Tamil Nadu
148.	Periyar Maniammai College of Tech. for Women	Thanjavur	Thanjavur	Tamil Nadu
149.	Abid Ali Khan Educational Trust	Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Telangana
150.	Keshav Memorial Education Society	Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Telangana
151.	Boon Education, Environment & Rural Development Society	Palvancha	Khammam	Telangana
152.	Deccan Development Society	Jharasangam	Medak	Telangana
153.	Hyderabad University, Hyderabad	Gachibowli	Hyderabad	Telangana
154.	Welfare Association for Downtrodden (WADA) for Tx at Aligarh	Aligarh	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh
155.	Sunbeam English School, Lanka, Varanasi	Varanasi	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh
156.	Amity University	Noida	Noida	Uttar Pradesh
157.	Kisan Seva Sanstahn	Basti	Basti	Uttar Pradesh
158.	Mirza Ahsanullah Beg Edu.l and Social Welfare Society	Azamgarh	Amzamgarh	Uttar Pradesh
159.	Allahabad Agricultural Institute Deemed University	Allahabad	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh
160.	Asian School of Media Studies	Noida	Noida	Uttar Pradesh
161.	Bharti Shiksha Samiti	Agra	Agra	Uttar Pradesh

162.	City Montessori School, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
163.	CMS Degree College, LDA Colony, Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
164.	Dr B.R.A. University	Agra	Agra	Uttar Pradesh
165.	Hint Instt. of Mass Communication	Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh
166.	IIMT College, Meerut	Meerut	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh
167.	Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur	Kanpur	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh
168.	Institute of Management Studies	Noida	Gautambudha Nagar	Uttar Pradesh
169.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Saharanpur	Saharanpur	Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh
170.	P.G. College, Ghazipur	Ghazipur	Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh
171.	Sai Jyoti Gramodhyog Samaj Seva Samiti	Lalitpur	Lalitpur	Uttar Pradesh
172.	Shramik Bharti	Kanpur	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh
173.	Noida Lok Manch	Noida	Gautambudha Nagar	Uttar Pradesh
174.	Babu Banarsi Das University	Lucknow	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
175.	Sharda University	Greater Noida	Noida	Uttar Pradesh
176.	The Sanatan Dharma College Association	Bhopa Road	Muzaffarnagar	Uttar Pradesh
177.	The Energy & Resources Institute	Supi	Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand
178.	GB Pant University of Agriculture & Technology	Pantnagar	Pantnagar	Uttarakhand

Sl.No.	Name of Organisation	Location	District	State
179.	Himgiri Nabh Vishwavidyalaya (University of Sky)	Dehradun	Dehradun	Uttarakhand
180.	National Institute for the Visually Handicapped	Dehradun	Dehradun	Uttarakhand
181.	Mandakini Ki Awaj Sewa Samiti	Sena Gadsari	Rudraprayag	Uttarakhand
182.	Uttarakhand Open University	Haldwani	Haldwani	Uttarakhand
183.	Graphic Era Educational Society	Dehradun	Dehradun	Uttarakhand
184.	Aastha Jan Kalyan Evam Vikas Samiti	Chamba	Tehri Garwal	Uttarakhand
185.	Guru Nanak Fifth Centenary School, Mussoorie, Uttaranchal	Mussoorie	Mussoorie	Uttarakhand
186.	NSHM Institute of Media & Comm.	Kolkata	kolkata	West Bengal
187.	Jadavpur University	Kolkata	Kolkata	West Bengal
188.	Satyajit Ray Film & TV Institute, Kolkata	Kolkata	Kolkata	West Bengal

Infrastructure to treat mental illness

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

- (a) the number of persons suffering from mental illness/disorder, State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether adequate manpower and health infrastructure exists to tackle the rising number of cases of mental illness, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;
- (c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for augmenting manpower and setting up of more institutes/hospitals and upgrading the existing ones and also providing psychiatrists in all the medical centres on regular basis under the Central Government Health Scheme, State/UT-wise; and
- (d) the funds earmarked, allocated and utilised for the management, prevention and cure of mental disorder/illness during each of the last two years, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) In 2005, the National Commission on Macroeconomics and Health reported that 10-20 million (1-2% of population) suffered from severe mental disorders such as schizophrenia and bipolar disorder and nearly 50 million (5% of population) from common mental disorders such as depression and anxiety, yielding an overall estimate of 6.5 per cent of the population.

(b) 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.

It is estimated that there are 3800 Psychiatrists, 898 Clinical Psychologists, 850 Psychiatric Social Workers and 1500 Psychiatric Nurses in the country. The list of Central and State Mental Health Institutes is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) 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 during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period.

During the previous plan periods, funds have also been provided for up-gradation of 88 Psychiatric Wings of Government Medical Colleges/ General Hospitals and modernization of 29 State run mental hospitals in the country. The list of Institutes supported under Manpower Development Schemes is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

There is no provision for providing psychiatrists on regular basis in all the medical centres on regular basis under the Central Government Health Scheme.

(d) The details of funds released under the Mental Health Programmes for the management, prevention and cure of mental disorder/illness during the last two years, State/UT wise is given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

List of Government Mental Hospitals

Sl.No.	State	Name of the Mental Hospital
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Government Hospital for Mental Care, Vishakapatnam
2.	Assam	Lokopriya Gopinath Bordoloi Institute of Mental Health, P.O. Tezpur, Dist. Sonitpur, Assam (Central Govt. Institute)
3.	Bihar	Institute of Mental Health, Koelwar, Bhojpur, Bihar
4.	Delhi	Institute of Human Behavior and Allied Sciences, Dilshad Garden, Delhi
5.	Goa	Institute of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, Panaji, Goa.
6.	Gujarat	Hospital for Mental Health, Bhuj, Gujarat. Hospital for Mental Health, Vikasgruh Road, Jamnagar Hospital for Mental Health, Shahibaug Road, Ahamedabad Hospital for Mental Health, Karelilbag, Baroda,

Sl.No.	State	Name of the Mental Hospital
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Hospital of Mental Health and Rehabilitation, Boileauganj, Shimla
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Govt. Hospital for Psychiatric Diseases, Srinagar The Medical Superintendent, Psychiatric Diseases Hospital GMC, Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir
9.	Jharkhand	Central Institute of Psychiatry, Kanke, Ranchi, Jharkhand (Central Govt. Institute) Ranchi Institute of Neuropsychiaty and Allied Science, Kanke, Ranchi
10.	Karnataka	Karnataka Institute of Mental Health, Dharwad, Karnataka National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore (Central Govt. Institute)
11.	Kerala	Mental Health Centre, Oolampara, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala Govt. Mental Health Centre, Kuthiravattom, Kozhikode, Kerala Govt. Mental Health Centre, Poothole, Thrissur, Kerala
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior Manasik Arogyasala, Central jail Road, Gwalior Mental Hospital, Banganga Sawer Road, Indore
13.	Maharashtra	Regional Mental Hospital, Nagpur Regional Mental Hospital, Yeravda, Pune Regional Mental Hospital, Wagle Estate, Thane (W) Regional Mental Hospital, Ratnagiri

Sl.No.	State	Name of the Mental Hospital
14.	Meghalaya	Meghalaya Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences, Shillong
15.	Nagaland	Mental Hospital, Kohima
16.	Orissa	Mental Health Institute, S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack
17.	Punjab	Dr. Vidyasagar Punjab Mental Hospital. Circular Road, Amritsar
18.	Rajasthan	Mental Hospital (Psychiatric Centre), Janta Colony, Jaipur Mental Hospital, (Psychiatric Center), Shastri Nagar, Jodhpur
19.	Tamil Nadu	Institute of Mental Health, Kilpauk, Chennai
20.	Telangana	Institute of Mental Health, Govt. Hospital for Mental Care, S.R. Nagar, Hyderabad
21.	Tripura	Modern Psychiatric Hospital, Narsingarh, Agartala
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Institute of Mental Health and Hospital, Agra Mental Hospital Bareilly, Civil Lines, Bareilly Mental Hospital, S2/1 Pandeypur, Varanasi
23.	Uttarakhand	State Mental Health Institute, Selaqui, Dehradun
24.	West Bengal	Lumbini Park Mental Hospital, Kolkata Institute for Mental Care, Purulia Mental Hospital Berhampore, Berhampore Institute of Psychiatry, D.L. Khan Road, Calcutta Calcutta Pavlov Hospital, Gobra Road, Calcutta

Statement-II*Institutes supported under Manpower Development Schemes*

Scheme - A: Centres of Excellence

1. Institute of Mental Health and Hospital, Agra, Uttar Pradesh
 2. Hospital for Mental Health, Ahmedabad, Gujarat
 3. State Mental Health Institute, Pandit Bhagwat. Dayal Sharma University of Health Sciences, Rohtak, Haryana
 4. Institute of Psychiatry- Kolkata, West Bengal
 5. Institute of Mental Health, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
 6. Psychiatric Diseases Hospital, Government Medical College, Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir
 7. Department of Psychiatry, Govt. Medical College, Chandigarh
 8. Mental Health Institute, Cuttack
 9. Institute of Mental Health And Neuro Sciences, Kozhikode
 10. Institute of Human Behaviour and Allied Sciences, Shahdara, Delhi
 11. Maharashtra Institute of Mental Health, Pune
-

Scheme - B: Strengthening of PG Departments

Sl.No. Mental Hospital/ Institute	PG Course
1. PDU Medical College, Rajkot, Gujarat	Psychiatric Nursing
2. Government Medical College, Surat, Gujarat	Clinical Psychology
3. CSM Medical University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	Psychiatry
	Clinical Psychology
	Psychiatric Social Work
	Psychiatric Nursing
4. Ranchi Institute of Mental Health & Neuro Sciences, Ranchi,	Psychiatry
	Clinical Psychology
	Psychiatric Social Work

Sl.No.	Mental Hospital/ Institute	PG Course
		Psychiatric Nursing
5.	Dr. RML Hospital, Delhi	Psychiatry
		Clinical Psychology
		Psychiatric Nursing
6.	S.P Medical College, Bikaner, Rajasthan	Psychiatry
7.	R. N. T. College, Udaipur, Rajasthan	Psychiatry
8.	Institute of Mental Health, Chennai	Psychiatry
		Psychiatric Nursing
9.	LGB Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur, Assam	Psychiatry
		Clinical Psychology
		Psychiatric Social Work
		Psychiatric Nursing
10.	Government Medical College, Trivandrum	Psychiatry
		Clinical Psychology
		Psychiatric Social Work
		Psychiatric Nursing
26.	NIMHANS, Bangalore	Clinical Psychology
		Psychiatric Social Work

Statement-III

Details of funds released under the Mental Health Programmes

(In ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Allocation*	Releases**
1.	2013-14	130	74.33
2.	2014-15	76.92	61.57

* these are RE figures including allocation for both district level and tertiary level activities/ programmes.

** Releases were made for implementation of the District Mental Health Programme except for the year 2013-14 wherein an expenditure of ₹ 8.85 crores was made on various IEC activities under the National Mental Health Programme.

State/UT-wise details:

Sl. No.	Name of State	Fund Release During	
		2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.44	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	1.66
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	0.83
4.	Assam	-	4.16
5.	Bihar	9.15	1.66
6.	Chandigarh	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	2.50	1.66
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-
10.	Delhi	2.50	0.83
11.	Goa	0.83	-
12.	Gujarat	3.33	3.33
13.	Haryana	-	3.33
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	1.66
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	2.50
16.	Jharkhand	-	2.50
17.	Karnataka	9.98	1.66
18.	Kerala	-	1.66
19.	Lakshadweep	0.83	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	-	5.82
21.	Maharashtra	5.82	2.50
22.	Manipur	-	-
23.	Meghalaya	-	0.83
24.	Mizoram	1.66	0.83
25.	Nagaland	-	1.66

1	2	3	4
26.	Odisha	9.15	1.66
27.	Pondicherry	0.57	0.83
28.	Punjab	4.24	1.66
29.	Rajasthan	-	4.99
30.	Sikkim	3.33	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	4.33	-
32.	Tripura	-	1.66
33.	Uttar Pradesh	-	6.66
34.	Uttarakhand	4.16	1.66
35.	West Bengal	1.66	1.66
36.	Telangana	-	1.66

Opening of PSBs branches in Bihar

*254. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether number of branches of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are less in comparison to the population in Bihar especially in Sitamarhi district;

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

(c) whether customers are harassed and provided unsatisfactory service due to less bank branches;

(d) if so, the details thereof with special reference to Dumri Khurd of Sitamarhi district;

(e) whether there is urgent need to open new bank branch of SBI in above areas to meet the demands of large number of customers; and

(f) the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (f) State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC), Bihar has informed presence of 8463 bank branches in the State of Bihar out of which 147 branches are in Sitamarhi district. District-wise details of bank branches in the State of Bihar are given in Statement (*See* below).

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has granted general permission to domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (other than Regional Rural Banks) to open branches in Tier 2 to Tier 6 centres (with population upto 99,999) subject to reporting. RBI has advised banks that while preparing their Annual Branch Expansion Plan (ABEP), the banks should allocate at least 25 per cent of the total number of branches proposed to be opened during a year in unbanked rural (Tier 5 and Tier 6) centres. Details are available in Circular No. DBOD.BAPD.BC.No.7/22.01.001/2014-15 dated 01.07.2014 on the website www.rbi.org.in.

Banking services are being extended through 126037 Business Correspondents (BCs), out of which 10565 BCs are working in the State of Bihar.

SLBC, Bihar has informed that no case of harassment of customers on account of fewer bank branches has been reported. Opening of bank branches is a commercial decision of banks, which is to be taken in accordance with the branch opening policy of RBI.

Statement

District-wise Number of Bank Branches in the State of Bihar

Sl.No.	District	No.of Branches
1.	Araria	124
2.	Arwal	53
3.	Aurangabad	159
4.	Banka	98
5.	Begusarai	180
6.	Bhagalpur	225
7.	Bhojpur	203
8.	Buxar	137
9.	Darbhanga	219
10.	East Champaran	233
11.	Gaya	257
12.	Gopalganj	155
13.	Jarriui	94
14.	Jehanabad	87

Sl.No.	District	No.of Branches
15.	Kaimur (Bhabhua)	105
16.	Katihar	147
17.	Khagaria	97
18.	Kishanganj	81
19.	Lakhisarai	68
20.	Madhepura	94
21.	Madhubani	255
22.	Munger	118
23.	Muzaffarpur	325
24.	Nalanda	206
25.	Nawada	122
26.	Patna	784
27.	Purnia	194
28.	Rohtas	196
29.	Saharsa	91
30.	Samastipur	240
31.	Saran	198
32.	Sheikhpura	54
33.	Sheohar	42
34.	Sitamarhi	147
35.	Siwan	194
36.	Supaul	104
37.	Vaishali	199
38.	West Champaran	178
TOTAL		6463

Source : SLBC

Action Plan to control IMR and MMR in Odisha

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

- (a) whether Government has devised an action plan to control Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether this action plan has since been launched, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what is the action plan to address the aforementioned issues in Odisha, which suffers from the above problem very much?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Under the National Health Mission (NHM), reduction of maternal and child mortality is one of the key objective. In this regard, Government of India has adopted the Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Strategy (RMNCH+A) to improve maternal and child health outcomes. The RMNCH+A strategy recognises that child health and survival is inextricably linked to women's health across all life stages. Besides this, 184 high priority districts with relatively weaker status of maternal and child health indicators have been identified, for the intensification of RMNCH+A efforts.

(c) The Government of India is implementing the following interventions under the National Health Mission (NHM) all across the country, including the State of Odisha to reduce maternal and infant deaths:

- i. Promotion of Institutional deliveries through cash incentive under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense ante-natal check-ups, delivery including Caesarean section, post-natal care and treatment of sick infants till one year of age.
- ii. Strengthening of delivery points for providing comprehensive and quality RMNCH+A Services, ensuring essential newborn care at all delivery points, establishment of Special Newborn Care Units (SNCU), Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSU) and Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) units for care of sick and small babies.
- iii. Early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices are promoted in convergence

with Ministry of Women and Child Development. Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) are observed for provision of maternal and child health services and creating awareness on maternal and child care including health and nutrition education.

- iv. Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) is being supported to provide vaccination to children against many life threatening diseases such as Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Polio, Tetanus, Hepatitis B and Measles. Pentavalent vaccine has been introduced all across the country and "Mission Indradhanush" has been launched to fully immunize more than 89 lakh children who are either unvaccinated or partially vaccinated; those that have not been covered during the rounds of routine immunization for various reasons.
- v. Name based tracking of mothers and children till two years of age is done to ensure complete antenatal, intranatal, postnatal care and complete immunization as per schedule.
- vi. Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) for health screening, early detection of birth defects, diseases, deficiencies, development delays including disability and early intervention services has been operationalized to provide comprehensive care to all the children in the age group of 0-18 years in the community.
- vii. Some other important interventions are Iron and folic acid (IFA) supplementation for the prevention of anaemia among the vulnerable age groups, deworming, home visitation by ASHAs to promote exclusive breast feeding and early detection and referral of sick newborns and promote use of ORS and Zinc for management of diarrhoea in children.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Periodical training and upgradation of knowledge of AYUSH practitioners

2561. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken or proposes to take any step for periodical training and updation of medical knowledge of practitioners under the Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (Ayush) systems of medicine, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government proposes to allow the Ayush practitioners to perform medical abortion and train them for the purpose, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any opposition to the aforesaid move; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to address various concerns in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes. To impart periodical training and upclation of medical knowledge of practitioners under the Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYSUH) systems of medicine, Government of India has implemented Central Sector Scheme of Continuing Medical Education (CME) in the 11th and 12th Plan. Overall structure of the Scheme aimed at encouraging AYUSH practitioners to undergo need-based professional orientation and skill development. The detail components of the Scheme are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) has proposed an amendment to the Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Act 1971 to increase the availability of safe and legal abortion services, wherein it is being recommended to increase the base of legal MTP providers by including medical practitioners with Bachelor's degree in Unani, Siddha, Ayurveda or Homeopathy and working in the public health sector using medical methods of abortion.

(c) The Indian Medical Association (IMA) and FOGSI (Federation of Obstetric and Gynaecological Societies of India) have objected to inclusion of new cadres of providers. They are opposed to allowing non-allopaths to 'prescribe' allopathic medicines and perform allopathic procedures.

(d) The MoHFW has invited the IMA and FOGSI representatives to provide a solution for ensuring safe abortion services for women in rural remote areas where there are no allopathic doctors, to which however, no solution has been offered. The Ministry has proposed to allow these practitioners in public facilities in the expanded provider base to conduct MTPs using medical methods of abortion. The conditionality regarding place of service delivery, training requirement, gestation limit, technology would be defined in the Rules subsequent to approval of the MTP Amendment Bill by the Parliament.

Statement

The details of Scheme components are as under:-

Scheme Components:

(I) Continuing Medical Education (CME) Programmes:

- a. 6-days subject-/specialty-specific CME programme for AYUSH teachers.
- b. 6-days Orientation Training programme (OTP) of AYUSH systems for non-AYUSH doctors/scientists.
- c. 6-days specialized training for AYUSH Paramedics/ Health workers/Instructors/ Therapists.
- d. 3-days/5-day training in Management/ IT to AYUSH administrators/heads of departments/institutions.
- e. Theme-specific 6-days CME programme for AYUSH medical officers/ practitioners or those deployed in stand-alone and co-located AYUSH facilities.
- f. 6-day Training of Trainers programme (ToT) in AYUSH for eligible resource persons of CMEs.
- g. 6-days OTP programme Yoga/Naturopathy training for AYUSH/allopathy doctors.
- h. 6-days CME for Yoga/Naturopathy Teachers of university departments, institutes of repute at national level and degree colleges conducting courses in Yoga/Naturopathy.
- i. 6-days training programme in current trends in R&D, modern scientific advances and technology for scientific understanding and promotion of AYUSH systems for AYUSH doctors/scientists.

(II) Web-based (on-line) educational programmes:

- a. Development of web-based training programmes in various AYUSH specialties.
- b. Preparation, launch and running of web-based Peer Reviewed journals for up-to-date education and research developments in AYUSH sector for up-gradation of professional knowledge.

(III) Making available the lectures of CMEs in CDs/DVDs in AYUSH sector:

- a. Preparation/Compilation of CDs/DVDs on lectures delivered at various CME programmes to facilitate distance learning of AYUSH for wider dissemination, and up-gradation of professional knowledge.

(IV) Support to organizations having domain knowledge:

Organizations having domain knowledge like the National institutes *viz.*, Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth and others and universities/deemed universities and reputed organizations will be supported for the benefit of AYUSH fraternity for the following:

- a. To develop training material, courses, modules, CDs and structured programmes;
- b. To design and develop innovative CME courses for AYUSH practitioners;
- c. To develop IT interface (software) for use of AYUSH systems in teaching/practice;
- d. To establish a special cell/chair in reputed universities for promotion of AYUSH systems and developing inter-disciplinary linkages.
- e. To conduct innovative short term training programme for teachers at reputed AYUSH institutions on subjects as under:-
 - (i) Integrated protocols for clinical documentation and diagnosis,
 - (ii) Statistical design for clinical trials based on holistic management,

(V) Two-days National Level Workshops/ Conferences for CME:

National level workshops/ conferences of any AYUSH systems can be organized by reputed organizations/Centres of Excellence identified by the Ministry of AYUSH. Each such workshop/ conference shall focus on a particular specialty for imparting knowledge/ skills/ best practices to AYUSH/ Allopathic practitioners. The concerned host institution shall make training/ boarding/lodging arrangements for the participants and besides the above, payment of TA and honorarium to 8-10 resource persons.

(VI) Financial assistance to reputed organizations/associations/forums working for the promotion of AYUSH systems of medicine for holding 2-day subject-/ specialty CME for 50 private practitioners.**Schemes for promoting herbal plants**

†2562. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Medicinal Plants Board is implementing any special scheme to increase the availability of herbal plants in the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details of those schemes;

(c) whether Government has formulated any special policy/scheme to promote the farming of special type of herbal plants suitable to a special area; and

(d) if so, the norms of this policy and 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 (d) The National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB), Ministry of AYUSH has been implementing following schemes for overall development of medicinal plants sector in the country:

(i) Central Sector Scheme on "Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants" aimed at providing project based support for survey, inventorization, *in-situ* conservation, *ex-situ* conservation / herbal gardens, linkage with Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs), Research and Development etc. The scheme is being implemented through the identified agencies in the States like State Medicinal Plants Boards, State Forest Departments and various other stakeholders in the field of medicinal plants. The Scheme is being implemented since 2008 and continued during the 12th Plan.

(ii) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) has a component on Medicinal Plants which is primarily aimed at supporting cultivation of medicinal plants on farmers land with backward linkages through establishment of nurseries for supply of quality planting material, and forward linkages for post-harvest management. The cultivation of medicinal plants is supported by providing subsidy to farmers through the identified implementing agency of concerned state. Presently under the scheme financial assistance is provided on 95 species of medicinal plants for cultivation. as per the State Annual Action Plan approved for concerned State The list is given in Statement (*See below*) Prior to NAM Scheme, the cultivation of medicinal plants was being supported under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "National Mission on Medicinal Plants" of NMPB implemented from years 2008-09 to 2014-15.

Under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) there is special provision for providing 100% Central share in North Eastern States and Hilly States for cultivation of medicinal plants suitable to these special areas whereas in other States it is shared in the ratio of 90:10 between Central and State / UTs Government.

Statement**List of Prioritized Medicinal Plants Species for cultivation under NAM Scheme**

Sl.No.	Botanical Name	Common Name	Cost per acre (In rupees)	Cost after increasing 10% for 2015-16
1	2	3	4	5
Plants Eligible for 30% Subsidy				
1.	Abrus precatorius Linn.	Chirmati, Chinnoti, Gudumani	22,215	24,436.50
2.	Acorus calamus Linn	Vach	30,250	33,275
3.	Adhatoda zeylanica Linn.	Adusa	8,615	9,476.50
4.	Aloe vera (Linn.) Burn.	Ghritkumari	20,570	22,627
5.	Alpinia calcarata Roxb.	Smaller Galangal	27,394	30,133.40
6.	Alpinia galangal (Linn.) Willd.	Greater Galanga	23,628	25,990.80
7.	Andrographispaniculata (Linn.) Burn	Kalmegh	12,100	13,310
8.	Artemisia annua Linn.	Artemisia	16,113	17,724.30
9.	Asparagus racemosus Willd.	Shatavari	30,250	33,275
10.	Azadirachta indica A. Juss	Neem	18,150	19,965
11.	Bacopa monnieri (L.) Pennell	Brahmi	19,360	21,296

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Bergenia ciliata Stem.	Pashnabheda	33,119	36,430.90
13.	Boerhaavia diffusa Linn.	Punarnava	14,520	15972
14.	Cassia angustifolia Vahl.	Senna	12,100	13,310
15.	Caesalpinia sappan Linn.	Patang	25,918	28,509.8
16.	Catharanthus roseus (Linn.) G. Don	Sadabahar	12,100	13,310
17.	Celastrus paniculatus Willd.	Malkangani, Jyothismathi, Bavanthi Beeja	10,744	11,818.40
18.	Centella asiatica (Linn.) Urban	Mandookpami	19,360	21,296
19.	Chlorophytum borivillianum Sant.	Shwet Musali	1,51,250	1,66,375
20.	(a) Cinnamomum verum Presl	Dalchini,	37,510	41,261
	(b) Cinnamomum tamala (Buch.-Ham.) Nees et Eberm.	Tejpat,	21,503	23,653.30
	(c) Cinnamomum camphora (Linn.) J.Presl.	Kapoor	*	
21.	Clerodendrum phlomoidis Linn.f	Arni	15,560	17,116
22.	Clitoria ternatea Linn. (Blue & White variety)	Aparajita	15,560	17,116
23.	Coleus barbatus Benth.	Pather Chur	20,812	22,893.20
24.	Convolvulus microphyllus Sieb. ex Spreng.	Shankhpushpi	16,113	17,724.30
25.	Cryptolepis buchanani Roem & schult	Krsna sariva	20,598	22,657.80
26.	Dioscorea bulbifera Linn.	Rotalu, Gethi	30,250	33,275

27.	<i>Eclipta alba</i> Hassk.	Kesuria, Bhangu, Bhagra, Kesuti, Ajagara, Bringaraj, Kesar raja, Sumilaka, Suparna, Weed yam	11,664	12830.40
28.	<i>Embelia ribes</i> Burm. f.	Vai Vidang	20,570	22,627
29.	<i>Emblica officinalis</i> Gaertn.	Amla	31,460	34,606
30.	<i>Garcinia indica</i> Choisy	Kokum	30,250	33,275
31.	<i>Gymnema sylvestre</i> R. Br.	Gudmar	12,100	13,310
32.	<i>Hedychium spicatum</i> Buch-Ham. ex Smuth	Kapur kachari	19,360	21,296
33.	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> R.Br.	Anantmool, Indian Sarsaparilla	16,940	18,634
34.	<i>Holarrhena antidysenterica</i> Wall.	Kurchi/Kutaj	8,905	9,795.50
35.	<i>Ipomoea turpethum</i> R. Br.	Trivrit	12,898	14,187.80
36.	<i>Kaempferia galanga</i> Linn.	Indian crocus	22,070	24,277
37.	<i>Lepidum sativum</i> Linn.	Chandrasur	11,906	13,096.60
38.	<i>Mucuna prurita</i> Linn.	Konch	9,680	10,648
39.	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i> Linn.	Tulsi	14,520	15,972
40.	<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i> Schum & Thonn.	Bhumi amlaki	13,310	14,641
41.	<i>Piper longum</i> Linn.	Pippali	30,250	33,275
42.	<i>Plantago ovata</i> Forssk.	Isabgol	11,664	12,830.40
43.	<i>Psoralea corylifolia</i> Linn.	Bakuchi	7,260	7,986
44.	<i>Rubia cordifolia</i> Linn.	Manjishtha	48,400	53,240

1	2	3	4	5
45.	<i>Sida cordifolia</i> Linn.	Flannel weed	11,616	12,777.60
46.	<i>Solanum anguivi</i> Lam.	Katheli-badhi	1,176	1,293.60
47.	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> Linn.	Makoy	12,100	13,310
48.	<i>Stevia rebaudiana</i> (Bert.) Bertoni	Madhukari	1,51,250	1,66,375
49.	<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i> Pers	Pawad, Dhamasia, Kalika, Plihari, Sharapunkha, Purple Tephrosia, Wild Indigo, Empali	12,003	13,203.30
50.	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (Roxb.) Wt. & Am.	Arjuna	21,780	23,958
51.	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i> Gaertn.	Behera	19,360	21,296
52.	<i>Terminalia chebula</i> Retz.	Harad	19,360	21,296
53.	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> Miers	Giloe	13,310	14,641
54.	<i>Vitex nigundo</i> Linn.	Nirgundi	12,100	13,310
55.	<i>Withania somnifera</i> (Linn.) Dunal	Ashwagandha	12,100	13,310
Plants Eligible for 50% subsidy				
56.	<i>Acacia catechu</i> Willd.	Katha	8,615	9,476.50
57.	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (Linn) Corr.	Beal	19,360	21,296
58.	<i>Albizia lebeck</i> Benth.	Shirish	18,150	19,965
59.	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i> R.Br.	Satvin, Saptaparna	16,141	17,755.10
60.	<i>Atropa belledona</i> Linn.	Atropa	30,250	33,275

61.	<i>Crataeva nurvala</i> Buch - Ham.	Varun	8,615	9,476.50
62.	<i>Desmodium gangeticum</i> (Linn.) DC.	Sarivan	21,780	23,958
63.	<i>Gloriosa superba</i> Linn.	Kalhari	66,550	73,205
64.	<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i> Linn.	Licorice Roots, Mulethi	48,400	53,240
65.	<i>Gmelina arborea</i> Linn.	Gambhari	21,780	23,958
66.	<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> Linn.	Seabuckthorn	24,200	26,620
67.	<i>Inula racemosa</i> Hk. f.	Pushkarmool	18,295	20,124.50
68.	<i>Leptadenia reticulata</i> (Retz) Wt. & Arn.	Jivanti	30,250	33,275
69.	<i>Mesua ferrea</i> Linn.	Nagakeshar	8,615	9,476.50
70.	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> Linn.	Chitrak	14,520	15,972
71.	<i>Pueraria tuberosa</i> DC.	Vidarikand	24,200	26,620
72.	<i>Premna integrifolia</i> Linn.	Agnimanth	12,100	13,310
73.	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> Roxb.	Beejasar	26,620	29,282
74.	<i>Rauwolfia serpentina</i> Benth. ex Kurz	Sarpagandha	30,250	33,275
75.	<i>Rheum emodi</i> Wail	Archa	98,010	1,07,811
76.	<i>Saraca asoca</i> (Roxb.) De Wilde	Ashok	30,250	33,275
77.	<i>Smilax china</i> Linn.	Hrddhatri (Madhu snuhi), Chob Chini Lokhandi	24,200	26,620
78.	<i>Stereospermum suaveolens</i> DC.	Patala	8,905	9,795.50

1	2	3	4	5
79.	Tacomella undulata (Sm.) Seem.	Rohitak	8,615	9476.50
80.	Urarea picta (Jacq.) Desv.	Prishnaparni	20,086	22,094.60
81.	Valeriana wallichii DC.	Indian Valerian	29,040	31,944
82.	Zanthoxylum alatum Roxb.	Timoor	14,520	15,972
Plants Eligible for 75% Subsidy				
83.	Aconitum ferox Wall. / Aconitum balfourii Stapf.	Vatsnabh	38,927	42,819.70
84.	Aconitum heterophyllum Wall, ex Royle	Atees	53,240	58,564
85.	Aquilaria agallocha Roxb.	Agar	16,141	17,755.1
86.	Berberis aristata DC.	Daruhaldi	30,250	33,275
87.	Commiphora wightii (Arn.) Bhandari	Guggal	77,440	85,184
88.	Nardostachys jatamansi DC.	Jatamansi	98,010	1,07,811
89.	Oroxylum indicum Vent.	Syonaka	21,780	23,958
90.	Picrorhiza kurroa Benth. ex Royle	Kutki	54,450	59,895
91.	Podophyllum hexandrum	Bankakri, Indian podophyllum	48,400	53,240
92.	Pterocarpus santalinus Linn. f.	Raktachandan, Red sanders	27,346	30,080.60
93.	Santalum album Linn.	Chandan	23,570	25,927
94.	Saussurea costus C.B. Clarke	Kuth, Kustha	42,350	46,585
95.	Swertia chirata Buch-Ham	Chirata, Charayatah	39,930	43,923

Ayurvedic Research Centre in UP

2563. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposals from the State Governments including the State Government of Uttar Pradesh for the setting up of Ayurvedic Research Centres in their States particularly in the Barabanki region of Uttar Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the time by which these are likely to be cleared; and

(c) if not, 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) and (c) Question does not arise.

Traditional knowledge digital library

2564. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL);

(b) which are the countries with which India has signed Access Agreement till date;

(c) whether India is in the process of signing any more Access Agreements, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Digital India Programme has impacted the progress under TKDL, if so, the details thereof and if not, 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) and (b) As per the information provided by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), TKDL consists of 2.93 lakh medicinal formulations of Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha available in public domain, in five international languages namely English, Japanese, French, German and Spanish. Work on TKDL-Yoga is under progress.

10 International Access Agreements on TKDL have been concluded with United States Patent & Trademark Office, European Patent Office, Canada Patent Office, Germany Patent Office, Japan Patent Office, United Kingdom Patent Office, Australia Patent Office, Malaysia Patent Office, and Chile Patent Office including Indian Patent Office.

(c) As per the information provided by CSIR, Russian Patent Office (ROSPAT) has approached the Government of India for entering into TKDL Access Agreement. The negotiations are in advance stage.

The Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP), informed that a proposal has been moved for signing Access Agreement with World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) to include the TKDL under Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) Minimum Documentation to prevent the misappropriation of Traditional Knowledge through wrongful grant of patents in other countries.

(d) At present TKDL is only available to International Patent Offices under non-disclosure access agreement. Therefore, Digital India Programme does not have impact on TKDL progress at present.

Specific scheme to promote Yoga world-wide

2565. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken measures to promote Yoga across the world through any specific scheme initiated or launch by Government which may also include social organization;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated for it; and

(c) if not, 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) and (b) Yes, under Central Sector Scheme of International Cooperation (IC), the Ministry of AYUSH undertakes measures for global promotion and popularization of AYUSH systems of Medicine including Yoga.

The Ministry deputed Yoga experts to participate in fairs/ workshops organized by the Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Commerce, etc. and Indian Missions abroad for Yoga demonstration and lectures. The Ministry of AYUSH had in collaboration with Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR)

deputed Yoga teachers to Indian Missions for a period of 7 days by revising IC Scheme to train Yoga enthusiasts for their participation in the Mass Yoga Demonstration organized by various Indian Missions abroad to celebrate the first International Day of Yoga.

Separately, Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) under auspices of Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) also deputed Yoga teachers to Indian Missions for imparting training to local students and teachers. MEA also provides publicity material including videos, documentaries, coffee table books, instructional manuals on the different aspects of yoga and yogic practices to Indian Missions for display and distribution. MEA also has been building partnerships with local organisations like Art of Living Global Centre, Gayatri Parivar, Isha Foundation Global, Iyengar Yoga Foundation, etc. that have been instrumental in spreading knowledge about yoga in different parts of the world.

The ICCR has recently signed an MoU with Yunnan Minzu University, China for establishment of Yoga College named "India-China College of Yoga". The part support for this initiative has been provided by the Ministry of AYUSH.

The financial support for promoting various activities is decided on case to case basis.

- (c) Does not arise, in view of reply at (a) and (b) above.

Naturopathy and yoga practitioners in the country

†2566. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Naturopathy and Yoga doctors in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government is contemplating to formulate a special policy/scheme to promote Yoga and Naturopathy;
- (c) the system and rules of registration of Yoga and Naturopathy doctors in the country; and
- (d) whether Government has any special plan for the education of Yoga and Naturopathy, 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) The number of registered Yoga and Naturopathy practitioners state/ UT wise is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The Government have following policies/ schemes to promote Yoga and Naturopathy:-

- (i) The Government has established three autonomous organizations namely, Morarji Desai National Institute for Yoga (MDNIY), New Delhi; National Institute for Naturopathy (NIN), Pune and Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN), New Delhi with the mandate to impart education and undertake research for scientific validation of the outcomes, thereby enhancing the acceptability of these systems.
- (ii) Ministry of AYUSH also promotes Yoga and Naturopathy by carrying out campaigns through print and electronic media. AROGYA fairs at National and State level are organized to make public aware of the benefits of AYUSH systems of medicine including Yoga and Naturopathy.
- (iii) The Ministry under its Central Sector Schemes of Information Education and Communication (IEC) and International Co-operation extends financial assistance to State Governments and other reputed Government/Non-Government Organizations/ Universities for conducting National/ International seminars/ workshops/ symposiums to promote Yoga and Naturopathy.
- (iv) The Co-location of AYUSH facilities including Yoga and Naturopathy at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) & Districts Hospitals (DHs) and upgradation of exclusive AYUSH Hospitals including Yoga and Naturopathy facilities are included in the AYUSH Services component of National AYUSH Mission (NAM). Further, under flexible components of NAM, a provision has also been kept for AYUSH Wellness Centres including Yoga and Naturopathy.
- (v) The initiative of the Government has succeeded in adoption of 21st June, as the International Day of Yoga.
- (vi) The Ministry of AYUSH has initiated a Scheme for Voluntary Certification of Yoga Professionals through Quality Council of India (QCI), an apex quality facilitation and accreditation body, under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
- (vii) To give further impetus to research, the Government encourages research on Yoga by providing grants under Extra Mural Research scheme to research organizations.

(c) There is no Central legislation for regulation of education and practice of Yoga and Naturopathy.

However, this Ministry had asked State Governments in 2006 to enact comprehensive legislation for the regulation of Naturopathy covering registration of practitioners, medical education, etc.. Further, it was recommended that till such time, 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. The details are given in Statement-II (See below).

(d) A Task Force was constituted in April, 2015 by the Ministry of AYUSH 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. The Task Force has since submitted its report.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Registered Yoga and Naturopathy practitioners
1.	Andhra Pradesh	119
2.	Chhattisgarh	98
3.	Karnataka	609
4.	Kerala	138
5.	Madhya Pradesh	16
6.	Manipur	40
7.	Nagaland	01
8.	Telengana	258
9.	Tamil Nadu	751
10.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	01
11.	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

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 there under, 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.

Sl. No.	Name of State	Action taken by State Government
5.	Kerala	Registration to Naturopathic Practitioners is granted under Travancore-Cochin Medical Council for Indian Systems of Medicine, Trivandrum, Kerala.
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 and Naturopathy medical system.

Shortage of pilots in AI

2567. SHRI RAJ BABBAR:

SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN:

SHRI DILIPKUMAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India is facing acute shortage of pilots both Commanders and co-pilots, if so, details thereof;

- (b) whether a number of pilots including senior pilots have left Air India recently;
- (c) if so, the details of number of pilots who have left Air India during the last three years and the current year, year-wise, the details of reasons identified therefor; and
- (d) the action taken or proposed to be taken to meet shortage of pilots of Air India and stem exodus of pilots including bringing pay parity between pilots of Air India and the erstwhile Indian Airlines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. There is a shortage of approx. 180 trained Pilots due to resignation/attrition in the recent past and ensuing fleet augmentation.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. 173 Pilots have resigned during last 3 years and the current year. The details in this regard are annexed. The major reason identified for Pilots leaving Air India are career progression issues.

(d) A recruitment exercise has been carried out for filling up of 197 posts of Pilots and a total of 78 candidates have been appointed as Sr. Trainee Pilot on Fixed Terms Contract for a period of 5 years.

Following actions/corrective steps have been taken by Air India to stem exodus of Pilots:-

1. Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has authorized the Ministry of Civil Aviation for rationalization of pay allowances of pilots and periodic review of pay allowances and perks of pilots based on the prevalent market standards. This will help in resisting attempts by competing airlines from poaching of Pilots on account of lesser pay and perks as compared to the industry standards.
2. The career progression of co-pilots has been addressed through their upgrade training.
3. Pilots are given open access to voice their grievances of day to day issues, and immediate steps are taken for remedial action.
4. Staff on Duty travel of pilots has been streamlined.

Air services from Bhopal to South and East

†2568. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether flight services operating in Madhya Pradesh are adequate to promote tourism there and if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent a proposal to Government with a request to start air services from Bhopal to Hyderabad, Chennai, Bengaluru to connect Bhopal to South India and from Bhopal to Kolkata to connect it to Eastern India; and

(c) if so, the action taken, likely to be taken to start above said flight services, and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No such analysis has been carried out by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA).

(b) and (c) As per approved winter schedule 2015, scheduled domestic airlines are providing scheduled flight services to/from Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur and Khajuraho. However, there is no direct air connectivity from Bhopal to Hyderabad, Chennai, Bengaluru and Kolkata by scheduled domestic airlines. Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services of different regions of the country. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. As such the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of Route Dispersal Guidelines issued by Government.

Operationalisation of Raxaul and Muzaffarpur airports

2569. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry, has any proposal to operationalise the Raxaul and Muzaffarpur airports, in Bihar, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is urgent need to start Raxaul Airport because Raxaul is the most important place for the tourist visiting Nepal; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to improve air connectivity and infrastructure in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Raxaul and Muzaffarpur airports are non-operational airports of Airports Authority of India (AAI). AAI has a plan to develop Raxaul Airport for ATR-72/Q-400 type of aircraft for Visual Flight Range (VFR) operations for which State Government of Bihar is required to provide 121 acres of land free of cost and free from all encumbrances.

(c) Government of India has formulated a Draft National Civil Aviation Policy which encourages the regional connectivity to hinterlands across the country by way of revival of unserved and underserved aerodromes and airstrips, concessions by different stakeholders, viability gap funding for scheduled commuter airlines, cost effective security solutions by security agencies and State Governments, etc., subject to reduction of VAT and ATF by the concerned State Governments (including Bihar) to 1 per cent or less.

Privatisation of AI

2570. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has considered taking any steps for the privatisation of the Air India in view of huge debt and losses incurred by airline; and

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

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

(b) In view of the losses suffered by Air India upto 2010-11 and its mounting debt burden, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 12.04.2012, approved a Turnaround Plan (TAP)/ Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) for operational and financial turnaround of Air India. The TAP/FRP provides equity infusion of ₹30231 crores upto 2021 subject to achievement of certain milestones as laid down in the TAP/FRP. Details are as follows:

- (i) Upfront equity of ₹ 6750 crore 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 crores.

For GOI guaranteed Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) an amount of ₹11,951 crores towards interest and ₹ 7400 crores towards principal. Equity of ₹ 22,280 crores has been released to Air India under TAP/ FRP till date.

Performance of Dreamliner aircrafts with AI

2571. DR. R LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of dreamliner aircrafts owned by Indian Airlines;

- (b) the details of the sectors in which dreamliner aircrafts are being operated; and
- (c) the details of technical snag reported in dreamliner aircrafts since their introduction in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Air India had ordered 27 B787 Dreamliner aircraft from Boeing. Out of these 27 B787 aircraft, 21 aircraft have already been delivered. The year-wise details of these aircraft are as under:

Year	No. of aircraft Delivered
2012	6
2013	5
2014	7
2015	3

(b) The details of sectors on which Dreamliners are being operated are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) There have been technical delays on account of snags on Dreamliner aircraft. The Technical Despatch Reliability for Boeing B787 aircraft has been lower than the average for total Boeing Fleet including B777 and B747 type of aircraft.

The details of year-wise Technical Despatch Reliability Average TDR are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

The details of sectors on which Dreamliners are being operated

Sl. No	International Route	Domestic Route
1	2	3
1.	Ahmedabad-Mumbai-London & VV	Delhi-Kolkata & VV
2.	Amritsar-Delhi-Birmingham & VV	
3.	Mumbai-Bangkok-Mumbai	Delhi-Amritsar & VV
4.	Mumbai-Delhi-Shanghai & VV	
5.	Mumbai-Singapore & VV	
6.	Delhi-Bangkok & VV	
7.	Delhi-Paris & VV	
8.	Delhi-Moscow & VV	
9.	Delhi-Dubai & VV	

1	2	3
10.	Delhi-Rome & VV	
11.	Delhi-Frankfurt & VV	
12.	Delhi-Hongkong-Seoul & VV	
13.	Delhi-Hongkong-Osaka & VV	
14.	Delhi-London & VV	
15.	Delhi-Melbourne & VV	
16.	Delhi-Milan & VV	
17.	Delhi-Tokyo & VV	
18.	Delhi-Singapore & VV	
19.	Delhi-Sydney & VV	
20.	Chennai-Singapore & VV	

Statement-II***Year-wise Technical Despatch Reliability Average TDR***

Year	Technical Despatch Reliability Average (TDR)		
	B787 (%)	Avg. Wide body Fleet (%)	Total B787 Aircraft in Fleet
2012	97.90	99.11	6
2013	96.52	98.54	11
2014	97.29	97.73	18
2015(Jan.-Nov.)	97.89	98.01	21

Upgradation of domestic airports

2572. SHRID. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the existing international airports in the country along with the steps taken for upgradation of domestic airports to international standards; and

(b) the details of the proposal received and approved for upgradation during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Presently, there are 24 international airports in the country including Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Chennai, Guwahati, Kolkata, Jaipur, Kozhikode, Thiruvananthapuram, Goa (Civil Enclave), Port Blair (Civil Enclave), Srinagar (Civil Enclave), Delhi, Mumbai, Nagpur, Lucknow, Varanasi, Tiruchirappalli, Mangalore, Coimbatore, Bhubaneswar, Imphal, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Cochin. Development and upgradation of domestic airports to international standards depends upon various factors including traffic potential, demand from airlines for operation of international flights as well as availability of requisite facilities like adequate runway length to cater to medium capacity long-range aircraft or equivalent type of aircraft, scope for extension of runway as per future requirements, availability of Ground lighting facilities and Instrument Landing System for operation of aircrafts at night, commercial viability etc.

(b) The details of proposals received and approved for upgradation during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Hiring of foreign pilots for Air India

2573. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of pilots in Air India, if so, the details of actual strength and the reasons for such a shortage;

(b) whether Government is planning to hire foreign pilots to tide over the shortage, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. There is a shortage of approx. 180 trained Pilots due to resignation/ attrition in the recent past and ensuing Fleet Augmentation.

(b) No, Sir. At present there is no plan to hire foreign Pilots in Air India.

(c) Air India has taken steps to recruit more Pilots. A recruitment exercise has been carried out for filling up of 197 posts of Pilots and a total of 78 candidates have been appointed as Sr. Trainee Pilot on Fixed Terms Contract for a period of 5 years.

Increase in air passenger traffic

2574. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that air passenger traffic is expected to be more than double, over coming five years;

(b) if so, whether Government has any survey report on the same; and

(c) the details and technical support planning to cope up with the projected Air Traffic increase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The details of projected passenger figures based on Econometric Model prepared by Director General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The technical/infrastructure upgradation is a continuous process. As per the assessment of the passenger growth, stakeholders mainly Airlines and Airport Operators, review their infrastructure/ technical requirements and take steps accordingly.

Statement

*Forecast of Domestic and International passengers based on the
Econometric model prepared by DGCA*

Year	Domestic Pax (in Million)	International Pax (in Million)
2014-15	70	46
2015-16	72	49
2016-17	78	53
2017-18	83	57
2018-19	89	60
2019-20	101	65
2020-21	115	71
2024-25	190	96

Instruments to control air traffic congestion at airports

2575. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to introduce a mechanism to control air traffic congestion at airports, if so, the details thereof and timeline for implementation, airport-wise;

(b) whether AAI has purchased instruments for air traffic flow management, if so, the details thereof and timeline for its introduction across Indian airports;

(c) whether the instruments purchased are inter-operable with international and indigenous Satellite Based Augmentation Systems (SBAS), if so, the details thereof, if not, its implication on enabling navigational facilities at Indian airports; and

(d) the reasons for purchase of instruments from vendors other than those deploying GPS-Aided Geo Augmented Navigation (GAGAN) at all Indian airports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Airports Authority of India has initiated process with scheduled commencement in March, 2016 for installation of Central Air Traffic Flow Management (C-ATFM) in India. Supply, Installation, Testing and Commissioning (SITC) of first phase of C-ATFM project has been awarded with a total estimated cost of ₹107 Crores.

(c) No, Sir. C-ATFM is for the purpose of balancing the demand and capacity at airports and airspace. There is no implication on navigational facilities at Indian airports.

(d) The GAGAN system has been jointly developed by Airports Authority of India and Indian Space Research Organisation. The C-ATFM and GAGAN are used for different functions. Hence, purchase of instruments from the same vendor is not warranted.

Competition from the airlines of Gulf countries

2576. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India is unable to face competition from the airlines of Gulf countries; and

(b) if so, what Government proposes to do to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Air India, like many other carriers, is facing competition from various Gulf carriers. Ministry of Civil Aviation has given intra gulf rights exclusively to Air India. Further, Government also gives due consideration on Air India's views/requests while taking a decision on enhancement of capacity entitlement and priority to Air India while allocating traffic rights among other Indian carriers.

Operational and Non-operational airports with AAI

2577. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of operational and non-operational airports in the country including those under the Airports Authority of India (AAI), State/UT-wise;

(b) whether Government/AAI has spent huge amount on the maintenance and development of a number of operational as well as non-operational airports;

(c) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year, State/UT and airport-wise and the financial performance of AAI during the said period; and

(d) the steps taken by Government/AAI to revive non-operational airports in the country along with the funds required for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The details of operational and non-operational airports/ airstrips in the country are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Details in respect of Airports Authority of India (AAI) airports and civil enclaves are given in Statement-II, III, IV, V and VI respectively (*See below*).

(d) Upgradation and development of airports is a continuous process which is undertaken by AAI from time to time depending upon traffic demand, availability of land free from all encumbrances, commercial viability technical feasibility, socio-economic considerations, willingness of airlines to operate to/from such airports, etc. However, the Draft National Civil Aviation Policy envisages revival of unserved and under served aerodromes and airstrips depending on demand as No-Frills airports.

Statement-I

Details of operational and non-operational airports/ airstrips in the country

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.	Telangana	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.	Lakshadweep 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.

Statement-II*(A) Details of expenditure incurred on maintenance of operational airports*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the Airport	(₹ in lakhs)						
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair				1986.82	1787	1877.28	1602.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Rajamundry				1686.51	1138.6	1466.74	1381.00
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi				2333.07	2030.64	2687.73	2534.00
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada				1757.61	1523.39	2175.46	1850.00
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam				4560.13	4302.12	5582.35	5067.00
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah				420.67	411.96	608.59	463.00
7.	Assam	Dibrugarh (Mohanbari)				2357.31	1831.17	3067.95	3156.00
8.	Assam	Guwahati				10085.87	6651.97	12212.28	520.00
9.	Assam	Jorhat				700.02	636.63	757.48	949.00
10.	Assam	Lilabari (North Lakhimpur)				1005.02	817.46	1073.3	1327.00
11.	Assam	Silchar(Kumbhigram)				1410.65	1047.71	1530.05	1843.00
12.	Assam	Tezpur				366.17	347.51	402.08	613.00

13. Bihar	Gaya	2880.56	2758.45	2879.23	2846.00
14. Bihar	Patna	6185.36	4371.62	5529.24	4529.00
15. Chandigarh	Chandigarh	4624.91	2862.83	4485.53	3410.00
16. Chhattisgarh	Raipur	5067.58	4313.98	5812.41	5045.00
17. Delhi	Delhi (Safdarjung)	3857.23	4118.01	4697.25	4412.00
18. Goa	Goa	6532.83	4552.48	7522.72	5949.00
19. Gujarat	Ahmedabad	24776.73	19356.74	19062.98	19297.00
20. Gujarat	Bhavnagar	1593.73	1478.7	1478.92	166.00
21. Gujarat	Bhuj	776.39	761.9	863.41	941.00
22. Gujarat	Jamnagar	463.84	2778.45	618.94	497.00
23. Gujarat	Kandla	447.31	429.75	574.25	624.00
24. Gujarat	Keshod (Junagarh)	289.46	249.4	229.23	285.00
25. Gujarat	Porbandar	1301.79	1250.54	1229.79	1397.00
26. Gujarat	Rajkot	2081.08	1791.33	2285.09	2489.00
27. Gujarat	Surat	2988.79	3235.53	3172.61	3305.00
28. Gujarat	Vadodra (Baroda)	4227.33	3619.6	4675.22	3719.00
29. Himachal Pradesh	Kangra (Gaggal)	71.481	684.78	803.57	782.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30.	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu (Bhuntar)	1151.80	1014.72	1275.81	1256.00
31.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	712.73	542.8	825.4	741.00
32.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	2919.77	2295.18	2418.23	2422.00
33.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh	1115.92	876.87	745.4	817.00
34.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	6181.83	4821.29	5081.22	7719.00
35.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	5054.11	4527.1	5966.56	5615.00
36.	Karnataka	Bangalore	4537.72	4454.56	5804.51	5557.00
37.	Karnataka	Belgaum	978.50	932.8	1137.49	1059.00
38.	Karnataka	Hubli	735.84	665.22	909.23	4855.00
39.	Karnataka	Manglore	7693.77	7019.11	9829.7	8433.00
40.	Karnataka	Mysore	1250.12	1278.58	1195.79	1428.00
41.	Kerala	Calicut	11316.01	9099.43	10428.68	9370.00
42.	Kerala	Trivandrum	22540.53	18133.96	21320.45	20015.00
43.	Lakshadweep Island	Agatti	656.37	665.18	681.4	686.00
44.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	6609.68	6550.52	7262.76	7138.00
45.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	746.30	636.05	918.52	826.00

46.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	7284.17	6365.41	7065.83	6762.00
47.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	1157.57	1027.42	1047.61	1228.00
48.	Madhya Pradesh	Khajuraho	2433.22	2000.53	2425.28	2366.00
49.	Maharashtra	Akola	280.48	279.89	224.42	292.00
50.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	6321.45	2421.85	5913.99	6262.00
51.	Maharashtra	Gondia	2033.54	2149.09	868.89	303.00
52.	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	0	148.21	197.08	232.00
53.	Maharashtra	Juhu	3074.47	1899.55	2264.13	1925.00
54.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	263.72	184.17	300.92	239.00
55.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	5413.51	3839.86	2375.62	4308.00
56.	Maharashtra	Pune	9595.93	7201.95	7526.22	7804.00
57.	Maharashtra	Solapur	76.94	437.03	90.65	84.00
58.	Manipur	Imphal	3227.08	2770.93	4122.84	3698.00
59.	Meghalaya	Barapani (Shillong)	832.05	726.34	1065.81	1273.00

(B) Details of expenditure incurred on maintenance of operational airports

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the Airport	2012-13					2015-16 (Provisional)	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7
									(₹ in lakhs)
60.	Nagaland	Dimapur				1550.32	1192.91	2196.34	2373.00
61.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar				7496.97	6235.49	8479.93	6923.00
62.	Punjab	Bhatinda					326.91	321.86	291.00
63.	Puducherry	Puducherry				757.26	676.69	1056.11	851.00
64.	Punjab	Amritsar				12109.06	9605.27	12793.03	11231.00
65.	Punjab	Ludhiana				532.22	513.39	569.73	678.00
66.	Punjab	Pathankot				288.23	401.12	461.24	399.00
67.	Rajasthan	Bikaner				138.12	257.32	397.11	319.00
68.	Rajasthan	Jaipur				15089.63	11227.11	12778.1	11100.00
69.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer				92.67	317.78	143.95	67.00
70.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur				1836.56	1562.31	1411.77	1225.00
71.	Rajasthan	Kota				232.71	163.71	194.05	231.00
72.	Rajasthan	Udaipur				4802.02	2901.22	5551.00	5766.00
73.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai Airport				52157.62	78744.46	80455.97	63116.00

74.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	7355.15	6408.46	7358.42	7132.00
75.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	4752.58	4326.08	5420.86	4825.00
76.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	264.93	277.42	1592.38	321.00
77.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirapalli	6557.00	5867.14	7477.00	6287.00
78.	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin	488.99	414.38	538.74	489.00
79.	Telangana	Hyderabad	5512.26	4113.85	6709.41	3698.00
80.	Tripura	Agartala	4179.00	3233.39	5107.37	4992.00
81.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	1449.30	1094.19	1315.12	1238.00
82.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	329.70	459.1	506.3	322.00
83.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	287.55	252.05	196.35	8763.00
84.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	1072.86	809.24	1064.06	994.00
85.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	13293.92	10652.92	13921.78	11891.00
86.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	7556.26	2909.39	8388.4	7750.00
87.	Uttaranchal	Dehradun	3916.55	3663.67	3941.55	3274.00
88.	Uttaranchal	Pant Nagar	848.47	799.7	827.61	1006.00
89.	West Bengal	Bag dogra	1959.89	1549.07	1896.53	1779.00
90.	West Bengal	Nscbi Airport, Kolkata	42373.35	78272.77	77200.64	64370.00
91.	West Bengal	Cooch-Behar	538.26	466.44	523.78	473.00

13. Bihar	Gaya	114.00	0.00	432.00	0.00
14. Bihar	Patna	39.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15. Chandigarh	Chandigarh	638.00	92.00	0.00	0.00
16. Chhattisgarh	Raipur	2683.00	1056.00	1106.00	162.00
17. Delhi	Delhi (Safdarjung)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18. Goa	Goa	10412.00	6120.00	2976.00	1424.00
19. Gujarat	Ahmedabad	165.00	69.00	1327.00	210.00
20. Gujarat	Bhavnagar	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21. Gujarat	Bhuj	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22. Gujarat	Jamnagar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23. Gujarat	Kandla	0.00	51.00	878.00	9.00
24. Gujarat	Keshod (Junagarh)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25. Gujarat	Porbandar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26. Gujarat	Rajkot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27. Gujarat	Surat	226.00	80.00	447.00	889.00
28. Gujarat	Vadodara (Baroda)	736.00	278.00	1945.00	2593.00
29. Himachal Pradesh	Kangra(Gaggal)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30.	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu (Bhuntar)	18.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	0.00	0.00	52.00	0.00
32.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	232.00	0.00	453.00	1003.00
33.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh	42.00	0.00	15.00	0.00
34.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	0.00	227.00	511.00	47.00
35.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	3736.00	1556.00	664.00	171.00
36.	Karnataka	Bangalore	0.00	720.00	0.00	0.00
37.	Karnataka	Belgaum	0.00	62.00	1320.00	773.00
38.	Karnataka	Hubli	0.00	711.00	2431.00	2436.00
39.	Karnataka	Manglore	720.00	1157.00	1157.00	736.00
40.	Karnataka	Mysore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
41.	Kerala	Calicut	349.00	854.00	797.00	25.00
42.	Kerala	Trivandrum	133.00	534.00	1537.00	1151.00
43.	Lakshadweep Island	Agatti	5.00	6.00	0.00	0.00
44.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	30.00	0.00	149.00	0.00
45.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

46.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	117.00	37.00	459.00	0.00
47.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
48.	Madhya Pradesh	Khajuraho	1136.00	1467.00	2125.00	275.00
49.	Maharashtra	Akola	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
50.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	52.00	0.00	87.00	0.00
51.	Maharashtra	Gondia	1508.00	95.00	0.00	0.00
52.	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	1009.00	192.00	163.00	0.00
53.	Maharashtra	Juhu	0.00	4.00	19.00	0.00

B. Amount incurred for development in operational airports

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the Airport	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 up to Nov. 2015
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
54.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	0.00	0.00	56.00	0.00
55.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	5.00	1362.00	1253.00	0.00
56.	Maharashtra	Pune	0.00	2025.00	845.00	0.00
57.	Maharashtra	Solapur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
58.	Manipur	Imphal	1417.00	382.00	158.00	237.00

(₹ in Lakhs)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
59.	Meghalaya	Barapani (Shillong)	47.00	0.00	0.00	112.00
60.	Nagaland	Dimapur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
61.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	3989.00	1447.00	896.00	265.00
62.	Puducherry	Puducherry	901.00	85.00	38.00	0.00
63.	Punjab	Amritsar	1404.00	1230.00	1292.00	304.00
64.	Punjab	Bhatinda	1388.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
65.	Punjab	Ludhiana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
66.	Punjab	Pathankot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
67.	Rajasthan	Bikaner	142.00	544.00	128.00	0.00
68.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	392.00	37.00	8928.00	3814.00
69.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	1182.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
70.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
71.	Rajasthan	Kota	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
72.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.00
73.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai Airport	28520.00	10526.00	4571.00	1438.00
74.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	68.00	0.00	50.00	0.00

75.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	68.00	0.00	124.00	33.00
76.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
77.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirapalli	4.00	220.00	5.00	2.00
78.	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
79.	Telangana	Hyderabad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
80.	Tripura	Agartala	132.00	0.00	21.00	. 3.00
81.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
82.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
83.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
84.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
85.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	971.00	244.00	124.00	357.00
86.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	0.00	0.00	27.00	0.00
87.	Uttaranchal	Dehradun	54.00	111.00	584.00	16.00
88.	Uttaranchal	Pant Nagar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
89.	West Bengal	Bagdogra	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
90.	West Bengal	Cooch behar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
91.	West Bengal	NSCBI Airport, Kolkata	60955.00	9020.00	4754.00	3490.00

Statement-IV*Statement indicating expenditure incurred on maintenance of non-operational airports*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Airports	(₹ in lakhs)						
			2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (Provisional)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Donakonda	0.00	0.00	11.95	6.00			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Deparizo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Passighat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tezu	113.50	45.68	66.00	312.00			
5.	Assam	Rupsi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
6.	Assam	Shella	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
7.	Bihar	Jogbani	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
8.	Bihar	Muzzafarpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
9.	Bihar	Raxaul	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
10.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
11.	Gujarat	Dessa (Palampur)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
12.	Jharkhand	Chakulia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			

13.	Jharkhand	Deogarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Panna	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	Turial (Aizwal)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Odisha	Jharsuguda	625.07	615.67	569.00	486.00
19.	Rajasthan	Kishangarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	15.82	13.78	16.55	35.00
21.	Telangana	Nadargul (Flying Club)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Telangana	Warangal	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00
23.	Tripura	Kailashahar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tripura	Kamalpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Tripura	Khowai	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	West Bengal	Asansol	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	West Bengal	Balurghat	34.28	25.45	24.00	29.00
29.	West Bengal	Behala	54.50	341.69	107.00	87.00
30.	West Bengal	Malda	43.53	36.02	35.00	0.00

Statement-V*Amount incurred for development of non-operational airports*

		Name of Airport					(₹ in lakhs)
Sl. No.	Name of State		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 up to Nov 2015	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Donakonda	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Debarizo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Passighat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tezu	371.00	1028.00	1475.00	588.00	
5.	Assam	Rupsi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Assam	Shella	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Bihar	Jogbani	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Bihar	Muzafarpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Bihar	Raxaul	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Gujarat	Dessa (Palampur)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Jharkhand	Chakulia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

13. Jharkhand	Deogarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14. Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15. Madhya Pradesh	Panna	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16. Madhya Pradesh	Satna	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17. Mizoram	Turial (Aizwal)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18. Odisha	Jharsuguda	0.00	0.00	2.00	1.00
19. Rajasthan	Kishangarh	0.00	687.00	1514.00	1367.00
20. Tamil Nadu	Vellore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21. Telangana	Nadargul (Flying Club)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22. Telangana	Warangal	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
23. Tripura	Kailashahar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24. Tripura	Kamalpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25. Tripura	Khowai	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26. Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27. West Bengal	Asansol	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28. West Bengal	Balurghat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29. West Bengal	Behala	38.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30. West Bengal	Malda	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Statement-VI*Financial performance of AAI*

Particulars	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (Provisional)
Revenue	6849.08	8170.04	9284.98	9701.51
Expenditure	5462.21	5717.11	6493.57	7195.89
Profit Before Tax	1386.67	2685.31	2791.41	2505.62
Provision for Tax	831.65	1146.95	1247.44	750.19
Deferred Tax Liability/Asset	-179.78	67.70	-415.25	0.00
Profit After Tax	735.00	1441.06	1959.22	1755.43
Dividend	147.00	288.00	391.85	349.29
Tax on Dividend	23.86	58.73	75.94	71.11
Appropriations to Reserve	564.14	1094.33	1491.43	1335.03

Expansion of runway at Varanasi Airport

2578. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any proposal from the Airport Authority of India (AAI) regarding expansion and facelift of the Varanasi Airport including expansion of runway, if so, the details thereof and the present status of the proposal;

(b) whether the AAI has been able to get 593.77 acres of land required for the expansion of the Airport and runway; and

(c) whether the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI), working on converting the existing Varanasi-Lucknow highway into four-lane high-speed highway, has not succeeded in re-alignment of the upgraded highway in order to make room for runway expansion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has projected 593.77 acres of land requirement to the State Govt, of Uttar Pradesh for expansion and facelift of Varanasi Airport including extension of runway to cater for Cat. "E" aircraft, construction of new ATC Tower cum Technical Block, provision of Cat.IIIB Instrument Landing System, expansion of apron, Terminal Building etc. in a phased manner.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. Alignment of Varanasi-Lucknow section of NH-56 for 4-laning under NHDP Phase-IV had already been finalised and re-alignment of this stretch was not found feasible by NHAI due to heavy habitation in the surrounding area of the proposed site.

Selection of Tier-II/III cities in Tamil Nadu under Regional and Remote Area Connectivity Programme

2579. DR. R LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has not chosen any tier II and III city from State of Tamil Nadu under Regional and Remote Area Air Connectivity Programme, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government will come forward hereafter to choose any Tier II and Tier III city to be developed as no-frills/low cost airports, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Regional connectivity is the priority of the Government. The Draft Civil Aviation Policy-2015 released in October, 2015 envisages implementation of Regional connectivity scheme at affordable fares to cater to the middle class income bracket by revival of unserved city pairs by way of concessions, cost effective security & safety solutions and Viability Gap Funding (VGF) for airline operators. However, as per approved winter schedule - 2015, Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Trichy and Tuticorin in the State of Tamil Nadu have air connectivity.

Cargo terminal at Raipur Airport

‡2580. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating on the fact that industries would benefit by converting the old terminal of the Raipur Airport of Chhattisgarh, into cargo terminal; and

(b) whether the Government also proposes to start air services by developing commercial airport at Raigarh, because Raigarh is developed as industrial centre in Chhattisgarh and has lots of potential for air traffic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The existing old/redundant passenger Terminal at Raipur Airport has been converted into a Common User Domestic Cargo Terminal (CUDCT) for promoting air cargo growth in the region. Air Cargo Terminals including international and domestic cargo facilities at the airports of Airports Authority of India and Joint Venture airports are developed by the respective airport operators from time to time based on their assessment of existing market conditions and future potential for such facilities.

(b) The Government has not received any proposal from Government of Chhattisgarh for setting up of airport at Raigarh as per the format of Greenfield Airport Policy. However, Airports Authority of India (AAI) and Government of Chhattisgarh (GoCG) had signed an agreement on 23.7.2013 for construction of Kondatarai (Raigarh) Airport in "Chhattisgarh. As per the MoU, the State Government is yet to provide the requisite land and the funds to AAI.

Solar powered airports

2581. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognisance of the fact that the Cochin

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

International Airport Limited recently gained the distinction of being the first solar powered airport in the world;

(b) whether Government considered rolling out similar projects in other airports around the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. Cochin International Airport Limited has installed solar plant with an aggregate capacity of 13.1 Megawatt.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Airports Authority of India (AAI) has installed roof top solar power plants with a total capacity of 1800 KWp at its headquarter *i.e.* Rajiv Gandhi Bhawan, New Delhi and at various airports/units namely, Raipur, Bhopal, Indore, Guwahati, Jaisalmer, Bhubaneswar, Amritsar, Lucknow and Jaipur. AAI has further initiated solar power plants, both roof top & ground based, with a total capacity of 27400 KWp, at its airports at Jodhpur, Patna, Ranchi, Calicut, Kolkata, Allahabad, Guwahati, Ahmedabad, Chandigarh and Jaipur. AAI also has a plan to provide solar power plants at Bhubaneswar, Varanasi, Madurai and Gaya airports to make these airports energy neutral, subject to availability of "Net Metering" facility for ground mounted solar photo voltaic power plants and approval from respective Distribution Company/State Electricity Regulatory Commission.

Participation of NSOP holders at charter operations

2582. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to allow Non-Schedule Operator Permit (NSOP) holders or charter operators to have a timetable like scheduled airlines and fly from metros to non-metros and within small towns; and

(b) if so, how many non-schedule operator permit holders are there in the country, and the number of routes identified for participation of non-schedule operator permit holders, and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) As on date, the total number of Non Scheduled Operator Permit (NSOP) holders in the country are 129. These NSOP holders can operate freely anywhere in the country. The operator is also free to operate a series of flights on

any Sector within India by selling individual seats but will not be permitted to publish time table for such flights.

International flights operation from M.P.

†2583. SHRI DIGVIJAYASINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of airports under Airports Authority of India in Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) the number of airports out of them proposed to be granted international status and action taken in this regard;
- (c) the airports which have been upgraded to international standard; and
- (d) the time by which international flights would be started from the State after upgradation of airports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Airports Authority of India (AAI) owns and maintains eight airports in Madhya Pradesh including Civil Enclave (CE) at Gwalior. Out of them, five airports at Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur, Khajuraho and Gwalior (CE) are operational airports and Panna, Satna and Khandwa are non-operational airports.

(b) and (c) Grant of international status to an airport depends upon the traffic potential and the demand from airlines for operation of international flights as well as the availability of the facilities like adequate runway length to cater to medium capacity long-range aircraft or equivalent type of aircraft, scope for extending the runway length further as per future requirements like for Airbus A330, availability of Ground Lighting Facilities and Instrument Landing System for operation of aircraft at night and availability of Customs, Immigration, Health and Animal & Plant Quarantine services. Bhopal, Indore and Khajuraho airports in Madhya Pradesh have already been upgraded to international standards. Further, development and upgradation of airports is a continuous process which is undertaken by AAI from time to time depending upon land availability, traffic demand, commercial viability, technical feasibility, etc.

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Funds spent on CSR activities

2584. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds spent by Corporate Houses and PSUs, for health, education, sports activities in the country during the last two years as a part of Corporate Social Responsibilities and activities; and

(b) the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) The provisions of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder have come into force with effect from 01.04.2014. The year 2014-15 was the first year of implementation of CSR policies by companies under the legislation. The Board of the company, eligible to comply with the CSR provisions of the Act, is mandated to make annual disclosure on CSR in the Board's report. The companies are still in the process of filing their Annual Reports with the Ministry. Details of companies complying with CSR provisions of the Act for the financial year 2014-15, are expected to be available after requisite filings are made by companies.

Active participation of corporate houses in CSR activities

2585. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has stressed the need for efficient implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities by corporate companies in the recently held CSR Compendium organised by India Incorporation, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to make corporate houses actively take part in their CSR activities for the benefit of society?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) The intention behind Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) provision in the Companies Act, 2013 is to exhort eligible corporates to function in a socially responsible manner with the underlying spirit being to ensure use of scarce resources in a judicious manner for the greater good of Society. This intent of the law has been reiterated at various fora represented by Government.

(b) In order to facilitate effective implementation of CSR by companies, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has (i) amended Schedule VII of the Act to ensure that a

wide range of activities are permissible CSR activities; (ii) issued a clarificatory circular dated 18.06.2014 suggesting, *inter-alia*, liberal interpretation of Schedule VII; and (iii) issued amendments to the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, to (a) include 'expenditure on administrative overheads' for CSR as permissible CSR expenditure and (b) facilitate pooling of resources by companies to undertake CSR activities. All the above are available on the Ministry's website (www.mca.gov.in).

Defence deals pending for approval

‡2586. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of defence procurement deals pending so far due to complaints;
- (b) the number of such allegations found false during the last three years;
- (c) whether possibility of manipulations in defence deals could be abolished completely if allegation process is made complex, as crores of rupees are involved in defence deals; and
- (d) the number of defence deals pending due to allegations and how far it is affecting modernization of defence forces?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (d) The capital procurement of defence weapons / equipments is carried out as per the provisions of Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP). The objective of DPP-2013 is to ensure expeditious procurement of the approved requirements of the Armed Forces in terms of capabilities sought and time-frame prescribed by optimally utilising the allocated budgetary resources. While achieving the same, it will demonstrate the highest degree of probity and public accountability, transparency in operations, free competition and impartiality.

The complaints received in respect of capital procurements include anonymous / pseudonymous complaints, complaints by public; and complaints by competing vendors. Complaints received were being handled as per the general guidelines of Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) and Department of Personnel & Training (DOP&T) on the subject. However, considering the unique nature of Defence Capital Acquisition cases, a well-defined 'fit-for-purpose' framework has been put in place by notifying guidelines for handling of complaints, to achieve the stated objective of DPP. These Guidelines include provision for taking action against vendors for vexatious or frivolous complaints.

Modernisation of the Defence Forces is a continuous process based on threat

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

perception, operational challenges, technological changes and available sources to keep the armed forces in state of readiness and remaining equipped with modern weapon system.

Investments under Make in India Programme

2587. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Make in India programme has attracted new investments to India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including sector-wise and State-wise;
- (c) what is the total average annual spending by the Ministry for procuring its supplies annually; and
- (d) what is the percentage of domestic (Made in India) items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The Make in India initiatives of the Government and its outreach to all investors has resulted in a positive investment. The details of Sector-wise FDI equity inflows from October, 2014 to September, 2015 are given in Statement-I (*See below*). FDI data is maintained by DIPP (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion) according to 'RBI regional office' instead of 'State-wise'. The details of 'RBI Region-wise' FDI equity inflows from October, 2014 to September, 2015 are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The average annual value of total procurement of defence items from Indian and foreign sources in the last three years (2012-13 to 2014-15) for Army, Air force and Navy was ₹ 85,020/- Crore, out of which about 62% was sourced from Indian firms.

Statement-I

Sector-wise FDI Equity Inflows from October, 2014 to September, 2015

(Amount in Million USD)

Sl. No	Sector	Amount of FDI	Inflows Percentage of Total Inflows
1	2	3	4
1.	Computer Software & Hardware	4,931.19	15.00
2.	Services Sector	4,665.41	14.19
3.	Trading	4,059.72	12.35

1	2	3	4
4.	Automobile Industry	3,154.21	9.60
5.	Construction (Infrastructure) Activities	1,721.62	5.24
6.	Telecommunications	1,083.20	3.30
7.	Hotel & Tourism	924.04	2.81
8.	Mining	744.19	2.26
9.	Chemicals (Other than Fertilizers)	741.33	2.26
10.	Hospital & Diagnostic Centres	711.83	2.17
11.	Miscellaneous Industries	696.37	2.12
12.	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	631.05	1.92
13.	Industrial Machinery	618.25	1.88
14.	Power	618.15	1.88
15.	Non-Conventional Energy	544.96	1.66
16.	Consultancy Services	531.30	1.62
17.	Information & Broadcasting (Including Print Media)	514.43	1.57
18.	Sea Transport	477.54	1.45
19.	Food Processing Industries	471.90	1.44
20.	Metallurgical Industries	415.71	1.26
21.	Electrical Equipments	392.29	1.19
22.	Rubber Goods	325.70	0.99
23.	Fermentation Industries	294.46	0.90
24.	Diamond, Gold Ornaments	292.03	0.89
25.	Miscellaneous Mechanical & Engineering Industries	282.96	0.86
26.	Textiles (Including Dyed, Printed)	275.99	0.84
27.	Construction Development: Townships, Housing, Built-Up Infrastructure and Construction-Development Projects	270.58	0.82
28.	Soaps, Cosmetics & Toilet Preparations	264.69	0.81
29.	Fertilizers	224.40	0.68

1	2	3	4
30.	Prime Mover (Other than Electrical Generators)	193.21	0.59
31.	Education	178.67	0.54
32.	Medical and Surgical Appliances	158.04	0.48
33.	Paper and Pulp (Including Paper Products)	144.37	0.44
34.	Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati	132.23	0.40
35.	Sugar	124.94	0.38
36.	Electronics	124.82	0.38
37.	Cement and Gypsum Products	116.16	0.35
38.	Petroleum & Natural Gas	105.18	0.32
39.	Printing of Books (Including Litho Printing Industry)	92.20	0.28
40.	Earth-Moving Machinery	86.23	0.26
41.	Retail Trading	70.75	0.22
42.	Air Transport (Including Air Freight)	66.93	0.20
43.	Agriculture Services	59.07	0.18
44.	Agricultural Machinery	56.63	0.17
45.	Ceramics	53.71	0.16
46.	Glass	52.31	0.16
47.	Timber Products	30.19	0.09
48.	Machine Tools	29.87	0.09
49.	Leather, Leather Goods And Pickers	26.23	0.08
50.	Boilers and Steam Generating Plants	26.08	0.08
51.	Railway Related Components	23.20	0.07
52.	Commercial, Office & Household Equipments	18.44	0.06
53.	Industrial Instruments	7.88	0.02
54.	Glue and Gelatin	4.59	0.01
55.	Dye-Stuffs	3.32	0.01
56.	Scientific Instruments	3.19	0.01
57.	Tea and Coffee (Processing & Warehousing Coffee & Rubber)	2.52	0.01
58.	Defence Industries	0.08	0.00
GRAND TOTAL		32,870.55	

Statement-II*Region-wise FDI Equity Inflows from October, 2014 to September, 2015*

(As Reported to Regional Offices of RBI)

(Amount in Million USD)

Sl. No	Regional Offices of RBI	States/UTs Covered	Amount of FDI Inflows	Percentage with FDI Inflows
1.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	1,125.31	3.42
2.	Guwahati	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura	9.67	0.03
3.	Patna	Bihar, Jharkhand	45.71	0.14
4.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	2,036.60	6.20
5.	Bangalore	Karnataka	5,080.99	15.46
6.	Kochi	Kerala, Lakshadweep	210.11	0.64
7.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh	52.56	0.16
8.	Mumbai	Maharashtra, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu	6,912.06	21.03
9.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	4.75	0.01
10.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	34.04	0.10
11.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry	2,897.44	8.81
12.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand	135.50	0.41
13.	Kolkata	West Bengal, Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar Islands	856.05	2.60
14.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh	27.74	0.08
15.	New Delhi	Delhi, Part of UP and Haryana	10,492.24	31.92
16.	Panaji	Goa	42.72	0.13
17.	Region Not Indicated	Region Not indicated	2,907.05	8.84
TOTAL			32,870.55	

Scheme for re-skilling ex-servicemen

2588. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken any scheme to re-skill the ex-servicemen/ veterans to ensure their absorption into the job market after their retirement, if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has plans to collaborate with the private sector in re-skilling the veterans;

(d) if so, how many private enterprises have partnered with Directorate General Resettlement for the same; and

(e) whether Government is planning to provide tax exemptions for private companies engaged in re-skilling and employing veterans / ex-servicemen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. An Memorandum of Undertaking (MoU) between Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Skill Development Entrepreneurship has been signed. One of the goals of this MoU is to successfully roll out National Skill Qualified Framework (NSQF) compliant skill training to Ex-Servicemen and to train and provide gainful employment to Ex-Servicemen and their dependents in the next five years with private sector collaboration as well. The MoU is currently at the implementation stage.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir. Directorate General of Resettlement (DGR) has partnered with Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) for resettlement of Ex-Servicemen. DGR is also partnering with various Sector Skill Councils under NSDC for re-skilling the veterans.

(e) There are already certain tax exemptions under Service Tax and Income Tax for private companies engaged in skill development. Details are given in Statement.

Statement*Tax benefits under skill development***1. Service Tax Benefits:**

As per the provisions of the Service Tax notifications, currently following categories of services are exempt from the service tax:

(a) Vocational Education/training/skill development courses (VEC) offered by any

institution set up by the Government of India, any State Government or any local authority.

- (b) Regardless of the institution offering it, VEC which leads to a "qualification recognized by law". This would include the certificate, diploma, degree or any other similar certificate, which is approved or recognized by any entity established under a Central or State law including delegated legislation.
- (c) Any services provided by:
 - (i) The National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) set up by the Government of India
 - (ii) A Sector Skill Council (SSC) approved by the National Skill Development Corporation
 - (iii) An assessment agency approved by the Sector Skill Council or National Skill Development Corporation
 - (iv) A training partner approved by the National Skill Development Corporation or the Sector Skill Council.

2. Section 35 CCD of Income Tax Act, 1961:

Under Section 35 CCD of the Income Tax Act a company can avail benefits of weighted tax deductions of 150 per cent of the expenses (other than land or building) incurred on skill development projects. The National Skill Development Agency (NSDA) has been mandated to process applications and to send its recommendations to Income Tax authorities for necessary action.

Eligibility:

Training Institute which are eligible to claim benefit under Section 35 CCD of income tax as defined in the guidelines is:

The definition of "Training Institute" as per the rule 6 AAH(ii) of the IT Rules is: "Training Institute means a training institute set up by the Central or State Government or a local authority or a training institute affiliated to National Council for Vocational Training or State Council for Vocational Training".

This was later amended to include NSDA approved training institute also to be eligible under section 35CCD apart from NCVT and SCVT.

Acquisition of bulletproof jackets

2589. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that army is in a large shortfall of bulletproof jackets even after procurement was approved by the Defence Acquisitions Council in October, 2009;

- (b) whether the contract has been inked and, if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether these bulletproof jackets would be modular jackets whose weight can vary depending on the level of protection needed; and
- (d) a detailed report thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (d) The procurement of bullet proof jackets for the authorised quantity as per Annual Provisioning Review is an ongoing process. Defence Acquisition Council (DAC) had accorded Acceptance of Necessity (AoN) to procure 1,86,138 bullet proof jackets. Request for Proposal' (RFP) in this case has been retracted due to failure of samples given by vendors in trials. However, one time relaxation in existing financial powers of Vice Chief of Army Staff (VCOAS) has been given to procure 50,000 bullet proof jackets through revenue route. Further, Commands have been given approval to procure minimum inescapable quantity of bullet proof jackets through Army Commanders Special Powers Fund to meet urgent operational requirements. The bullet proof jackets are procured based on General Staff Qualitative Requirements (GSQRs) which are reviewed from time to time based on the requirement of the Armed Forces.

Tejas Mark 1-A aircrafts

2590. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of Tejas Mark 1-A fighter aircrafts manufactured in India under the Make in India programme of Government for induction into the Indian Air Force to make up for shortage of fighter planes in the fleet;
- (b) whether there are any defects / flaws in the said aircrafts with respect to their quality or performance according to the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that the quality of said aircrafts is at par with the international standards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) In September, 2015, Indian Air Force has indicated the requirement of 100 Tejas LCA AF MK 1-A aircrafts, for which a formal order is yet to be placed. The plan of manufacturing and completion is from 2018 to 2022-23.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The specifications derived for design & development of LCA MK 1-A are based on the applicable international military standards. Kaizan techniques are being adopted to ensure international standards.

Ensuring peace and tranquillity at Indo-China border

2591. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and China have decided to ensure peace and tranquillity along a disputed and undermarked boundary between the two nations, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the two sides have agreed to further engage communications and exchanges between the two armed forces and, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) The two sides agree that peace and tranquillity on the border is the basis for the continued expansion of India-China relations. However, there is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) between India and China. There are areas along the border where India and China have differing perception of LAC. Due to both sides undertaking patrolling upto their perception of the LAC transgressions do occur. Government regularly takes up any transgression along LAC with the Chinese side through established mechanisms including Border Personnel meetings, flag meetings, meeting of Working Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination on India-China Border Affairs and diplomatic channels. Further, in order to improve exchanges between two sides, two additional Border Personnel Meeting points has been operationalised in 2015.

Naval expertise in salvaging huge vessels

2592. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRARAO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Navy does not have expertise in salvaging huge vessels and this fault line was exposed when the 110-tonne Torpedo Recovery Vessel (TRV) sank 35 nautical miles off Vizag coast recently; and

(b) if so, whether Government would consider developing in-house talent and expertise for such salvage operations instead of depending on overseas private operators?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) Indian Navy has the salvage capability for lifting 150 ton vessels from a maximum depth of

55 metres. At present, Indian Navy does not envisage operations beyond this capability. In case of need, Indian Navy uses the expertise available with professional salvage companies in India and abroad.

Filling up of vacancies in the armed forces

2593. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the vacancies in the Commissioned / non-Commissioned ranks in all the three wings of Armed Forces have been filled in view of the mounting tension along the country's borders; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) Filling up the vacancies in the Armed Forces is a continuous process. Government has taken a number of measures to encourage the youth to join the Armed Forces to fill the vacancies, including sustained image projection, publicity campaign to create awareness among the youth on the advantages of taking up a challenging and satisfying career, participation in career fairs and exhibitions, media campaign etc. Besides, Government has taken various steps to make armed forces jobs attractive. Further, the needs of security are being met by the optimum utilisation of the available strength by prioritisation of activities, use of technology and reliance on the high motivation of the personnel.

Compensation to farmers for acquired land

†2594. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of farmers' land acquired by the Ministry of Defence in border districts of Jodhpur and Jaisalmer in Rajasthan during last two years, district-wise details thereof;

(b) whether it is in Government's cognizance that adequate compensation against acquired land has not been paid to farmers and, if so, by when adequate compensation will be paid to them; and

(c) the number of cases regarding compensation against acquired land subjudiced in above said districts, district-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) No land has been acquired by the Ministry of Defence during the last two years in Jodhpur and Jaisalmer Districts of Rajasthan.

(b) and (c) Not applicable in view of reply at (a) above.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Impact of insufficient staff on DRDO's performance

†2595. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the performance of Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO) has not been at desired level on account of insufficient staff members, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the process of providing sufficient staff to Defence Research and Development Organization has been started, and if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Assessment of staff requirement is an ongoing process based on the needs of the organisation.

Imports of defence equipments

†2596. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of defence equipment manufacturing units working in the country as on date and the locations thereof;

(b) whether Government is importing many defence equipments from abroad;

(c) if so, the names of those countries from where these are being imported; and

(d) the details of total expenditure incurred upon the import of defence equipments during each of last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) consisting of 41 factories and 9 Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs) with 45 production units in the country as per following locations:

HAL: HAL has 20 production units situated in Bengaluru(Karnataka), Nasik (Maharashtra), Koraput (Odisha), Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh), Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh), Korwa (Uttar Pradesh), Hyderabad (Telangana), Kasaragod (Kerala), Barrackpore (West Bengal)

BEL: BEL has 09 (nine) units located in 08 States viz. Bengaluru (Karnataka), Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh), Kotdwara (Uttarakhand), Panchkula (Haryana), Pune (Maharashtra), Navi

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Mumbai (Maharashtra), Hyderabad (Telangana), Machilipatnam (Andhra Pradesh) and Chennai (Tamil Nadu)

BEML: BEML has 04 (Four) Defence equipment manufacturing units located at KGF, Bengaluru & Mysore in Karnataka and at Palakkad in Kerala.

BDL: BDL has 03 manufacturing units situated in Kanchanbagh (Hyderabad), Bhanur unit (Telangana) and Visakhapatnam unit (Andhra Pradesh).

MDL: MDL has 1(one) unit located in Mumbai, Maharashtra

GSL: GSL has 1(one) unit located at Vasco-Da-Gama (Goa).

GRSE: GRSE has 05 Manufacturing units located in Kolkata, West Bengal and Ranchi, Jharkhand.

HSL: HSL has 1(one) unit located at Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh.

MIDHANI: MIDHANI has 1 (one) unit located at Hyderabad.

OFB: OFB has 41 factories in the country situated in Pune, Chandrapur, Varangaon, Bhandara, Dehu Road, Nagpur, Ambarnath, Bhusawal, Jabalpur, Itarsi, Katni, Aruvankadu, Tiruchirappally, Avadi, Bolangir, Nalanda, Ishapore, Cossipore, Dum Dum, Muradnagar, Kanpur, Hazratpur, Shahjahanpur, Korwa, Medak, Dehradun, Chandigarh.

With regards to private manufacturing units, since the opening up of Defence industry sector in May, 2001 for Indian private sector partnership including FDI both subject to licensing, so far department of Industrial Licensing and Promotion (DIPP) has issued 319 licences to private companies. Out of these, so far 50 licensed companies covering 79 licenses have reported commencement of production. Details of locations of these units enclosed are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) During the last three and current year, contracts have been signed with foreign vendors including those from USA, Russia, Israel, France, Germany, United Kingdom(UK) and Switzerland for Capital Procurement of defence equipment.

(d) The expenditure on capital acquisition in respect of orders placed on foreign vendors during each of the three years from 2012-13 to 2014-15 is given below:

Year	Expenditure (₹ in crore)
2012-13	26313.00
2013-14	35082.10
2014-15	24992.36

Statement

List of Defence Licensee Companies which have submitted the intimation of commencement of commercial production in Annexure

(As on 17.12.2015)

Sl. No.	Name of the Company & IL No. and Date	Location
1	2	3
1.	M/s Axiscades Aerospace & Technologies Ltd. DIL: 27(2007) Dt.28.6.2007	Jupiter Innovision Centre, 54 Richmond Road, Dist: Bangalore, Karnataka
2.	M/s Alpha-ITL Electro Optics Private Ltd. DIL: 100(2005) Dt.25.11. 2005	Interface Accolade, No.9 Hall II Stage, Doopana Halli Indira Nagar, Bangalore, Karnataka
3.	M/s Anjani Technoplast Ltd LI:50(2003) Dt. 5.6.2003 DIL:3(2006) Dt. 12.05.2006	Noida, Uttar Pradesh
4.	M/s Alpha Design Technologies Pvt. Ltd. DIL: 1(2007) Dt. 05.03.2007	No.9, Interface Accolade, Hall II Stage, Doopanahalli, Indira Nagar, Bangalore
	M/s Alpha Design Technologies Pvt. Ltd. DIL:97 (2008) Dt. 20.11.2008	No. 9, Interface Accolade, Hal II Stage, Doopanahalli, Distt. Bangalore, Karnataka
5.	M/s Astra Microwave Products Ltd. DIL: 26(2007) Dt. 28.6.2007	Survey No.I/1, Kanchimart Raviryala, Dist: Rangareddy, A.P.
6.	M/s Avantel Ltd., DIL:78(2008) Dt. 14.8.2008.	Plot No. 16, Sector III, Huda Techno Enclave, Madhapur, Distt. Hyderabad. Andhra Pradesh
7.	M/s Alligator Design Pvt. Ltd, DIL:82(2008) Dt. 18.8.2008.	2nd Floor, C-Block, Kushal Garden Arcade, IA Phase II, Peenya Indl. Area, Distt. Bangalore, Karnataka

1	2	3
	M/s Alligator Design Pvt. Ltd, DIL: 83(2008) Dt. 18.8.2008.	2nd Floor, C-Block, Kushal Garden Arcade, IA Phase II, Peenya Indl. Area, Distt. Bangalore, Karnataka
	M/s Alligator Designs Pvt. Ltd. DIL:98(2008) Dt. 20.11.2008.	IA, 2nd Block, Kushal Garden Phase II. Peenya Indl. Area, Bangalore, Karnataka
8.	M/s Alpha Electronica Defence Systems Pvt. Ltd., DIL:87(2008) Dt. 18.9.2008	Interface Accolade, Hal II Stage, Doopanhalli Indira Nagar, Distt. Bangalore, Karnataka
9.	M/s Bharat Electronics Ltd. DIL: 1(2008) Dt. 15.2.2008	Bharat Electronics Ltd., Ienacharm, Distt. Hyderabad, (A.P)
10.	M/s Data Patterns (India) Pvt. Ltd. DIL: 31 (2007) Dt. 30.7.2007	No. 19, Aryagowder Road, West Mambalam, Dist: Chennai, (T.N)
	M/s Data Patterns (India) Pvt. Ltd. DIL: 40(2007) Dt. 11.9.2007	19, Arya Gowder Road, West Mambalam, Chennai , (T.N)
	M/s Data Patterns (India) Pvt. Ltd. DIL:42(2007) Dt. 12.9.2007	19, Arya Gowder Road, West Mambalam, Chennai (T.N)
	M/s Data Patterns (India) Pvt. Ltd., DIL:37(2007) Dt. 11.9.2007	19, Arya Gowder Road, West Mambalam, Chennai (T.N)
11.	M/s Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co. Ltd., DIL:24(2008) Dt. 26.3.2008	Pirojshanagar, Vikhroli , Mumbai, Maharashtra
	M/s Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co, Ltd., DIL 42 (2008) Dt. 31.3.2008	Pirojshanagar , Vikhroli, Mumbai, Maharashtra
12.	M/s HBL Power Systems Ltd. DIL: 33(2007) Dt.. 31.7.2007	Plot No.L. Sec-8A, IIE Ranipur, Dist: Haridwar, Uttarakhand
	M/s HBL Power Systems Ltd DIL:72(2007) Dt. 03.12.2007	Thumkunta Village, Shameerpet Mandal, Distt. Rangareddy, (A.P)

1	2	3
13.	M/s Hela Systems Private Limited [Earlier HBL Elta Avionics Systems Pvt. Ltd] Dt. 14.9.2007	Plot No.22 & 23, Prgathi Indl. Area, Kushai Guda. ECIL LL (P.O), Hyderabad, (A.P) DIL: 57(2007)
14.	M/s High Energy Batteries (India) Ltd. DIL:99(2008) Dt. 20.11.2008.	Pakkudi Road Mathur, Distt. Pudukottai, Tamilnadu
15.	M/s 1st Ltd. DIL: 99(2005) Dt.24.11.2005	Delhi Gurgaon Road, Gurgaon Haryana
16.	M/s Larsen & Toubro Ltd. LI:52(2002) Dt.20.8.2002 CIL:7(2007) Dt. 27.06.2007	Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra
	M/s Larsen & Toubro Ltd. LI:53(2002) Dt. 20.8.2002 CIL:10(2007) Dt. 31.07.2007	Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra
	M/s Larsen & Toubro Ltd., LI:51(2002) Dt.:20.8.2002 CIL:6(2007) Dt 27.06.2007	Thiruvalluvar, Tamil Nadu
	M/s Larsen & Toubro Ltd., New Delhi LI:54 (2002) Dt.20.8.2002 CIL:11(2007) Dt 31.07.2007	Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra
	M/s Larsen & Toubro Ltd. LI:75(2003) Dt.:29.8.2003 CIL:12(2007) Dt 31.07.2007	Greater Mumbai
17.	M/s Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd. DIL:61(2004) Dt.21.12.2004.	Nasik Maharashtra

1	2	3
18.	M/s Max Aerospace and Aviation Ltd. LI:38(2003) Dt. 23.4.2003 CIL:9(2006) Dt. 06.09.2006	Lonawala
19.	M/s Memory Electronics Private Limited DIL: 103 (2005) Dt.28.11.2005	B-79, MIDC Indl. Estate, Ambad, Nashik, Maharashtra
20.	M/s Micron Instruments Pvt. Ltd., DIL: 43 (2008) Dt. 31.3.2008 M/s Micron Instruments Pvt Ltd. DIL: 29(2010) Dt. 08.07.2010	143-B, Indl. Area, Phas - I, Distt. Chandigarh (U.T. of Chandigarh) 143-B. Industrial Area. Phase -1, Chandigarh
21.	M/s Miltech Industries Pvt. Ltd., DIL: 86(2008)Dt. 18 9.2008.	F-27/1. MIDC Indl. Area, Hingna Road, Distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra
22.	M/s Maspac Limited, DIL: 102(2008) Dt. 21.11.2008	Pochampally, Distt. Nalgonda, Andhra Pradesh
23.	M/s Tata Motors Ltd. IL: 13(2004) Dt. 23.3.2004	Pune Maharashtra
24.	M/s Sila Interplant Ltd., DIL:77(2008) Dt. 14.8.2008.	No. 58A, 21 St Km Hosur Road, Bommasandra Indl. Area, Distt. Bangalore, Karnataka
25.	M/s Defsys Solutions Pvt. Ltd., DIL:41 (2008) Dt. 31.3.2008	35/A3, Kaidb Layout, Chokkahally Village, Kasba Hobli, Hoskote, Bangalore, Karnataka.
26.	M/s Ananth Technologies Ltd. DIL no. 24(2010) Dt.7.4.2010	Plot N0.39, Phase-II, Hitec City, Madhapur Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
27.	M/s Radiant Interconnect Solutions (India) Private Limited [Earlier M/s Radiant Cables Pvt. Ltd.] DIL No. 6(2008) Dt. 18.2.2008.	Aplic Indl. Area, Muppireddyapally, Medak, (A.P)

1	2	3
28.	M/s Nova Integrated System Ltd. DIL No. 05(2011) Dt. 31.01.2011	Raheja Mindspace It Park, Madhapur, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
	M/s Nova Integrated Systems Ltd, DIL No. 23(2010) Dt.22.04.2010	Adhibatla Vill. Ibrahimpatnam Mandal, Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh
29.	M/s Tata Power Company Ltd. DIL: 78(2006) Dt.29.11.2006	42/43 Electronic City, Hosur Road, Bangalore
	M/s Tata Power Company Ltd. DIL: 79(2006) Dt.29.11.2006	42/43 Electronic City, Hosur Road, Bangalore
	M/s Tata Power Company Ltd. DIL: 80(2006) Dt.29.11.2006	42/43 Electronic City, Hosur Road, Bangalore
	M/s Tata Power Company Ltd. DIL: 81(2006) Dt.29.11.2006	42/43 Electronic City, Hosur Road, Bangalore
	M/s Tata Power Company Ltd. DIL: 82(2006) Dt.29.11.2006	42/43 Electronic City, Hosur Road. Bangalore
	M/s Tata Power Company Ltd. DIL:83(2006) Dt.29.11.2006	42/43 Electronic City, Hosur Road, Bangalore
	M/s Tata Power Company Ltd. DIL: 84(2006) Dt.29.11.2006	42/43 Electronic City, Hosur Road, Bangalore
30.	M/s TIL Ltd. CIL:21(2005) Dt 30.08 2005	Kolkata
31.	M/s Adigear International DIL:36(2010) Dt. 06.10.2010	Plot N0.39, Sector 5, Ph-II, siidc Growth Centre Bawal, Riwari, Multiple Location
32.	M/s Precision Electronics Limited. DIL: 14(2011) Dt. 10.08.2011	(1) D-10, Sector -3 Noida, District Gautam Buddha Nagar Uttar Pradesh (2) Plot No.9&10 KIE Indl. Estate, Mundiyaiki, Mangalore, Roorkee, District Haridwar Uttarakhand.

1	2	3
	M/s Precision Electronics Limited. DIL: 18(2011) Dt. 10.08.2011	D-10. Sector-3, Noida, District Gautam Buddha Nagar Uttar Pradesh II) Plot No 9 & 10 KIE Indl. Estate, Mundiyaiki. Mangalore Roorkee, District Haridwar, Uttarkhand.
33.	M/s Tata Lockheed Martin Aerostructure Limited DIL: 15(2011) Dt. 29.03.2011	Vill Adhibatla, N0.255, Ibrahimpattam, District Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh
34.	M/s HCL Infosystems Ltd., DIL: 8(2008) Dt. 19.2.2008.	HCL Infosystems Ltd, Unit IRS No.34/1 to 34/7, Sedrapet, Puducherry, HCL Infosystems Ltd., Unit III, Rs No. 107/5,6,7, Sedrapet, Puducherry, HCL Infosystem Ltd. Plot No 1, Sector -5, SIDCUL, U.S. Nagar, Uttarakhand, HCL Peripherals, Spl. A2, Tattanchavady Indl. Estate, Puducherry, HCL Peripherals, 78, South Phase, Ambattur Indl Estate, Chennai.
35.	M/s Aurora Integrated Systems Pvt Ltd. DIL:4(2010) Dt. 11.02.2010	60/4 Srirampura Jakkur, Bangalore Karnataka
36.	M/s Elcom Systems Pvt Ltd. DIL:37(2010) Dt. 06.10.2010	B-53. Phase VI. SAS Nagar, Mohali Ropar, Punjab
37.	M/s Verdant Telemetry DIL 44 (2008) Dt. 31.3.2008	Konthuruthy, Thevara, Cochin, Kerala
38.	M/s Shobha Ano Prints Pvt. Ltd. DIL: 101(2008) Dt. 21.11.2008.	B-33, EEI Estate, Balanagar. Distt Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
39.	M/s Futura Automation Pvt Ltd. DIL: 9(2013) Dt. 25.04.2013	S4 Off 3Rd Cross 1 St Stage, Peenya Industrial Area, Bangalore - 560058

1	2	3
40.	M/s Zen Technologies Ltd., DIL: 32(2007) Dt. 31.7.2007	C-63, Industrial Estate, Sanathnagar, Dist: Hyderabad, (A.P)
41.	M/s ABG Shipyard Limited DIL: 20(2011) Dt. 20.05.2011 M/s ABG Shipyard Ltd. DIL:21(2011) Dt. 20.05.2011	Agdala Bundar. Dumas Road, Surat Gujarat Village Jageshwar Dahej, Taluk Vagra, District Bharuch, Gujarat.
42.	M/s Spiral EHL Engineering Pvt Ltd. DIL: 7(2013) Dt. 24.04.2013	Block-1-B, Plot No. 35, A3, Kiadb Industrial Area, Hoskote. Bangalore-562114, Karnataka
43.	M/s S M Creative Electronics Ltd. DIL:34(2010) Dt. 06.10.2010	Plot No. 10 Sector 18, Electronic City Gurgaon, Haryana
44.	M/s Sandeep Metalcraft Pvt. Ltd., DIL:85(2008) Dt. 18.9.2008	D-16, MIDC Indl Area, Hingna, Distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra
45.	M/s Indian Armour Systems Pvt Ltd. DIL:27(2011) Dt. 15.12.2011	22 Feet Road, Behind Village Dudhola, Bhagola, Palwal, Haryana
46.	M/s Tata Advanced Systems Limited (Earlier Tara Systems and Technologies Ltd) DIL: 63(2007) Dt. 10.10.2007 M/s Tata Advanced Systems Limited (Earlier Tara Systems and Technologies Ltd) DIL: 65(2007) Dt. 10.10.2007 M/s Tata Advanced Systems Limited (Earlier Tara Systems and Technologies Ltd) DIL: 67(2007) Dt. 11.10.2007	Old Mumbai Highway Road, Gachi Bowli, Rengareddy, (A.P) Tata Motors Campus, Chinchwad, Pune, Maharashtra Old Highway Road, Gachibowli, Rangareddy, (A.P)

1	2	3
	M/s Tata Advanced Systems Limited (Earlier Tara Systems and Technologies Ltd) DIL: 68(2007) Dt. 11.10.2007	P.O Gamharia, Serikella Kharswan, Jharkhand
47.	M/s Shoft Shipyard Pvt Ltd. DIL: 4(2013) Dt. 15.04.2013	Kaladhra, Off Bhensali-Dahej Road, Taluka Vagra, Bharuch, Gujarat
48.	M/s Icomm Tele Ltd., DIL:79(2008) Dt. 14 8.2008.	Cherlapally, Distt. Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
	M/s Icomm Tele Ltd., DIL:91(2008) Dt. 18.9.2008.	Cherlapally, Distt. Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
	M/s Icomm Tele Ltd., DIL:93(2008) Dt. 19.9.2008.	Cherlapally, Distt. Hyderabad. Andhra Pradesh
49.	M/s Aviohelitronics Infosystems Pvt Ltd. DIL:18(2013) Dt. 27.9 2013	Navya Center. No. 15, Service Road, Domlur Layout, Old Airport Road,Bang Alore-560071, Karnataka
50.	M/s VEM Technologies Pvt. Ltd. DIL: 29(2007) Dt. 30.7.2007	8-48/1, Bachupally Industrial Area. Quthubullapur, Dist: Rangareddy. Andhra Pradesh
	M/s VEM Technologies Pvt. Ltd. DIL: 30(2007) Dt. 30.7.2007	8-48/1, Bachupally Industrial Area, Quthubullapur, Dist: Rangareddy. Andhra Pradesh
	M/s VEM Technologies Pvt. Ltd. DIL: 70(2007) Dt. 30.10.2007	Sy. No. 1/1 of Imarat, Kanch, Reviral, Village Maheshwaram, Rangareddy, (A.P)

Licensing agreement signed by DRDO with Patanjali Ayurveda

2597. DR. K. KESHAVARAO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the process by which the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) shortlisted and entered into licensing agreements with Patanjali Ayurveda Ltd. to market the products developed by Defence Institute of Higher Altitude Research (DIHAR); and

- (b) whether Expressions of Interest were invited from other companies?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Defence Institute of High Altitude Research (DIHAR), Leh has signed a licensing agreement with M/s Patanjali Ayurved Ltd., on 23rd August 2015 for Transfer of its Seabuckthorn based technologies for manufacturing and marketing of these herbal food supplements. The criteria for selection of company is based on the ability of company to absorb the technology and undertake sustained production as assessed by the Technical Assessment Committee (TAC) of the concerned laboratory which has developed the product. Technology has been transferred on non-exclusive basis and agreement is signed as per the provisions of "DRDO Guidelines for Transfer of Technology".

(b) Two Ayurvedic firms, namely M/s Ambe Phytoextracts Pvt Ltd and M/s Pravek kalp Pvt Ltd had expressed their interest earlier and accordingly the technology was transferred on non-exclusive basis to them in 2014 as per the provisions of "DRDO Guidelines for Transfer of Technology". In 2015, when the technologies were posted on www.drdofficiatac.com, only M/s Patanjali Ayurved Ltd shown interest and accordingly the technologies were transferred on non-exclusive basis to market the developed products.

Crashes involving Pawan Hans helicopters

2598. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pawan Hans helicopter crashes that took place in the last two years and the casualties and injuries caused therefor;

(b) whether inquiry was conducted to investigate the reasons of these crashes, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Ministry to check the growing number of mishaps involving Pawan Hans helicopters; and

(d) whether Government has audited the safety of Pawan Hans helicopters in the wake of these crashes, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Since 2013 and till date four accidents of helicopters of Pawan Hans Limited have taken place in which five persons died and seven persons suffered minor injuries.

(b) The Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau (AAIB) of Ministry of Civil Aviation conducts investigation of all accidents and serious incidents. In one of the accident

involving Helicopter VT-PHZ at Uttarakhand on 28.06.2013, the AAIB, *inter-alia*, found that Pilot-in-Command, while carrying out approach and landing under strong tail wind conditions, could not control the high rate of descent with the available reserve power. In the other three cases, the investigation is yet to be completed.

(c) Accident / incident data is regularly analyzed and based on the analysis, Air Safety Circulars are issued by Ministry of Civil Aviation to bring important observations / findings to the notice of the operators to avoid the recurrence of accidents / incidents.

(d) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) team has conducted the audit of Pawan Hans Operations of Civil Aviation at Delhi and Mumbai bases in November-December 2015. Further, Safety audits have also been conducted periodically.

Huge gatherings at army recruitment rallies

2599 SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the places where Army recruitment took place have been witnessing unprecedented gathering, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that at many places the Army had to call the police for controlling such huge gatherings, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) On account of open rally system of recruitment followed by the Army a large number of candidates do gather at the Recruitment Rally sites across the country. However, these rallies are organized by Army Recruiting Organization in consultation with local Civil Administration who also provide the necessary police arrangements for controlling the large gatherings, as and when required.

An on-line application system for recruitment has been commenced from July 2015 with a view to regulate the number of candidates appearing for screening.

Risk monitoring of foreign investment in defence sector

2600. SHRI K.T.S.TULSI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any mechanism or policy has been devised by Government to check the risks which it may incur by allowing 100 per cent foreign direct investment in Defence sector; and

(b) the details of such steps taken, if any, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Foreign Investment in defence is subject to the grant of Industrial Licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951, by licensing committee, an inter-Ministerial body, which among other things, also takes into account security clearance by Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) and views of Ministry of Defence (MoD). Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB), mandated to recommend approval of the Government in respect of proposals of foreMinisterial body which *inter-alia* comprises of MHA and MoD. FIPB also takes into account security clearance of MHA and views of MoD while considering such proposal of foreign investment.

2. Government has also put in place a Security Manual for Licensed Defence Industries. The security manual prescribes guidelines on physical, information, documentation, cyber and personnel security aspects. Security is categorised in 'A', 'B' and 'C' categories depending upon the products/weapons/equipments manufactured by them. Defence licensees have to adhere to the safety and security procedures laid down therein based on their categorisation. Security Manual also provides for External Security Audit of the Licensed Companies by Intelligence Agencies once in two years and Cyber Security Audit by CERT-IN empanelled Auditors once every year.

Preventing naval accidents

2601. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in recent years there has been a number of cases of naval accidents causing human casualties;

(b) if so, the year-wise details of such accidents and the number of casualties for the last three years; and

(c) the steps Government is taking to strengthen naval safety mechanism to prevent such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) Since 1st January 2013, there have been six naval accidents involving casualties of defence personnel. The details of these accidents are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Lessons learnt from the reports of Boards of Inquiry (BoI) for such accidents are implemented appropriately. Corrective steps have been taken by Naval Headquarters with extensive checks on weapons related safety systems and audit of Standard Operating

Procedures on all operational naval units. Safety procedures and professional checks are re-emphasized periodically. Incidents Study and Analysis Cells have been instituted at professional schools wherein lessons learnt are incorporated into professional training. Safety Audits of various units are conducted regularly.

Statement

Details of naval accidents since 10/10/2013

Sl. No.	Date	Incident	Loss of Human Life
1.	05.03.2013	Crash of CH 440 of INS Dega (Chetak Helicopter)	2
2.	14.08.2013	Accident in INS Sindhurakshak	18
3.	26.02.2014	Incident of fire —INS Sindhuratna	2
4.	07.03.2014	Accident onboard Yard 12701 (Kolkata) under construction at Mazagon Dockyard Limited while carrying out trials of Engine Room fire fighting system.	1
5.	06.11.2014	Sinking of TRV-72	5
6.	25.03.2015	Ditching of IN Dornier aircraft at Sea INDO 240.	2

Reviewing of issues faced by Ex-servicemen

2602. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had ever decided to entrust the task of reviewing the issues pertaining to Ex-servicemen to a Committee of Experts;

(b) if so, whether the Committee had received any petition from National Ex-servicemen Committee (Regd.); and

(c) if so, what are the recommendations of the said Committee and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise. However, a High Level Committee on Problems of Ex-Servicemen was appointed under the Chairmanship of Shri K. P. Singh Deo on 10.3.1984. Further an Expert Committee has been constituted on 15th July, 2015 to suggest the measures for minimizing court cases.

F-INSAS project

2603. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of the F-INSAS project for the Indian Army, Rashtriya Rifles and Assam Rifles;
- (b) by when Government hopes to equip the Indian soldiers with all the modern capabilities so that they can face any threat; and
- (c) what will be the total cost of this project?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (c) Under the F-INSAS programme, the induction of weapons and equipment are being done in a phased manner and include personal weapon, protection and battle survivability equipment as also night enablement equipment.

Modernisation of the Armed Forces is a continuous process based on threat perception, operational challenges, technological changes and available resources. The process is based on 15 year Long Term Integrated Perspective Plan, five year Services Capital Acquisition Plan and Annual Acquisition Plan (AAP). Procurement of required equipment and weapon systems is carried out as per the AAP in accordance with the Defence Procurement Procedure. Disclosure of further information, which is sensitive and secret in nature, on the Floor of the House would not be in the interest of national security.

Under-utilisation of funds for modernisation projects

2604. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has been unable to utilise the capital funds budgeted for modernisation projects;
- (b) if so, the extent of the under-utilisation;
- (c) the reasons for the under-utilisation; and
- (d) the Ministry's plans to ensure that resources budgeted for modernisation are fully utilised in the future?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (c) Details of the amount allocated and expenditure for modernization of the defence forces during the year 2014-15 is as follows:

(₹ in crores)

Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actual Expenditure	Savings	Savings as % of Revised Estimates
Capital Acquisition:					
2014-15	75,148.03	66,151.73	65,862.38	289.35	0.44

Only a minor sum of ₹ 289.35 crore (0.44% of allocation) remained unspent during 2014-15 as a cumulative effect of small savings under various heads of account. However, force-wise details of the expenditure are as follows:-

(₹ in crore)

Service	Revised Estimates (RE) for the year 2014-15	Actual Expenditure
Capital Acquisition Budget:		
Army	16,927.35	13,867.40
Navy	17,075.24	20,905.54
Jt. Staff	330.75	280.05
Air Force	31,818.39	30,809.39
TOTAL	66,151.73	65,862.38

(d) 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.

Central assistance for Chennai flood hit areas

2605. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH:

SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) when would Government release the funds requested by the Tamil Nadu State Government for rescue, relief and rehabilitation of people affected, in the worst flood hit areas in Chennai and neighbouring districts;

(b) if so, how much Government has released till now and how much it is going to release; and

(c) in how many installments would it be released and total estimated amount of central assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) The State Governments are primarily responsible for undertaking relief measures in the wake of natural disasters. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Government by extending financial assistance and logistics support, wherever necessary. The Memorandum submitted by State Government of Tamil Nadu on recent flood seeks additional assistance from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF). Based on the memorandum, an inter-Ministerial Central Team was constituted by Government of India to visit the State from 25.11.2015 to 28.11.2015. The team submits its report to Sub-Committee of National Executive Committee which in turn makes a final assessment of requirement of funds from NDRF for immediate relief operations and recommends to High Level Committee (HLC). The quantum of immediate relief to be released from - NDRF is decided by a HLC under Chairmanship of Union Home Minister. In the meanwhile, a Central assistance of ₹1000 crore has been released to Government of Tamil Nadu on an "on account" basis from NDRF for immediate relief operations. In addition to this, an assistance of ₹ 940.42 crore as Central Share of SDRF and one time assistance to support State has also been released to the State Government of Tamil Nadu.

Increase of import duty for sugar

2606. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to increase the import duty for sugar; and

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

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

(b) The Government has given the following incentives to sugar sector:

(i) The basic Custom duty on sugar was increased from 25% to 40% with effect from 30.04.2015.

(ii) Excise duty was exempted on ethanol produced from molasses generated from cane crushed in the sugar season 2015-16 *i.e.* 1st October, 2015 onwards, for supply to the public sector oil marketing companies, for the purpose of blending with petrol, and input

credit of duty paid on molasses generated from cane crushed in the sugar season 2015-16 i.e. 1st October, 2015 onwards has been allowed to manufacturers of such exempted ethanol.

Interest-free loans for under-privileged students

2607. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government would consider providing interest-free loans to under-privileged students in IITs, NITs and premier engineering colleges, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether collateral security will also be reworked for extending the loan amount in case of increase in the fees, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, how it would be ensured that under-privileged students also get into premier institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Government does not provide interest free educational loans. As per directions of Reserve Bank of India, with effect from 1st July, 2010, banks are required to price their loan products including education loans linked with the base rates approved by their respective Boards. Banks are not permitted to resort to any lending below the Base Rates. Accordingly, interest rates on education loans are decided by the bank concerned as per their approved policy.

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

- Simple interest is charged during the study period and up to commencement of repayment;
- 1% interest concession provided by the banks, if interest is serviced during the study period and subsequent moratorium period prior to commencement of repayment;
- 0.5% concession in interest rates is provided for the girl students;
- Rebate in Income tax is provided to the extent of interest paid on education loan.

The IBA scheme provides broad guidelines to the banks to operationalise the

educational loan scheme and the implementing banks may vary their products as may be required.

In addition an interest subsidy scheme on such loans is in place. Under the scheme full interest subsidy is available for educational loans disbursed on or after 1st April, 2009, during the period of moratorium for the students belonging to economically weaker sections *i.e.* whose parental income from all sources does not exceed ₹ 4.50 lakh per annum. The moratorium period is course period plus one year.

Government of India has launched a Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Education Loans (CGFSEL) wherein collateral free and third party guarantee free loan is given upto ₹ 7.5 lakh.

Constitution of Monetary Policy Committee

2608. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to constitute a Monetary Policy Committee;
- (b) if so, composition of the Committee and the details of the work assigned to the Committee; and
- (c) whether the Committee will replace the existing system where the RBI is the sole authority on regulating the interest rates and if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) The Government, in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), is in the process of formulating suitable amendments to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 to provide for a Monetary Policy Committee (MPC). Composition and other details are being finalized.

Reasons for fiscal deficits

2609. DR. BHALCHANDRAMUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) what was the fiscal deficit during the first six months of the financial years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15;
- (b) what were three most important reasons for fiscal deficits during the aforementioned period; and
- (c) what shall be the likely scenario in this regard during the year 2015-16?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Details of expenditure, receipts (excluding borrowings) and fiscal deficit during the first six months (April-September) of the financial years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 are as below:

F.Y.	Total expenditure		Total receipts (excluding borrowings)		Fiscal deficit	
	₹ in crore	% of BE	₹ in crore	% of BE	₹ in crore	% of BE
2012-13	6,94,019	46.5	3,57,115	36.5	3,36,904	65.6
2013-14	8,09,050	48.6	3,96,962	35.4	4,12,088	76.0
2014-15	8,62,053	48.0	4,23,227	33.5	4,38,826	82.6

Source: Controller General of Accounts

As seen from table above, during the first six months (April-September) of the financial years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15, total expenditure was 46.5%, 48.6% and 48.0% of Budget Estimates (BE) for the year respectively and total receipts (excluding borrowings) were 36.5%, 35.4% and 33.5% of BE for the year respectively. Thus, receipts were sufficient to cover only 51.5%, 49.1% and 49.1% of expenditure during first six months of the financial years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively leaving the fiscal deficit of ₹ 3,36,904 crore, ₹ 4,12,088 crore and ₹ 4,38,826 crore at the end of second quarter (April-September) of the financial years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively.

(c) Details of expenditure, receipts (excluding borrowings) and fiscal deficit during the first six months (April-September) of the financial year 2015-16 are as below:

F.Y.	Total expenditure		Total receipts (excluding borrowings)		Fiscal deficit	
	₹ in crore	% of BE	₹ in crore	% of BE	₹ in crore	% of BE
2015-16	9,10,545	51.2	5,31,982	43.5	3,78,563	68.1

Source: Controller General of Accounts

As seen from table above, during the first six months (April-September) of the financial year 2015-16, total expenditure was 51.2% of Budget Estimates (BE) and total receipts (excluding borrowings) were 43.5% of BE for the year. Thus, receipts were sufficient to cover only 58.4% of expenditure leaving the fiscal deficit of ₹ 3,78,563 crore.

Budgetary disinvestment target

2610. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the current status along with the progress made towards achieving the budgetary disinvestment target in the current fiscal year;
- (b) whether Government expects to achieve the said target; and
- (c) if not, the details of estimates of budgetary disinvestment target Government expects to achieve by the end of current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) During the current financial year, an amount of ₹ 12,701 crore has been realized through disinvestment of CPSEs.

(b) and (c) In order to attain the disinvestment target of financial year 2015-16, the Government has fast-tracked the disinvestment approval process and has also identified some CPSEs for disinvestment during the year in sectors, which includes defence, fertilizer, heavy engineering, minerals and metals, oil, power, steel, technical consultancy, tourism, transport services, trading and marketing.

The actual realization from disinvestment depends on the prevailing market condition and extant policy considerations.

Plan to declare black money as National Asset

†2611. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government plans to declare the black money stashed outside the country and within the country as National Asset;
- (b) if so, by when; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal at present.

(c) The Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015 has been enacted to provide for specific and stringent regime for taxation of undisclosed foreign income and assets. It, *inter alia*, provides for levy of tax on

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

undisclosed foreign income and assets at the rate of 30 per cent and penalty equal to three times the tax.

Further, wilful attempt to evade tax, penalty or interest under this Act has been made a scheduled offence under the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002 which provides for confiscation of property of an equivalent amount held in India. So far as black money within the country is concerned, the Income tax Act contains provisions for levy of tax and penalty on the undisclosed income. Wilful attempt to evade tax, penalty or interest is an offence punishable with imprisonment and fine.

Further, the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Bill, 2015 introduced in Lok Sabha contains provisions for confiscation of benami property by the Central Government.

Rise in pressure on NPAs

2612. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is looking at the possibility of a new set of measures to help iron and steel, aluminium and textiles companies which are seen to be adding to the pressure on bad debt of State run lenders, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to set up a committee after banks raised fresh concerns over the rise in pressure on non-performing assets, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The information has been sought from the concerned Ministries of Steel, Mines (Aluminium) and Textiles and the same will be laid on the table of the House on receipt.

Restrictions on PSB loan defaulters

2613. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government and Reserve Bank of India have devised any new policy to prohibit banks from extending loans to defaulting borrowers even if they have paid the full loan amount to the banks, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any of the loan defaulters of Public Sector Banks have been sanctioned loans through the same or other Public Sector Banks;

(c) if so, the details thereof and is there any foolproof mechanism through which such defaulters are identified and barred from getting loans again from the PSBs; and

(d) whether Government has received any representation from peoples, representatives regarding such thing happening in banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) Government and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has not devised any new policy to prohibit banks from extending loans to defaulted borrowers even if they have paid the full loan amount to the banks. However, RBI has formulated a policy *vide* its Master Circular on wilful-defaulters updated on 1st July, 2015, by which no additional facilities are to be granted by the bank to the listed willful defaulters. In addition, the entrepreneurs/promoters of companies where bank has identified siphoning/diversion of funds, misrepresentation, falsification of accounts and fraudulent transactions are to be debarred from institutional finance from the scheduled commercial banks, Development Financial Institutions, Government owned NBFCs, investment institutions etc. for floating new ventures for a period of 5 years from the date the name of the willful defaulter is published in the list of willful defaulters published by Credit Information Companies (CICs).

In genuine cases of small borrowers including agriculture borrower, whose accounts were settled by RBI/Government initiated OTS scheme or settlement due to unavoidable/inescapable business failures, Banks consider bankable proposals as per norms.

The mechanism for identifying such defaulters of the Bank/other PSBs is done by verifying the Credit history of customers as provided by CICs, before sanctioning any loan. As per RBI guidelines every SMA-2 accounts of ₹ 5 crore and above is reported to RBI through CRILC which is shared among bankers and before sanctioning a loan banks refers to CRILC reports also. No such representation has been received by the Government.

Introduction of plastic currency notes

2614. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government in February, 2014 had decided to introduce plastic currency notes on a field trial basis in five cities;

(b) if so, the present status in this regard;

(c) whether certain technical problems have cropped up in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by when the plastic currency notes are likely to be introduced all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in consultation with the Government has decided to conduct a field trial with plastic banknotes at five locations of the country. Towards this, RBI issued a Request for Proposal (RFP) in October, 2013 and subsequently re-floated the same in June 2014 with revised technical parameters.

(c) and (d) Due to non-availability of security clearances of some entities in the bids, RBI could not take forward the procurement process. Thereafter, Government advised RBI on November 30, 2015 to procure plastic notes through open tender process.

Credit flow to agriculture sector

2615. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment/study has been made by Government for the estimated credit flow to the agriculture sector, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has any concrete data regarding the agriculture sectors borrowing needs and capacity, if so, the details thereof;

(c) what according to Government is a good credit/GDP ratio for agriculture in the long run and the steps taken to achieve the same; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for further financial deepening and financial inclusion, in agriculture sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The agriculture credit target during XII Five Year Plan period (2012-17) is guided by the estimation made by the Working Group on Outreach of Institutional Finance, Cooperatives and Risk Management and as considered by the Steering Committee of the Planning Commission. As per this estimation, the ground level credit to agriculture during the XII plan period is likely to be in the range of ₹ 33,89,261 crore to ₹ 42,08,454 crore.

Government fixes agriculture credit disbursement targets for the banking sector every year and banks have consistently surpassed these targets. The details of agriculture credit targets fixed by the Government and the achievement by the Banks, for the last three years (2012-13 to 2014-15) and during the current year (upto 30.9.2015), are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) As reported by NABARD, total GLC in agriculture as a proportion to GDP in agriculture in the country was 11.47% in 2000-2001. The ratio has shown substantial growth since 2001 to reach almost 43% in 2014-15. However, there may not be any ideal level of the ratio.

(d) Government has taken the following steps to increase the Agriculture GDP through institutional credit and financial inclusion in agriculture sector:-

- As per RBI's extant guidelines on Priority Sector Lending (PSL), all Domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks have been mandated to earmark 18% of their Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure (OBE), whichever is higher, as on the corresponding date of the previous year, for lending to Agriculture. Foreign banks with 20 branches and above have to achieve the Agriculture target within a maximum period of five years starting from April 1, 2013 and ending on March 31, 2018.
- With a view to ease the burden of interest on farmers, the Government implements Interest Subvention Scheme so as to make short-term crop loans upto ₹ 3 lakh for a period of one year available to farmers at the interest rate of 7% per annum and in case of timely repayment, the same gets reduced to 4%.
- 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 agricultural and consumption needs.
- The KCC Scheme has since been simplified, which has the provision of ATM enabled debit card with, *inter alia*, facilities of one-time documentation and built-in cost escalation in the limit, etc.
- Under the Interest Subvention Scheme of Government, 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 discourage distress sale of produce by small and marginal farmers.
- To bring small, marginal, tenant farmers, oral lessees, etc. into the fold of institutional credit, Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) have been promoted and financed by banks.

- Banks have been advised by RBI to waive margin/security requirements of agricultural loans upto ₹ 1,00,000/-.
- In order to provide relief to borrowers in times of natural calamities, RBI and NABARD have 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, restructuring of existing loans, extending fresh loans, relaxed security and margin norms, etc.

Statement

Agriculture Credit Target and Achievement

2012-13		(₹ in crore)					
Agency	Crop Loan		Term Loan		Total		
	Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.	
Commercial Banks	2,20,000	3,14,950.64	2,00,000	1,17,540.29	4,20,000	4,32,490.93	
Cooperative Banks	69,000	1,02,592.46	15,000	8,610.84	84,000	1,11,203.30	
Regional Rural Banks	56,000	55,957.36	15,000	7,724.03	71,000	63,681.39	
TOTAL	3,45,000	4,73,500.46	2,30,000	1,33,875.16	5,75,000	6,07,375.62	
2013-14							
Commercial Banks	3,20,000	3,64,164.25	1,55,000	1,63,341.86	4,75,000	5,27,506.11	
Cooperative Banks	1,00,000	1,13,574.02	25,000	6,389.77	1,25,000	1,19,963.79	
Regional Rural Banks	80,000	70,696.91	20,000	11,955.81	1,00,000	82,652.72	
TOTAL	5,00,000	5,48,435.18	2,00,000	1,81,687.44	7,00,000	7,30,122.62	
2014-15							
Commercial Banks	3,75,000	4,15,735.77	1,65,000	1,88,640.05	5,40,000	6,04,375.82	
Cooperative Banks	1,10,000	1,30,350.31	30,000	8,119.19	1,40,000	1,38,469.50	
Regional Rural Banks	90,000	89,325.89	30,000	13,157.02	1,20,000	1,02,482.91	
TOTAL	5,75,000	6,35,411.97	2,25,000	2,09,916.26	8,00,000	8,45,328.23	

2015-16 (up to September 2015)*(**₹ crore**)

Agency	Crop Loan		Term Loan		Total	
	Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.
Commercial Banks	4,00,000	2,39,755.65	1,90,000	1,16,716.36	5,90,000	3,56,472.01
Cooperative Banks	1,05,000	84,990.49	35,000	3,287.51	1,40,000	88,278.00
Regional Rural Banks	90,000	51,550.49	30,000	7,561.38	1,20,000	59,111.87
TOTAL	5,95,000	3,76,296.63	2,55,000	1,27,565.25	8,50,000	5,03,861.88

* Provisional data

Source: NABARD

Opening of office of Customs and Central Excise at Rudrapur, Uttarakhand

†2616. SHRI MAHENDRASINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that it was decided to open the office of the Commissioner for Customs and Central Excise at Rudrapur in Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, whether Government is also aware of the fact that CONCOR depot has also been operationalised at Sidkul in Rudrapur;

(c) if so, the details of the reasons for not opening the office of the Commissioner for Customs and Central Excise in Rudrapur so far; and

(d) by when the office of the Commissioner will be opened, if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) An application from SIDCUL CONCOR Infra Company Ltd. (SCICL) for setting up of Inland Container Depot (ICD) in Pant Nagar, Uttarakhand is under process for issue of notification under section 7 of the Customs Act, 1962.

(c) and (d) In view of reply to part (a) and (b) above, the question does not arise.

Release of compensation to Chhattisgarh

†2617. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chhattisgarh's share in the Central Commercial Taxes for the period from 2010 to 2014 which have been reduced to 2 per cent after deducting compensation have not been received; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is a fact that State Government has claimed compensation to the tune of only ₹ 928.17 crores instead of ₹3085.33 crores for the period of 2010-11 to 2013-14, and whether the State would receive their entire amount of compensation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Central Government has decided to pay 100% CST compensation for the year 2010-11, 75% CST compensation for 2011-12 and 50% CST compensation for 2012-13, to all the States/UTs, including of State of Chhattisgarh, on account of loss due to reduction of CST rate from 4% to 2% as per guidelines dated 22nd August, 2008. Accordingly, ₹ 848.86 crore has been paid towards CST compensation to the State of Chhattisgarh for 2010-11. It has been decided that CST compensation for 2011-12 will be paid to all the States/UT's including State of Chhattisgarh in two installment in Financial Year 2015-16. Accordingly, ₹ 304.52 crore has been paid as first installment towards CST compensation to the State of Chhattisgarh for year 2011-12. Second installment of CST compensation would be released in second half of current Financial Year. Balance CST compensation of Chhattisgarh along with other States/UTs for 2012-13 is proposed to be released in FY 2016-17.

Withholding of annual increment of Government employees

2618. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) beyond inclusion in the terms of reference of the Seventh Central Pay Commission and the legitimate rights of Government employees for a fair periodic increase in their wages and perks, whether Government has in the same measure wanted to protect the interest of the nation by linking productivity to pay for all categories of employees;

(b) whether the Commission has proposed withholding of annual increments in the case of employees not meeting the benchmarks either for MACP (Modified Assured Career Progression) or regular promotion; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The Terms of Reference of the seventh Central Pay Commission provided, *inter-alia*, that the Commission was to work out the framework for an emoluments structure linked with the need to attract the most suitable talent to the Government service, promote efficiency, accountability and responsibility in the work culture and foster excellence in the public governance system, as also to make recommendations on the general principles,

financial parameters and conditions for an appropriate incentive scheme to reward excellence in productivity, performance and integrity.

(b) and (c) The Seventh Central Pay Commission in para 5.1.46 of its Report has stated that it believes that employees who are not able to meet the laid down performance criterion should not be allowed to earn future annual increments. The Commission has, therefore, proposed withholding of annual increments in the case of those employees who are not able to meet the benchmark either for MACP or a regular promotion within the first 20 years of service. The Commission has further proposed that this will act as a deterrent for complacent and inefficient employees. However, the Commission has stated that this is not a penalty.

Cost ineffective procurement procedure of Kendriya Bhandar

2619. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chief Advisor Cost has submitted a report stating that procurement of stationery and other general items from Kendriya Bhandar is not cost effective;

(b) whether a copy of the said report will be laid down on the Table of the Sabha;

(c) whether the Ministries and Government departments were purchasing stationery etc. from Kendriya Bhandar since 1981 continuously and there was no complaint from any quarter regarding charging rates by Kendriya Bhandar; and

(d) whether Government departments are purchasing stationery etc. at MRP from private traders and, if so, the steps taken to save precious public money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Information is being collected from all Central Government Ministries/ Departments.

Sovereign Gold Bond Scheme

2620. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the 'Sovereign Gold Bond' Scheme upside gains and downside risks have to be born by the investors; and

- (b) if so, what is the rationale behind it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Sovereign Gold Bond Scheme is an alternate investment which mimics investment in gold. The investor's position is the same as if he had invested in gold. The price of the gold bond fluctuates with movements in market price of the gold. An investor who takes exposure to a market linked asset like gold will be exposed to either upside gains or downside risks. However the investor is protected in terms of the underlying quantity of gold and thus, he never losses or gains in terms of the quantity of gold. In addition the investor receives interest on the investment made.

Comparison of stressed assets in commercial banks vis-a-vis PSBs

2621. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that according to Reserve Bank of India data, five sectors had 52 per cent of total stressed advances of all commercial banks, as of June, 2014 whereas in the case of public sector banks it was at 54 per cent, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Government is also in process of framing a Bankruptcy Code aimed to tackle willful default and a draft paper was recently released; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) Financial Stability Report (FSR) June, 2014 states that there are five sub-sectors: infrastructure (which includes power generation, telecommunications, roads, ports, airports, railways [other than Indian Railways] and other infrastructure), iron and steel, textiles, mining (including coal) and aviation services which contribute significantly to the level of stressed advances. The share of these five stressed sub-sectors to the total advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) is around 24 per cent, with infrastructure accounting for 14.7 per cent. Share of these five sub-sectors in total advances is the highest for public sector banks which is 27.3 per cent. Industry-wise (Public Sector Banks) details as on June 2014 are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) A Bankruptcy Law Reforms Committee (BLRC) set up on 22.8.2014 for providing an entrepreneur friendly legal bankruptcy framework for India as announced in the Budget Speech (2014-15) submitted its Report and draft Bill to the Finance Minister on 4.11.2015. The Report is in two parts: Volume I - titled "Rationale and Design" and Volume II - titled "Draft Insolvency and Bankruptcy Bill". The Report, along with a brief

summary of the recommendations, was placed on the website of the Ministry of Finance at for stakeholder consultation. The Government is in the process of moving the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Bill in the Parliament, at the earliest.

Statement*Industry-wise NPA ratios of Public Sector Banks**(₹ in crore)*

	Jun-14		
	Loans outstanding	NPAs	NPA Ratio
Mining and Quarrying (A.1 + A.2)	32,397	2,185	6.74
A.1 Coal	4,832	544	11.25
A.2 Others	27,565	1,641	5.95
Food Processing	1,30,321	8,764	6.72
Textiles (D.1+D.2+other textiles)	1,73,574	15,215	8.77
D.1 Cotton	92,477	7,503	8.11
D.2 Jute	1,864	165	8.87
Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	43,211	634	1.47
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.)	1,13,636	8,812	7.75
Cement and Cement Products	33,625	3,275	9.74
Iron and Steel	2,49,111	16,875	6.77
All Engineering	1,15,749	9,861	8.52
Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	40,403	1,822	4.51
Gems and Jewellery	52,222	7,146	13.68
Construction	55,773	3,424	6.14
R. infrastructure (Sum of R.1 to R.3 + others)	7,96,787	19,095	2.40
R.1 Transport	1,56,553	6,483	4.14
R.2 Energy	4,91,775	6,460	1.31
R.3 Telecommunication	73,553	1,540	2.09
Aviation	30,389	3,045	10.02
TOTAL	27,15,817	1,24,489	

Source: RBI-Off-site returns, domestic operations

Accounts opened under PMJDY for SCs

2622. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of bank accounts opened under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) for Scheduled Castes, State-wise; and

(b) the total number of Scheduled Caste households which have availed the overdraft facility under PMJDY?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) was launched on 28th August, 2014 with the aim of providing universal access to banking facilities with at least one basic banking account for every household. As on 09.12.2015, 19.52 crore accounts (9.43 crore Male accounts and 10.09 crore Female accounts) have been opened out of which 11.89 crore accounts are in rural areas and 7.63 crore in urban areas. Till 11.12.2015, overdraft facility has been sanctioned in 25.18 lac accounts out of which 10.05 lac account holders have availed the facility with aggregate amount of ₹ 137.94 crore.

PMJDY is an all inclusive scheme and banks maintain only rural-urban and gender-wise classification.

Loss to Banks/Institutions due to crop loans

2623. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cooperative Credit Institutions/Banks have suffered losses on account of concessional/interest free crop loans extended to the farmers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the support extended/being extended by Government to the Cooperative Credit Institutions/Banks as an encouragement State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) In order to provide credit to farmers at affordable interest rates, the Government is implementing the Interest Subvention Scheme under which, short-term crop loans upto ₹ 3 lakh are made available to the farmers at an interest rate of 7% p.a. by the banks, for which banks are given a subvention of 2% by the Government in respect of their own funds. Besides, a further subvention of 3% is given to prompt payee farmers reducing the effective interest rate for such farmers to 4%.

In terms of Reserve Bank of India (RBI)'s Master Circular on "Interest Rates on Advances", Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) have been prohibited from lending below their Base Rate *w.e.f.* July 1, 2010. However, certain exemptions have been provided in this regard and SCBs are allowed to lend below their Base Rates on account of Government of India's Interest Subvention Scheme on Crop Loans or grant export credit (where subvention is available) below their Base Rates. The cost of funds and operating cost vary from bank to bank. Hence, it is possible that some SCBs may be lending below the cost of fund or below the Base Rate in respect of the crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh, which are eligible for Interest Subvention. However, this loss gets cross-subsidized through other profitable loans above Base Rates.

As regards Cooperative Credit Institutions, under the Interest Subvention Scheme for short term crop loans upto ₹ 3.00 lakh, the Cooperative Banks are given a subvention of 2% by the Government in respect of their own involved funds, for providing crop loans at 7% to farmers. Fur and Rural Development (NABARD) at the interest rate of 4.5% to the extent of 30%-60% (depending on factors such as NPA level, location, etc.) of ground level credit flow. Thus, NABARD's refinance allows cooperative banks to earn 0.5% more as compared to the cases when their own funds are involved.

NABARD funds for Mangal Turbine Project

2624. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether NABARD has sanctioned funds for projects involving Mangal Turbine in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details of the project proposals, the funds sanctioned and the expenditure incurred along with the bills and vouchers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that there is no project sanctioned under RIDF in the name of Mangal Turbine Project and there is no indication about the involvement of any Mangal Turbine technology in any irrigation project under ongoing and closed RIDF tranches.

Inclusion of gold lying in temples in the financial system

2625. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate quantity of gold lying idle in the country's temples;

- (b) whether Government has initiated talks with temple trusts for bringing their vast stocks of gold into the financial system through the monetisation scheme;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the response of these trusts thereto;
- (d) the target fixed, if any, in this regard for the current financial year; and
- (e) the steps proposed to be taken to achieve the said target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Government of India does not maintain data regarding the quantity of gold lying idle in the country's temples.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) The Gold Monetisation Scheme is an open-ended and no target has been fixed.

Tax collections on black money declarations

2626. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the schemes of declaration of black money, stashed in India and abroad announced, so far, along with the years thereof;
- (b) the details of black money declared so far, scheme-wise; and
- (c) the details of taxes collected on declarations under above schemes, scheme-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Details of voluntary disclosure schemes launched in the past along with year, amount of assets/income/wealth declared and taxes collected thereof are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Year	Income/ Wealth/ Assets declared (₹ in Crore)	Tax collected (₹ in Crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1	VDS 1951	1951	70.2	10.89
2	VDS 1965	1965	52.18	30.80
3	VDS 1965 (No. 2)	1965	145	19.45

1	2	3	4	5
4	Voluntary Disclosure of Income and Wealth Act, 1975	1975	746.07 (Income) 844.72 (Wealth)	249 (Income Tax) 7.7 (Wealth Tax)
5	Special Bearer Bonds (Immunities and Exemption) Act, 1981	1981	Bonds sold of the value of ₹ 964.25 Crore	
6	Disclosure Schemes through administrative circulars, 1985	1985 (November 1985 to March 1987)	2940.37 (Income Tax) 7837.97 (Wealth Tax)	388.03 (Income Tax) 70.76 (Wealth Tax)
7	National Housing Bank (Voluntary Deposits) Scheme, 1991	1991	Deposits of ₹ 154 crore received	
8	Remittances in foreign exchange (Immunities) Scheme, 1991 and India Development Bonds Scheme, 1991	1991	Foreign exchange equivalent to ₹ 6400 crore was collected under these two Schemes	
9	Voluntary Disclosure of Income Scheme, 1997	1997	33289	9745

The three-months (from 01.07.2015 to 30.09.2015) one-time compliance window under Chapter VI of the newly enacted Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015 is not in the nature of a voluntary disclosure scheme/ amnesty scheme. However, a total of 644 declarations involving undisclosed foreign assets worth ₹4164 crore (including declarations that were posted before 30th September, 2015 and received after 30th September, 2015) have been filed under the one-time compliance window. The said declarants are required to pay 30% of value of such undisclosed assets as on 01.07.2015 as tax and further 30% of value of such undisclosed assets as on 01.07.2015 as penalty on or before 31st December, 2015. An amount of about ₹ 446.80 crore has been collected as tax and penalty up to 16.12.2015.

Tackling problem of fake currency

†2627. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to use indigenous paper and printing plastic currency notes to tackle the problem of fake currency note;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the time, by when a decision would be taken in this regard; and
- (c) the reasons for delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) As an effort towards indigenization, one new banknote paper line with an annual capacity of 6000 MT per annum has been set up at Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad. Further, two new paper lines for production of banknote paper with an annual capacity of 12,000 MT per annum are being set up at Mysore by Bank Note Paper Mill India Private Limited (BNPMIPL), a Joint Venture of Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Limited (SPMCIL) and Bharatiya Reserve Bank Note Mudran Private Limited (BRBNMPL).

In addition, Government has advised RBI on November 30, 2015 to procure plastic notes through open tender process.

Subsidy on interest accrued on housing loans to weaker sections

2628. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

- (a) whether the Government proposes to provide subsidy on the amount of interest accrued on housing loans to weaker sections and low income groups of the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of rural housing schemes sponsored by nationalised banks in the country; and
- (c) the number of people benefitted/likely to be benefitted including in rural areas under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Housing For All (HFA) (Urban) Mission has been launched on 25th June, 2015 by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (Mo/HUPA). Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) component of the Mission is being implemented as a Central Sector Scheme as part of the Mission across the country in all 4041 statutory towns as per Census 2011. Under CLSS, the beneficiaries of Economically Weaker Section (EWS) having household annual income upto ₹ 3.00 lakh and Low Income Group (LIG) having household annual income between ₹ 3.00 lakh and upto ₹ 6.00 lakh subject to their being otherwise eligible under the scheme, can avail of interest subsidy at the rate of 6.5% on the housing loans from Banks, Housing Finance

Companies and other such institutions upto ₹ 6.00 lakh for a tenure of 15 years or actual tenure of loan whichever is earlier, for acquisition, construction and addition of rooms, kitchen, toilet etc. to existing dwellings as incremental housing.

(b) and (c) Rural Housing Fund: This is a scheme under which refinance is given to Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs) for lending towards rural housing undertaken by people falling under the weaker section category. The housing loans eligible under this scheme are Direct Housing Loans up to ₹ 15 lakh disbursed by the PLIs.

Since, 2008-09, 15,23,287 units have been financed by Housing Finance Companies (HFCs), Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs), Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs), Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), Apex Co-operative Housing Federations (ACHFS) and Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (ARDBs) by disbursing ₹ 22,604.33 crore.

Foreign borrowings by Indian firms

2629. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the foreign borrowing of the Indian firms have registered significant increase in recent months;

(b) if so, the details of the debt borrowed in foreign and Indian currencies in 2013-14 and 2014-15; and

(c) whether RBI has framed guidelines for rupee denomination bonds by Indian corporates to raise funds abroad and the value cap on the issuance of such bonds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) In recent months there has been a reduction in amount of inflows on account of borrowing from overseas in the form of external commercial borrowings (ECB) as can be observed from the table below:

Month	(USD in million)	
	ECB Inflows	
	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3
April	2,615	1,267
May	1,396	1,565
Jun	2,576	2,739
July	4,474	2,243

1	2	3
August	1,120	999
September	1,611	3,131
October	2,864	798
November	3,600	3,519
TOTAL (Apr-Nov)	20,256	16,261

In comparison to April-November period of 2014-15 ECB inflows have declined from USD 20,256 million to USD 16,261 million of the corresponding period in 2015-16.

(b)

Year	Foreign Currency Denominated Borrowings (USD in million)	INR Denominated Borrowings (₹ in crore)
2013-14	32,502	4,384
2014-15	26,066	14,179

(c) RBI has issued a framework containing guidelines for issuance of Rupee denominated bonds overseas *vide* A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 17 dated September 29, 2015. Under the framework Indian corporates, Body corporates, Real Estate Investment Trusts and Infrastructure Investment Trusts can issue Rupee denominated bonds overseas upto a maximum of USD 750 mn. equivalent per annum under the automatic route.

Change in funding pattern of flagship programmes

2630. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have changed the funding pattern of certain flagship programmes and schemes and have brought it down to 60:40 pattern between Centre and States;

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

(c) whether due to cut in funding pattern certain schemes like Housing for All and ICDS will suffer badly and States will not be able to fund such schemes; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) On the recommendations of the Sub-Group of Chief Ministers on Rationalization of Centrally Sponsored Schemes constituted by NITI Aayog, it has been decided that (i) the funding pattern of certain core of the core schemes remain unchanged; (ii) funding of core schemes will be: (a) for the 8 North Eastern and 3 Himalayan States

90:10; (b) for all other States 60:40, unless a sub-scheme/component has funding pattern lower than this level (iii) for schemes [not covered under (i) and (ii) above] the sharing pattern will be: (a) for the 8 North Eastern and 3 Himalayan States 80:20; (b) for all other States 50:50. The details of the core schemes funding pattern of which will be 60:40 for other States (for the 8 North Eastern and 3 Himalayan States 90:10) unless a sub-scheme/component has a central funding pattern lower than this level are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) With the changed funding pattern, certain schemes like Housing for All and ICDS are not going to suffer as aggregate resources of the Centre and the States put together are sufficient to maintain the overall reach of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Following the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, devolution of the Central Taxes and Duties has increased by 10% amounting to an increase of ₹ 1,86,150/- crore in the 2015-16 BE as compared to the 2014-15 RE. After increase in devolution in the share of divisible pool of taxes to States from 32% to 42% based on the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission, the States have been given significantly more untied resources. They have greater voice in how the funds of these schemes are utilized and have the flexibility to adapt to the local circumstances. It is also submitted that additional resources have already been provided under the 1st Supplementary Budget Resources for ICDS.

Statement

Details of the core schemes funding pattern of which will be 60:40 for other States (for the 8 North Eastern and 3 Himalayan States: 90:10) unless a sub-scheme/component has a central funding pattern lower than this level

1. Core schemes:

- (i) Krishi Unnati Yojana
- (ii) Rashtriya Krishi Vikash Yojana
- (iii) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana
- (iv) Rashtriya Pashudhan Vikas Yojana (Livestock Mission, Veterinary Services and Dairy Development)
- (v) Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan (Rural and Urban)
- (vi) National Rural Drinking Water Program
- (vii) National Health Mission (including AYUSH, Medical Education and RSBY/RSSY)
- (viii) National Education Mission (including SSA, RMSA, RUSA, Teachers Training and Adult Education)

- (ix) Integrated Child Development Services (including nutrition mission, maternity benefits and program for adolescent girls)
- (x) Integrated Child Protection Scheme
- (xi) Mid-Day-Meal Program
- (xii) Housing for All (Rural and Urban)
- (xiii) National Livelihood Mission (Rural and Urban)
- (xiv) Forestry and Wildlife (including Green India Mission, Project Tiger and Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats)
- (xv) Urban Rejuvenation (AMRUT) and Smart Cities Mission
- (xvi) Modernisation of Police Forces
- (xvii) Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary

NPAs in PSBs and private sector banks

2631. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) how much loan amounts/has been given by various PSBs and private sector banks till October, 2015, sector-wise;
- (b) how much of loan amounts turned into bad loans/NPAs till October, 2015;
- (c) whether Government's attention have been drawn towards any report in which nearly more than 14 lakh crores of rupees turned into bad loans/NPAs in the various PSBs and private banks;
- (d) if so, Government's response thereto and truth in this regard; and
- (e) how Government is planning to bring down NPAs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The details of Sectoral advances and Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) for Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and Private Banks as on 30th September, 2015 are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The Government/RBI has not come across any such report.

(e) The Government is taking sector specific measures in identified infrastructure and core sectors where there is stress due to systemic issues. Six new Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) are being established to facilitate recovery. RBI as the regulator has issued guidelines which *inter alia* provide for early Recognition of Financial Distress, Prompt Steps for Resolution and Fair Recovery for Lenders, Framework for Revitalizing Distressed Assets in the Economy —Review of the Guidelines on Joint Lenders' Forum (JLF), Corrective Action Plan (CAP) and Strategic Debt Restructuring (SDR).

Statement*Data on Sector-wise Advances and Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) thereon as on September, 2015*

Bank Name	Month	Total		Gross		Agriculture		NPA		MSE		NPA		Other		NPA		Real		Real		Outstanding		Retail	
		Year	Gross	Advances	NPAs	Sector	Sector	Agri	Sector	MSE	Other	Priority	Other	Exposure	Estate	NPAs	Loans	Estate	NPAs	Retail	sector	NPAs	Loans		
Private Sector Banks	Mar-15	14,38,641	31,586	1,51,297	2,801	2,06,100	3,498	87,011	917	3,73,141	2,671	4,48,204	4,856												
	Sep-15	15,54,096	34,732	1,59,824	3,316	2,29,466	4,317	96,515	1,193	4,03,705	2,976	4,90,266	5,386												
Public Sector Banks	Mar-15	49,16,113	2,67,065	6,83,152	36,484	6,13,237	47,490	3,59,905	11,926	7,91,310	11,476	8,95,666	19,471												
	Sep-15	48,36,302	2,99,473	7,19,661	41,448	6,10,949	57,153	4,20,953	37,224	8,25,981	17,701	9,34,547	25,168												

Note: Data on different sectors are not mutually exclusive

Source: RBI-Off-site returns as reported by banks, domestic operations

Change in sharing pattern of Centrally Sponsored Schemes

2632. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that with its decision to change the sharing pattern of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, to delink eight schemes from Central support and to abolish Gadgil-Mukherjee formula-based Normal Central Assistance for State Plan, total quantum of central assistance for Odisha's Annual Plan 2015-16 will be substantially reduced and that the enhanced devolution would not be able to bridge the gap;

(b) the names of States which are facing similar problem like Odisha; and

(c) if so, will Government clarify the steps taken or propose to be taken to continue central assistance for the Areas Specific Development Programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No, Sir. Following the recommendations of Fourteenth Finance Commission, devolution of the Central Taxes and Duties to States has increased by 10% amounting to an increase of ₹ 1,86,150 crore in the 2015-16 as compared to 2014-15. Aggregate resources of Centre and States put together are sufficient to maintain the overall reach of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Details showing comparison of Tax Devolution and Grants for the years 2014-15 and 2015-16 as well as projection of Tax Devolution for the next five years in respect of Odisha are given in Statement (*See below*).

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

Statement**Odisha***Benefit from 14th Finance Commission*

The Total Devolution of shareable taxes to ALL STATES together

2014-15 ₹ 3.38 lakh crores

2015-16 ₹ 5.24 lakh crores

An additional ₹ 1.86 lakh crores

For Odisha (year-on-year comparison)

(₹ in crores)

	2015-16	2014-15	Increase
Tax devolution	₹ 24411 cr.	₹ 16181 cr.	+ ₹ 8230 cr. (+50.9%)
Grants	₹ 1686 cr.	₹ 1699 cr.	
TOTAL	₹ 26097 cr.	₹ 17880 cr.	+ ₹ 8217 cr. (+46%)

Five year comparison

	14th FC (2015-20)	13th FC (2010-15)	Increase
Tax devolution	₹ 180796 cr.	₹ 68119 cr.	+ ₹ 112677 cr. (+165%)

Grants: 14th Finance Commission

Panchayat Grants	₹ 8850 cr.
Urban Body Grants	₹ 1772 cr.

Thus:

- The total taxes shared with Odisha in the next 5 years will increase by ₹ 112677 crores.
- An increase of over 165%.
- Even in this year, the total taxes going to Odisha will increase by ₹ 8230 crores.
- An increase of over 50.9%.
- In the next five years, over ₹ 10622 crore will also be provided to towns and panchayats for improving their finances.
- During 13th FC award period (2010-15) total releases under NDRF was ₹ 1988.82 crore whereas during 14th FC award (2015-20) recommended releases under SDRF (Central Share) is ₹ 3717.00 crore.
- During 13th FC award period (2010-15) releases against NSS collection was ₹ 4171.30 crore.
- Budget allocation for CST compensation for 2015-16 is ₹ 15028 crore. Out of this, Odisha is likely to get ₹ 574.82 crore in 2015-16.

Meeting of target set for weaker section of society by banks

2633. SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that banking sector has failed to meet the targets for weaker sections for the society;

(b) whether it is also a fact that economic reforms have reinforced financial exclusion of the landless belonging to the weaker section who would suffer from agrarian crisis and uprooting as a result of industrialization and urbanization;

(c) if so, whether Government is taking any action; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) As per Priority Sector Guideline issued by RBI, *vide* their master circular dated 01 July 2015 to all scheduled commercial banks, a target of 10 per cent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit has been stipulated as advances for Weaker Sections.

Weaker Sections category includes the following, apart from others categories:

- I. Small and Marginal Farmers
- II. Distressed farmers indebted to non-institutional lenders

As reported by NABARD Credit to Weaker Sections under Priority Sector by PSBs and ASCBs as under:

Year	Public Sector Banks (PSBs)		All Scheduled Commercial Banks (ASCBs)	
	Credit to Weaker Sections (Amount ₹ in crore)	As % of ANBC (Achievement against target of 10%)	Credit to Weaker Sections (Amount ₹ in crore)	As % of ANBC (Achievement against target of 10%)
2012	293,960	9.7	332,889	8.9
2013	351,034	9.9	401,571	9.1
2014	433,943	10.6	494,047	9.6

(b) to (d) The Government is implementing the following schemes for Small and Marginal Farmers and landless farmers/labourer:

- I. To bring small, marginal, tenant farmers, oral lessees, etc. into the fold of institutional credit, Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) have been promoted by banks.
- II. In the Union Budget 2014-15, the Government of India announced for financing 5 lakh Joint Farming Groups of "Bhoomi Heen Kisan" (landless farmers). It was decided to finance these 5 lakh Joint Farming Groups through JLG model, during 2014-15 and 4.57 lakh JLGs were disbursed loan of ₹ 4414.44 crore. During 2015-16, as on 30 November 2015, 2.71 lakh JLGs have been financed.
- III. Banks have been advised by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to waive margin/security requirements of agricultural loans upto ₹ 1,00,000/-. Banks have also been advised by RBI to dispense with obtaining "No Due Certificate" from the individual borrowers

(including SHGs and JLGs) in rural and semi-urban areas for all types of loans including loans under Government Sponsored Scheme, irrespective of the amount involves.

- IV. NABARD pioneered the SHG Bank Linkage programme to reach the unreached rural poor population. The SHGs covered include weaker sections *viz.* women, small and marginal farmers, SC/STs etc. The savings bank account of 76.97 lakh SHGs have been opened in banks as on 31 March 2015, of which 86% are women SHGs. A total number of 44.68 lakh SHGs were having loan outstanding of ₹ 51545.46 crore as on 31 March, 2015.

Launching of online version of NPS

2634. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) proposes to launch online version of the National Pension System (NPS);
- (b) if so, the salient feature thereof;
- (c) the reasons for inordinate delay in its launch; and
- (d) the time by when the online version of NPS is likely to be launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) With the view to make the registration process under NPS faster, seamless and user friendly, the National Pension System (NPS) Trust [an intermediary under NPS, administered by Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA)] had developed and launched an online facility (eNPS) for opening of account and upload of the periodic contribution under NPS on pilot basis with effect from 5th August, 2015, based on online verification of the Aadhaar card details as the KYC (Know Your Customer) document by the prospective subscriber to the scheme through OTP (One Time Password). But, this had to be temporarily put in abeyance on account of the recent order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, restricting the usage of Aadhaar card details for certain schemes only. However, the existing subscribers of NPS can continue to upload their periodic subscriptions through eNPS which is presently operationalised by the National Pension System Trust.

- (d) PFRDA has decided to facilitate offering of the eNPS through validation of PAN card details and KYC confirmation from the bank for bank account of those subscribers who have an active bank account with any of the banks, which are acting as

Points of Presence (PoP). Once the functionality is developed and tested, there will be a public announcement of the same through print and electronic media for its wider dissemination.

Changes in draft model Bilateral Investment Treaty

2635. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Law Commission of India has called for slew of changes in the Draft Model Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT) introduced by Government to make it more investment friendly and transparent;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the Commission has suggested changes to the Most-Favoured Nation (MFN) clause and inclusion of dispute settlement mechanism in the model treaty and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The changes suggested by the Law Commission of India *inter alia* relate to the Preamble, Scope of the treaty, definitions used, obligations of Contracting Parties, investor obligations, dispute settlement mechanism, exceptions, denial of benefit provisions, relationship with other treaties and termination clauses.

(c) The Commission has suggested that it may be considered to include a Most-Favoured Nation clause, whose scope is restricted to the application of domestic measures. The Commission's suggestions regarding dispute settlement mechanism *inter alia* includes provisions on exhaustion of local remedies, written consent by the Parties for submission of claim to arbitration and appointment of arbitrators, which have been considered in the final version of the model Bilateral Investment Treaty text.

Devaluation of Indian Rupee against US Dollar

2636. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details on fall in the value of Rupee against US Dollar since the new Government came to power;
- (b) the reasons for this devaluation of Rupee;
- (c) the details of the measures taken to salvage the situation, if any; and

(d) the extent to which these steps have helped in stabilising the Rupee against the Dollar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The average monthly exchange rate of the rupee (RBI's reference rate) stood at ₹ 59.3 per US dollar in May 2014. During 2014-15, the average annual exchange rate of the rupee was ₹ 61.1 per US dollar as against an average level of ₹ 60.5 per US dollar in 2013-14. In the current fiscal 2015-16 (April-November), the average monthly exchange rate of rupee was ₹ 64.6 per US dollar. The depreciation in 2015-16 largely reflects the supply-demand imbalance in the foreign exchange market and the general appreciation of the US dollar globally.

(c) and (d) The exchange rate of the rupee is determined largely by the market forces of demand and supply. The Government and the RBI are closely monitoring the emerging external position including exchange rate of the rupee in nominal and real terms and on an on-going basis calibrating policies or regulations to support robust macro-economic outcome.

NABARD funds for welfare of women

2637. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is implementing any new schemes/programmes for the welfare of women in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise during the last two years;

(c) the number of women benefitted along with the total fund allocated under such programmes/schemes during the said period, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by NABARD to provide assistance to women especially those in backward/tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) As reported by NABARD the following new schemes/programmes are being implemented by them for the welfare of women in rural areas:

(i) General Self Help Group (SHG) scheme:

SHG Bank Linkage programme is the largest micro finance programme with an outreach of 10 crore rural households. As on 31 March 2015, 76.97 lakh SHGs have been

Savings linked, of which 66.52 lakh (86%) are exclusive Women SHGs. NABARD has been supporting promotion of SHGs by extending grant assistance to NGOs, Federations of SHGs, Regional Rural Banks, CCBs, PACS, Farmers Clubs and individual rural volunteers for promotion, nurturing and credit linkage of SHGs with the banks.

Details of State-wise progress under Self Help Group programme for the last two years are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(ii) Implementation of Scheme for Women SHG Programme in Left Wing Extremist (LWE) affected and Backward districts—Women SHG Programme:

Ministry of Finance, Government of India has set up a 'Women Self Help Group Development Fund' to implement a 'Scheme for promotion of Women SHGs in 150 Left Wing Extremism Affected and Backward districts of India'. Support to tune of ₹ 20384.70 lakh for promotion of 2.03 lakh SHGs has been sanctioned under WSHG programme.

Cumulative progress for the implementation of WSHG programme is as under:

Year	No. of WSHGs sanctioned to Anchor agencies	No. of WSHGs Savings linked	No. of WSHGs Credit linked	Grant assistance to Anchor agencies (₹ Lakh)	
				Sanctioned	Disbursed
2013-14	196433	149820	50875	19643	2791
2014-15	201447	168707	82363	20145	4226

Details of State-wise progress for Implementation of Women SHG programme in Left Wing Extremist (LWE) and Backward District are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

Cumulative data on women SHGs benefitted (provided bank loans) under normal SHG Bank Linkage programme during last two years (which include those under WSHG programme) are given below:

Year	Total No. of SHGs provided loans (lakh)	Out of total, exclusive women SHGs (lakh)	Amount of loan disbursed to women SHGs (crore)
2013-14	13.66	11.52	21037.97
2014-15	16.26	14.48	24419.75

Statement-I*State-wise progress under Self Help Group Programme*

		(Amount ₹ lakh)									
Sl.No.	Region/State	Savings linkage under SHG Bank Linkage Programme				Bank Loans outstanding against SHGs					
		2013-14		2014-15		2013-14		2014-15		2014-15	
		No. of SHGs	Savings- Amount	No. of SHGs	Savings- Amount	No. of SHGs	Loans outstanding Amount	No. of SHGs	Loans outstanding Amount	No. of SHGs	Loans outstanding Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
(A)	Northern Region										
1.	Chandigarh	468	131	90	4	138	136	72	93		
2.	Haryana	43029	4559	41653	3651	20656	24026	19581	22641		
3.	Himachal Pradesh	37634	2732	37838	2649	17618	11404	18527	11273		
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	873	41	6214	378	587	772	2243	1121		
5.	New Delhi	2901	1407	3290	695	893	651	1029	961		
6.	Punjab	23041	2284	25870	2235	14207	8845	15845	9862		
7.	Rajasthan	257262	17907	245903	14379	129830	64229	119607	108019		
	TOTAL	365208	29061	360858	23992	183929	110064	176904	153970		

(B) North Eastern Region

1.	Assam	285327	11290	292071	9943	109587	65549	108618	61754
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2588	153	3351	256	456	301	308	335
3.	Manipur	9039	95	10702	197	3934	1388	2647	1004
4.	Meghalaya	7230	537	7910	863	3075	1268	1904	1318
5.	Mizoram	208	6	7481	313	112	210	1140	1407
6.	Nagaland	2416	209	2880	273	1678	1260	1404	956
7.	Sikkim	343	35	1368	231	222	232	609	615
8.	Tripura	9148	558	8218	946	5505	5172	6411	4819
TOTAL		316299	12882	333981	13022	124569	75380	123041	72209

(C) Eastern Region

1.	A and N Islands (UT)	4824	116	4998	125	1178	907	1020	595
2.	Bihar	268721	16467	224469	29667	190171	89814	189341	102676
3.	Jharkhand	86386	8933	82138	8493	65507	31571	57810	37646
4.	Odisha	517391	45734	452068	49704	249550	154318	236042	189705
5.	West Bengal	591464	81407	760941	127348	472554	217853	585116	286424
TOTAL		1468786	152656	1524614	215336	978960	494463	1069329	617046

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(D) Central Region									
1.	Chhattisgarh	111884	18888	148293	17954	71665	21545	89765	23688
2.	Madhya Pradesh	157481	13010	225615	23902	81030	44733	97621	58613
4.	Uttar Pradesh	379270	43515	392276	35476	246973	193689	224165	153246
3.	Uttarakhand	37294	3903	51067	5038	20166	9700	26665	13068
TOTAL		685929	79317	817251	82370	419834	269666	438216	248614
(E) Western Region									
1.	Goa	8170	1313	7445	1199	2805	2807	3014	2969
2.	Gujarat	196510	16872	215839	17543	61848	29214	65232	42487
3.	Maharashtra	692274	74806	717860	90381	204355	132025	202472	153282
TOTAL		896954	92991	941144	109123	269008	164046	270718	198739
(F) Southern Region									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1418676	352316	884508	262950	1306076	2114104	810889	1590093
2.	Karnataka	709171	108757	734304	130241	337196	391584	529953	592752
3.	Kerala	601325	56948	585471	64525	117303	170526	143358	223672
4.	Lakshadweep	229	649	231	649	15	4	14	4

5.	Puducherry	24454	2406	16641	1559	13777	10464	6084	7101
6.	Tamil Nadu	942469	105145	987282	103457	446671	492452	427153	621755
7.	Telangana	0	0	511184	98761	0	0	472521	828591
TOTAL		3696324	626222	3719621	662141	2221038	3179133	2389972	3863969
GRAND TOTAL		7429500	993129	7697469	1105984	4197338	4292752	4468180	5154546

Note: The above data contains WSHG also.

Source: NABARD

Statement-II

Implementation of Women SHG in LWE & Backward District
(Status as on 30 September, 2015)

Name of the State	No. of Districts covered	No. of SHGs to be formed	Grant Amount sanctioned	Grant assistance released			Total	SHGs promoted & savings linked	SHGs Credit linked
				Promotional	Training, capacity Building & Others				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Andhra Pradesh	8	6985	698.50	240.79	136.45	377.24	25237	23844	
Arunachal Pradesh	2	1489	148.90	9.53	0.00	9.53	269	3	

(₹ in lakh)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assam	4	1320	132.00	26.58	5.49	32.07	891	256
Bihar	16	17000	1700.00	198.39	3.23	201.62	16504	14237
Chhattisgarh	10	11685	1168.50	272.56	37.75	310.31	10061	4705
Goa	1	387	38.70	11.46	7.17	18.63	316	160
Gujarat	3	3750	375.00	45.10	4.22	49.32	3036	1309
Haryana	2	3000	300.00	93.18	13.37	106.55	2535	1248
Himachal Pradesh	2	2955	295.50	90.60	7.81	98.41	2628	1541
Jammu and Kashmir	3	2000	200.00	31.40	12.03	43.43	1359	154
Jharkhand	18	49000	4900.00	875.55	107.96	983.51	24621	5387
Karnataka	2	3000	300.00	119.13	6.70	125.83	7826	7288
Kerala	2	2200	220.00	76.78	13.30	90.08	2218	1093
Madhya Pradesh	9	11425	1142.50	232.31	31.79	264.10	9850	3160
Maharashtra	6	15125	1512.50	327.10	73.67	400.77	12099	4529
Manipur	2	767	76.70	15.99	4.32	20.31	682	68
Meghalaya	2	1000	100.00	14.96	1.01	15.97	635	51
Mizoram	2	1450	145.00	31.55	4.09	35.64	1328	141

Nagaland	2	500	50.00	7.49	0.00	7.49	275	0
Odisha	19	18615	1861.50	429.17	170.30	599.47	14106	4066
Punjab	1	1800	180.00	43.20	5.27	48.47	867	383
Rajasthan	4	7100	710.00	230.52	10.83	241.35	6975	3206
Sikkim	2	950	95.00	17.46	5.63	23.09	682	104
Tamil Nadu	2	1929	192.90	42.27	33.28	75.55	1250	593
Telangana	8	7505	750.50	277.83	87.23	365.06	9093	4455
Tripura	2	1500	150.00	33.36	0.94	34.30	996	493
Uttarakhand	2	5430	543.00	126.00	32.09	158.09	2823	897
Uttar Pradesh	8	11900	1190.00	171.32	70.13	241.45	8355	1676
West Bengal	6	12080	1208.00	354.00	64.75	418.75	9138	3943
TOTAL	150	203847	20384.70	4445.58	950.81	5396.39	176655	88990

Note : LWE: Left Wing Extremist

Source: NABARD

Vacancies in PSBs

2638. SHRIMATI JHARNADAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a large number of vacancies exists in nationalised banks;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) by when these vacancies are likely to be filled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) No Sir, Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have managerial autonomy in terms of human resource policies and procedures including recruitment. PSBs undertake recruitment of staff to fill vacancies on ongoing basis as per their requirements depending upon business volume, business growth, employee strength and retirements etc. The details of vacancies and recruitment in Public Sector Banks for three years including current year are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of vacancies and recruitment/allotment in three years, year including current year in PSBs are as follows:-

Year	Officers		Clerks	
	Vacancies	Recruitment/ Allotment	Vacancies	Recruitment/ Allotment
2013-14	38254	35549*	46800	47621
2014-15	38170	30359*	49688	35715*
2015-16	21500	24133	37039	38441

(Figures as reported by Institute of Banking Personnel Selection, State Bank of India and its associates)

*Institute of Banking Personnel Selection has reported that the main reasons for variation from vacancies to allotment include non-availability of candidates under Persons With Disabilities category, Ex-Servicemen Category and also for the post of Agricultural Field Officers in PSBs.

Usage criterion of RuPay debit cards

2639. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government has extended the usage criterion of the RuPay debit cards in order to avail of the in-built insurance cover, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that earlier the card holder had to use the card within 45 days, prior to claim the insurance claim; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) has informed that the usage condition has been extended from earlier 45 days to 90 days for RuPay card holders under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) with effect from 25.11.2015 to avail of the in-built accident insurance benefit of ₹ 1.00 lakh.

Recommendations of Seventh Pay Commission on NPS

2640. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Seventh Pay Commission has recommended that withdrawals under the National Pension System (NPS) should be tax exempt to place the pension system at par with other similar schemes, as also the service tax levied at the time of annuity purchase by NPS subscribers;

(b) whether the Commission has come down heavily upon callous implementation of the NPS over the years with State Governments depositing contributions (deductions) of employees for eight years in lump sum without any returns or own contributions; and

(c) if so, the Government's comments thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, the Seventh Pay Commission has recommended, *inter-alia*, that withdrawals under the National Pension System (NPS) should be tax-exempt to place NPS at par with other pension schemes. The Commission has also recommended that the service tax levied at the time of annuity purchase by NPS subscribers should be exempted.

(b) and (c) The Seventh Central Pay Commission has commented on NPS implementation for All India Service (AIS) officers, stating that in the case of AIS officers, some States are yet to release counterpart contributions or pay interest on delayed contributions. The Commission has, therefore, recommended that Central Governments and State Governments should, in a time bound manner, ensure that all the due contribution along with compounded interest, where contributions have been delayed, be deposited in the accounts of the beneficiaries. Advisories should be issued to the State Governments to deposit amounts, if not already done, in respect of NPS beneficiaries belonging to All India Services.

However, the statement, that State Governments have deposited contributions (deductions) of employees for eight years together without any returns or own contributions, cannot be generalised. The State Governments have paid interest and also transmitted own contributions in case of AIS officers. Even the States of West Bengal and

Tripura, which are yet to implement NPS in respect of State Government employees, are discharging functions related to NPS implementation for AIS officers posted in these two States. The State of Tamil Nadu, however, has yet to adopt NPS architecture for both State Government employees and AIS officers.

After the establishment of NPS architecture, PFRDA has been sensitising all State Governments about timely remittance of NPS contributions and interest on delayed remittances. States were also informed to sensitise the nodal offices to adhere to the various guidelines. PFRDA constantly interacts with officials of Central Ministries and State Government through letters, meetings, workshop and conferences.

PFRDA has notified various Regulations and one of these is PFRDA (Redressal of Subscriber Grievance) Regulations, 2015. PFRDA has issued advisories to all State Governments to streamline and automate various NPS activities. NPS has a centralised grievance management system, where subscriber can lodge grievances and may also be guided by above mentioned regulation. PFRDA has also written letters to all State Governments to frame timelines for various NPS related activities and some of the States have already framed the same.

Customer complaints against banks

2641. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the customer complaints against banks recorded 11.2 per cent growth during the financial year 2014-15 with 85,131 complaints;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that massive increase in customer base drive will lead to more complaints;
- (d) whether it is a fact that the maximum number of complaints were registered against State Bank of India; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Bank-wise details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) The increase in the number of complaints are attributable to the increase in banking penetration and also increase in the awareness activities, outreach programmes etc. being undertaken by the Offices of the Banking Ombudsmen and Regional Offices of RBI.

(d) and (e) Yes. Out of the total 85,131 complaints received during the year 2014-15, 23,178 complaints (27%) were against State Bank of India. Details of the complaints are given in Statement appended to part (a) of the Question.

Statement**Details of complaints received by the Offices of the Banking Ombudsman (2014-15)**

Bank Name	Complaints-Category-wise										Others						
	Total Number of Complaints Received	Per 1000 A/Cs-	Per 1000- Credit/Debit Card Accounts	Per Branch	Deposit Account	Remittance and Advances	Loans and Credit Cards	ATM/Debit without Prior Notice	Levy of Charges	Pension Failure on Commitments Made BCSBI Code	Non-Adherence to Instructions on DSA and Recovery Agents	Notes of Fair Practices Code	Non-Adherence to Instructions on DSA and Recovery Agents	Out of Subject			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Scheduled Commercial Banks	78599	0.05	0.03	0.75	4661	2700	4846	18123	5510	5777	8440	16410	61	347	3774	14482	
Public Sector Banks	55424	0.04	0.02	0.66	3082	2096	3458	11016	2876	5705	6076	10765	44	115	1802	8389	
SBI and Associates																	
State Bank of India	23178	0.06	0.03	1.44	1224	789	1107	5378	1232	3275	2331	4128	16	50	683	2965	
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	1176	0.07	0.02	0.93	80	46	77	171	72	243	165	51	0	1	21	249	
State Bank of Hyderabad	611	0.03	0.01	0.34	19	19	48	134	17	54	57	68	2	1	47	145	
State Bank of Mysore	298	0.03	0.01	0.29	26	21	30	52	19	17	46	22	1	0	2	62	
State Bank of Patiala	498	0.04	0.02	0.38	27	13	25	100	22	74	23	97	0	0	5	112	
State Bank of Travancore	770	0.04	0.01	0.67	39	24	151	120	48	44	37	192	2	1	27	85	
TOTAL (SBI and Associates)	26531	0.06	0.03	1.17	1415	912	1438	5955	1410	3707	2659	4558	21	53	785	3618	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Allahabad Bank	1099	0.03	0.02	1.69	70	39	65	137	73	91	147	246	1	7	50	173
Andhra Bank	649	0.02	0.01	0.26	24	19	40	154	28	37	60	61	0	1	66	159
Bank of Baroda	2936	0.05	0.02	0.56	209	152	156	438	134	138	325	807	1	10	90	476
Bank of India	2706	0.04	0.01	0.56	164	140	123	351	118	222	448	693	5	4	92	346
Bank of Maharashtra	557	0.02	0.01	0.30	23	16	37	56	40	28	110	181	0	0	11	55
Canara Bank	2887	0.04	0.02	0.50	170	118	230	530	145	139	349	612	1	1	114	478
Central Bank of India	2017	0.04	0.02	0.43	112	73	172	273	77	219	320	406	3	9	97	256
Corporation Bank	745	0.03	0.02	0.33	49	24	67	194	37	5	74	109	0	1	16	169
Dena Bank	686	0.03	0.01	0.41	22	13	34	81	64	87	85	209	0	0	25	66
Indian Bank	1207	0.03	0.01	0.51	87	37	249	159	52	82	132	240	0	1	22	146
Indian Overseas Bank	1466	0.04	0.03	0.43	89	76	238	240	93	58	137	260	2	7	29	237
Oriental Bank of Commerce	806	0.03	0.03	0.36	57	40	31	204	24	18	65	156	1	2	29	179
Punjab and Sindh Bank	370	0.05	0.02	0.26	28	19	16	44	17	22	19	82	0	1	8	114
Punjab National Bank	4229	0.04	0.03	0.68	191	154	143	1168	155	470	314	626	1	4	162	841
Syndicate Bank	1127	0.03	0.01	0.32	73	42	105	154	75	88	100	212	1	2	24	251
UCO Bank	1208	0.05	0.02	0.40	72	61	60	122	86	84	173	316	1	2	52	179
Union Bank of India	2056	0.04	0.03	0.50	118	64	130	385	112	126	205	537	2	4	76	297

United Bank of India	929	0.04	0.02	0.48	37	52	58	122	91	66	191	145	1	3	21	142
Vijaya Bank	395	0.03	0.01	0.24	20	13	31	57	22	16	58	106	0	1	13	58
Total (Other than SBI and Associates)	28075	0.04	0.02	0.47	1615	1152	1985	4869	1443	1996	3312	6004	20	60	997	622
Other Public Sector Banks																
Bhartiya Mahila Bank	2	0.00	0.00	0.03	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
IDBI Bank Limited	816	0.06	0.02	0.47	52	32	34	192	23	2	104	203	3	2	20	149
TOTAL (Other PSBs)	818	0.06	0.02	0.45	52	32	35	192	23	2	105	203	3	2	20	149
Private Sector Banks																
Old Private Sector Banks																
Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	75	0.03	0.00	0.18	20	1	11	0	18	0	1	3	0	3	1	17
City Union Bank Limited	119	0.03	0.01	0.25	8	9	27	12	15	0	9	20	0	0	2	17
Federal Bank Ltd.	323	0.04	0.01	0.26	26	7	42	50	31	0	26	84	0	0	7	50
Ing Vysya Bank Ltd.	354	0.11	0.00	0.38	12	27	29	56	0	46	49	0	0	2	95	
Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	147	0.01	0.01	0.77	5	3	6	28	1	1	6	11	0	0	2	84
Karnataka Bank Ltd.	153	0.02	0.01	0.22	18	6	11	23	10	0	21	24	0	0	0	40
Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	192	0.02	0.01	0.30	18	6	16	33	26	0	20	34	0	0	4	35
Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	99	0.04	0.01	0.25	11	0	33	8	7	0	9	12	0	1	1	17
Nainital Bank Ltd.	14	0.00	0.00	0.12	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	4
Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	123	0.10	0.13	0.66	9	3	6	58	4	0	8	14	0	2	0	19

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JP Morgan Chase Bank National Association	1	0.40	0.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JSC VTB Bank	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Krung Thai Bank Public Co. Ltd.	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mashreqbank PSC	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mizuho Corporate Bank Ltd.	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
National Australia Bank	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rabobank International	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sber Bank	4	39.22	0.00	4.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Shinhan Bank	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Societe Generale	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sonali Bank	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Standard Chartered Bank	1892	0.66	0.52	18.92	50	26	52	933	157	2	116	274	0	23	14	245
State Bank of Mauritius Ltd.	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ Ltd.	1	0.16	0.00	0.20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

The Royal Bank of Scotland NV	185	0.46	0.69	18.5	4	2	11	74	11	0	13	28	0	5	2	35
UBS AG	1	0	0	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
United Overseas Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Westpac Banking Corporation	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Woori Bank	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (Foreign Banks)	3406	0.21	0.10	12.66	110	60	103	1603	261	4	217	524	0	37	24	463
Primary Urban Co-operative Banks	420				79	3	32	23	28	3	17	135	2	3	7	88
RRBs	1546				126	36	238	78	44	14	173	439	1	16	126	255
Others	4566				113	32	101	135	108	30	353	589	8	9	1533	1555
TOTAL	85131				4661	2700	4846	18123	5510	5777	8440	16410	61	347	3774	14482

Tax relief for film industry

2642. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to extend Income Tax relief to film industry in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) At present there is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

States share in Swachh Bharat Cess

2643. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds collected through the Swachh Bharat cess thus far;

(b) the amount Government expects to collect through Cess, this year and next year;

(c) whether any proceeds collected through the Cess will be allocated to State Governments for Swachh Bharat initiatives; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The provisional figures of Swachh Bharat Cess collected till 16th December, 2015 is about ₹ 329.6 crore.

(b) The amount estimated to be collected from Swachh Bharat Cess @ 0.5% on all taxable services which are not exempt or in the negative list; in a full financial year, is about ₹ 10000 crore. Revenue estimated to be collected during the period from 15th November, 2015 till 31st March, 2016, is about ₹ 3750 crore. Revenue for the next financial year has not been estimated so far.

(c) Yes, Sir.

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

PAN activity-monitoring and analysis software

2644. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has devised/proposes to devise a PAN activity-monitoring

and analysis software tool to check the nation-wise transaction history of an individual, if so, the details thereof;

(b) how it will help taxmen to track the illegal and black money held or transferred from one account to the other by an individual; and

(c) the time by when it will be put into operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) PAN being the unique identifier is used by Income Tax department to link and analyse various transactions relating to the taxpayers. The income tax law mandates quoting of PAN for specified transactions above a threshold including purchase of immovable and movable property, bank deposits, financial assets etc.

'Project Insight' has been initiated by the department for data mining, collection, collation and processing of such information for effective risk management with a view to widening and deepening of tax base. This will enhance the department's ability to monitor the flow of funds and will provide an audit trail of high value transactions and curb circulation of black money.

(c) Project Insight' is to be implemented in phased manner during the period 2016-18.

Tax evasion by a public school

2645. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a public school in Saket, Delhi and its branch in Gurgaon are evading income tax by fudging account during the past several years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that salaries of teachers and staff are being shown much higher than actually paid in order to evade taxes; and

(c) if so, what action under Income Tax Act, is being contemplated against the management of the school to recover taxes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Disclosure of information in respect of specific tax payers is prohibited except as provided under section 138 of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Without prejudice to this, in the absence of specific name of the institution, it has not been possible to identify the same and to furnish the information sought.

(b) and (c) Not applicable in view of the above.

Payment of DCRG under NPS

2646. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the reason why provisional Death-Cum-Retirement Gratuity (DCRG) is being paid to employees/family pensioners;
- (b) whether Government is aware that around 12 years have elapsed when NPS was implemented for Central Government employees;
- (c) the reasons why Government is not able to take final policy decision regarding payment of DCRG under NPS; and
- (d) by when final decision is likely to be taken and notification by Government would be issued in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The New Pension Scheme (now National Pension System) was introduced *vide* Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs Notification No.5/7/2003-ECB&PR, dated 22.12.2003. The gratuity to the Government employees appointed before 01.01.2004 is paid under the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972. On introduction of New Pension Scheme, these rules were amended on 30.12.2003 and as per this amendment the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules are not applicable to the Government employees appointed after 31.12.2003. However, the benefit of Death/Retirement Gratuity had been extended to Central Government servants covered by the New Pension Scheme, on provisional basis, *vide* Department of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare O.M. No.38/41/06-P&PW(A), dated 05.05.2009. This was in respect of Central Government employees covered by NPS in cases where a Government Servant is retired on invalidation not attributable to Government duty; death in service not attributable to Government duty; where a Government servant is discharged from service due to disease/injury attributable to Government duty and in the case of death of a Government servant in service attributable to Government duty.

(c) and (d) The proposal for extending the benefit of gratuity on retirement of the Government employees covered by National Pension System is under consideration of the Government.

World Bank report on corrupt countries

2647. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER:

SHRI SALIMANSARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether according to World Bank Enterprises Survey Report, India ranks amongst the top 10 most corrupt countries in the world;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government to the World Bank Enterprises Survey Report; and

(c) what steps Government proposes to take to curb corruption at all levels in the bureaucracy to bring relief for foreign business houses to do business in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the house.

Financial proposals of Uttar Pradesh

†2648. SHRIMATI KANAK LATASINGH:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals received by Ministry from Government of Uttar Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) the details of amounts demanded in the said proposals and their status as on date;

(c) the reasons for pendency of the proposals received from the State Government;

(d) whether any time limit has been fixed for disposal of these proposals; and

(e) whether there is likeliness of cost escalation due to long delay in clearing the proposals, and if so, the complete details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (e) The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has not made any request for financial assistance for specific intervention during the last three years. However, having considered scheme guidelines, finalization of schemes by the State, availability of resources, absorption capacity, receipt of certificate(s) from the State Government and other requirements, based on the proposals received from Planning Commission (Re-designated as NITI Aayog), administrative Central Ministries and departments of State Governments designated for implementation of projects/schemes sanctioned under Grants-in-Aids recommended by Finance Commission, an amount of ₹ 2,19,731 crore in total was released to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh under these heads. In addition, an amount of ₹ 581.29 crore was released to the State towards National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in 2014-15. Year-wise details of funds released by Ministry of Finance during the reference period under these heads are given in Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Year-wise details of funds released to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh by Ministry of Finance under State Plan Schemes and Finance Commission Transfers

Sl. No.	Scheme/Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
		(₹ in crore)		
1.	State Plan Schemes of which	5130.73	5858.79	3439.81
(i)	Normal Central Assistance (NCA)	2039.90	2190.79	2260.64
(ii)	Special Central Assistance (SCA) for Border Area [^]	49.82	52.94	-
(iii)	National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) [^]	1110.27	1647.11	-
(iv)	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) [^]	276.41	626.20	-
(v)	Additional Central Assistance Other Projects	1015.89	111.00	249.00
(vi)	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for Externally Aided Projects	295.96	389.90	485.98
(vii)	State Treasury Computerization under National e-Governance Programme (NeGP)	12.29	41.71	1.08
(viii)	Special Central Assistance under Backward Regions Grant Fund	267.04	250.17	383.11
(ix)	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)	63.15	488.97	-
(x)	ACA for LWE affected districts	-	60.00	60
2.	Finance Commission Transfers of which	61809.11	70387.75	72523.67

2a.	Share in Central Taxes and Duties	57497.85	62776.68	66622.91
2b.	Grants-in-Aids of which	4311.26	7611.07	5900.76
(i)	State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)	318.67	334.60	351.33
(ii)	Capacity Building	5.00	5.00	10.00
(iii)	Estimated Local Body Grants	2262.30	4920.35	2943.79
(iv)	Elementary Education	1027.00	1192.00	1227.00
(v)	Maintenance of Roads and Bridges	673.83	732.00	795.00
(vi)	Environmental related Grants#	20.12	20.12	107.88
(vii)	State Specific Needs	0.00	359.00	433.70
(viii)	Improving Outcomes*	4.34	48.00	32.06
3.	National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)	-	-	581.29

^ Budgetary allocation for the schemes transferred to the respective administrative Ministries.

Includes Grants-in-Aids provided for Improvement in Justice Delivery, District Innovation Fund, Incentive for reducing Infant Mortality Rate, Improvement of Statistical System at State and District Level and Employee Data-base.

* Includes Grants-in-Aids provided for Forest and Water Sector Management.

Poor health insurance coverage

2649. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that despite the liberalisation of the insurance sector, less than 20 per cent of the population is covered under the health insurance;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the measures being taken to increase the health insurance coverage in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) As per the information provided by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), the number of lives covered under health insurance policies during FY 2014-15 was 28.80 crore which is approximately 24 per cent of India's total population.

Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) is being implemented by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. This scheme provides smart card based cashless health insurance cover of ₹ 30000/- per annum to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector. At present around 3.68 crore families are covered under RSBY, which caters to both rural and urban population.

In addition to RSBY, several State Governments are implementing Government sponsored Health Insurance Schemes for the BPL population in their respective States.

Disinvestment of IDBI Bank

2650. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning for the further disinvestment of IDBI Bank;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the disinvestment will lead to the privatisation of the bank from the present status?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) The Public Sector Banks (PSBs) including IDBI Bank have been allowed to raise capital from public markets through Follow-on Public Offer (FPO) or Qualified Institutional Placement (QIP) by diluting Government of India holding upto 52% in phased manner based on their capital requirement, their stock performance, liquidity, market conditions etc.

Distortion of credit culture in Agricultural sector

2651. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has expressed its concern over distortion of the credit culture in Agriculture and written to Government urging it not to give subsidy for the sector to banks and instead provide it directly to the farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the move comes amid rising Non-Performing Assets pertaining to the sector and between 2010 to 2015 these rose four fold from ₹ 10,400 crore to ₹ 39,100 crore; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had expressed certain concerns relating to agricultural loans and Interest Subvention Scheme, stating, *inter alia*, that the scheme had created distortions in the agriculture lending system as revealed by some studies conducted by RBI and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). It was, *inter alia*, suggested by RBI to consider Direct Benefit Transfer for the Interest Subvention Scheme.

(c) and (d) As reported by RBI, the ratio of Non-Performing Assets (NPA) in Agriculture sector has remained almost stagnant in the last five years, details of which are given in Statement.

Statement*Details regarding ratio of Non-Performing Assets (NPA) in Agriculture Sectoral Credit*

Bank Group	March, 2011			March, 2012			March, 2013			March, 2014			March, 2015		
	Agriculture (Sectoral Credit)	NPA Agri	NPA Ratio (%)	Agriculture (Sectoral Credit)	NPA Agri	NPA Ratio (%)	Agriculture (Sectoral Credit)	NPA Agri	NPA Ratio (%)	Agriculture (Sectoral Credit)	NPA Agri	NPA Ratio (%)	Agriculture (Sectoral Credit)	NPA Agri	NPA Ratio (%)
All Banks	504,975	16,661	3.30	574,890	24,827	4.32	647,007	30,196	4.67	769,828	34,084	4.43	837,944	39,340	4.69
Foreign Banks	34	0	0.15	56	0		221	0	1,562	38	2.42	3,494	54	1.56	
Private Sector Banks	88,894	2,173	2.45	102,387	2,164	2.11	112,497	2,171	1.93	127,273	2,254	1.77	151,297	2,801	1.85
Public Sector Banks	416,047	14,488	3.48	472,447	22,662	4.80	534,289	28,025	5.25	640,993	31,792	4.96	683,152	36,484	5.34

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

Performance of PMJDY

2652. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has launched the Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) to improve financial inclusion;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the targets and achievements made till date, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Financial Inclusion is an important priority of the Government. With the objective to extend financial services to the large hitherto un-served population of the country, Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), a national mission on financial inclusion, was launched on 28.08.2014.

Under the Yojana, banks were given target to carry out surveys in allocated Sub Service Areas (SSAs) in rural areas and wards in urban areas and to open accounts of all uncovered households by 26.01.2015. Survey by banks showed that 99.9% households out of the 21.22 crore surveyed households were covered under the Yojana, as on 26.01.2015.

Details of State-wise number of accounts opened and amount mobilized as on 09.12.2015 are given in Statement.

Statement*State-wise PMJDY progress as on 09.12.2015*

Sl. No.	State Name	Rural	Urban	Total Accounts	Amount in (₹ in lacs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	37372	15053	52425	1428.85
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4094154	3028247	7122401	60560.94
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	87861	32311	120172	2354.41
4.	Assam	4857213	1629196	6486409	107365.03
5.	Bihar	10710510	4350202	15060712	206937.70

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Chandigarh	42814	167229	210043	5274.12
7.	Chhattisgarh	5956224	2914499	8870723	78596.41
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	44417	9059	53476	1549.40
9.	Daman and Diu	14930	7894	22824	625.79
10.	Goa	92681	31892	124573	4314.91
11.	Gujarat	3918556	3421080	7339636	112711.36
12.	Haryana	2895211	2110210	5005421	115620.61
13.	Himachal Pradesh	728254	101973	830227	22086.65
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	1405891	247646	1653537	32541.89
15.	Jharkhand	3725651	1539555	5265206	45954.85
16.	Karnataka	5429093	3437009	8866102	111576.88
17.	Kerala	1309823	1148029	2457852	56079.68
18.	Lakshadweep	4525	586	5111	425.29
19.	Madhya Pradesh	8535142	8572519	17107661	114062.89
20.	Maharashtra	5819465	6493022	12312487	155969.52
21.	Manipur	253946	310514	564460	7894.93
22.	Meghalaya	181214	56393	237607	5493.53
23.	Mizoram	56745	73987	130732	969.85
24.	Nagaland	86793	67961	154754	1637.73
25.	NCT of Delhi	353975	2548480	2902455	71427.21
26.	Odisha	5620964	1898837	7519801	111208.69
27.	Puducherry	55074	54533	109607	1885.34
28.	Punjab	2762175	1847632	4609807	133581.71
29.	Rajasthan	9953620	5471475	15425095	225934.67
30.	Sikkim	61575	10973	72548	1499.89
31.	Tamil Nadu	4199348	3480616	7679964	88786.63

1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Telangana	4518072	3185088	7703160	66670.30
33.	Tripura	452794	193066	645860	23635.07
34.	Uttar Pradesh	17874067	11863741	29737808	414506.40
35.	Uttarakhand	1183167	536985	1720152	36790.24
36.	West Bengal	11556016	5418445	16974461	341616.88
GRAND TOTAL		118879332	76275937	195155269	2769576.24

FDI in insurance sector

2653. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that very little FDI has come in insurance sector even after insuring the cap into 49 per cent in March, 2015;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) what is the road map for achieving the targets/objectives for which this cap was raised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) The amendments to the Insurance Act raising the FDI cap from 26 percent to 49 per cent were notified by the Government of India on 23rd March, 2015. As per the information furnished by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), the total FDI in the insurance sector as on 31st March, 2015 was approximately ₹ 8,031 crores. 10 insurance companies have applied to IRDAI and Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) and the foreign investment into India involved in these transactions is approximately ₹ 6,192 crores.

G-20 Summit discussions

2654. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister participated in the Summit of G-20 countries organised recently;

(b) if so, the outcome of discussions held on improving the deteriorating conditions of currencies around the world and relieving economies free from pressure;

(c) whether concerns were also expressed on rising employment, growing population and decreasing production in these countries; and

(d) if so, the group decision taken to resolve these problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, the Prime Minister participated at the G-20 Summit held on 15-16 November, 2015 in Turkey.

(b) G-20 Leaders decided to continue to implement sound macroeconomic policies in a cooperative manner to achieve strong, sustainable and balanced growth. Leaders also decided to carefully calibrate and clearly communicate their actions especially against the backdrop of major monetary and other policy actions, to mitigate uncertainty, minimise negative spillovers and promote transparency. Relevant extracts from the G-20 Leaders' Communique are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) No discussions were held as such on the listed topics though concerns were expressed by the G-20 Leaders on rising unemployment and ageing of populations. Relevant extracts from the G-20 Leaders' Communique are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Relevant extracts from G-20 Leaders' Communique on macroeconomic policies

“4. We will continue to implement sound macroeconomic policies in a cooperative manner to achieve strong, sustainable and balanced growth. Our monetary authorities will continue to ensure price stability and support economic activity, consistent with their mandates. We reiterate our commitment to implement fiscal policies flexibly to take into account near-term economic conditions, so as to support growth and job creation, while putting debt as a share of GDP on a sustainable path. We will also consider the composition of our budget expenditures and revenues to support productivity, inclusiveness and growth. We remain committed to promote global rebalancing. We will carefully calibrate and clearly communicate our actions, especially against the backdrop of major monetary and other policy decisions, to mitigate uncertainty, minimize negative spillovers and promote transparency. Against the background of risks arising from large and volatile capital flows, we will promote financial stability through appropriate frameworks, including by ensuring an adequate global financial safety net, while reaping the benefits of financial globalization. We reaffirm our previous exchange rate commitments and will resist all forms of protectionism.”

Statement-II*Relevant extracts from G-20 Leaders' Communique on unemployment*

6. We are committed to ensure that growth is inclusive, job-rich and benefits all segments of our societies. Rising inequalities in many countries may pose risks to social cohesion and the well-being of our citizens and can also have negative economic impact and hinder our objective to lift growth. A comprehensive and balanced set of economic, financial, labour, education and social policies will contribute to reducing inequalities. We endorse the declaration of our Labour and Employment Ministers and commit to implementing its priorities to make labour markets more inclusive as outlined by the G-20 Policy Priorities on Labour Income Share and Inequalities. We ask our Finance, and Labour and Employment Ministers to review our growth strategies and employment plans to strengthen our action against inequality and in support of inclusive growth. Recognizing that social dialogue is essential to advance our goals, we welcome the B-20 and L-20 joint statement on jobs, growth and decent work.

7. Unemployment, underemployment and informal jobs are significant sources of inequality in many countries and can undermine the future growth prospects of our economies. We are focused on promoting more and better quality jobs in line with our G-20 Framework on promoting quality jobs and on improving and investing in skills through our G-20 Skills Strategy. We are determined to support the better integration of our young people into the labour market including through the promotion of entrepreneurship. Building on our previous commitments and taking into account our national circumstances, we agree to the G-20 goal of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labour market by 15% by 2025 in G-20 countries. We ask the OECD and the ILO to assist us in monitoring progress in achieving this goal. We will continue monitoring the implementation of our Employment Plans as well as our goals to reduce gender participation gap and to foster safer and healthier workplaces also within sustainable global supply chains.

8. We will address current opportunities and challenges brought into the labour markets through such issues as international labour mobility and the ageing of populations. Domestic labour mobility is an important labour market issue in some G-20 countries. We recognize and will further explore the potential of a flourishing silver economy. We further ask our Labour and Employment Ministers to report to us on progress made in 2016.

Impact of relief in MAT to FIIs on economy

2655. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to provide relief to Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) on the issue of levying Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT);

- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has set up a high level panel to examine the issue of MAT of Foreign Institutional Investors;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the aforesaid panel has submitted its report;
- (f) if so, the details thereof;
- (g) whether Government has assessed its implication on the economy; and
- (h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (f) The Government had set up a committee under Justice A. P. Shah to examine the issue of applicability of Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) on Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs)/ Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs) for the period prior to 01.04.2015.

The Committee submitted its final report, to the Government on 25.08.2015. The recommendations as contained in the report are:

- (i) To bring an amendment to Section 115JB of the Income Tax Act, 1961 clarifying the complete inapplicability of the MAT provisions to FIIs/FPIs; or
- (ii) CBDT may issue a circular clarifying the complete inapplicability of the MAT provisions to FIIs/FPIs.

The Government has accepted the recommendations of the committee and decided to bring an amendment in the Income Tax Act, 1961 to clarify that the Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) will not be applicable to FIIs not having a place of business/permanent establishment in India.

(g) and (h) Considering the decision to accept the committee's recommendation and amend the law as stated above, the field authorities of Income Tax department were advised to keep in abeyance the pending assessment proceedings in cases of FIIs involving the issue.

In view of this, the implications of the decision are not quantifiable.

Shortfall of specialist doctors in tribal areas

2656. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of the shortfall of specialist doctors in the tribal areas of Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Assam and Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) whether there is any provision in Government to give incentives to the graduates of Government medical colleges to work in underserved areas; and

(c) if so, what is the incentive amount and the details of the facilities provided to the graduates of Government medical colleges?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Health being a State subject, provision of healthcare facilities falls under the jurisdiction of respective State/UT Governments. However, details of total specialists at Community Health Centres in tribal areas of Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Assam and Andhra Pradesh, as per RHS Bulletin, 2015 are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The Government provides support to State Governments under NHM for health system strengthening including support for recruitment of doctors and specialists on contract, multi-skilling of doctors (through trainings like LSAS, EmoC), provision of incentives like hard area allowance for serving in underserved areas, construction of residential quarters for doctors at public health facilities in such areas etc., based on the proposals put up by State/UT Governments in their Programed Implementation Plans (PIPs) of NHM. There is no uniform provision by the Union Government to grant incentives to medical graduates to work in underserved areas.

Further, to encourage doctors working in remote and difficult areas, Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000 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% marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses for each year in service in remote or difficult areas upto a maximum of 30%.

Statement

Total specialist at Community Health Centres in tribal areaa

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March, 2015)				
		Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1.	Jharkhand	416	416	33	383	383
2.	Madhya Pradesh	416	229	48	181	368
3.	Assam	124	NA	4	NA	120
4.	Andhra Pradesh	44	16	4	12	40

Note: ¹Four per Community Health Centre.

NA: Not Available.

High rate of infant, child and maternal mortality rates

2657. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidence of infant, child and maternal mortality rates in the country is quite high;

(b) if so, the details of the infant, child and maternal mortality rates reported in the tribal, rural and urban areas, separately, during each of the last three years and the current year along with the reasons for high mortality rate in the country; and

(c) the details of the programmes/schemes and awareness campaign launched along with the funds/incentives released/utilised to check the high rate of infant, child and maternal mortality rates during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) As per the Sample Registration System (SRS) Reports published by the Registrar General of India Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has declined from 47 per 1000 live births in the year 2010 to 40 per 1000 live births in 2013. The Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) has also declined from 69 per 1000 live births in the year 2008 to 49 in 2013. The Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) as per SRS 2011-13 has declined from 212 per 100000 live births in the period 2007-09 to 167 per 100000 live births in the period 2011-13.

SRS details for IMR, and U5MR for the years 2011-2013 and MMR for 2007-09 to 2011-13 rural and urban areas State/UTs wise are given in Statement-I, II and III respectively (*See below*).

As per the RGI-SRS Report titled "Maternal Mortality in India: 2001-2003 trends, causes and risk factors", major causes of maternal deaths in the country are haemorrhage (38%), sepsis (11%), hypertensive disorders (5%), obstructed labour (5%), abortion (8%) and other conditions (34%) which includes Anaemia.

Besides the above medical causes, social factors also contribute to high maternal mortality such as illiteracy, low socio-economic status, early age of marriage, poor knowledge on nutritional care during pregnancy and preference for home deliveries through family members or village dais, poor access to health facilities etc.

As per WHO 2012 estimates, the causes of Child Mortality in the age group 0-5 years in India are Neonatal causes (53%), Pneumonia (15%), Diarrhoeal disease (12%), Measles (3%), Injuries (3%), and others (14%). The other contributory factors are: Early age of marriage and pregnancy, inadequate spacing between children and repeated pregnancies,

home delivery by unskilled persons, poor child care practices and health seeking behavior, delayed referral mechanisms, poor hygiene and sanitary conditions.

(c) Under National Health Mission (NHM), the following interventions are being implemented to reduce infant mortality rate and maternal mortality ratio in the country:

1. Promotion of institutional deliveries through conditional cash transfer- Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK).
2. Strengthening of newborn care services by setting up of facilities for care of newborns like, Special Newborn Care Units (SNCUs), Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSUs) and Newborn Care Corners (NBCCs) at different levels and home visitation of newborns by ASHAs under the Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) programme. Newer interventions to reduce newborn mortality have also been introduced- Vitamin K injection at birth, Antenatal corticosteroids for preterm labour, Kangaroo mother care and injection Gentamicin to young infants in cases of suspected sepsis.
3. Appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding practices are being promoted; Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) are organized for imparting nutritional counselling to mothers and to improve child care practices. Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) have been established, across the country, for management of severe acute malnutrition in children.
4. Under National Iron Plus Initiative (NIPI), through life cycle approach, Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation programme is being implemented for the prevention of anaemia among the vulnerable age groups along with treatment of anaemic children and pregnant mothers at health facilities. National Deworming Day was also observed in 2015.
5. Initiation of Intensified Diarrhoea Control Fortnight (IDCF), focusing on ORS and Zinc distribution for management of diarrhoea and feeding practices.
6. Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) is being supported to provide vaccination to children against many life threatening diseases such as Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Polio, Tetanus, Hepatitis-B and Measles. Pentavalent vaccine has been introduced all across the country and "Mission Indradhanush" has been launched to fully immunize more than 89 lakh children who are either unvaccinated or partially vaccinated; those that have not been covered during the rounds of routine immunization for various reasons.
7. A name based Mother and Child Tracking System (MCTS) 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.

8. Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) for health screening, early detection of birth defects, diseases, deficiencies, development delays including disability and early intervention services has been operationalized to provide comprehensive care to all the children in the age group of 0-18 years in the community.
9. Engagement of more than 9.15 lakhs Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.
10. Health and nutrition education to promote dietary diversification, inclusion of iron and foliate rich food as well as food items that promote iron absorption.
11. Capacity building of health care providers: Various trainings are being conducted under National Health Mission (NHM) to build and upgrade the skills of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care of mother during pregnancy, delivery and essential newborn care.
12. Operationalization of Safe Abortion Services and Reproductive Tract Infections and Sexually Transmitted Infections (RTIs/STIs) at health facilities with a focus on "Delivery Points".
13. Capacity building of Graduate doctors in Anesthesia (LSAS) and Obstetric Care including C-section (EmOC) skills to overcome the shortage of specialists in these disciplines, particularly in rural areas.
14. Setting up of Skill Labs with earmarked skill stations for different training programmes to enhance the quality of training in the States.
15. Establishing Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Wings in high caseload facilities to improve the quality of care provided to mothers and children.
16. 184 Low Performing Districts have been identified as High Priority Districts (HPDs) which entitles them to receive high per capita funding, relaxed norms, enhanced monitoring and focused supportive supervisions and encouragement to adopt innovative approaches to address their peculiar health challenges,

Details of State Programme Implementation Plan (SPIP) approval and utilization towards Maternal Health, Child Health, and Immunisation under NHM for the financial years 2012-13 to 2014-15 are given in Statement-IV.

Statement-I
Infant Mortality Rate by residence (SRS), 2011 to 2013 - All States/UTs

Sl. No.	India/States/UTs	Total			Rural			Urban		
		2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	India	44	42	40	48	46	44	29	28	27
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43	41	39	47	46	44	31	30	29
2.	Assam	55	55	54	58	58	56	34	33	32
3.	Bihar	44	43	42	45	44	42	34	34	33
4.	Chhattisgarh	48	47	46	49	48	47	41	39	38
5.	Delhi	28	25	24	36	36	35	26	23	22
6.	Gujarat	41	38	36	48	45	43	27	24	22
7.	Haryana	44	42	41	48	46	44	35	33	32
8.	Himachal Pradesh	38	36	35	38	37	35	28	25	23
9	Jammu and Kashmir	41	39	37	43	41	39	28	28	28
10.	Jharkhand	39	38	37	41	39	38	28	27	27
11	Karnataka	35	32	31	39	36	34	26	25	24
12.	Kerala	12	12	12	13	13	13	9	9	9

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
13.	Madhya Pradesh	59	56	54	63	60	57	39	37	37
14.	Maharashtra	25	25	24	30	30	29	17	17	16
15.	Odisha	57	53	51	58	55	53	40	39	38
16.	Punjab	30	28	26	33	30	28	25	24	23
17.	Rajasthan	52	49	47	57	54	51	32	31	30
18.	Tamil Nadu	22	21	21	24	24	24	19	18	17
19.	Uttar Pradesh	57	53	50	60	56	53	41	39	38
20.	West Bengal	32	32	31	33	33	32	26	26	26
Smaller States/UTs										
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	32	33	32	36	37	36	10	13	14
22.	Goa	11	10	9	6	8	8	13	11	10
23.	Manipur	11	10	10	11	10	10	12	11	10
24.	Meghalaya	52	49	47	54	50	48	38	40	40
25.	Mizoram	34	35	35	43	44	44	19	19	19
26.	Nagaland	21	18	18	21	18	18	20	18	19
27.	Sikkim	26	24	22	28	25	23	17	16	15
28.	Tripura	29	28	26	3	29	27	19	19	19

29.	Uttarakhand	36	34	32	39	36	34	23	23	22
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23	24	24	28	31	29	14	12	13
31.	Chandigarh	20	20	21	19	20	18	20	20	21
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	35	33	31	39	37	34	22	20	22
33.	Daman and Diu	22	22	20	18	18	17	29	29	26
34.	Lakshadweep	24	24	24	21	21	20	27	28	28
35.	Puducherry	19	17	17	21	18	20	18	16	15

Note: Infant Mortality Rates for smaller States and Union Territories are based on three-years period.

Source: SRS, Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.

Statement-II

Trends in Under-Five Mortality Rates (U5MR) by residence - India and bigger States - 2011 to 2013

Sl. No.	India/States	Total			Rural			Urban		
		2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	India	55	52	49	61	58	55	35	32	29
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45	43	41	49	48	46	34	31	29
2.	Assam	78	75	73	83	80	77	39	37	34
3.	Bihar	59	57	54	61	58	56	41	39	37
4.	Chhattisgarh	57	55	53	59	57	56	46	40	38

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
5.	Delhi	32	28	26	41	39	40	30	26	24
6.	Gujarat	52	48	45	60	56	53	35	32	28
7.	Haryana	51	48	45	54	52	49	43	39	34
8.	Himachal Pradesh	46	43	41	47	43	41	36	37	32
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	45	43	40	47	46	42	30	30	29
10.	Jharkhand	54	50	48	57	53	51	32	31	27
11.	Karnataka	40	37	35	43	40	38	33	31	28
12.	Kerala	13	13	12	14	13	13	10	10	9
13.	Madhya Pradesh	77	73	69	82	79	75	50	46	40
14.	Maharashtra	28	28	26	33	33	32	19	20	18
15.	Odisha	72	68	66	76	72	70	43	42	39
16.	Punjab	38	34	31	43	38	35	28	26	24
17.	Rajasthan	64	59	57	70	65	63	38	36	32
18.	Tamil Nadu	25	24	23	28	28	26	21	20	17
19.	Uttar Pradesh	72	68	64	77	72	68	54	49	44
20.	West Bengal	38	38	35	41	40	37	29	29	26

Source: SRS, Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.

Statement-III*Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)*

India/States	2007-09	2010-12	2011-13 (Latest)
India	212	178	167
Andhra Pradesh	134	110	92
Assam	390	328	300
Bihar/Jharkhand	261	219	208
Gujarat	148	122	112
Haryana	153	146	127
Karnataka	178	144	133
Kerala	81	66	61
Madhya Pradesh/Chhattisgarh	269	230	221
Maharashtra	104	87	68
Odisha	258	235	222
Punjab	172	155	141
Rajasthan	318	255	244
Tamil Nadu	97	90	79
Uttar Pradesh/Uttarakhand	359	292	285
West Bengal	145	117	113

Source: Sample Registration System, Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

Statement-IV

Statement of SPIP Approval and Utilization towards Maternal Health, Child Health and Immunisation under NHM for the F.Ys. 2012-13 to 2014-15

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
	SPIP Approval	Utilization	SPIP Approval	Utilization	SPIP Approval	Utilization
1. Maternal Health	3,223.88	2,473.32	3,685.12	2,908.64	3,754.58	2,996.75
2. Child Health	483.60	173.91	325.84	223.32	326.04	243.99
3. Immunisation	1,033.78	818.52	1,092.02	836.16	988.05	785.09

Note:

- SPIP- State Programme Implementation Plan
- Above mentioned Utilization figures are as reported by States/UTs
- Utilization is inclusive of previous year unspent balance
- The above activities are cover under RCH Flexible Pool (Maternal Health-JSY, JSSK, etc. and Child Health-SNCU, NRC, etc.) and Immunisation

Regulation and monitoring of medical devices

2658. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Indian manufacturers are in trouble due to the difficulty in obtaining certification due to no regulation for medical equipment;

(b) the details of the number and kind of medical devices whose production is regulated and requires certification in India as compared to those that do not have an existing framework for regulation;

(c) whether there has been any assessment regarding the regulation and monitoring of medical devices imported or manufactured in India, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the amount that import and domestic production of medical devices account for?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) No such difficulties have been brought to the notice of Department of Health and Family Welfare.

(b) Presently, following 14 categories of medical devices are regulated in accordance with the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules made thereunder:

1. Disposable Hypodermic Syringes
2. Disposable Hypodermic Needles
3. Disposable Perfusion Sets
4. In Vitro Diagnostic Devices for HIV, HBsAg and HCV
5. Cardiac Stents
6. Drug Eluting Stents
7. Catheters
8. Intra Ocular Lenses
9. I.V. Cannulae
10. Bone Cements
11. Heart Valves

12. Scalp Vein Set
13. Orthopedic Implants
14. Internal Prosthetic Replacements

In addition to the above, the following are also regulated as drugs:

1. Blood Grouping Sera
2. Ligatures, Sutures and Staplers
3. Intra Uterine Devices (Cu-T)
4. Condoms
5. Tubal Rings
6. Surgical Dressings
7. Umbilical Tapes
8. Blood/Blood Component Bags

(c) Regulation and monitoring of medical devices is done with reference to the standards laid down by the Bureau of Indian Standards, or International Standards such as International Organisation for Standardization, or other International Pharmacopeia Standards and such other standards as may be specified for this purpose. The notified medical devices can be imported only if the manufacturing site and the products are registered prior to import as per the provision of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules made thereunder. For manufacturing of notified medical devices indigenously, the manufacturer has to obtain manufacturing license as per the provision of the said Act and Rules. Sale and distribution of notified medical devices is regulated by the State Licensing Authorities.

(d) The Department of Pharmaceuticals has informed that the Task Force which has been set up to look into the issues of Medical Device Sector in India, has indicated that the indigenous sale during 2013-14 was approximately ₹ 9,600 crore, whereas imports during the same year were approximately ₹ 21,300 crore.

Upgradation of local hospitals

2659. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received regular complaints regarding upgradation and capability of local hospitals in the districts;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction thereto; and

(c) whether Government has taken or taking any steps for regular monitoring for betterment of local hospitals, staff and equipment?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Public Health is a State subject. Under the National Health Mission (NHM), support is provided to States/UTs for strengthening their healthcare systems including for strengthening of district hospitals based on the requirements posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans. No such complaints have been received in the Ministry under NHM in recent past.

(c) Public health being a State subject, it is the primary responsibility of the States/UTs to monitor the performance of local hospitals. Under the National Health Mission (NHM) some of the steps taken include:-

- (1) Provision of support under NHM to State/UTs for Hospital Management information Systems (HMIS) to facilitate State to monitor performance of public health facilities.
- (2) Issuance of guidelines to States/UTs for constitution of Rogi Kalyan Samitis/Hospital Management Committee at all public health facilities at the level of Primary Health Centre and above for oversight of improvement of facilities and services for patients.

Data collection for NFHS

2660. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reference group was different for each type of National Family Health Survey (NFHS 1, NFHS 2 and NFHS 3);

(b) whether the criterion for choosing sample was different for each health survey NFHS 1, NFHS 2 and NFHS 3;

(c) whether there is no fixed time-frame for conducting each successive round of NFHS;

(d) whether the findings of each of these surveys are not comparable because of the above mentioned differences; and

(e) the reasons for the above mentioned differences and the steps taken by the Ministry to bring more uniformity in data collection for NFHS?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) In NFHS-1, the eligibility criterion was ever-married women of age 13-49 years. This was changed to ever-married women of age 15-49 years in NFHS-2. In NFHS-3, the eligibility criterion was expanded by including never-married women aged 15-49 years. Further, men of age 15-54 years were also included in NFHS-3.

(b) No, the sampling design has been the same over NFHS-1, NFHS-2 and NFHS-3.

(c) There has been no fixed time-frame for conducting different rounds of NFHS. The findings of different rounds of NFHS are comparable.

(e) In NFHS-1, ever married women of age 13 and 14 years were included in view of low age at marriage among women. But the percentage of ever married women of age 13 and 14 years was observed to be negligible. Therefore, eligibility criterion for women has been taken as age 15-49 years in all subsequent rounds of NFHS.

Impact of rising cost of healthcare expenditure

2661. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per a study conducted by three public health experts of the Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI), Government insurance is forcing the poor to spend more on hospitalisation as compared to unprotected by the insurance scheme, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether health expenditure is pushing millions of families below the poverty line every year; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to protect the poor from financial impoverishment?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per the study "Publicly-Financed Health Insurance Schemes in India: How effective are they in providing Financial Risk Protection? (2014)" conducted by PHFI, it is reported that there had been a steep increase in the inpatient health expenditure (Hospitalisation expenditure) as percentage of total household expenditure from approximately 1.6% in 2004-05 to 2.11% in 2011-12. The study had also indicated that during the year 2011-12 the out of pocket expenditure as a percentage of overall household spending of the poorest quintile was 4.99% as against the 7.89% out of pocket spending of the richest quintile during 2011-12.

The Government funded health insurance programmes aims at improving health outcomes among the poor, and to enhance access and make available essential health care services and thereby reduce households' Out-of-Pocket (OOP) spending on health care. Most of the Government funded health insurance programmes provide for covering hospitalisation expenses.

(b) As per the study "Moving to Universal Coverage? Trends in the Burden of Out-Of-Pocket Payments for Health Care across Social Groups in India, 1999-2000 to 2011-12" by Anup Karan, Sakthivel Selvaraj, Ajay Mahal (2014), during 2012 approximately 76% of the households in the poorest quintile reported having an out of pocket payment for healthcare, paying on an average of ₹76 per person per month. This resulted in 10.8% of these households facing catastrophic health expenditures. The percentage of households in the poorest quintile facing catastrophic health expenditures in 2000 was 8.19%. The percentage of households in the richest quintile facing catastrophic health expenditures in 2000 was 21.9% and in 2012 was 27%.

(c) The Government aims at progressive expansion of public health care, by giving primacy to primary health care approach integrated with strengthening and upgradation of the secondary and tertiary health facilities. To reduce Out of Pocket Expenditure (OOPE) in public health facilities, several initiatives such as Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK), Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK), expansion of Universal Immunisation Programme, free emergency referral services, NHM-Free Drugs Service Initiative and the NHM-Free Diagnostic Service Initiative have been rolled out.

Action against pharma companies for supply of spurious drugs

2662. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many pharmaceutical companies or drug supplying agencies have been banned or blacklisted or penalised by Government during the last two years in our country for manufacturing, supplying and selling fake/duplicate/very inferior quality of drugs;

(b) the stringent action taken by Government against such agencies/ companies who are playing with the valuable lives of lakhs and crores of people of our Nation; and

(c) whether Government has formulated any strict action plan or guidelines to check supply of such medicines in the market, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The manufacturing, sale and distribution of drugs in the country are regulated under the provisions of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules, 1945 made thereunder by the State Licensing Authorities (SLAs). The SLAs are empowered to take action against the manufactures for violation of any provisions of the conditions of License including the quality of medicines. The details compiled by Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) on the basis of information received from States/Union Territories regarding number of spurious/sub-standard drugs reported, prosecution launched, raids conducted and action taken against the offenders during the last two years are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Government has, with a view to check the marketing and manufacture of spurious, sub-standard and expired drugs in the country, taken a series of measures. These include stringent penalties including making certain offences cognizable and non-bailable; establishment of special designated Courts for trial of offences under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act for speedy disposal of cases; announcement of a Whistle Blower Scheme to encourage vigilant public participation for detection of movement of spurious drugs in the country; issuance of guidelines to the State Drugs Controllers for taking action on samples of drugs declared spurious or not of standard quality; instructions to the concerned staff to keep a vigil and draw samples of drugs for test: and analysis for monitoring the quality of drugs moving in the country; development of an IT-enabled system for online submission of Clinical Trial applications; increase in the number of sanctioned posts in CDSCO; development of e-Governance module for CDSCO; re-equipping the drug testing laboratories with State of the art equipment; and large scale nation-wide survey to determine 'not of standard quality' and spurious drugs.

Statement

(A) Number of samples tested and enforcement actions taken by State Drugs Controller during April 2014-March 2015

Sl. No. w.r.t	States	No. of drugs		No. of prosecution launched for manufacturing, sale and distribution of spurious/ adulterated drugs	No. of (as mentioned in the earlier column) decided	No. of persons arrested	value of drug seized	Approx. of Raids Conducted	No. of raids conducted	Action taken
		samples declared not of standard quality	samples declared spurious/ adulterated							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1270	10	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	1010635	505	Warnings issued-6, Sos issued-697, SCNS issued-198
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	272	7	1 (Misbrande)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	767	39	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Bihar*	682	11	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	398	158
5.	Goa	473	11	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Gujarat	11300	499	5	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	5	Under investigation
7.	Haryana	2150	25	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	8306	101- License Cancelled 187- License Suspended 12- Court case launched 01- warning issued 118- under investigation where Show cause notice issued 01- FIRs Registered

8.	Himachal Pradesh	881	31	Nil	Nil	NA	NA	Nil	NA
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3478	42	1	Prosecution permission granted and the same about to file	Nil	18,65,950	Nil	Nil
10.	Karnataka	6818	302		3		527095		
11.	Kerala	4496	103	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1761	27	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	Maharashtra	4406	420	25	01 (2 samples, 1 prosecution order, 01 prosecution)	3	35006352	33	2 FIR launched 7 prosecution launched 19 under investigation, prosecution to be filed
14.	Manipur	26	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Meghalaya	57	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16.	Mizoram	103	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17.	Nagaland	56	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.	Odisha	3915	98	1	04 nos of seizure have been made during 2013-14 and 02 nos of seizure have been made during 2014-15	Nil	97,240	801 (upto Feb 2015)	(i) S.C.N. under rule 66 (1) are being issued against the I/R submitted by the D.I. after conducting raid (ii) Steps have been taken for drug recall of N.S.Q. drugs under intimation to concerned D.C./F.D.A. for further action at their end and to send their action taken report along with investigation report for finalisation of further action against manufacturers with due recommendation of the screening committee of the State so constituted in compliance to guidelines of Central Government (iii) No. of seizure made: 23
19.	Punjab	2628	61	8	Nil	Nil	2218274	2318	Action under process

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20.	Rajasthan	2167	97	3	14	1	4	2929097	316	28 and (one case accused Convicted for 7 years and Penalty 7 lakh Rupees)
21.	Sikkim	87	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
22.	Tamil Nadu	9498	387	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	240 raids have been conducted during the said period against the sales premises.	450 sanction orders have been issued for launching prosecutions before the concerned court.
23.	Tripura	679	22	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	under process
24.	Uttar Pradesh	10440	1384	28	122	0	68	4833868	1089	64 FIR were lodged and 68 persons were arrested
25.	West Bengal	842	22	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	5	Nil
26.	Puducherry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27.	Andaman and Nicobar	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
28.	Chandigarh	153	3	None	None	None	None	183000	1	Prosecution to be launched
29.	Delhi	29	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	19000	1	FIR Launched
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31.	Daman and Diu	60	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
33.	Chhattisgarh	464	24	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
34.	Jharkhand	343	29	Nil	2	6	Nil	140000	17	F.I.R.-04 Licence Cancelled-01 Licence Suspended-01

35.	Uttarakhand	182	10	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	Manufacturing license of 06 mfg. units has been suspended for further order due found violation of provisions of D & C Act & Rules thereunder.
36.	Telangana	3716	35	Nil	Nil	Nil	94,20,600 (in the month of April)	Nil	Nil
TOTAL		74199	3702	83	152	10	85	58251111	14042

(B) Number of samples tested and enforcement actions taken by State Drugs Controller during April 2013 - March 2014									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7343	61	12	12	Under trial	Not given	134.68 lakhs	1645 shops
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	183	6	Nil	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3.	Assam	1097	39	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Bihar	1137	52	4	1	Nil	Nil	50,000	80 explanation on-69 suspended-27
5.	Goa	590	34	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Gujarat	9713	567	32	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Under investigation
7.	Haryana	2494	52	3	3	Nil	1	Apprx. 2 Lakh	6839 Drug License suspended-378 Drug Lice. Cancelled-179 Court case launched -27 FIR get registered -9
8.	Himachal Pradesh	751	28	1	(seizure in 2011)	Nil	Nil	NA	NA
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4550	153	6(03-spurious, 03 Adultrated)	6 (03-spurious, 03-Adultrated)	sub-judice	Nil	9969962	Nil
10.	Karnataka	9366	292	4	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
11.	Kerala	4557	152	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	NA
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1370	75	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13.	Maharashtra	6097	466	19	11	Nil	5	37.85 lakhs	17	7
14.	Manipur	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	NA
15.	Meghalaya	31	1	Nil	Initiated	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16.	Mizoram	115	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	6	12 lakhs	6	prosecuted the arrested persons and the seized drugs
17.	Nagaland	266	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.	Odisha	4226	74	2	1	Nil	Nil	59775	1475	Raids conducted and steps taken,
19.	Punjab	3449	106	3	1	12	Nil	7566079	1210	About 630 drug license suspended and 12 drug license were cancelled
20.	Rajasthan	1516	38	7	7	2	1	1318489	1915	147
21.	Sikkim	109	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	NA	Nil	Nil	Nil
22.	Tamilnadu	8356	314	6	4	Nil	Nil	13256	154	72 sanction orders have been issued for launching prosecutions before the concerned court
23.	Tripura	798	35	2	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	NA
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2068	336	5	120	NA	68	4536820	1188	51 FIR lodge
25.	West Bengal	894	22	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	300000	10	3

26.	Puducherry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27.	Andaman and Nicobar	3, results are awaited	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
28.	Chandigarh	100	3	None	None	None	None	None	None	4	Found Satisfactory		
29.	Delhi	166	17	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	NA	NA	NA	NA		
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		
31.	Daman and Diu	33	Nil	Nil	Nil	NA	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	NA		
32.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		
33.	Chhattisgarh	520	11	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		
34.	Jharkhand	402	59	Nil	63	Nil	1	Nil	4	2			
35.	Uttarakhand	405	31	7	2	Nil	Nil	Not Yet calculated	7	License suspended 3 and canceled 1			
TOTAL		72712	3028	118	237	44	86	424.67 lacs	14567	--			

Delay in appointing ASHA at State level

2663. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a delay in appointing ASHA at State-level;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the State-wise details of ASHAs required and shortfall thereof for last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Public Health being a subject, under the National Health Mission (NHM) support is provided to States/UTs for strengthening their healthcare system including for ASHAs, based on the requirement posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans. The implementation of NHM including selection of ASHAs is done by the State/UT Governments.

- (c) The states-wise details on the ASHAs proposed, selected and percentage shortfall as provided by States/UTs are given in Statement.

Statement

Status of ASHA Selection and Shortfall in last three years#

Sl. No.	State / UT	Status of ASHAs - as on 1 Jan 2013				Status of ASHAs - as on 1 Jan 2014				Status of ASHAs - as on 1 Jan 2015			
		Proposed No. of ASHAs	Number of ASHA selected/ working	% shortfall of ASHAs against proposed	Proposed No. of ASHAs	Number of ASHA selected/ working	% shortfall of ASHAs against proposed	Proposed No. of ASHAs	Number of ASHA selected/ working	Proposed No. of ASHAs	Number of ASHA selected/ working	% shortfall of ASHAs against proposed	% shortfall of ASHAs against proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
1.	Bihar	87135	84365	3.18	87135	83826	3.80	104239	84703	18.74			
2.	Chhattisgarh *	66092	66092	0.00	70000	66179	5.46	70000	66220	5.40			
3.	Jharkhand	40964	40964	0.00	40964	39380	3.87	40964	39380	3.87			
4.	Madhya Pradesh	56941	56019	1.62	58245	50571	13.18	58245	55541	4.64			
5.	Odisha	43530	43373	0.36	43530	43363	0.38	43530	43363	0.38			
6.	Rajasthan	54915	51500	6.22	54915	46773	14.83	54915	47567	13.38			
7.	Uttar Pradesh	136174	136094	0.06	159482	128611	19.36	160175	141358	11.75			
8.	Uttarakhand	11086	11086	0.00	11086	10608	4.31	11039	10511	4.78			
TOTAL-IA		496837	489493	1.48	525357	469311	10.67	543107	488643	10.03			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Table IB: North East States										
9.	Assam	29693	29172	2.72	30508	29694	2.67	30508	29694	2.67
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	3862	3757	1.75	3862	3761	2.62	3862	3761	2.62!
11.	Manipur	3878	3878	0.00	3878	3878	0.00	3878	3878	0.00
12.	Meghalaya	6258	6258	0.00	6530	6258	4.17	6709	6354	5.29
13.	Mizoram	987	987	0.00	1090	987	9.45	1538	987	35.83
14.	Nagaland	1700	1700	0.00	1887	1887	0.00	1986	1887	4.98
15.	Sikkim	666	666	0.00	666	666	0.00	666	666	0.00
16.	Tripura	7367	7367	0.00	7367	7367	0.00	7367	7367	0.00
TOTAL IB		54411	53785	1.15	55788	54498	2.31	56514	54594	3.40

Table IC: Non High Focus States

17.	Andhra Pradesh	70700	70700	0.00	70700	64827	8.31	40021	40021	0.00
18.	Telangana							28019	25818	7.86
19.	Delhi	5357	4913	8.29	5216	4044	22.47	5216	4438	14.92
20.	Gujarat	35046	30970	11.63	35237	33117	6.02	38188	34838	8.77
21.	Haryana	17000	13843	18.57	18000	16841	6.44	18000	17281	3.99
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	12000	10683	10.98	12000	10683	10.98	12000	11214	6.55

23.	Karnataka	39195	29979	23.51	39195	30175	23.01	39195	29916	23.67
24.	Kerala*	32854	31868	3.00	33160	28242	14.83	33160	28242	14.83
25.	Maharashtra	58945	58855	0.15	58945	55975	5.04	58945	55975	5.04
26.	Punjab	17360	16383	5.63	17360	16812	3.16	17360	17008	2.03
27.	Tamil Nadu	6850	3905	42.99	6850	6204	9.43	6850	6204	9.43
28.	West Bengal	61008	47402	22.30	61008	43387	28.88	61008	45345	25.67
TOTAL 1C		356315	319501	10.33	357671	310307	13.24	357962	316300	11.64
Table 1D: Union Territories										
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	407	407	0.00	412	407	1.21	412	407	1.21
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	250	208	16.80	250	208	16.80	250	208	16.80
31.	Lakshadweep	85	83	2.35	110	110	0.00	110	110	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	119	98	17.65	98	81	17.35	98	81	17.35
TOTAL 1D		861	796	7.55	870	806	7.36	870	806	7.36
TOTAL All India		908424	863575	4.94	939686	834922	11.15	958453	860343	10.24

#the number of ASHA proposed as well as selected / working is given here on the basis of reports of States/UTs Governments.

Focus on providing healthcare in rural areas

2664. SHRIDARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplates to formulate a national policy on health with special focus on providing quality health care to the economically weaker sections of the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government also proposes to make it mandatory for specialist doctors to serve in rural areas for a specified period?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The strategies of the Government in the Health Sector are presently guided by the National Health Policy 2002. The principal objectives of NHP-2002 *inter alia* includes achieving an acceptable standard of good health amongst the general population of the country and ensuring a more equitable access to health services across the social and geographical expanse of the country.

The Government has formulated a Draft National Health Policy, 2015, which aims at attainment of the highest possible level of good health and well-being, through a preventive and promotive health care orientation in all developmental policies, and universal access to good quality health care services without anyone having to face financial hardship as a consequence.

(b) The Draft National Health Policy, 2015 has recognised mandatory rural postings or mandatory rotational postings as valuable strategies for retention of specialists in rural areas.

CBI investigation into NRHM scam

†2665. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) scam is being investigated by CBI, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of people found guilty so far in this matter in Uttar Pradesh and other States and action taken against them;

(c) the time by when the investigation work is likely to be completed;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether Government is contemplating to develop any effective mechanism to prevent such incidents in future; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Yes. In the period 2012- 2015 (upto 30.11.2015), CBI has registered 104 cases/enquiry related to NRHM.

(b) As per information received from CBI, so far, no case has been decided in the trial courts.

(c) Investigation in each case is dependent upon the nature of crime involved, quantum of work required to be done, availability of suspects etc. As such, no time-frame can be stated for completion of investigation.

(d) and (e) Under National Health Mission (NHM) support is being provided to States/ UTs for strengthening of their healthcare systems. While the primary responsibility to ensure proper utilisation of NHM funds is that of State/UT Governments, details of various corrective measures taken by the Central Government for improving Financial Management System are given in Statement.

Statement

Corrective measures taken by the Government to ensure proper implementation of schemes and proper utilization of funds:

- (i) Release of subsequent instalments is based on the extent of utilization of earlier funds released;
- (ii) The Department of Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) has agreed to conduct annual transaction audits of NHM;
- (iii) Annual Statutory Audits;
- (iv) Concurrent Audits;
- (v) Institute of Public Auditors of India (IPAI) has conducted performance review audit to review Financial aspects of NHM;
- (vi) Implementation of Public Financial Management System (PFMS) in NHM to track flow of Funds on Real Time Basis;
- (vii) Submission of quarterly Financial Monitoring Reports (FMRs) by the States/UTs;
- (viii) Senior officers visiting the States /UTs for supportive supervision and financial-reviews;

- (ix) Integrated monitoring visits by senior officials of the Ministry and National Health System Resource Centre.

Strengthening Measures adopted by the Ministry to improve Financial Management System

- Model Accounting Handbooks for sub-district level finance/accounts personnel have been issued.
- Detailed Operational Guidelines on Financial Management disseminated.
- E-training modules on finance and accounts under NHM introduced to build financial management capacities of finance personnel.
- Guidelines and Advisories on Utilization of Rogi Kalyan Samitis (RKS), Village Health and Sanitation Committees (VHSCs) and Stare Contribution funds issued.
- Training / Capacity building: Sensitization and Capacity Building for finance personnel, have been conducted in many States time to time.
- Customized accounting software implemented for maintaining NHM Accounts.

Infections from Dengue, Chikungunya and Malaria

2666. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details and the number of people get infected and died from Dengue, Chikungunya and Malaria in the country in the last two years, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government has any scheme/plan and the steps being taken by Government to make the country free from Dengue, Chikungunya, Malaria, etc.; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The number of people infected and died from Dengue, Malaria and Chikungunya, in the country (State-wise) in the last two years is given in Statement respectively-I, II and III (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Government of India is implementing the National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme in the country for prevention & control of Malaria, Dengue and Chikungunya. The States/UTs implement the programme activities and the technical guidance as well as financial assistance is provided by Government of India. The general strategy for prevention & control of Vector Borne Diseases is as below:

- (i) Malaria cases are detected by active and passive surveillance with the help of direct microscopy or Rapid diagnostic kits and are treated as per guidelines.
- (ii) Integrated Vector Management including Indoor Residual Spray (IRS), Anti-larval measures including use of bio-larvicides, use of larvivorous fish and use of Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs).
- (iii) Supportive Interventions including Behaviour Change Communication, Capacity Building and Monitoring and Evaluation.
- (iv) As far as controlling Dengue and Chikungunya is concerned, Government of India provides Technical Guidelines to the States for prevention and control of dengue, including clinical management of dengue cases. Diagnosis is provided through Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals (SSHs) and Apex Referral laboratories in States.

For prevention and control of Dengue and Chikungunya in the country GOI has taken the following measures:

- Provide technical Guidelines to the States for prevention and control and for clinical management of cases.
- Diagnosis is provided through Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals and Apex Referral laboratories across the country.
- Funds are provided to the States for to implement the programme activities.
- Training is imparted to build the capacity of Doctors and to Programme Officers.
- Periodic reviews are done at the level of Hon'ble HFM, Secretary, H&FW and DGHS.
- Situation is monitored through the reports and by visiting the States.
- Advisories were issued including one from Hon'ble HFM to all Chief Ministers.
- Focused IEC/BCC activities are carried out at National and State level with media mix strategies focusing on source reduction and personal protective measures.
- Inter - sectoral coordination with the Ministries of Urban Development, Rural development, Panchyati FLaj and Department of School Education on prevention of mosquitogenic conditions.

Statement-I*State-wise Dengue Situation in Country*

Sl. No.	State	2013		2014		2015 (Prov. till 30th Nov)	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	910	1	1262	5	2891	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	27	0	1933	1
3.	Assam	4526	2	85	0	1011	1
4.	Bihar	1246	5	297	0	1700	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	83	2	440	9	362	1
6.	Goa	198	2	168	1	254	0
7.	Gujarat	6272	15	2320	3	4905	9
8.	Haryana	1784	5	214	2	8066	12
9.	Himachal Pradesh	89	2	2	0	19	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1837	3	1	0	137	0
11.	Jharkhand	161	0	36	0	91	0
12.	Karnataka	6408	12	3358	2	4691	9
13.	Kerala	7938	29	2575	11	3740	25
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1255	9	2131	13	1592	6
15.	Meghalaya	43	0	0	0	13	0
16.	Maharashtra	5610	48	8573	54	4164	21
17.	Manipur	9	0	0	0	52	0
18.	Mizoram	7	0	19	0	43	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	9	0
20.	Odisha	7132	6	6433	9	2304	2
21.	Punjab	4117	25	472	8	13731	18
22.	Rajasthan	4413	10	1243	7	3466	7
23.	Sikkim	38	0	5	0	21	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	6122	0	2804	3	3841	6
25.	Tripura	8	0	6	0	36	0
26.	Telangana	0	0	704	1	1740	2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1414	5	200	0	2662	9
28.	Uttarakhand	54	0	106	0	1382	1
29.	West Bengal	5920	6	3934	4	6822	10
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	67	0	139	0	143	0
31.	Chandigarh	107	0	13	0	848	0
32.	Delhi	5574	6	995	3	15730	38
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	190	0	641	1	1038	0
34.	Daman and Diu	61	0	46	0	110	0
35.	Puducherry	2215	0	1322	1	493	0
TOTAL		1 75808	193	40571	137	90040	181

Statement-II*Year-wise Malaria Cases and Deaths from 2012 to 2015*

Sl. No.	States /UTs	2013		2014		2015 (Upto Oct.)	
		Cases	Death	Cases	Death	Cases	Death
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19787	0	21077	0	21176	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6398	21	6082	9	4461	3
3.	Assam	19542	7	14540	11	11918	0
4.	Bihar	2693	1	2043	0	3123	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	110145	43	128993	53	96774	8
6.	Goa	1530	0	824	0	680	1
7.	Gujarat	58513	38	41608	16	36732	1
8.	Haryana	14471	3	4485	1	2176	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	141	0	102	0	56	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	698	0	291	0	189	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Jharkhand	97786	8	103735	8	69847	3
12.	Karnataka	13302	0	14794	2	9401	0
13.	Kerala	1634	0	1751	6	1274	2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	78260	49	96879	26	77035	14
15.	Maharashtra	43677	80	53385	68	42902	27
16.	Manipur	120	0	145	0	168	0
17.	Meghalaya	24727	62	39168	73	40477	65
18.	Mizoram	11747	21	23145	31	24308	0
19.	Nagaland	2285	1	1936	2	1386	3
20.	Odisha	228858	67	395035	89	361825	64
21.	Punjab	1760	0	1036	0	608	0
22.	Rajasthan	33139	15	15118	4	9321	0
23.	Sikkim	39	0	35	0	26	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	15081	0	8729	0	4980	0
25.	Telangana*	5189	0	9361	0	9361	
26.	Tripura	7396	7	51240	96	29047	19
27.	Uttarakhand	1426	0	1171	0	1419	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	48346	0	41612	0	38137	0
29.	West Bengal	34717	17	26484	66	20198	30
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1005	0	557	0	363	0
31.	Chandigarh	150	0	114	0	148	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1778	0	669	1	502	0
33.	Daman and Diu	91	0	56	0	64	0
34.	Delhi	353	0	98	0	54	0
35.	Lakshadweep	8	0	0	0	2	0
36.	Puducherry	127	0	79	0	50	1
TOTAL		881730	440	1102205	562	920188	245

Statement-III*State-wise Clinically Suspected Chikungunya Cases in Country*

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2013	2014	2015 (Prov till 30th Nov)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4827	1359	696
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	35
3.	Assam	742	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	1
5.	Goa	1049	1205	471
6.	Gujarat	2890	574	282
7.	Haryana	1	3	1
8.	Jharkhand	61	11	21
9.	Karnataka	5295	6962	19475
10.	Kerala	273	272	164
11.	Madhya Pradesh	139	161	45
12.	Meghalaya	0	0	78
13.	Maharashtra	1578	1572	154
14.	Odisha	35	10	81
15.	Punjab	0	2	0
16.	Rajasthan	76	50	7
17.	Tamil Nadu	859	543	281
18.	Telangana	0	1687	2023
19.	Tripura	0	34	151
20.	Uttar Pradesh	0	4	0
21.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
22.	West Bengal	646	1032	722

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	202	161	63
24.	Chandigarh	1	0	0
25.	Delhi	18	8	23
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	0	0
27.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
28.	Puducherry	146	399	223
TOTAL		18840	16049	24997

* No deaths due to Chikungunya has been reported in India.

Decline in Centre's share on health expenditure

2667. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Centre's share of total public expenditure on health has decreased;
- (b) if so, the figure thereof for last three years;
- (c) what has been the reasons for such a decline; and
- (d) what is being done to increase the expenditure on public health in India?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) As per Union Budget Document - Expenditure Budget 2014-15 and 2015-16 (Volume-II), the expenditure by Union Government *viz.* Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of AYUSH during last three years, are as under:

Year	₹ in crore
2012-13 (Actual)	27885.19
2013-14 (Actual)	30134.93
2014-15 (RE)	31965.00

The larger devolution of Centre's tax receipts to States from 32% to 42% (as per the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission), also allows States greater autonomy in financing and designing of health related schemes as per their needs.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Government is committed to increasing public health expenditure and its optimum utilisation for maximum output as reflected in the several initiatives taken by the Government like the National Health Mission (NHM) for providing free of cost health care in the public health facilities through a nationwide network of Community Health Centres (CHCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Sub Centres (SCs) in both rural and urban areas. Various programmes such as National AYUSH Mission, Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram, Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram, National Deworming day, Weekly Iron Folic Acid supplementation programme, Menstrual Hygiene Programme, Mission Indradhanush, Kayakalp Abhiyan, Free Drugs and Diagnostic Initiative, Free care for family welfare services, Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK), free medicines under the various national health programmes like Anti-Malaria and Anti-TB Programmes seek to strengthen various health components.

- Making available tertiary health care services in the public sector through strengthening of hospitals, establishment of AIIMS institutions in the States and upgradation of existing Government medical colleges across the country.
- Mainstreaming of Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy.
- Increased public allocation for health programmes

Unhealthy packed food in the markets

2668. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of the unhealthy packed food being supplied in the market;
- (b) if so, what action has Government taken to address the situation;
- (c) whether Government plans to bring law to severely punish offending companies and Government officials and the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of the steps taken to strengthen the regulatory mechanism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The implementation and enforcement of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and regulations made thereunder primarily rests with the State/ UT Governments. Regular surveillance, monitoring and sampling of food products are undertaken by State/

UT Governments under FSS Act, 2006. The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) also regularly follows up with the State authorities through written communications and interactions for effective implementation of the Act and the Rules and Regulations thereunder.

As per the information made available by the State/UT Governments to the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, details of action taken against erring Food Business Operators during 2014-15 are as under:-

No. of Cases Launched	Convictions	Penalties
10536	1402	2795

(c) Appropriate regulations have already been framed by FSSAI for ensuring conformance of food products with laid down standards. Further, these standards are updated from time to time based on scientific developments/advancements.

(d) With a view to strengthen the food regulatory machinery in the country, 12 referral laboratories and 82 National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) accredited private laboratories have been notified. Further, nine additional scientific panels have been set up for expediting the work of standards setting.

Premature births

2669. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that every third child born in India is premature;
- (b) whether according to experts, this trend has to be checked by improving the nutrition of young women;
- (c) whether about 3.6 million premature birth took place in India in 2010; and
- (d) whether it is also a fact that India is the biggest contributor to the world prematurity burden?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per WHO Publication "Born too Soon: The Global Action Report on Preterm Birth" 13% of all the births in India are estimated to be born premature.

(b) Yes, according to the above mentioned report, promoting healthy nutrition for improving maternal nutritional status is one of the priority interventions during the preconception period to reduce preterm birth rates.

(c) As per WHO Publication "Born too Soon: The Global Action Report on Preterm Birth" out of an estimated annual 2.7 crore live births, in India, 35 lakh premature birth took place in India in 2010.

(d) As per WHO Publication "Born too Soon: The Global Action Report on Preterm Birth" Ten nations in the world account for 60% of the world's premature deliveries and India is one of them.

Beneficiaries of health insurance scheme

2670. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to provide free healthcare facility to the students studying in the schools under health insurance scheme, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government proposes to expand health insurance scheme further, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details with regard to the categories being benefited under health insurance scheme at present?

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. The scheme is implemented by State Governments through Insurance Companies. 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 ₹ 30,000/- per annum, as per the scheme guidelines. Students covered under these categories are entitled for health insurance under RSBY.

Beneficiaries under Janani Suraksha Yojana

2671. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women who have received support under the Janani Suraksha Yojana, State-wise and year-wise since 2010;

(b) the rate of maternal mortality, State-wise and year-wise since 2010;

(c) the quantum of funds allocated and disbursed under this scheme, State-wise and year-wise since 2010; and

- (d) the financial and other benefits that women are entitled to under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The number of beneficiaries reported under the Janani Suraksha Yojana, State-wise and year-wise since 2010 is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The details of maternal mortality ratio, State-wise and year-wise since 2010 are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The details of quantum of funds allocated and the reported expenditure by the States under this scheme, State-wise and year-wise since 2010 are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(d) Under the Janani Suraksha Yojana, eligible pregnant women are entitled for cash assistance irrespective of the age of mother and number of children for giving birth in a government or accredited private health facility. The scheme focuses on States that have low institutional delivery rates, namely, the States of Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Assam, Rajasthan, Odisha, and Jammu and Kashmir. While these States have been named Low Performing States (LPS) under the scheme, the remaining States have been named High Performing States (HPS). In Low Performing States all pregnant women are entitled for JSY benefit for institutional delivery, however in the High Performing States, pregnant women from BPL, SC & ST households only are entitled for JSY benefit for institutional delivery. The scheme also provides performance based incentives to Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) for promoting institutional delivery among pregnant women.

Cash Assistance for Institutional Delivery

Cash entitlement for different categories of mothers is as follows:

Category	Rural area		Urban area	
	Mother's incentive	ASHAs package*	Mother's incentive	ASHA's package**
LPS	₹ 1400	₹ 600	₹ 1000	₹ 400
HPS	₹ 700	₹ 600	₹ 600	₹ 400

*ASHA package of ₹ 600 in rural areas include ₹ 300 for ANC component and ₹ 300 for facilitating institutional delivery.

**ASHA package of ₹ 400 in urban areas include ₹ 200 for ANC component and ₹ 200 for facilitating institutional delivery.

Cash assistance for home delivery

BPL pregnant women, who prefer to deliver at home, are entitled to a cash assistance of ₹ 500 per delivery regardless of the age of pregnant and number of children.

Statement-I*Number of JSY Beneficiaries*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010-11	2011-2012	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (till 30.09.15)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(A)	Low Performing States						
1.	Assam	389906	412559	421359	451748	448143	184864
2.	Bihar	1399453	1432439	1829916	1695843	1531020	535273
3.	Chhattisgarh	303076	334098	277653	290276	321762	157376
4.	Jharkhand	386354	559507	282169	283562	249455	115010
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	112210	132645	127041	143129	116642	49668
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1155915	1085729	979822	1010824	942644	432635
7.	Odisha	533372	634468	547648	530089	498046	212764
8.	Rajasthan	986508	1008490	1072623	1106262	1090012	518553
9.	Uttar Pradesh	2341353	2327830	2186401	2388204	2325010	1029860
10.	Uttarakhand	79925	87937	89506	95344	100261	45738
	SUB TOTAL	7688072	8015702	7814138	7995281	7622995	3281741
(B)	High Performing States (Big States)						
11.	Andhra Pradesh	254890	261860	341041	383135	261558	128830

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Goa	1352	1673	1387	1100	828	557
13.	Gujarat	343600	342211	308880	253005	277433	107702
14.	Haryana	63171	66084	61902	44076	45742	8727
15.	Himachal Pradesh	21806	21811	13626	15766	16182	7651
16.	Karnataka	445997	454544	407611	383251	411423	181554
17.	Kerala	103605	105205	116816	138527	114677	46855
18.	Maharashtra	354108	302040	364039	403405	345761	151398
19.	Punjab	155242	109587	79511	96873	103423	38449
20.	Tamil Nadu	359734	340454	358224	457770	470003	214936
21.	Telangana					135652	64339
22.	West Bengal	781168	787604	659996	363655	491356	253068
	SUB TOTAL	2884673	2793073	2713033	2540563	2674038	1204066
(C)	High Performing States (UTs)						
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	132	386	298	366	398	6730
24.	Chandigarh	213	536	449	899	1713	8897
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1273	1104	786	1203	1241	13547
26.	Daman and Diu				145	107	4970
27.	Delhi	19441	20145	21722	12096	13723	7789
28.	Lakshadweep	866	643•	494	992	1000	1019

29.	Puducherry	4680	5236	3728	3754	3527	7726
	SUB TOTAL	26605	28050	27477	19455	21709	50678
(D)	High Performing States (NE)						
30.	Arunachal Pradesh	9915	12135	12200	11827	12906	203
31.	Manipur	19903	17173	18145	17064	21667	644
32.	Meghalaya	16750	18905	21082	20151	43334	546
33.	Mizoram	13953	12326	12057	12871	5605	44
34.	Nagaland	13291	15863	17609	13390	16430	7830
35.	Sikkim	3531	3285	2668	2383	2278	131
36.	Tripura	20202	20871	18682	15502	17943	1050
	SUB TOTAL	97545	100558	102443	93188	120163	10448
	GRAND TOTAL	10696895	10937383	10657091	10648487	10438905	4546933

Statement-II***Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)***

India & Major States	2010–12	2011–13
INDIA TOTAL	178	167
Assam	328	300
Bihar	219	208
Jharkhand	219	208
Madhya Pradesh	230	221
Chhattisgarh	230	221
Odisha	235	222
Rajasthan	255	244
Uttar Pradesh	292	285
Uttarakhand	292	285
Andhra Pradesh	110	92
Karnataka	144	133
Kerala	66	61
Tamil Nadu	90	79
Gujarat	122	112
Haryana	146	127
Maharashtra	87	68
Punjab	155	141
West Bengal	117	113
Other		126

Source: Sample Registration System-RGI.

Statement-III
Detail of financial performance against SPIP approvals under JSY for the F.Ys. 2010-11 to 2015-16

Sl. No.	State	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		Grand Total (2010-11 to 2015-16)	
		SPIP Approval	Exp.	SPIP Approval	Exp.	SPIP Approval	Exp.	SPIP Approval	Exp.	SPIP Approval	Exp.	SPIP Approval	Exp.	SPIP Approval	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Bihar	249.97	239.69	250.85	244.91	244.29	299.18	354.35	314.24	387.15	296.90	310.18	98.88	1796.80	1493.80
2.	Chhattisgarh	74.67	49.29	68.85	54.23	61.82	47.56	70.88	43.95	60.07	52.95	60.94	27.76	397.22	275.73
3.	Himachal Pradesh	2.18	1.31	1.90	1.19	2.33	1.26	2.11	1.24	2.27	1.28	3.10	0.67	13.88	6.95
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	20.80	20.18	21.94	25.40	20.57	22.40	22.40	26.44	28.12	21.67	30.88	10.54	144.71	126.64
5.	Jharkhand	70.22	52.25	69.70	56.71	89.25	59.33	89.71	62.41	86.41	62.40	94.72	28.75	500.00	321.85
6.	Madhya Pradesh	200.78	200.85	188.08	181.40	191.41	175.05	210.25	193.32	189.80	171.55	185.66	75.30	1165.97	997.48
7.	Odisha	126.54	106.73	108.31	109.94	110.24	99.81	120.06	98.28	98.28	97.83	102.19	40.78	665.62	553.37
8.	Rajasthan	143.68	180.13	184.06	158.79	181.42	161.81	217.11	179.97	194.08	183.64	143.63	85.28	1063.98	949.62
9.	Uttar Pradesh	400.01	450.49	475.34	430.85	521.90	428.02	471.24	445.79	509.21	441.72	511.85	116.10	2889.54	2312.96
10.	Uttarakhand	20.31	14.04	15.12	13.86	13.51	14.77	15.39	16.28	19.07	19.48	21.13	7.30	104.52	85.74

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.64	1.33	1.42	0.99	1.42	1.09	2.18	1.13	1.82	0.85	2.31	0.32	10.78	5.71
12.	Assam	101.50	68.53	93.36	85.21	81.07	87.88	92.45	94.76	104.94	90.57	80.34	35.60	553.67	462.54
13.	Manipur	1.32	1.71	2.20	1.32	1.69	1.69	2.17	1.88	1.97	2.29	2.34	0.91	11.69	9.80
14.	Meghalaya	2.28	1.18	1.28	1.19	2.14	1.57	3.79	0.72	3.68	2.35	3.91	0.87	17.09	7.87
15.	Mizoram	1.64	1.30	1.78	1.26	1.39	1.17	1.70	1.72	1.88	0.70	1.29	0.49	9.69	6.63
16.	Nagaland	4.44	2.58	2.73	1.88	1.82	1.89	2.06	1.53	1.76	1.21	1.84	0.00	14.65	9.09
17.	Sikkim	0.53	0.41	0.59	0.44	0.44	0.29	0.51	0.28	0.31	0.27	0.23	0.13	2.60	1.82
18.	Tripura	3.17	2.44	3.36	2.77	2.82	2.04	3.13	2.36	2.92	2.52	3.19	1.05	18.59	13.19
19.	Andhra Pradesh	50.36	19.63	32.88	23.44	31.79	28.47	45.47	36.76	25.10	30.19	24.95	9.01	210.54	147.49
20.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.83	18.72	18.28	12.90	41.10	31.62
21.	Goa	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.13	0.12	0.10	0.12	0.08	0.12	0.04	0.12	0.04	0.69	0.48
22.	Gujarat	22.38	19.95	21.00	19.93	50.54	46.63	35.02	33.06	35.80	34.85	35.62	14.38	200.36	168.81
23.	Haryana	5.01	6.72	6.60	5.19	6.30	5.04	5.92	7.14	4.33	7.11	5.35	2.67	33.53	33.88
24.	Karnataka	46.03	46.63	38.54	43.00	42.45	41.37	66.20	54.15	65.85	55.00	66.23	25.68	325.29	265.84
25.	Kerala	9.66	9.20	13.55	8.97	12.13	12.08	16.08	13.77	13.13	13.72	13.70	4.71	78.24	62.44
26.	Maharashtra	22.59	30.85	35.28	35.96	30.23	34.62	44.82	45.14	52.64	45.91	49.82	17.47	235.38	209.95

27.	Punjab	6.12	6.75	6.46	9.27	8.07	7.66	10.43	11.79	11.09	13.67	11.09	6.06	53.26	55.20
28.	Tamil Nadu	35.30	26.71	34.52	26.93	35.72	28.64	36.02	37.92	52.44	45.30	39.92	16.12	233.92	181.62
29.	West Bengal	54.18	56.64	58.37	59.14	60.16	59.04	74.44	36.97	59.67	60.46	52.32	23.30	359.14	295.55
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.12	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.11	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.02	0.50	0.31
31.	Chandigarh	0.08	0.02	0.08	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.14	0.03	0.49	0.28
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.14	0.06	0.15	0.08	0.13	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.08	1.01	0.74
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.15	0.04
34.	Delhi	2.40	1.20	2.18	1.27	1.85	1.40	2.24	0.63	2.30	1.18	2.01	0.44	12.98	6.13
35.	Lakshadweep	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.09	0.12	0.01	0.44	0.43
36.	Puducherry	0.33	0.31	0.34	0.35	0.34	0.25	0.35	0.25	0.30	0.23	0.27	0.07	1.95	1.46
GRAND TOTAL		1680.51	1619.33	1741.06	1606.19	1809.67	1672.42	2018.97	1764.33	2039.81	1777.04	1879.97	663.75	11169.99	9103.06

Note :

- (1) Figures of Expenditure are as per FMR, hence provisional.
- (2) Expenditure is inclusive of previous year's unspent balance.
- (3) Figures of Expenditure for the F.Y. 2015-16 is upto 30/09/2015.
- (4) SPIP and Exp. stands for State Programme Implementation Plan and Expenditure.

Mental health affected patients

2672. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any statistics available about persons whose mental health is affected;
- (b) if so, State-wise figure thereof; and
- (c) how many Mental Health Hospitals are run by Government, State-wise figures thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) State-wise information regarding persons whose mental health is affected is not maintained centrally. However, in 2005, the National Commission on Macroeconomics and Health reported that 10-20 million (1-2% of population) suffered from severe mental disorders such as schizophrenia and bipolar disorder and nearly 50 million (5% of population) from common mental disorders such as depression and anxiety, yielding an overall estimate of 6.5 per cent of the population.

- (c) The list of Central and State Mental Health Hospitals is given in Statement.

Statement***List of Central and State Mental Health Hospitals***

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Mental Hospital
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Government Hospital for Mental Care, Vishakapatnam
2.	Assam	Lokopriya Gopinath Bordoloi Institute of Mental Health, P.O. Tezpur, Dist. Sonitpur, Assam (Central Government Institute)
3.	Bihar	Institute of Mental Health, Koelwar, Bhojpur, Bihar
4.	Delhi	Institute of Human Behavior & Allied Sciences, Dilshad Garden, Delhi
5.	Goa	Institute of Psychiatry & Human Behavior, Panaji, Goa.
6.	Gujarat	Hospital for Mental Health, Bhuj, Gujarat Hospital for Mental Health, Vikasgruh Road, Jamnagar Hospital for Mental Health, Shahibaug Road, Ahmedabad Hospital for Mental Health, Karelilbag, Baroda,

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Mental Hospital
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Hospital of Mental Health & Rehabilitation, Boileauganj, Shimla
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Government Hospital for Psychiatric Diseases, Srinagar The Medical Superintendent, Psychiatric Diseases Hospital GMC, Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir.
9.	Jharkhand	Central Institute of Psychiatry, Kanke, Ranchi, Jharkhand (Central Government Institute) Ranchi Institute of Neuropsychiaty and Allied Science, Kanke, Ranchi
10.	Karnataka	Karnataka Institute of Mental Health, Dharwad, Karnataka National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore (Central Government Institute)
11.	Kerala	Mental Health Centre, Oolampara, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala Government Mental Health Centre, Kuthiravattom, Kozhikode, Kerala Government Mental Health Centre, Poothole, Thrissur, Kerala
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior Manasik Arogyasala, Central Jail Road, Gwalior Mental Hospital, Banganga Saver Road, Indore
13.	Maharashtra	Regional Mental Hospital, Nagpur Regional Mental Hospital, Yerwada, Pune Regional Mental Hospital, Wagle Estate, Thane (W) Regional Mental Hospital, Ratnagiri
14.	Meghalaya	Meghalaya Institute of Mental Health & Neurosciences, Shillong
15.	Nagaland	Mental Hospital, Kohima

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Mental Hospital
16.	Odisha	Mental Health Institute, S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack
17.	Punjab	Dr. Vidyasagar Punjab Mental Hospital, Circular Road, Amritsar
18.	Rajasthan	Mental Hospital, (Psychiatric Centre), Janta Colony, Jaipur Mental Hospital, (Psychiatric Center), Shastri Nagar, Jodhpur
19.	Tamil Nadu	Institute of Mental Health, Kilpauk, Chennai
20.	Telangana	Institute of Mental Health, Government Hospital for Mental Care, S.R. Nagar, Hyderabad
21.	Tripura	Modern Psychiatric Hospital, Narsingarh, Agartala
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Institute of Mental Health & Hospital, Agra Mental Hospital Bareilly, Civil Lines, Bareilly Mental Hospital, S2/1 Pandeypur, Varanasi
23.	Uttarakhand	State Mental Health Institute, Selaqui, Dehradun
24.	West Bengal	Lumbini Park Mental Hospital, Kolkata Institute for Mental Care, Purulia Mental Hospital Berhampore, Berhampore Institute of Psychiatry, D.L. Khan Road, Calcutta Calcutta Pavlov Hospital, Gobra Road, Calcutta

Commercial milk products not conforming to standards

2673. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the survey conducted by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India suggests that over 80 per cent of the milk produced in some States does not conform to the prescribed standards; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the violators of such standards so far in each State including Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) A National Survey on Milk Adulteration (snap shot survey) had been carried out in 2011 by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) to ascertain the quality of milk and identify different type of adulteration in the liquid milk throughout the country. It revealed that 68.4% samples were found to be non-conforming to Food Safety and Standards Regulations, 2011. The survey indicated that addition of water to milk was the most common adulterant. Presence of detergent was also found in some samples in the survey. However, based on details made available by States/UTs to FSSAI, as per testing reports for milk for 2014-15, out of 6649 samples analysed, 1559 samples (*i.e.* less than 24%) were found to be adulterated/misbranded. The implementation and enforcement of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and regulations thereunder primarily rests with the State/ UT Governments. Regular surveillance, monitoring and sampling of food products are undertaken by State/UT Governments under FSS Act, 2006. In cases where samples are found to be not conforming to the prescribed standards/limits, recourse is taken to penal provisions under Chapter IX of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006. As per information made available by the State/UT Governments to the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, State-wise details of milk samples collected, analysed, found adulterated/misbranded and action taken during the year 2014-15, including Telangana are given in Statement.

*Statement**Testing report for the milk for 2014-15*

State	Total No. of Samples Received	No. of Samples Analyzed	No. of Samples found Adult. & Misbranded	No. of Cases Launched		No. of Convictions / Penalties	
				Criminal	Civil	Convictions	Penalties/ no. amount
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Andhra Pradesh	271	271	25	6	4		177000
Arunachal Pradesh	27	21	4		4	2	
Assam	94	94	17	6	5	2	
Bihar	33	12					
Chandigarh	13	13	2		2		
Chhattisgarh	95	95	37				
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Daman and Diu	Samples are analysed at Public Food Laboratory, Gujarat						
Delhi							
Goa	34	28					
Gujarat	1110	1117	97	0	51	2	244000
Haryana							
Himachal Pradesh	42	37	39		3	1	1000
Jammu and Kashmir (till Dec' 14)	165	173	54		57	42	233100
Jharkhand	22	17	1	1	1		

Karnataka	287	279	40						
Kerala	100	96	4						
Lakshadweep									
Madhya Pradesh	983	948	282	21	170	58	58		
Maharashtra	2024	1620	421	22	103	33			1034000
Manipur									
Meghalaya	1	1							
Mizoram									
Nagaland	1	1							
Odisha	72	72	15						
Puducherry	50	50							
Punjab	1350	1329	434	250		18			
Rajasthan									
Sikkim									
Tamil Nadu	165	158	36	1	28	26			472500
Telangana	57	57	6		6	3			25000
Tripura	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		Nil
Uttar Pradesh									
Uttarakhand	207	160	45						
West Bengal									
TOTAL	7211	6649	1559	307	434	185	78		2186600

Prioritising of anti-cancer drive

2674. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that WHO has asked India to prioritize anti-cancer drive in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what action Government has taken or proposes to take on the advice of WHO?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The WHO South East Asia Regional Committee, in its 68th session held in Timor Leste, adopted resolution no. SEA/RC68/R5 on 11 September 2015, on "Cancer Prevention and Control - the way forward". The said resolution noted that many cancers are preventable, can be detected early and treated, which improves survival and quality of life. It urged the Member States, *inter-alia*, to develop/strengthen a comprehensive national cancer prevention and control programme, integrated within a broader multisectoral NCD action plan.

India has already prepared and adopted a National Action Plan and Monitoring Framework for Non Communicable Diseases including Cancer, in 2013 with 10 targets and 21 indicators.

Since adopting WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC), the Government of India launched National Tobacco Control program in 2007-08 with the aim to create awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco consumption, reduce the demand and supply of tobacco products, ensure effective implementation of the provisions under "The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003" (COTPA) and help people quit tobacco use through Tobacco Cessation Centres.

Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government for improving healthcare including prevention, diagnosis and treatment of Cancer. At present, National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) being implemented under National Health Mission (NHM) for interventions upto the district level includes awareness generation for Cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment. The focus is on three areas namely breast, cervical and oral Cancer. Screening guidelines have been provided to State Governments for implementation. Suspected cases are to be referred for confirmatory diagnosis by various tests including histo-pathological biopsy.

Government of India is also implementing a scheme for enhancing the tertiary care facilities for Cancer in the country. Under the said scheme, Government of India assists to set up/establish State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country. The maximum assistance inclusive of State share for SCI is upto ₹ 120 crores and for TCCC is upto ₹ 45 crores.

Sale of medicines online

2675. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government is proposing to give permission to sell medicines online, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): The sale and distribution of drugs in the country is regulated as per the provisions under the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 made thereunder. As per said Rules, drugs specified in Schedule H, H1 or Schedule X can't be sold except on and in accordance with the prescription of a Registered Medical Practitioner. A number of representations have been received from Chemists and Druggist associations against the online sale of prescription drugs. Similarly, a number of representations have also been received to permit such sales. However, no decision has been taken to allow online sale of medicines. The representations received were discussed in detail in the 48th meeting of the Drugs Consultative Committee (DCC), held on 24th July, 2015. The DCC has constituted a 7 - Member sub-committee to examine the issue of sale of drugs on the internet, while taking care of the risks and concerns related to such sales.

Regulator for checking packaged water

†2676. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise and location-wise number of the companies in the country which produce and sell mineral water;
- (b) whether Government has appointed any regulator to check the quality of the packaged water;
- (c) if so, whether any complaints have been received regarding the packaging and sale of the polluted water by these companies; and
- (d) if so, the State-wise details thereof and the action taken thereon?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per the information available in the Food Licensing and Registration System (FLRS) of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, the number of Mineral Water Production Units for which licenses/registrations have been issued under FSS Act, 2006 are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has been established under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 for laying down science-based standards for articles of food including packaged water and for regulating manufacture, storage, distribution, sale and import of food items, for ensuring availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption in the country. Food Safety Departments in the States are primarily responsible for implementation of the Act in the States, and all Food Business Operators engaged in production of mineral water/packaged drinking water have to follow the standards of mineral water & packaged drinking water as per Regulation 2.10.7 and 2.10.8 of Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011.

(c) and (d) A few complaints have been received by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) in the matter. These have been forwarded to the respective States/UTs for necessary action, as the enforcement and implementation of the Food Safety and Standards Act and Regulations made thereunder rests with the State/UT Governments. As per information made available by State/UT Governments, the details of samples of Packaged Drinking Water and mineral water collected, analysed, found adulterated/misbranded and action taken during the year 2014-15 are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Number of license/registration issued to Mineral Water Production
Units under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006*

Sl. No	State	Central Licenses	State Licenses	Registration
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	15	0
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4.	Assam	3	0	0
5.	Bihar	1	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
7.	Chhattisgarh	1	0	0
8.	Delhi	0	4	1
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1	0

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Daman and Diu	0	1	0
11.	Goa	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
12.	Gujarat	2	6	0
13.	Haryana	5	4	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	9	7	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
16.	Jharkhand	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
17.	Karnataka	2	40	1
18.	Kerala	0	5	1
19.	Lakshadweep	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1	6	5
21.	Maharashtra	9	9	1
22.	Manipur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
23.	Meghalaya	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
24.	Mizoram	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
25.	Nagaland	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
26.	Odisha	1	0	0
27.	Puducherry	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
28.	Punjab	8	1	0
29.	Rajasthan	6	13	28
30.	Sikkim	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	29	2
32.	Telangana	1	30	0
33.	Tripura	1	0	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	5	18	2
35.	Uttarakhand	1	3	2
36.	West Bengal	3	0	0
TOTAL		59	192	43

N.A. – Not available

Statement-II
Annual Public Laboratory Testing Report of Packaged Drinking Water for the year 2014-2015

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	Total No. of samples taken	No. of Samples Analysed	No. of Samples found Adulterated and Misbranded	No. of Cases Launched		No. of Convictions/ Penalties	
					Criminal	Civil	Convictions	Penalties/ Amount raised in Rupees
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1						
2.	Andhra Pradesh	54	54	38	19	20		₹ 1,10,000
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2					
4.	Assam	59	59	10	7	1		
5.	Bihar	19	1					
6.	Chandigarh	2	2	2		2		
7.	Chhattisgarh	15	15	7				
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli							
9.	Daman and Diu							
10.	Delhi							
11.	Goa	14	9	2				
12.	Gujarat	73	74	15	2	21	1	10/₹ 52500
13.	Haryana							
14.	Himachal Pradesh	9	17	1	1		1	₹ 1000
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	16	14	1		1		

[illegible]

Regulatory mechanism to monitor healthcare system

2677. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that access and quality of healthcare have reduced whereas cost of care has increased in India; and

(b) whether Government will set up any regulatory mechanism to monitor the cost and quality of India's health system, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per the Publication "Key Indicators of Social Consumption in India Health - NSS 71s Round" (January-June 2014) brought out by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), the average total medical and other related non-medical expenditure per hospitalisation in rural and urban areas are ₹16,956/- and ₹26,455/- respectively and Average total medical expenditure for non-hospitalized treatment per ailing person in rural and urban areas are ₹509/- and ₹639/- respectively. While as per the estimates published in "Morbidity and Healthcare and the condition of the aged" (60th Round January-June, 2004) the average medical expenditure incurred per hospitalised case in rural and urban areas were ₹5,695/- and ₹8,851/- respectively and the Average total medical expenditure for non-hospitalised treatment per ailing person in rural and urban areas were ₹257/- and ₹306/- respectively. The Government through its various initiatives supplements the continuous efforts of the State governments in improving access to quality healthcare.

(b) Health being a State subject, the primary responsibility to regulate the health care sector rests with the State/UT Governments. The Central Government has enacted the Clinical Establishment (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 and also notified Clinical Establishments Rules 2012, 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. The Clinical Establishments Act has, however, been adopted only by the States of Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and all Union Territories except Delhi.

Further, the Medical Council of India (MCI) grants recognition of medical qualifications, gives accreditation to medical colleges, grants registration to medical

practitioners, and monitors medical practice in India, through the Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002. Complaints against medical practitioners with regard to professional misconduct fall within the ambit of the Medical Council of India or the concerned State Medical Council, as the case may be.

Full immunization rate in the country

2678. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the full immunization rate in India for both rural and urban and the State-wise details thereof;
- (b) the immunization rate for children in SC/ST category, category-wise;
- (c) whether lack of full immunization is a reason for the high number of cases of malnutrition; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Ministry to ensure that all children get full immunization and hence India can achieve the goal to get 90 per cent children immunized against preventable diseases by 2020?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The full immunization rate in India is 58.5% for rural and 67.4% for urban (as per Coverage Evaluation Survey (CES) 2009). The State-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The immunization rate for children in India is 58.9% for SC category and 49.8% for ST category (as per CES, 2009 data).

(c) No, the lack of full immunization is not a reason for the high number of cases of malnutrition.

(d) The Government has launched "Mission Indradhanush" on 25th December, 2014 with an aim to cover all children who are partially vaccinated or unvaccinated. The Mission focuses on interventions to rapidly increase full immunization coverage of children by approximately 5% annually and to expand full immunization coverage from 65% in 2014 to at least 90% children in the next five years.

Mission Indradhanush Phase I was started as a weeklong special intensified immunization drive from 7th April 2015 in 201 high focus districts for four consecutive months. During this phase, more than 75 lakh children were vaccinated of which 20 lakh

children were fully vaccinated and more than 20 lakh pregnant women received tetanus toxoid vaccine. Government has launched Phase II of Mission Indradhanush in selected 352 districts in the country of which 279 are medium focus districts and remaining 73 are high focus districts of Phase-I. During Phase II of Mission Indradhanush, four special drives of weeklong duration are being conducted starting from October 2015. During phase II, as on 13th December 2015 more than 37 lakh children were vaccinated, of which more than 10 lakh children were fully vaccinated and more than 9 lakh pregnant women received tetanus toxoid vaccine.

Statement

Immunisation rate in urban and rural India

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Rural	Urban
1.	Andhra Pradesh	69.8	63.2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	23.0	31.8
3.	Assam	61.0	45.7
4.	Bihar	48.7	51.6
5.	Chhattishgarh	52.7	75.6
6.	Delhi	69.0	71.7
7.	Goa	92.9	82.8
8.	Gujarat	60.5	50.0
9.	Haryana	69.9	76.1
10.	Himachal Pradesh	76.3	71.2
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	64.5	72.9
12.	Jharkhand	56.3	71.6
13.	Karnataka	78.5	77.0
14.	Kerala	81.5	81.7
15.	Madhya Pradesh	36.9	59.5
16.	Maharashtra	73.8	85.1
17.	Manipur	46.8	66.3
18.	Meghalaya	65.9	39.5
19.	Mizoram	70.1	77.4
20.	Nagaland	24.8	42.5

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Rural	Urban
21.	Odisha	59.3	60.9
22.	Punjab	84.0	82.9
23.	Rajasthan	54.4	51.9
24.	Sikkim	84.9	87.9
25.	Tamil Nadu	76.1	78.7
26.	Tripura	63.7	77.3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	38.3	50.8
28.	Uttarakhand	70.3	74.9
29.	West Bengal	65.8	62.7
30.	UTs combined	73.8	69.3
	INDIA	58.5	67.4

Source: Coverage Evaluation Survey (CES) 2009, being latest data.

Selling of medicines online

†2679. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether medicines are being sold online in the various parts of the country;
- (b) if so, whether chemists have registered a protest against it;
- (c) if so, the steps taken by Government so far to prevent it; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Some reports regarding the online sale of medicines in the country, have appeared in the media. However, the sale and distribution of drugs in the country is regulated as per the provisions under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 made thereunder. As per said Rules, drugs specified in Schedule H, HI or Schedule X can't be sold except on and in accordance with the prescription of a Registered Medical Practitioner. The supply of prescription drugs can be effected only by or under the personal supervision of a registered pharmacist from a licensed premise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) A number of representations have been received from Chemists and Druggist associations against the online sale of prescription drugs. Similarly, a number of representations have also been received to permit such sales.

(c) and (d) The representations received were discussed in detail in the 48th meeting of the Drugs Consultative Committee (DCC), held on 24th July, 2015. The DCC has constituted a 7 - Member sub-committee to examine the issue of sale of drugs on the internet, while taking care of the risks and concerns related to such sales. However, no decision has been taken to allow online sale of medicines.

Indigenously developed dengue vaccine

2680. DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) with the rising cases of dengue fatalities, even in New Delhi, the status of the indigenous dengue vaccine DSV4 developed by the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology;

(b) how much money has been released for the project;

(c) whether any additional funding has being requested; and

(d) what other measures or guidelines have been issued by the centre to combat dengue?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The project "Development of envelope domain III-based dengue virus-like particle (VLP) vaccine candidates" has been implemented by the Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology. The work has led to development of promising candidate Dengue Subunit Vaccine Tetravalent- DSV4. Preclinical studies in mice have been completed. The vaccine candidate elicited protective immune response to all dengue serotypes in mice. Further development may warrant study in primate models. Efforts are underway for the clinical development of the vaccine. Indian patent has been filed in September, 2014.

(b) ₹ 425.00 lakhs have been released by the Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology.

(c) No.

(d) Government of India has taken the following measures for prevention and control of dengue in the country: Government of India provides Technical Guidelines to

the States for prevention and control of dengue, including clinical management of dengue cases. Periodic reviews are done at the level of Hon'ble HFM, Secretary, H&FW and DGHS. Advisories were issued including one from Hon'ble HFM to all Chief Ministers. Focused IEC/BCC activities are carried out at National and State level with media mix strategies focusing on source reduction and personal protective measures. Situation is monitored through the reports and by visiting the Hospitals. Diagnosis is provided through Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals (SSHs) and Apex Referral laboratories across the country. Funds are provided by Government of India to the States for prevention and control of vector borne diseases including Dengue to implement the public health activities.

Transfer of paramedical staff of CGHS Ayurvedic dispensary

2681. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of paramedical staff in CGHS Ayurvedic transferred outside Delhi for the last five years;
- (b) the number of requests received till date; and
- (c) the reasons for transfer of AYUSH pharmacist from Delhi to Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh) when other requests are pending and senior pharmacists are still waiting for transfer from outside Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per the records, Sh. Prateek Gupta, Ayurvedic Pharmacist was transferred from CGHS, Delhi to CGHS Lucknow on 10.11.2015.

(b) As per records, no other such request has been received in the office of the Director, CGHS .

(c) The transfer of Sh. Prateek. Gupta, Pharmacist (Ayurvedic) from CGHS, Delhi to CGHS, Lucknow was considered on humanitarian grounds *i.e.* medical illness of his parents residing in Lucknow.

Operationalisation of new CGHS Wellness Centres

2682. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that new CGHS Wellness Centres will be opened in 11 new cities (including one in each of the North Eastern States);

(b) if so, how many of these new Wellness Centres are now operational and which are those;

(c) whether there is a time-frame given by the Ministry as to when the Wellness Centres should become operational and the details thereof;

(d) whether any of them are running behind schedule, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reasons behind the delay and what the Ministry plans to do to rectify it?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Yes. An order was issued on 17.11.2014 for opening of CGHS Wellness Centre in every State capital where CGHS was not in operation including the North Eastern States.

(b) CGHS Wellness Centre Gandhinagar, Gujarat has become operational.

(c) to (e) Since opening of CGHS Wellness Centres depends on the availability of suitable accommodation, no time frame was given. Details of present status regarding opening of these Wellness Centres are given in Statement.

Statement

Status of opening of the Wellness Centres in 12 new cities

State	City	Status
Gujarat	Gandhinagar	CGHS Wellness Centre has become operational
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Government accommodation has been allotted. Renovation work is under progress.
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Accommodation has been identified
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	State Government agreed to provide 2 rooms
Goa	Panaji	Pursuing with AIR for accommodation
Tripura	Agartala	Advertisement for accommodation issued
Manipur	Imphal	Advertisement for accommodation is being issued
Mizoram	Aizawl	2nd time Advertisement for accommodation issued

State	City	Status
Nagaland	Kohima	Rented accommodation has been identified
Sikkim	Gangtok	Pvt. Accommodation available, rent is being assessed by CPWD
Puducherry - UT	Puducherry	State Government allotted accommodation
Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Building is being renovated

Drug resistant bacteria and viruses

2683. SHRI MANSUKHL. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the updated list of bacteria/viruses found in the country that have shown signs of drug resistance in various studies carried out by ICMR or other agencies during the last three years along with reasons coming into light for said resistance as this is a serious threat to precious human life; and

(b) whether Government intends to send advisory to State Governments to curb the tendency of advising unnecessary antibiotics to patients thereby making them drug resistant, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Bacteria which have acquired drug resistance recently to commonly used antibiotics are E.coli, Klebsiella, Enterobacter (ESBL- Producers and Carbapenem-resistant); Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Acinetobacter species (pan-drug resistant); Staphylococcus aureus (Methicillin-resistant - MRSA); Enterococcus (Vancomycin resistant -VRE); Typhoidal Salmonella and Shigellasp; Neisseria gonorrhoeae; Neisseria Meningitidis and M. tuberculosis (MDR).

Primary reason for emergence of drug resistance in common bacterial pathogens is overuse of antibiotics in humans and misuse of antibiotics for growth promotion purposes among livestock animals and farming. Other reasons are non-compliance of infection control practices, and lack of awareness among health care practitioners and at community level.

(b) The Government is aware of high rate of antimicrobial resistance to common pathogens of public health importance. A National programme on containment of antimicrobial resistance under Twelfth Five Year Plan has been launched which aims to

gather Anti-Microbial Resistance data for common bacterial pathogens nationwide on regular basis through surveillance activities. Already 10 network laboratories have started collecting data on antimicrobial resistance in the country. The Government sends advisories to State Governments regularly under the programme to ensure strict implementation of infection control practices to contain and prevent transmission of resistant bacteria and to implement rational use of antibiotics by following standard treatment guidelines available at National Centre of Disease Control (NCDC) website for the treatment of infectious diseases.

Vacant posts of physiotherapist at safdarjung hospital, Delhi

2684. CHAUDHARY MUNVVAR SALEEM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of vacant posts of senior physiotherapist in safdarjung hospital, Delhi;
- (b) the details of steps taken so far in chronological orders to fill up the vacancies;
- (c) whether some of vacancies are yet to be processed, if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) what are recruitment rules for filling up the vacancies; and
- (e) whether Government contemplates to fill up all vacancies keeping in view the stagnation in promotion of physiotherapists?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (e) 02 (two) posts of Senior Physiotherapist are vacant in Safdarjung Hospital and 02 (two) posts of Senior Physiotherapist are also vacant in Sports Injury Centre, New Delhi, which is a different cadre from Physiotherapist and Senior Physiotherapists of Safdarjung Hospital.

As far as 02 (two) posts of Senior Physiotherapist in Safdarjung Hospital are concerned, the proposal for conducting DPC by UPSC has been approved by the Ministry.

In regards to 02 (two) posts of Senior Physiotherapists in Sports Injury Centre, Safdarjung Hospital, amendment of Recruitment Rules for feeder post *i.e.* Physiotherapist has been sent to Ministry of Law for vetting.

Setting up of Regional Cancer Centre at Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh

2685. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to set up a Regional Centre for Cancer

Research and Treatment at Varanasi in view of high prevalence of cancer among people in eastern Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether this region does not have any specialised hospitals for catering to the need of patients suffering from cancer and have to visit referral centres like Delhi and Mumbai; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether Government has any plan to start State-of-the-art cancer research, detection and treatment facilities at Sir Sunder Lal Hospital, IMS, BHU?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) Separate data for prevalence of cancer among people of eastern Uttar Pradesh is not available.

In general there is shortage of Tertiary Care facilities for Cancer in the country. To meet the shortage, Government of India is implementing a scheme for enhancing the tertiary care facilities for cancer in the country. Under the said scheme, Government of India is assisting to set up/establish 20 State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and 50 Tertiary Care Cancer Centre (TCCC) in different parts of the country.

Institute of Medical Sciences, BHU has been identified for setting up of Tertiary Care Cancer Centre under this scheme. TCCC is envisaged to mentor all cancer related activities in its area which includes treatment and research.

Opening of new medical colleges

2686. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any scheme to open new medical college across the country in order to take the doctor-patient ratio to a healthy level; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The Central Government is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for "Establishment of Medical Colleges attached with existing District/Referral hospitals" in underserved areas of the country. 58 districts in 20 States/UTs have been identified under the scheme. This initiative would result in increase of 5800 MBBS seats in the country.

Referred surgery cases pending at AIIMS, Delhi

2687. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether large number of referred cases for various surgeries are pending with AIIMS, Delhi;
- (b) if so, the details of such pending cases under various departments;
- (c) what are the steps taken by Government to address such pending cases; and
- (d) whether lack of capacity of others AIIMS is the reason for such influx of referred cases for such surgery to AIIMS, Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) According to patient's condition, the various clinical departments make their own waiting list of patients needing surgeries in All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) New Delhi. This waiting period for elective and non-emergency procedures can be upto 3-6 months.

(c) and (d) The All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi being the premier institute receives complicated cases from all over the country. Efforts are continually made to augment infrastructure in AIIMS so that services can be further scaled up. Various steps are being taken in this direction, including construction of New OPD Block, Surgical Block, Mother and Child Centre and National Cancer Institute.

Expanding scope of NRHM

†2688. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating any scheme for expansion of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) by removing the corruption prevailing therein, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) the details of Government's plan to ensure availability of main basic services in the primary health centres/district hospitals and the availability of life-saving drugs under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) There is no such proposal with the Government.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Public Health being a State subject, the primary responsibility of ensuring availability of healthcare services in the primary health centres/district hospitals is that of the respective State/UT Governments. Under the National Health Mission (NHM), support is provided to the States/UTs for strengthening their healthcare delivery system including for health human resource on contractual basis and drugs to facilitate States/UTs to provide accessible, affordable and quality healthcare services to all those who access public health facilities, based on the requirement posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans. The Government has developed and released Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS) for PHCs, CHCs and district hospitals so that all facilities provide certain essential services for that level. The NHM funds can be used to strengthen facilities to IPHS standards. An incentive of upto 5% additional funding under the NHM is provided to those states that introduce free generic/essential drugs. The Government has also developed and issued operational guidelines for free drugs service Initiative to provide guidance to the States.

Non-accredited food testing laboratories

2689. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many food testing laboratories in the country are running without National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) accreditation and FSSAI notification;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and reaction of Government thereto; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government for accreditation and notification of such laboratories?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Presently, food samples are being tested in 166 food testing laboratories as per following details:

- (i) 72 State/Public food laboratories of State/ Union Territory Governments (out of these 72 labs, 6 State labs are also NABL accredited);
- (ii) 12 Referral Laboratories notified by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India for referral testing; and
- (iii) 82 National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) accredited private laboratories notified by FSSAI.

(c) Notification of laboratories by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India as food testing laboratories for the purpose of analysis of samples by the food analyst or as referral laboratories to carry out the functions entrusted to the referral food laboratories by the Food Safety and Standards Act or any rules and regulations made thereunder, under section 43(1) and 43(2) respectively, is a continuous process. Authorities concerned have been advised to get the labs accredited.

Clearances to noodle manufacturers

2690. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY:

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Nestle's Maggi is cleared by all agencies concerned, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Ministry has given Maggi full clearance to restart its production, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of results of tests conducted by accredited labs in Punjab, Hyderabad and Jaipur;
- (d) whether it is a fact that some new atta noodles were introduced by Patanjali without mandatory clearances; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and action taken on Patanjali for introducing without clearance?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Consequent upon the failure of a sample of Maggi noodles drawn in Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh to meet the prescribed standards regarding lead and MSG, the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) had advised all the States/ UTs vide its communication dated 25th May 2015 to draw samples of the said food product and get the same tested from authorized labs. Based on the test results reported from different States indicating presence of Lead beyond permissible limits, an order was issued on 5th June 2015 directing M/s Nestle India Ltd. to recall its Maggi Noodles. A notice was also issued requiring the company to show cause as to why the product approvals granted in respect of all the variants of Maggi Noodles be not withdrawn.

Hon'ble High Court of Bombay has quashed the order dated 5th June 2015 passed by the FSSAI. The FSSAI has filed a Special Leave Petition (SLP) in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India challenging the order of the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay. Matter is *sub-judice*.

(c) A total of 90 samples (30 in each laboratory) were got analyzed in 3 laboratories as ordered by Bombay High Court. As per the analysis report, all the samples were found to be conforming to the standards.

(d) and (e) The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India has issued notices to M/s Patanjali Ayurved Ltd. and M/s AkashYog Health Products Pvt. Ltd. on 19.11.2015 asking them to show cause as to why action should not be taken against them for violating the provisions of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, Rules and regulations thereunder for manufacturing, relabeling and marketing Patanjali Atta Noodles without obtaining valid approvals.

Conducting of health campaigns

†2691. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various campaigns initiated in the country by the Union Health Ministry during last one year for making India diseases free;

(b) the number of States and districts of the country included under these campaigns;

(c) the total amount allocated for these campaigns and the number of persons targeted to be benefited from the same; and

(d) the details of policy formulated by Government for ensuring active participation of the public in these campaigns?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has undertaken various campaigns in past one year for making the country diseases free.

The Government has launched "Mission Indradhanush" on 25th December, 2014 with an aim to cover all children who are partially vaccinated or unvaccinated. The Mission focuses on interventions to rapidly increase full immunization coverage of children by approximately 5% annually and to expand full immunization coverage from 65% in 2014 to at least 90% children in the next five years.

Mission Indradhanush Phase I was started as a weeklong special intensified immunization drive from 7th April 2015 in 201 high focus districts for four consecutive months. During this phase, more than 75 lakh children were vaccinated of which 20 lakh

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

children were fully vaccinated and more than 20 lakh pregnant women received tetanus toxoid vaccine. Government has launched Phase II of Mission Indradhanush in selected 352 districts in the country of which 279 are medium focus districts and remaining 73 are high focus districts of Phase-I. During Phase II of Mission Indradhanush, four special drives of weeklong duration are being conducted starting from October 2015. During phase II, as on 13th December 2015 more than 37 lakh children were vaccinated, of which more than 10 lakh children were fully vaccinated and more than 9 lakh pregnant women received tetanus toxoid vaccine.

Details of State/UTs in Phase-I & II of Mission Indradhanush are given in Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

No separate funds were earmarked for Mission Indradhanush and the existing NHM funds were used for the Mission.

Other campaigns launched were National Deworming Day and IDCF (Intensified Diarrhea Control Fortnight).

The National Deworming Day (NDD) was launched on 9th Feb 2015, and was celebrated on 10th Feb 2015, and Mop Up activity on 14th Feb 2015, in 11 States/UT in the first phase. The major highlights of NDD are as follow:-

- National Deworming Day was implemented in 277 districts out of 303 districts across 11 States/UT excluding the Lymphatic Filariasis endemic districts.
- Against a target of 10.31 crore children between ages of 1 - 19 years (with some of States not covering the total range of age groups), a total of 8.98 crore children received deworming tablet (Albendazole) during the National Deworming Day.
- National coverage achievement for deworming intervention was 85 per cent. The percent coverage ranged from a maximum of 95 per cent in Dadra Nagar Haveli and Maharashtra to lowest in Assam (58%). Except the States of Assam and Tripura, rest all States/UT reported a coverage of more than 80 per cent.
- NDD was implemented across 4.70 lakh schools and 3.67 lakh anganwadi centers

Details of States/UTs for the above Deworming Campaign are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

Details of State-wise fund allocation for NDD(National Deworming Day) are given in Statement-IV.

Funding mechanism: Under National Health Mission dedicated funds were provided to States to the tune of ₹ 10 lakh per district for specific activity such as ASHA incentive for distribution of ORS @ ₹ 100 per ASHA in week 1 and ₹ 100 for ASHA to mobilise atleast 80% children for growth monitoring and provide feeding counseling amounting to ₹ 4 lakh per district; IEC and media activities @ ₹ 2 lakh per district; mobility support for monitoring @ ₹ 20,000 per district; printing cost @ ₹ 30,300 per district; procurement of ORS @ ₹ 2 lakh per district; capacity building of frontline health workers @ ₹ 1.5 lakh per district.

Intensified Diarrhoea Control Fortnight (IDCF) comprised of a set of activities implemented in an intensified manner from 28th July to 8th August 2014 to prevent deaths due to childhood diarrhoea across all districts of all States & UTs. These activities mainly include- intensification of advocacy activities, awareness generation activities, diarrhoea management service provision, establishing ORS-Zinc Corners, ORS distribution by ASHA, detection of undernourished children and their treatment, and promotion of Infant and Young Child Feeding activities. Details are given in Statement-IV (*See below*).

IDCF was launched across all States and UTs on 28th July by highest leadership in the State. Details are given in Statement-V (*See below*). It invited large media coverage and massive awareness generational Diarrhoea control related activities.

Details of key achievements of the programme are given in Statement-VI (*See below*).

All States/UTs were requested to seek active participation of the public in the campaign mentioned above.

Under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke (NPCDCS), an awareness generation and screening campaign "Swasthya Chetnaa Abhiyan" was carried out at India International Trade fair at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi from 14th to 27 November, 2015. The campaign focused on using innovating methods for awareness generation and providing holistic treatment to the visitors by involving AYUSH system practitioners. Social media like facebook, twitter and periscope were used at large scale to engage with the people. Approximately 69200 visitors were screened for NCDs out of which approximately 10000 were referred to participating hospitals to provide continuum of care. An expenditure of ₹ 295.16 lakh has so far been made for this purpose.

Statement-I*List of 201 high focus districts of Mission Indradhanush*

Sl.No.	State	Sl.No.	District	Sl.No.	District
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	East Godavari	2	Guntur
		3	Krishna	4	Kurnool
		5	Visakhapatnam		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	Changlong	2	East Kameng
		3	East Siang	4	Lohit
		5	Upper Siang		
3.	Assam	1	Bongaigaon	2	Darrang
		3	Dhubri	4	Goalpara
		5	Hailakandi	6	Karimganj
	Bihar	7	Kokrajhar	8	Nagaon
		1	Araria	2	Begusarai
		3	Champaran East	4	Champaran West
		5	Darbhanga	6	Gaya
		7	Jamui	8	Katihar
		9	Kishanganj	10	Muzaffarpur
		11	Patna	12	Saharsa

		13	Samastipur	14	Sitamarhi
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	Balodabazaar Bhatapara	2	Bijaapur
		3	Bilaspur	4	Daritewada
		5	Jashpur	6	Korba
		7	Raipur	8	Sarguja
6.	Delhi	1	North-East	2	North-West
7.	Gujarat	1	Ahmedabad	2	Ahmedabad Corpn.
		3	Banaskantha	4	Dahod
		5	Dangs	6	Kutch
		7	Panchmahals	8	Sabarkantha
		9	Valsad		
8.	Haryana	1	Faridabad	2	Gurgaon
		3	Mewat	4	Palwal
		5	Panipat		
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	Doda	2	Kishtwar
		3	Punch	4	Rajauri
		5	Ramban		
10.	Jharkhand	1	Deoghar	2	Dhanbad
		3	Giridih	4	Godda

Sl. No.	State	Sl. No.	District	Sl. No.	District
11.	Karnataka	5	Pakur	6	Sahibganj
		1	Bangalore (U)	2	Bellary
		3	Gulbarga	4	Koppal
		5	Raichur	6	Yadgir
12.	Kerala	1	Kasaragod	2	Malappuram
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1	Alirajpur	2	Anuppur
		3	Chhatarpur	4	Damoh
		5	Jhabua	6	Mandla
		7	Panna	8	Raisen
		9	Rewa	10	Sagar
		11	Satana	12	Shadol
		13	Tikamgarh	14	Umariya
		15	Vidisha		
14.	Maharashtra	1	Beed	2	Dhule
		3	Hingoli	4	Jalgaon
		5	Nanded	6	Nasik
		7	Thane		
15.	Manipur	1	Churachandpur	2	Senapati

		3	Tamenglong	4	Ukhrul
16.	Meghalaya	1	East Khasi Hill	2	West Garo Hills
		3	West Khasi Hill		
17.	Mizoram	1	Lawngtlai	2	Lunglei
		3	Mamit	4	Saiha
18.	Nagaland	1	Dimapur	2	Kiphire
		3	Kohima	4	Mon
		5	Tuensang	6	Wokha
19.	Odisha	1	Boudh	2	Gajapati
		3	Ganjam	4	Kandhamal
		5	Khurda	6	Koraput
		7	Malakangiri	8	Nabarangpur
		9	Nuapada	10	Rayagada
20.	Puducherry	1	Yanam		
21.	Punjab	1	Gurdaspur	2	Ludhiana
		3	Muktsar		
22.	Rajasthan	1	Alwar	2	Barmer
		3	Bundi	4	Dhaulpur
		5	Jaipur	6	Jodhpur

Sl.No.	State	Sl.No.	District	Sl.No.	District
23.	Tamil Nadu	7	Karauli	8	Sawai Madhopur
		9	Tonk		
		1	Coimbatore	2	Kancheepuram
		3	Madurai	4	Thiruvallur
		5	Tiruchirapalli	6	Tirunelveli
		7	Vellore	8	Virudhunager
24.	Telangana	1	Adilabad	2	Mahbubnagar
25.	Tripura	1	Dhalai	2	Tripura North
		3	Tripura West		
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1	Agra	2	Aligarh
		3	Allahabad	4	Amethi
		5	Amroha	6	Auraiya
		7	Azamgarh	8	Badaun
		9	Badohi	10	Bahraich
		11	Balrampur	12	Banda
		13	Barabanki	14	Bareilly
		15	Bulandshahar	16	Chitrakoot
		17	Etah	18	Etawah

	19	Farrukhabad	20	Ferozabad
	21	Ghaziabad	22	Gonda
	23	Hapur	24	Hardoi
	25	Hathras	26	Kannauj
	27	Kasganj	28	Kaushambi
	29	Kheri	30	Mainpuri
	31	Mathura	32	Meerut
	33	Mirzapur	34	Moradabad
	35	Muzaffarnagar	36	Pilibhit
	37	Sambhal	38	Shahjahanpur
	39	Shamli	40	Siddharthnagar
	41	Sitapur	42	Sonbhadra
	43	Srawasti	44	Sultanpur
27.	1	Haridwar		
	1	24-Parganas North	2	24-Parganas South
28.	3	Bardhaman	4	Birbhum
	5	Murshidabad	6	Uttar Dinajpur

Statement-II*Table 1: List of 279 Medium Focus Districts of Phase 2 of Mission Indradhanush*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Sl.No.	Districts	Sl.No.	Districts	Sl.No.	Districts
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.	Nicobar	2.	North & Middle Andaman		
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1.	Anantpur	2.	Chittoor	3.	Cuddapah
		4.	Nellore	5.	Prakasam	6.	Srikakulam
		7.	Vizianagaram	8.	West Godavari		
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.	Anjaw	2.	Dibang Valley	3.	Kurung Kumey
		4.	Longding	5.	Papumpare	6.	Tirap
		7.	Towang	8.	Upper Subansiri	9.	West Kameng
		10.	West Siang				
4.	Assam	1.	Baksa	2.	Barpeta	3.	Cachar
		4.	Chirang	5.	Dhemaji	6.	Dibrugarh
		7.	Dima Hasao	8.	Golaghat	9.	Jorhat
		10.	Kamrup	11.	Kamrup (M)	12.	Lakhimpur
		13.	Mari-goan	14.	Nalbari	15.	Sibsagar
		16.	Sonitpur	17.	Tinsukhia	18.	Udalguri
5.	Chandigarh	1.	Chandigarh				
6.	Chhattisgarh	1.	Balraampur	2.	Durg	3.	Gariaband

				4.	Janjgir Champa	5.	Kawardha	6.	Koriya
				7.	Mungeli	8.	Raigarh	9.	Rajhandgaon
				10.	Sukma	11.	Surajpur		
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			1.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli				
8.	Daman and Diu			1.	Daman				
9.	Delhi			1.	East	2.	North	3.	Shahdara
				4.	South	5.	South-East	6.	West
10.	Goa			1.	South Goa				
11.	Gujarat			1.	Amreli	2.	Bharuch	3.	Bhavnagar
				4.	Bhavnagar Corp.	5.	Jamnagar	6.	Jamnagar Corp.
				7.	Junagadh	8.	Kheda	9.	Rajkot
				10.	Surat	11.	Surat corp.	12.	Surendranagar
				13.	Vadodara	14.	Vadodara corp.		
12.	Haryana			1.	Bhiwani	2.	Hisar	3.	Jhajjar
				4.	Karnal	5.	Kurukshetra	6.	Panchkula
				7.	Rewari	8.	Rohtak	9.	Sirsa
				10.	Sonepat	11.	Yamunanagar		
13.	Himachal Pradesh			1.	Kangra	2.	Kullu	3.	Mandi
				4.	Simur	5.	Solan	6.	Una

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sl. No.	Districts	Sl. No.	Districts	Sl. No.	Districts
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.	Anantnag	2.	Bandipora	3.	Baramula
		4.	Jammu	5.	Kulgam	6.	Kupwara
15.	Jharkhand	1.	Chatra	2.	Garhwa	3.	Hazaribagh
		4.	Koderma	5.	Latehar	6.	Palamu
		7.	Ranchi				
16.	Karnataka	1.	Bagalkot	2.	Belgaum	3.	Bidar
		4.	Bijapur	5.	Chickaballapur	6.	Chitradurga
		7.	Dharwad	8.	Gadag	9.	Haveri
		10.	Ramanagara	11.	Udupi		
17.	Kerala	1.	Ernakulam	2.	Kannur	3.	Kollam
		4.	Kottayam	5.	Kozhikode	6.	Palakkad
		7.	Thrissur				
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1.	Ashoknagar	2.	Barwani	3.	Betul
		4.	Bhind	5.	Burhanpur	6.	Chhindwara
		7.	Datia	8.	Dhar	9.	Dindori
		10.	Guna	11.	Harda	12.	Hosangabad
		13.	Jabalpur	14.	Katni	15.	Khandwa
		16.	Khargone	17.	Mandsaur	18.	Morena

19.	Maharashtra	19.	Seoni	20.	Sheopur	21.	Shivpuri
22.		22.	Sidhi	23.	Singrauli		
1.		1.	Ahmednagar	2.	Akola	3.	Bhandara
4.		4.	Buldhana	5.	Gadchiroli	6.	Gondia
7.		7.	Gr. Mumbai	8.	Kolhapur	9.	Latur
10.		10.	Nagpur	11.	Nandurbar	12.	Osmanabad
13.		13.	Parbhani	14.	Pune	15.	Sangli
16.		16.	Solapur	17.	Wardha	18.	Wasim
19.		19.	Yavatmal				
20.	Manipur	1.	Bishnupur	2.	Chandel	3.	East Imphal
		4.	Thoubal				
21.	Meghalaya	1.	East Garo Hills	2.	Jaintia Hills	3.	Ri-bhoi
		4.	South Garo Hills				
22.	Mizoram	1.	Aizawal East	2.	Aizawal West	3.	Serchhip
23.	Nagaland	1.	Longleng	2.	Mokok Chung	3.	Peren
		4.	Phek	5.	Zunheboto		
24.	Odisha	1.	Bargarh	2.	Bhadrak	3.	Bolangir
		4.	Cuttack	5.	Dhenkanal	6.	Jagatsinghpur
		7.	Kalahandi	8.	Keonjhar	9.	Mayurbhanj

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Sl.No.	Districts	Sl.No.	Districts	Sl.No.	Districts
		10.	Nayagarh	11.	Puri	12.	Sambalpur
		13.	Sonepur				
25.	Puducherry	1.	Mahe	2.	Puducherry		
26.	Punjab	1.	Amritsar	2.	Bhatinda	3.	Faridkot
		4.	Ferozepur	5.	Hoshiarpur	6.	Jalandhar
		7.	Mansa	8.	Moga	9.	Mohali
		10.	Patiala	11.	Sangrur		
27.	Rajasthan	1.	Ajmer	2.	Bharatpur	3.	Bhilwara
		4.	Bikaner	5.	Chittaurgarh	6.	Dausa
		7.	Jaisalmer	8.	Jalor	9.	Jhalawar
		10.	Nagaur	11.	Pali	12.	Partapgarh
		13.	Rajsamand	14.	Sirohi	15.	Udaipur
28.	Sikkim	1.	East district	2.	North district		
29.	Tamil Nadu	1.	Ariyalur	2.	Chennai	3.	Cuddalore
		4.	Dharmapuri	5.	Dindigul	6.	Erode
		7.	Kanyakumari	8.	Nagapattinam	9.	Perambalur
		10.	Pudukottai	11.	Salem	12.	Sivaganga
		13.	Thanjavur	14.	Thiruvannamalai	15.	Thiruvavur

30.	Telangana	16.	Tiruppur	17.	Tuticorin	18.	Villupuram
		1.	Hyderabad	2.	Karimnagar	3.	Khammam
		4.	Medak	5.	Nalgonda	6.	Nizamabad
		7.	Rangareddy				
31.	Tripura	1.	Gomati	2.	Khowai	3.	Sepahijala
		4.	Tripura South	5.	Unakoti		
32.	Uttar Pradesh	1.	Baghpat	2.	Bijnor	3.	Fatehpur
		4.	Gautam Budh Nagar	5.	Ghazipur	6.	Gorakhpur
		7.	Hamirpur	8.	Jalaun	9.	Jaunpur
		10.	Kanpur Nagar	11.	Kushinagar	12.	Lalitpur
		13.	Maharajganj	14.	Mau	15.	Raebareli
		16.	Rampur	17.	Saharanpur	18.	Sant Kabir Nagar
33.	Uttarakhand	1.	Dehradun	2.	Tehri Garhwal	3.	Udhamsingh Nagar
		4.	Uttar Kashi				
34.	West Bengal	1.	Howrah	2.	Kolkata	3.	Maldah
		4.	Paschim Medinipur	5.	Purba Medinipur		

Note: Bihar & Lakshadweep not part of phase 2 Mission Indradhanush.

Table 2: List of Phase I districts included in Phase 2 (73 districts)

Sl.No.	States	Sl.No.	District	Sl.No.	District
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.	Visakhapatnam	2.	Kurnool
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.	Chang Long	2.	East Kameng
		3.	East Siang	4.	Lohit
		5.	Upper Siang		
3.	Assam	1.	Bongaigaon	2.	Darrang
		3.	Dhubri	4.	Goalpara
		5.	Hailakandi	6.	Karimganj
		7.	Kokrajhar	8.	Nagaon
4.	Gujarat	1.	Dangs	2.	Valsad
		3.	Kutch	4.	Dahod
5.	Haryana	1.	Mewat	2;	Gurgaon
		3.	Panipat		
6.	Jharkhand	1.	Dhanbad	2.	Pakur
		3.	Sahibganj		
7.	Karnataka	1.	Yadgir		
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1.	Umaria	2.	Satana
9.	Maharashtra	1.	Thane	2.	Nasik
10.	Manipur	1.	Churachandpur	2.	Senapati
		3.	Tamenglong	4.	Ukhrul

11.	Meghalaya	1.	East Khasi Hill	2.	West Garo Hills
12.	Mizoram	3.	West Khasi Hill		
		1.	Lawngtlai	2.	Lunglei
		3.	Mamit	4.	Saiha
13.	Nagaland	1.	Dimapur	2.	Kiphire
		3.	Kohima	4.	Mon
		5.	Tuensang	6.	Wokha
14.	Tripura	1.	Dhalai	2.	Tripura North
		3.	Tripura West		
15.	Punjab	1.	Ludhiana		
16.	Tamil Nadu	1.	Coimbatore	2.	Virudhunagar
		3.	Tirunelveli		
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1.	Hathras	2.	Bulandshahar
		3.	Ghaziabad	4.	Agra
		5.	Hapur	6.	Kasganj
		7.	Sambhal	8.	Shahjahanpur
		9.	Etawah	10.	Mathura
		11.	Pilibhit	12.	Chitrakoot
		13.	Badaun	14.	Aligarh
		15.	Kannauj	16.	Meerut
		17.	Muzaffarnagar	18.	Auraiya
18.	West Bengal	1.	Uttar Dinajpur		

Statement-III*Coverage of National Deworming Day (2015)*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Target No. of children targeted	No. of children covered	Percent coverage
1.	Assam	72,43,398	41,70,211	58%
2.	Bihar	2,04,38,215	1,87,18,184	92%
3.	Chhattisgarh	9,78,008	9,16,596	94%
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,15,097	1,09,317	95%
5.	Haryana	29,04,534	25,59,886	88%
6.	Karnataka	85,49,700	74,92,685	88%
7.	Madhya Pradesh	2,08,51,407	1,84,90,500	89%
8.	Maharashtra	1,31,86,599	1,24,59,894	95%
9.	Rajasthan	1,31,74,518	1,11,75,137	85%
10.	Tamil Nadu	1,40,32,770	1,26,73,933	90%
11.	Tripura	16,55,313	10,75,434	65%
POOLED COVERAGE		10,31,29,559	8,98,41,777	85%

Statement-IV
Intensified Diarrhoea Control Fortnight (IDCF): 28 July - 14 August 2014 (extended forwards)

Sl. No.	States	Total No. of District in the State	No. of Districts organized in the State	No. of U-5 Children Population in the State	No. of Children under five visited by ASHA for Prophylactic with Diarrhoea ORS distribution during 02 Weeks as per the DLHS IV/ AHS II	Expected No. of episodes to be reported with both Zinc and ORS during the Fortnight	No. of Children treated with both Zinc and ORS in the State	No. of ORS Corners established in the State	No. of Non-Health Facility ORT corners established in the State	No. of Schools participating IDCF activities	No. of PRI meetings held in relation to IDCF in the State (Village/Block/District)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	13	74,00,000.00	7,39,085	3,25,600	2,580	8,971	-	-	-
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	3	30,000	15,000	2,125	500	30	-	336	25
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	17	140,000	48,519	4,760	408	303	20	60	NA
4.	Assam	27	27	34,75,000	13,52,116	3,71,825	39,678	39,73	578	1,206	873
5.	Bihar	38	13	14,11,50,000	17,61,885	15,52,650	1,02,168	3,68,99	2,250	1,104	885
6.	Chandigarh	1	1	85,000	3,498	5,950	654	124	3	318	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	27	17	31,25,000	5,77,546	3,53,125	70,738	60,82	1,219	8,964	5,762
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	45,000	2,068	3,150	199	9	-	-	1
9.	Daman and Diu	2	2	25,000	9,013	1,750	73	6	-	3	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10.	Delhi	9	9	1490000	68,274	1,04,300	8,082	835	-	-	-
11.	Goa	2	2	100000	501	1,500	4	65		14	25
12.	Gujarat	26	24	6450000	9,85,992	4,51,500	24,299	13,828	206	6,220	592
13.	Haryana	21	21	2750000	2,72,854	1,10,000	17,301	1,509	-	-	-
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12		565000		25,425					
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	22	1120000	3,92,746	78,400	28,695	3,145	1,940	422	698
16.	Jharkhand	24	24	4065000	2,68,848	3,17,070	625	203	-	-	
17.	Karnataka	30	30	5745000	27,93,694	3,15,975	1,86,156	5,265	7,347	11,054	2,401
18.	Kerala	14	12	2430000	24,399	1,70,100	3,280	2,342	7,190	777	372
19.	Lakshadweep	1		5000	350						
20.	Madhya Pradesh	50	51	9455000	2437133	14,37,160	14,3468	60738	9991	14577	14,963
21.	Maharashtra	35	33	9645000	1,40,882,	6,65,505	15,762	1,254		5,000	383
22.	Manipur	9		205000		11,890					
23.	Meghalaya	7		345000	39,849	10,695					
24.	Mizoram	9	9	90000	53,898	4,950	848	153	190	193	117
25.	Nagaland	11	11	165000	71,706	11,550	5,198	558			
26.	Odisha	30	30	4135000	18,83,006	5,54,090	1,530	1,491		814	6,039
27.	Puducherry	4	4	93000	30,000	6,510		40		30	2

28.	Punjab	22	22	2280000	1,07,955	84,360	4,416	1,366	404	1,328	445
29.	Rajasthan	33		8850000	10,77,492	7,43,400	97743	13,197	10757	6,384	1,261
30.	Sikkim	4	4	61077	39,736	3,115	516	1,415	1,230	-	31
31.	Tamil Nadu	32	32	5735000	2,94,205	3,26,895	88,261	2,412	54,439	44,840	13,635
32.	Tripura	8	8	265000	65,867	9805	1,677	751	790	132	28
33.	Uttar Pradesh	75		27065000	8,29,968	35,45,515	75,952	2,899			
34.	Uttarakhand	17	13	965000	2,39,357	92,640	7,715	2,894	161	5,950	347
35.	West Bengal	19	18	7630000	13,78,496	2,44,160	15,323	14,256	38	865	1,045
36.	Telangana	10			11,01,578		20,261	5,408			
TOTAL		664	473	130150000	191,07,166	119,47,795	9,64,110	1,92,421	98,753	1,10,591	49,932

Statement-V***Key achievements of IDCF***

States implemented IDCF	All 36 States and UTs
No. of under-five children visited by ASH A for Prophylactic ORS	1.9 crore
No. of Children treated with both Zinc and ORS during the Fortnight	9.6 lakh
No. of ORS and Zinc Corners established in the State	1.9 lakh
No. of Schools participating in IDCF activities	1.1 lakh
PRI meetings held	49,932
No. of children for whom growth monitoring undertaken	36.08 lakh
No. of malnourished children referred	1.32 lakh

Statement-VI***Details of State-wise fund allocation for NDD (National Deworming Day)****(₹ in lakh)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.13	1.13
2.	Andhra Pradesh	150	187.31
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	52.63	4.56
4.	Assam	151	276.2
5.	Bihar	540.76	1230.45
6.	Chandigarh	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	140.4	55.63
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.77	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0.64	0.9
10.	Delhi	32.25	0
11.	Goa	10.15	14.12
12.	Gujarat	166.23	350.36
13.	Haryana	113.38	78.97
14.	Himachal Pradesh	9.48	44.03
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	51.81	0
16.	Jharkhand	207.43	295.72

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16
17.	Karnataka	287.98	215.3
18.	Kerala	210.88	30
19.	Lakshadweep	0.68	0.74
20.	Madhya Pradesh	262.97	70.76
21.	Maharashtra	92.27	433.85
22.	Manipur	19.68	0
23.	Meghalaya	22.65	7.34
24.	Mizoram	25.94	6.21
25.	Nagaland	9	1.33
26.	Odisha	139.8	0
27.	Puducherry	6.83	6.83
28.	Punjab	27.28	47.85
29.	Rajasthan	77.03	298.26
30.	Sikkim	5.15	4.85
31.	Tamil Nadu	107.04	0
32.	Telangana	NA	85.37
33.	Tripura	25.56	25.78
34.	Uttar Pradesh	748.42	851.19
35.	Uttarakhand	38.24	62.67
36.	West Bengal	97.6	241.67
TOTAL		3837.06	4929.38

Causes of maternal deaths

†2692. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that problems of unsafe delivery, pregnancy and unsafe abortion are major causes behind maternal deaths; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to control them?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The Registrar General of India, Sample Registration System (RGI-SRS) provides a nation-wide disaggregated data on the different causes of maternal deaths at different intervals.

The major causes of maternal deaths as per RGI-SRS(200T-03) are:

- Haemorrhage: 38% occur mainly because of post-partum haemorrhage.
- Sepsis: 11%, because of any infection during pregnancy, labor and in post-partum period.
- Abortion: 8%, because of unsafe abortions.
- Hypertensive disorders: 5%, because of High Blood pressure during pregnancy.
- Obstructed labor: 5%
- Other causes: 34% - includes anaemia and various other causes.

Besides the above medical causes, social factors also contribute to high maternal mortality such as Illiteracy, low socio-economic status, early age of marriage, poor knowledge on nutritional care during pregnancy and preference for home deliveries through family members or village dais, poor access to health facilities etc.

(b) The key strategies and interventions which are being implemented for accelerating the decline in Maternal Mortality Ratio are:

- Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), a demand promotion and conditional cash transfer scheme was launched in April 2005 with the objective of reducing Maternal and Infant Mortality.
- Building on the phenomenal progress of JSY, another major initiative "Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram" (JSSK) was launched in June 2011 to eliminate out-of-pocket expenses for both pregnant women and sick neonates. Under JSSK, every pregnant woman is entitled to free delivery, including caesarean section, in public health institutions. This includes absolutely free to and fro transport between home and institution, diagnostics, medicines, other consumables, food and blood, if required. The scheme has been expanded to cover sick infants up to one year of age and cases of ante natal and post-natal complications as well.
- Mother and Child Tracking System (MCTS): A name based web enabled system

has been introduced by Government of India to track every pregnant women and child in order to ensure and monitor timely and quality services to them including ANC, INC, PNC, JSY benefit, Immunization etc. In addition SMS on services due to pregnant women are sent to ASHAS/ ANMs and pregnant women.

- Monthly Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHND) as an outreach activity at Anganwadi centers for provision of maternal and child care including nutrition in convergence with the ICDS.
- Engagement of approximately 9.15 lakh Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to facilitate accessing of health care services by the community, particularly pregnant women.
- Under the National Iron+ Initiative, iron and folic acid supplementation is being given across life stages including pregnant, lactating women and adolescent girls at health facilities and during outreach activities.
- Maternal Death Review (MDR) is being implemented across the country both at facilities and in the community. The purpose is to take corrective action at appropriate levels and improve the quality of obstetric care.
- Operationalization of Safe Abortion Services and Reproductive Tract Infections and Sexually Transmitted Infections (RTI/STI) at health facilities with a focus on "Delivery Points". A policy decision has been taken for universal testing of HIV and syphilis in pregnant women.
- Capacity building of MBBS doctors in Anesthesia (LSAS) and Obstetric Care including C-section (EmOC) skills to overcome the shortage of specialists in these disciplines, particularly in rural areas. The Government is partnering with professional organizations like Federation of Obstetric and Gynecological Societies of India (FOGSI) to make this endeavor successful.
- Setting up of Skill Labs with earmarked skill stations for different training programs to enhance the quality of training in the States.
- Establishing Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Wings at high caseload facilities to improve the quality of care provided to mothers and children.
- Further to sharpen the focus on the low performing districts. 184 High Priority Districts (HPDs) have been identified. These districts would receive higher per

capita funding, relaxed norms, enhanced monitoring and focussed supportive supervision, and encouraged to adopt innovative approaches to address their peculiar health challenges. Harmonised technical assistance to States by Development Partners to strengthen implementation of Interventions under RMNCH+A with a focus on High Priority Districts.

- To further accelerate the pace of decline in MMR, new guidelines has been prepared and disseminated to the states for Screening for Diagnosis & management of Gestational Diabetes Mellitus, Hypothyroidism during pregnancy, Training of General Surgeons for performing Caesarean Section, Calcium supplementation during pregnancy and lactation, De-worming during pregnancy, Maternal Near Miss Review, Screening for Syphilis during pregnancy, Dakshata guidelines for strengthening intra-partum care. Guidance Note on use of uterotonics during labor, Guidance Note on prevention and management of postpartum hemorrhage, Advisory note on allowing birth companions during labor and child birth have recently been approved.

Health projects of Himachal Pradesh pending with the Centre

†2693. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that projects of Irrigation and Public Health (IPH) Department of Himachal Pradesh worth approximately one thousand crores are pending with the Central Government;

(b) if so, the reasons for their delay and by when these projects will be cleared; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that concerned officers of Himachal Pradesh Government have advocated their point of view many times before the Central Government and organized meetings again and again but with no outcome in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) No such projects of Irrigation and Public Health (IPH) Department of Himachal Pradesh are pending with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. However, State Government Flood Management DPR amounting to ₹ 1155.15 crore namely Flood Protection Works on River Beas from Palchan to Aut in District Kullu is under appraisal in Central Water Commission (CWC) and further Central Assistance under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) and Flood Management Programme (FMP) proposal amounting

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to ₹305.7495 crore has been submitted to CWC(HQ.) for necessary approval and release. State Government has not yet submitted the compliance to CWC observations.

(b) and (c) Project clearing will depend on the compliance of State Government on issues raised by CWC.

Reduction in budgetary allocation for health sector

2694. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has reduced the budget allocation for health sector; and

(b) if so, what is the rationale behind it?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The Central Governments budgetary allocation for the health sector for the year 2015-16 is ₹ 24549.00 crore as against RE of ₹ 24400.00 crore in 2014-15.

In view of the acceptance of the recommendation of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, it has been decided by the Government to devolve significantly higher share of the net tax receipts to the States. The State Governments would now be in a much better position to provide the requisite outlay from their part. At the same time, adequate budgetary resources have been provided by the Centre for the schemes to ensure that there is no problem in delivery of health care services.

Patients suffering from mental diseases

2695. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the number of patients suffering from mental diseases in the past three years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has allocated funds to improve the conditions of the mental health institutions in the country and lack of technical resources in the hospitals, specifically in Maharashtra and the details thereof;

(c) how Government is planning to address the issue of lack of trained professionals in mental health institutions; and

(d) the details of funds allocated and utilized under the National Mental Health Policy?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (d) In 2005, the National Commission on Macroeconomics and Health, reported that 10-20 million (1-2% of population) suffered from severe mental disorders such as schizophrenia and bipolar disorder and nearly 50 million (5% of population) from common mental disorders such as depression and anxiety, yielding an overall estimate of 6.5 per cent of the population.

In the earlier plan periods between 2004-2005 to 2009-2010, financial support was provided to various Government Medical Colleges and General Hospitals for the upgradation of their psychiatry wings and to the State run Mental Health hospitals for their modernization. The details of financial assistance provided to such Institutions are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

In order to address the acute shortage of qualified mental health professionals in the country, the Government, under the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP), 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 during the 12th Five Year Plan Period. The list of Institutes supported under the Manpower Development Schemes is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

In addition to the above, the Government also provides financial support to the three Central Government Mental Health Institutes namely National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi and Lokopriya Gopinath Bordoloi Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur, Assam.

The National Mental Health Policy is a document to guide the initiatives and action in the field of mental health. No funds are released under the said policy. However, the details of funds released under the District Mental Health Programme and National Mental Health Programme during the last two years are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I
A. Financial assistance provided for upgradation of Psychiatry wings of Government Medical Colleges and General Hospitals under National Mental Health Programme

Sl. No.	States	Year	Medical College	Amount (in ₹)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2005-06	Kurnool Medical College	47,00,000/-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2006-07	Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam	42,50,000/-
3.	Andhra Pradesh	2006-07	SVRRG General Hospital, Tirupati, Chittoor	19,40,000/-
4.	Andhra Pradesh	2006-07	Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad	8,81,000/-
5.	Andhra Pradesh	2006-07	Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal	30,00,000/-
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	2006-07	General Hospital, Naharlagun	18,00,000/-
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	2009-10	General Hospital, Pasighat	50,00,000/-
8.	Assam	2005-06	Assam Medical College and Hospital, Dibrugarh	50,00,000/-
9.	Assam	2005-06	Guwahati Medical College & Hospital, Guwahati	50,00,000/-
10.	Assam	2006-07	Silchar Medical College & Hospital, Silchar	34,00,000/-
11.	Chhattisgarh	2004-05	J.N.M.Govt. College Raipur	47,00,000/-
12.	Chhattisgarh	2004-05	Chhattisgarh Institute of Medical Sciences, Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel Hospital, Bilaspur	47,00,000/-
13.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2009-10	Sh. Vinoba Bhave Civil Hospital Silvassa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli	50,00,000/-
14.	Gujarat	2005-06	Govt. Medical College, Surat	47,00,000/-

Sl. No.	States	Year	Medical College	Amount (in ₹)
15.	Gujarat	2006-07	Govt. Medical College, Kalanala/Bhavnagar	8,10,000/-
16.	Gujarat	2006-07	M.P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar	44,00,000/-
17.	Gujarat	2006-07	Medical College, Baroda	49,99,000/-
18.	Gujarat	2006-07	Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Medical College, Rajkot	49,99,000/-
19.	Gujarat	2006-07	B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad.	14,10,000/-
20.	Gujarat	2008-09	Surat Municipal Institute of Medical Education & Research (SMIMER), Surat	20,33,000/-
21.	Gujarat	2008-09	Smt. NHL Municipal Medical College, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad	50,00,000/-
22.	Haryana	2005-06	Government Medical College, Rohtak	50,00,000/-
23.	Jammu & Kashmir	2005-06	Principal, Govt. Medical College, Jammu.	43,00,000/-
24.	Jammu & Kashmir	2006-07	SKIMS Medical College, Bemina, Srinagar	50,00,000/-
25.	Karnataka	2005-06	Karnataka Institute of Medical Services, Hubli	49,00,000/-
26.	Karnataka	2006-07	Bangalore Medical College, Bangalore	34,50,000/-
27.	Karnataka	2006-07	Govt. Medical College, Bellary	48,35,000/-
28.	Karnataka	2006-07	Mysore Medical College, Mysore	46,25,000/-
29.	Kerala	2004-05	Govt. Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram	47,62,100/-
30.	Kerala	2004-05	Govt. Medical College, Thrissur	44,66,000/-

31.	Kerala	2004-05	Govt. Medical College, Kozhikode	38,80,495/-
32.	Kerala	2006-07	T.D. Medical College, Alapuzha.	30,68,000/-
33.	Kerala	2007-08	Govt. Medical College, Kottayam	45,20,000/-
34.	Madhya Pradesh	2005-06	NSCB, Medical College, Jabalpur	50,00,000/-
35.	Madhya Pradesh	2006-07	M.G.M. Medical College, Indore	38,00,000/-
36.	Maharashtra	2005-06	Govt. Medical College, Latur	32,95,000/-
37.	Maharashtra	2005-06	Govt. Medical College, Nanded	32,95,000/-
38.	Maharashtra	2006-07	Vasantrao Naik Govt. Medical College, Yavatmal	32,95,000/-
39.	Maharashtra	2006-07	Govt. Medical College, Kolhapur	32,95,000/-
40.	Maharashtra	2006-07	Dr. V.M. Medical College, Sholapur	32,95,000/-
41.	Maharashtra	2006-07	Govt. Medical College, Nagpur	32,95,000/-
42.	Maharashtra	2006-07	Indira Gandhi Medical College, Nagpur	32,95,000/-
43.	Maharashtra	2006-07	B.J. Medical College, Pune	32,95,000/-
44.	Maharashtra	2006-07	Grant Medical College, Mumbai	32,95,000/-
45.	Maharashtra	2006-07	Miraj Medical College, Sangli	32,95,000/-
46.	Maharashtra	2006-07	Govt. Medical College, Akola	32,95,000/-
47.	Maharashtra	2006-07	Govt. Medical College, Aurangabad	32,95,000/-

Sl. No.	States	Year	Medical College	Amount (in ₹)
48.	Maharashtra	2008-09	Rajiv Gandhi Medical College & Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Hospital, Thane	47,06,000/-
49.	Maharashtra	2008-09	Topiwala Nair Medical College, Mumbai	17,05,000/-
50.	Manipur	2005-06	J.N. Hospital, Porampat, Imphal	50,00,000/-
51.	Meghalaya	2007-08	Civil Hospital, Tura	46,38,000/-
52.	Meghalaya	2007-08	Civil Hospital, Jowai	46,38,000/-
53.	Nagaland	2005-06	Naga Hospital, Kohima	36,28,000/-
54.	Odisha	2009-10	V.S.S. Medical College, Burla	50,00,000/-
55.	Punjab	2006-07	Govt. Medical College, Amritsar	44,00,000/-
56.	Punjab	2006-07	Govt. Medical College, Patiala	44,00,000/-
57.	Punjab	2006-07	GGs Govt. Medical College, Faridkot	44,00,000/-
58.	Rajasthan	2007-08	R.T.N. Medical College, Udaipur	47,60,000/-
59.	Rajasthan	2008-09	Govt. Medical College, Kota	50,00,000/-
60.	Rajasthan	2008-09	S.P. Medical College, Bikaner	50,00,000/-
61.	Tamil Nadu	2004-05	Madras Medical College, Chennai	24,97,500/-
62.	Tamil Nadu	2004-05	Stanley Medical College, Chennai	22,42,500/-
63.	Tamil Nadu	2004-05	Kilpauk Medical College, Chennai	25,00,000/-

64.	Tamil Nadu	2004-05	Chengalpattu Medical College, Chengalpattu	24,50,000/-
65.	Tamil Nadu	2004-05	Tirunelveli Medical College, Tirunelveli	24,50,000/-
66.	Tamil Nadu	2004-05	Madurai Medical College, Madurai	25,00,000/-
67.	Tamil Nadu	2005-06	Mohan Kumarmangalam Medical College, Salem	48,00,000/-
68.	Tamil Nadu	2006-07	Coimbatore Govt. Medical College, Coimbatore	48,00,000/-
69.	Tamil Nadu	2006-07	K.A.P. Vishwanathan Govt. Medical College, Tiruchirappalli	48,00,000/-
70.	Tamil Nadu	2006-07	Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur	48,00,000/-
71.	Tamil Nadu	2006-07	Govt. Medical College, Toothukudi (Tuticorin)	48,00,000/-
72.	Tamil Nadu	2008-09	Kanyakumari Government Medical College and Hospital. Nagercoil	43,50,000/-
73.	Tamil Nadu	2008-09	Govt. Medical College, Theni	43,50,000/-
74.	Tamil Nadu	2008-09	IRT Perundurai Medical College, Erode	43,00,000/-
75.	Tripura	2006-07	Agartala Government Medical College & GBP Hospital, Agartala	50,00,000/-
76.	Uttar Pradesh	2005-06	MLN Medical College, Allahabad	44,00,000/-
77.	Uttar Pradesh	2006-07	K.G.'s Medical College, Lucknow	45,00,000/-
78.	Uttar Pradesh	2006-07	G.S.V.M. Medical College, Kanpur	35,00,000/-
79.	Uttar Pradesh	2006-07	M.L.B. Medical College, Jhansi	39,00,000/-
80.	Uttar Pradesh	2006-07	L.L.R. M. Medical College, Meerut	11,60,000/-

Sl. No.	States	Year	Medical College	Amount (in ₹)
81.	Uttar Pradesh	2006-07	S.N. Medical College, Agra	38,00,000/-
82.	Uttar Pradesh	2008-09	Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	44,00,000/-
83.	West Bengal	2005-06	Sammilani Medical College, Bankura	50,00,000/-
84.	West Bengal	2006-07	Medical College, Kolkata	42,97,000/-
85.	West Bengal	2006-07	Burdwan Medical College, Burdwan	50,00,000/-
86.	West Bengal	2006-07	Chittaranjan Medical College, Kolkata	50,00,000/-
87.	West Bengal	2006-07	NRS Medical College, Siliguri	50,00,000/-
88.	West Bengal	2006-07	R.G. Kar Medical College, Kolkata	50,00,000/-

B. Financial assistance provided for modernization of Government Mental Health Hospitals.

Sl. No.	States	Year	Institute	Amount in ₹
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2005-06	Institution of Mental Health, Hyderabad	2,71,00,000/-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2006-07	Government Hospital for Mental Care, Visakhapatnam.	3,00,00,000/-
3.	Assam	2005-06	Lokpriya Gopinath Boronchloi Regional Institute, Teipur (Central Govt. Institute)	3,00,00,000/-
4.	Gujarat	2005-06	Hospital for Mental Health, Ahmedabad	76,64,000/-
5.	Gujarat	2005-06	Hospital for Mental Health, Vadodara	2,99,50,000/-

6.	Gujarat	2005-06	Hospital for Mental Health, Jamnagar	82,28,000/-
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2007-08	Govt. Psychiatric Diseases Hospital, Srinagar	2,50,00,000/-
8.	Jharkhand	2004-05	Ranchi Institute of Neuro Psychiatry & Allied Sciences, Ranchi	2,45,00,000/-
9.	Karnataka	2006-07	Karnataka Institute of Mental Health, Dharwad	3,00,00,000/-
10.	Kerala	2005-06	Mental Health Centre, Kozhikode	2,85,00,000/-
11.	Kerala	2005-06	Mental Health Centre, Thrissur	1,10,00,000/-
12.	Kerala	2005-06	Mental Health Centre, Trivandrum	2,50,00,000/-
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2005-06	Gwalior Mansik Arogyasala, Gwalior	2,13,00,000/-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2006-07	Mental Hospital, Indore	2,99,75,000/-
15.	Maharashtra	2005-06	Regional Mental Hospital, Yervada/Pune	2,71,00,000/-
16.	Maharashtra	2005-06	Regional Mental Hospital, Thane	2,49,50,000/-
17.	Maharashtra	2005-06	Regional Mental Hospital, Nagpur	2,89,00,000/-
18.	Maharashtra	2008-09	Regional Mental Hospital, Ratnagiri	2,84,00,000/-
19.	Meghalaya	2008-09	Meghalaya Institute of Mental Health & Neurological, Shillong	3,00,00,000/-
20.	Nagaland	2007-08	Mental Hospital, Kohima	1,60,00,000/-
21.	Odisha	2005-06	Mental Health Institute, Cuttack	1,51,00,000/-

Sl. No.	States	Year	Institute	Amount (in ₹)
22.	Rajasthan	2007-08	Psychiatric Centre, Jaipur	2,60,50,000/-
23.	Tamil Nadu	2005-06	Mental Health Institution, Kilpauk	2,69,00,000/-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2005-06	Mental Hospital Bareilly	2,33,32,000/-
25.	Uttar Pradesh	2006-07	Institute of Mental Health and Hospital, Agra	3,00,00,000/-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2006-07	Mental Hospital, Varanasi	3,00,00,000/-
27.	West Bengal	2005-06	Pavlov Mental Hospital, Kolkata	94,40,000/-
28.	West Bengal	2005-06	Behrampore Mental Hospital, Murshidabad	2,94,80,000/-
29.	West Bengal	2005-06	Institute of Mental Health Care, Purulia	1,00,00,000/-

Statement-II*Institutes supported under Manpower Development Schemes*

Scheme - A: Centres of Excellence

-
1. Institute of Mental Health & Hospital, Agra, Uttar Pradesh
 2. Hospital for Mental Health, Ahmedabad, Gujarat
 3. State Mental Health Institute, Pandit Bhagwat. Dayal Sharma University of Health Sciences, Rohtak, Haryana
 4. Institute of Psychiatry- Kolkata, West Bengal
 5. Institute of Mental Health, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
 6. Psychiatric Diseases Hospital, Government Medical College, Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir
 7. Department of Psychiatry, Govt. Medical College, Chandigarh
 8. Mental Health Institute, Cuttack
 9. Institute of Mental Health And Neuro Sciences, Kozhikode
 10. Institute of Human Behaviour and Allied Sciences, Shahdra, Delhi
 11. Maharashtra Institute of Mental Health, Pune
-

Scheme - B: Strengthening PG Departments

Sl. No.	Mental Hospital/ Institute	PG Course
1.	PDU Medical College, Rajkot, Gujarat	Psychiatric Nursing
2.	Government Medical College, Surat, Gujarat	Clinical Psychology
3.	CSM Medical University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	Psychiatry
		Clinical Psychology
		Psychiatric Social Work
		Psychiatric Nursing
4.	Ranchi Institute of Mental Health & Neuro Sciences, Ranchi,	Psychiatry
		Clinical Psychology
		Psychiatric Social Work
		Psychiatric Nursing
5.	Dr. RML Hospital, Delhi	Psychiatry
		Clinical Psychology

Sl. No.	Mental Hospital/ Institute	PG Course
		Psychiatric Nursing
6.	S.P. Medical College, Bikaner, Rajasthan	Psychiatry
7.	R. N. T. College, Udaipur, Rajasthan	Psychiatry
8.	Institute of Mental Health, Chennai	Psychiatry
		Psychiatric Nursing
9.	LGB Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur, Assam	Psychiatry
		Clinical Psychology
		Psychiatric Social Work
		Psychiatric Nursing
10.	Government Medical College, Trivandrum	Psychiatry
		Clinical Psychology
		Psychiatric Social Work
		Psychiatric Nursing
11	NIMHANS, Bangalore	Clinical Psychology
		Psychiatric Social Work

Statement-III***Details of funds released under the Mental Health Programmes****(₹ in crore)*

Sl. No.	Year	Allocation*	Releases**
1.	2013-14	130	74.33
2.	2014-15	76.92	61.57

* these are RE figures including allocation for both district level and tertiary level activities/ programmes.

** Releases were made for implementation of the District Mental Health Programme except for the year 2013-14 wherein an expenditure of ₹ 8.85 crores was made on various IEC activities under the National Mental Health Programme.

AYUSH Dispensaries in Delhi

2696. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Ayurvedic Dispensaries/units in Delhi and the locations thereof;
- (b) the number of paramedical staff particularly Ayush pharmacists working in each dispensary/unit;

(c) whether Government proposes to appoint more Ayush pharmacists to meet the growing demand and increasing number of patients in each dispensary/unit; and

(d) if so, Government action thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Ayurvedic dispensaries under CGHS: There are 13 CGHS Ayurvedic dispensaries/units in Delhi at the following locations:-

-
- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Kali Bari | 8. Sadiq Nagar |
| 2. North Avenue | 9. Gurgaon |
| 3. Janakpuri | 10. Jungpura |
| 4. Delhi Cantt. | 11. M.B. Road |
| 5. Dev Nagar | 12. Kingsway Camp |
| 6. Paschim Vihar | 13. Laxmi Nagar |
| 7. R.K. Puram | |
-

Ayurvedic Dispensaries under Ministry of AYUSH: There are 4 Ayurvedic Treatment Centres/Dispensaries functioning under Central Council for Research Ayurvedic Sciences in Delhi at the following locations:

1. Ayurveda Central Research Institute, Punjabi Bagh (West)
2. Ayurveda Treatment Centre, Safderjung Enclave
3. Ayurveda Treatment Centre, Lady Hardinge Medical College Shaheed Bhagat Singh Road
4. Ayurveda Treatment facilities at AYUSH Wellness Clinic at President Estate

(b) Details of AYUSH pharmacists posted at AYUSH dispensaries are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) **Under CGHS**

There is no such proposal.

Under Ministry of AYUSH

Sidhha - In Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS) one Pharmacist for Ayush Wellness Clinic in Rashtrapati Bhawan and One Pharmacist for Clinical Research Unit in Tibbiya College, Karol Bagh is proposed for which action is to be taken.

Statement*(A) Details of Pharmacists posted at CGHS AYUSH Wellness Centres*

Sl. No.	Name of Dispensary	Pharmacist
AYURVEDIC		
1.	Kali Bari	2
2.	Janakpuri	1
3.	Dev Nagar	1
4.	R.K. Puram	1
5.	Gurgaon	1
6.	M.B. Road	1
7.	Laxmi Nagar	2
8.	North Avenue	2
9.	Delhi Cantt.	1
10.	Paschim Vihar	2
11.	Sadiq Nagar	1
12.	Jungpura	1
13.	Kingsway Camp	1
HOMOEOPATHIC:		
1.	Timar Pur	1
2.	Shahdara	1
3.	Laxmi Nagar	1
4.	Sector 12, R.K.Puram	1
5.	Kasturba Nagar-I	1
6.	Kalkaji-I	1
7.	Pushp Vihar	1
8.	Tilak Nagar	1
9.	Dev Nagar	1
10.	Hari Nagar	1
11.	R.K.Puram, Sector-3	1
12.	Kali Bari	1
13.	South Avenue	2

Sl. No.	Name of Dispensary	Pharmacist
UNANI		
1.	Shahdara	1
2.	Sarojini Nagar	-
3.	South Avenue	-
4.	Darya Ganj	-
5.	Naraina Vihar	-
6.	Unani Store Depot	1
SIDHHA		
Central Zone - pharmacist cum clerk		1

(B) Details of Pharmacists posted at AYUSH Centres under Ministry of AYUSH

	No. of pharmacists
Ayurvedic	7
Homoeopathy	4
Unani	2
Sidhha	1
Yoga and Naturopathy	Nil

Breast and lung cancer cases

2697. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that breast cancer is top killer among women, and lung cancer among men;

(b) if so, how many persons, both men and women, had died as a result of the above diseases during the last three years; and

(c) whether Government has created an awareness campaign and also an effective treatment for control of the above deaths, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) As reported by ICMR, estimated deaths due to cervical cancer are more than breast cancer among women. In men, estimated deaths due to lung cancer are highest of all cancer deaths among men.

The estimated number of cancer deaths as reported by ICMR, due to cervix, breast among women and lung cancer among men during the last three years is given below.

Estimated Mortality due to Cancer cases in India- (2012-2014)

	2012	2013	2014
Estimated number due to Cervix cancer cases - Females	60335	61017	61712
Estimated number due to Breast cancer cases - Females	39234	40509	41851
Estimated number due to Lung cancer cases - Males	32756	33718	34711

(c) Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government for improving healthcare including prevention, diagnosis and treatment of Cancer. The objective of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) being implemented under National Health Mission (NHM) for interventions upto the district level, *inter alia*, include awareness generation for Cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment. The focus is on three types of Cancer, namely breast, cervical and oral Cancer. Screening guidelines have been provided to State Governments for implementation. Electronic, Print and social media is utilized on health awareness on cancer.

Government of India has approved "Tertiary Care for Cancer" Scheme under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in the year 2013-14. Under the said scheme, Government of India assists to establish/set up State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country. Funds have been released for 11 Institutions, so far, under the said scheme.

In addition to Cancer diagnosis and treatment by the State Governments Health Institutions, the Central Government Institutions such as All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Safdurjung Hospital, Dr Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, PGIMER Chandigarh, JIPMER Puducherry, Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, etc. provide facilities for diagnosis and treatment of Cancer.

Oncology in its various aspects has focus in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY). Setting up of 2nd campus of Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata has also been approved.

Survey on children's health

†2698. 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 results of a survey called Breathe Blue 15 conducted on children according to which 21 per cent children in Delhi, 22 per cent in Bengaluru, 26 per cent in Kolkata and 14 per cent in Mumbai are struggling with very bad health condition and overall 35 per cent children in the country are facing bad health;

(b) if so, Government's response thereon;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to provide healthy life to children; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per the news reports, a survey has been conducted by the HEAL Foundation as part of its 'Breathe Blue 2015' campaign, over three months in Kolkata, Delhi, Mumbai and Bengaluru, in which preliminary lung health screening test (LHST), was carried out on 2000 children aged nine to fifteen years. As per the study results reported in the media, 21 per cent children in Delhi, 22 per cent in Bengaluru, 26 per cent in Kolkata and 14 per cent in Mumbai and overall 35 percent school going children in were found to have poor lung health.

(b) The Breathe Blue survey report has not been furnished to the Government and has not been validated or examined by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare on Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB).

As per the CPCB, to assess the long term impact of air pollution on children, the CPCB had conducted epidemiological study - 'Study on Ambient Air Quality, Respiratory Symptoms and Lung Function of Children in Delhi' during 2003-2005. As per this study, 43.5% school children of Delhi had reduced lung function compared with 25.7% in control group. This study indicated several pulmonary and systemic changes associated with cumulative exposure to high level of particulate pollution. Besides air pollution, there could be several other factors related to lifestyle that could have influenced the observed changes in outcome variables such as obesity, hypertension, blood profile and behaviour of the exposed population. These possibilities need to be taken into consideration while exploring the health impact of air pollution. Therefore, the findings of CPCB study and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the conclusions made thereof require further confirmation by follow up studies with appropriate study design.

(c) and (d) Various steps have been taken by the Government to curb air pollution and resultant respiratory infection in the country *viz.* National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP) of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), notification of advanced Euro- IV equivalent emission norms and commensurate fuel for new vehicles, setting up of stricter emission standards for in-use vehicles, augmentation of infrastructure for alternative fuels by the Ministry of Environment apart from mass transits, other urban planning and management options.

In addition, proper treatment is being provided in the Hospitals/Dispensaries of the country to the children suffering from respiratory conditions including infections.

Random inspections of imported food

2699. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is switching to International norms for random and risk based inspections of imported food, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has proposed to set up necessary infrastructure for inspection, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the decision has been taken in consultation with Department/Ministry of Revenue, Health and Commerce; and

(d) the time-line and the details of the implementation of the norms at all import terminals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has decided to implement risk based inspection of Imported Food Consignment on pilot basis.

(b) FSSAI is operating at six locations namely Delhi, Chennai, Cochin, Mumbai, Kolkata and Tuticorin. Authorized Officers and Technical Officers have been posted at the said Offices. They are engaged in the task of giving clearance to the imported food consignments after visual inspection and testing of samples by labs accredited by the FSSAI.

(c) The Department of Revenue is aware of the above arrangement.

(d) FSSAI has proposed to implement the scheme on pilot basis in the next three months time.

Health Centres in Tamil Nadu

2700. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has got plans to set up more ESI Hospitals or other Rural/ Urban Health Centres in Tamil Nadu to provide better health services to the deprived downtrodden sections of the society; and

(b) whether the Ministry has got plans to improve medical centres under NRHM schemes, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) ESI hospitals are not administered by this Ministry. Public Health being a State subject, the primary responsibility of setting up of Rural/ Urban Health Centres in States/UTs including Tamil Nadu is that of respective State/UT Governments. Under the National Health Mission (NHM), support is provided to the States/UTs including Tamil Nadu for strengthening their healthcare delivery system including support for setting up/upgradation/ improvement of health Centres, based on the requirement posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans. In 2015-16, approval has been given for the following for Tamil Nadu under NHM:

(i) 10 new PHCs and 10 existing PHCs for upgradation.

(ii) 07 new Urban Primary Health Centres (UPHCs) and 8 new Urban Community Health Centres (UCHCs).

Check on quacks

2701. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made to assess quacks practicing in various cities and towns in the country, in view of rising incidents of quacks prescribing medicines leading to complications to patients, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, how Government is going to deal with quacks who are playing with the lives of lakhs of innocent patients?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) No data on quacks is maintained. The Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, prohibits, a person other than a medical practitioner enrolled on a State Medical Register to practice medicine in the State. Punishment of imprisonment for a term which may extent to one year or with a fine which may extent to ₹ 1,000/- or both is prescribed.

Norms followed in granting recognition for nursing schools

†2702. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Nursing Council adopts policy of giving priority to the States of South India in the matter of giving recognition to nursing schools;

(b) the details of nursing schools being run in the country, State-wise and course-wise; and

(c) the way to deal with the ill effects on students due to non-appointments of teachers in nursing schools according to the norms of the Council, and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) No.

(b) The details of State-wise and course-wise number of schools run in the country are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Indian Nursing Council invites renewal application for every academic year from nursing schools and those who do not meet the faculty and other norms of the INC are not permitted.

Statement

State	Institutions offering	GNM Course	Total Institutions
	Government	Private	
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar	1	0	1
Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	15	240	255
Arunachal Pradesh	3	2	5
Assam	5	27	32
Bihar	6	11	17

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
Chandigarh	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	10	64	74
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	1
Daman and Diu	0	0	0
Delhi	5	13	18
Goa	1	0	1
Gujarat	23	83	106
Haryana	3	79	82
Himachal Pradesh	7	31	38
Jammu and Kashmir	0	16	16
Jharkhand	6	18	24
Karnataka	14	503	517
Kerala	16	191	207
Madhya Pradesh	17	317	334
Maharashtra	38	225	263
Manipur	1	12	13
Meghalaya	2	5	7
Mizoram	2	3	5
Nagaland	2	2	4
Odisha	9	70	79
Puducherry	1	6	7
Punjab	11	203	214
Rajasthan	11	162	173
Sikkim	1	1	2
Tamil Nadu	22	191	213
Tripura	2	3	5
Uttar Pradesh	6	233	239
Uttarakhand	3	19	22
West Bengal	38	29	67
TOTAL	282	2759	3041

Regulation of medical devices

2703. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to tighten the regulatory noose around medical devices such as stents, catheters and implants to bring their prices under control; and

(b) whether this move of Government is being opposed by some departments on the pretext that it may impede potential foreign investment in the sector as well as weaken the Make in India pitch, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The Government of India is committed to ensure availability of quality medical products including medical devices that are safe and efficacious to all patients at an affordable cost. At the same time, the Government encourages the industry to set up indigenous manufacturing facilities so that better access to such products and their affordability can be ensured.

Young victims of heart attack

2704. SHRIS. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 90 per cent young heart attack victims have sleeping problems according to a study, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to create mass awareness about this serious issue in a big way, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Data on sleeping problems among young heart attack victims is not collected or maintained centrally.

Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has not conducted any study in this area. However, as informed by ICMR, in certain reported studies sleep duration and insufficiency have been observed to be related to cardiometabolic health outcomes including heart attack, diabetes, hypertension, obesity and stroke.

Government of India has launched National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) which is implemented

for interventions up to district level under the National Health Mission. NPCDCS has focus on awareness generation for behaviour and life-style changes, screening and early diagnosis of persons with high level of risk factors and their referral to higher facilities for appropriate management.

Polio-free status for the country

2705. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India is no more a polio-endemic country; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof compared to the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Yes, it is a fact that India is no more a polio endemic country.

(b) India was removed from the list of countries with active endemic wild poliovirus transmission by WHO on 24th February, 2012 as no wild poliovirus was detected from any source for more than 12 consecutive months after 13th January, 2011 in Howrah district of West Bengal.

Indian along with ten other countries of South East Asia Region of World Health Organisation (WHO) was subsequently certified "that the transmission of indigenous wild poliovirus has been interrupted in all countries of the region. The Commission declares today, 27th March, 2014 that South East Asia Region is poliomyelitis free".

No wild poliovirus case has been detected from any State/UTs for more than 4 years after the last case of wild polio virus detected on 13th January, 2011 (as on 16th December, 2015.)

Shortage of paramedical staff

2706. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a severe shortage of paramedical staff in the country;
- (b) if so, the number of shortage of paramedical staff in the country, State-wise; and
- (c) the details of steps taken by Government to overcome the shortage of paramedical staff?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) No data in relation to number of Paramedics is maintained Centrally.

(c) To meet the required number of Paramedical Staffs in the country, the following two Schemes are being run by the Ministry-

(1) Setting up and strengthening of State institutions of allied health sciences in States.

(2) Strengthening/ upgradation of pharmacy institutions and continuing education programme for faculty and practicing pharmacists.

Also as per information provided by MSDE, during the last year approximately 19,000 learners have been certified as allied health professionals and another 25,000 are to be inducted for training in this financial year.

Equitable healthcare services

2707. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified certain poorest performing districts to provide equitable healthcare services;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to put in more resources and focused programme in the poorest performing districts in order to improve healthcare services and ensure equitable health services across regions that suffer from intra-State disparities?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Yes. To ensure equitable health care and to bring about sharper improvements in health outcomes in the low performing districts Department of Health and Family Welfare have identified 184 districts across country ranked in bottom 25% of the districts within each State as High Priority Districts (HPDs) on the basis of composite index of health indicators available in Annual Health Survey (AHS) 2010-11 and District Level Health Survey - III (DLHS - III) except for Nagaland where indicators from Health Management Information System (HMIS) were used for implementation of focused health care interventions under National Health Mission (NHM). A State-wise list of HPDs including that in the State of Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Public health is a State subject. Hence the primary responsibility of providing health care to all the population including the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe is that of the State Governments.

The HPDs have been identified for enhanced monitoring and focussed supportive supervision, relaxation of norms for strengthening service delivery, and encouraged to adopt innovative approaches to address their peculiar health challenges. Technical support from all sources is harmonised and aligned with NHM particularly in these districts to support implementation of key priority intervention packages.

To expedite all these measures, 30% higher fund allocation has been mandated for these HPDs districts.

Statement

List of High Priority Districts

Bottom 25% districts within a State taken according to ranking based on Composite Index of Health Indicators or Tribal districts having majority tribal population falling in bottom 50% taken according to ranking based on Composite Index of Health Indicators

Sl. No.	State	District	Ranking of District within State	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	1	Golaghat	18
2.	Assam	2	Nagaon	19
3.	Assam	3	Kokrajhar	20
4.	Assam	4	Hailakandi	21
5.	Assam	5	Dhubri	22
6.	Assam	6	Karimganj	23
7.	Bihar	1	Jamui	29
				LEFT Wing Extremism (LWE)
8.	Bihar	2	Saharsa	30
9.	Bihar	3	Purnia	31
10.	Bihar	4	Sitamarhi	32
11.	Bihar	5	Sheohar	
12.	Bihar ,	6	Purba Champaran	34
13.	Bihar	7	Araria	35

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Bihar	8	Katihar	36
15.	Bihar	9	Kishanganj	37
16.	Bihar	10	Gaya	22 LWE
17.	Chhattisgarh	1	Bilaspur	13
18.	Chhattisgarh	2	Dantewada*	14 Tribal
19.	Chhattisgarh	3	Bijapur	# LWE
20.	Chhattisgarh	4	Jashpur	15 Tribal
21.	Chhattisgarh	5	Surguja	16 LWE, Tribal
22.	Jharkhand	1	Paschimi Singhbhum*	15 LWE, Tribal
23.	Jharkhand	2	Saraikela-Kharsawan	#
24.	Jharkhand	3	Godda	16
25.	Jharkhand	4	Sahibganj	17
26.	Jharkhand	5	Pakaur	18
27.	Jharkhand	6	Palamu*	11 LWE
28.	Jharkhand	7	Latehar#	
29.	Jharkhand	8	Lohardaga	12 LWE, Tribal
30.	Jharkhand	9	Gumla*	14 LWE, Tribal
31.	Jharkhand	10	Simdega	#
32.	Jharkhand	11	Dumka	13
33.	Madhya Pradesh	1	Raisen	35
34.	Madhya Pradesh	2	Tikamgarh	36
35.	Madhya Pradesh	3	Sidhi*	37
36.	Madhya Pradesh	4	Singrauli	#
37.	Madhya Pradesh	5	Sagar	38
38.	Madhya Pradesh	6	Damoh	39
39.	Madhya Pradesh	7	Satna	40
40.	Madhya Pradesh	8	Dindori	41 Tribal
41.	Madhya Pradesh	9	Shahdol*	42
42.	Madhya Pradesh	10	Anuppur	#

1	2	3	4	5
43.	Madhya Pradesh	11	Umaria	43
44.	Madhya Pradesh	12	Chhatarpur	44
45.	Madhya Pradesh	13	Panna	45
46.	Madhya Pradesh	14	Barwani	30 Tribal
47.	Madhya Pradesh	15	Mandla	32 Tribal
48.	Madhya Pradesh	16	Jhabua*	33 Tribal
49.	Madhya Pradesh	17	Alirajpur	#
50.	Odisha	1	Nuapada	24
51.	Odisha	2	Koraput	25
52.	Odisha	3	Rayagada	26 LWE, Tribal
53.	Odisha	4	Nabarangapur	27 Tribal
54.	Odisha	5	Malkangiri	28 LWE, Tribal
55.	Odisha	6	Kandhamal	29 Tribal
56.	Odisha	7	Baudh	30
57.	Odisha	8	Gajapati	22 LWE, Tribal
58.	Rajasthan	1	Bundi	25
59.	Rajasthan	2	Karauli	26
60.	Rajasthan	3	Jaisalmer	27
61.	Rajasthan	4	Udaipur	28
62.	Rajasthan	5	Rajsamand	29
63.	Rajasthan	6	Dhaulpur	30
64.	Rajasthan	7	Jalor	31
65.	Rajasthan	8	Barmer	32
66.	Rajasthan	9	Banswara	19 Tribal
67.	Rajasthan	10	Dungarpur	24 Tribal
68.	Uttar Pradesh	1	Faizabad	54
69.	Uttar Pradesh	2	Sant Kabir Nagar	55
70.	Uttar Pradesh	3	Hardoi	56
71.	Uttar Pradesh	4	Barabanki	57

1	2	3	4	5
72.	Uttar Pradesh	5	Pilibhit	58
73.	Uttar Pradesh	6	Kheri	59
74.	Uttar Pradesh	7	Sitapur	60
75.	Uttar Pradesh	8	Bareilly	61
76.	Uttar Pradesh	9	Gonda	62
77.	Uttar Pradesh	10	Kaushambi	63
78.	Uttar Pradesh	11	Etah*	64
79.	Uttar Pradesh	12	Kanshiram Nagar	#
80.	Uttar Pradesh	13	Shahjahanpur	65
81.	Uttar Pradesh	14	Siddhartha Nagar	66
82.	Uttar Pradesh	15	Bahraich	67
83.	Uttar Pradesh	16	Budaun	68
84.	Uttar Pradesh	17	Balrampur	69
85.	Uttar Pradesh	18	Shrawasti	70
86.	Uttar Pradesh	19	Sonbhadra	47
87.	Uttarakhand	1	Pauri Garhwal	11
88.	Uttarakhand	2	Tehri Garhwal	12
89.	Uttarakhand	3	Haridwar	13
90.	Andhra Pradesh	1	Vizianagaram	18
91.	Andhra Pradesh	2	Cuddapah	19
92.	Andhra Pradesh	3	Kurnool	20
93.	Andhra Pradesh	4	Mahbubnagar	21
94.	Andhra Pradesh	5	Visakhapatnam	22
95.	Andhra Pradesh	6	Adilabad	23
96.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	Tawang	13
97.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	Lower Dibang Valley	14
98.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	East Kameng	15
99.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	Upper Siang	16
100.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	Lower Subansiri*	11

LWE

Tribal

Tribal

Tribal

Tribal

1	2	3	4	5
101.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	Kurung kumey	#
102.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	Upper Subansiri	12 Tribal
103.	Delhi	1	North West	8
104.	Delhi	2	North East	9
105.	Gujarat	1	Panch Mahals	20
106.	Gujarat	2	Sabar Kantha	21
107.	Gujarat	3	Banas Kantha	22
108.	Gujarat	4	Kachchh	23
109.	Gujarat	5	The Dangs	24 Tribal
110.	Gujarat	6	Dohad	25 Tribal
111.	Gujarat	7	Valsad	15 Tribal
112.	Gujarat	8	Narmada	17 Tribal
113.	Haryana	1	Jind	16
114.	Haryana	2	Hisar	17
115.	Haryana	3	Panipat	18
116.	Haryana	4	Palwal	#
117.	Haryana	5	Mewat	20
118.	Himachal Pradesh	1	Mandi	10
119.	Himachal Pradesh	2	Lahul & Spiti	11 Tribal
120.	Himachal Pradesh	3	Chamba	12
121.	Himachal Pradesh	4	Kinnaur	9 Tribal
122.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	Rajauri	12.
123.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	Doda*	13
124.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	Ramban	#
125.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	Kishtwar	#
126.	Jammu & Kashmir	5	Punch	14
127.	Jammu & Kashmir	6	Leh (Ladakh)	7 Tribal
128.	Karnataka	1	Gadag	21
129.	Karnataka	2	Bijapur	22

1	2	3	4	5
130.	Karnataka	3	Bagalkot	23
131.	Karnataka	4	Bellary	24
132.	Karnataka	5	Koppal	25
133.	Karnataka	6	Gulbarga*	26
134.	Karnataka	7	Yadgir	#
135.	Karnataka	8	Raichur	27
136.	Kerala	1	Kasaragod	12
137.	Kerala	2	Malappuram	13
138.	Kerala	3	Palakkad	14
139.	Maharashtra	1	Nanded	27
140.	Maharashtra	2	Bid	28
141.	Maharashtra	3	Jalgaon	29
142.	Maharashtra	4	Dhule	30
143.	Maharashtra	5	Aurangabad	31
144.	Maharashtra	6	Jalna	32
145.	Maharashtra	7	Gadchiroli	33
146.	Maharashtra	8	Hingoli	34
147.	Maharashtra	9	Nandurbar	35
148.	Manipur	1	Ukhrul	8
149.	Manipur	2	Tamenglong	9
150.	Manipur	3	Senapati	5
151.	Manipur	4	Chandel	6
152.	Manipur	5	Churachandpur	7
153.	Meghalaya	1	West Khasi Hills	6
154.	Meghalaya	2	South Garo Hills	7
155.	Meghalaya	3	Jaintia Hills	4
156.	Meghalaya	4	West Garo Hills	5
157.	Mizoram	1	Lawngtlai	7
158.	Mizoram	2	Mamit	8

1	2	3	4	5
159.	Mizoram	3	Lunglei	5 Tribal
160.	Mizoram	4	Saiha	6 Tribal
161.	Puducherry	1	Yanam	4
162.	Punjab	1	Sangrur*	16
163.	Punjab	2	Muktsar	17
164.	Punjab	3	Gurdaspur	18
165.	Punjab	4	Barnala	19
166.	Punjab	5	Mansa	20
167.	Sikkim	1	West	4
168.	Tamil Nadu	1	Vellore	24
169.	Tamil Nadu	2	Madurai	25
170.	Tamil Nadu	3	Krishnagiri	26
171.	Tamil Nadu	4	Tiruvannamalai	27
172.	Tamil Nadu	5	Trichy	28
173.	Tamil Nadu	6	Thirunelveli	29
174.	Tamil Nadu	7	Virudhunagar	30
175.	Tripura	1	Dhalai	4 Tribal
176.	West Bengal	1	Koch Bihar	15
177.	West Bengal	2	Murshidabad	16
178.	West Bengal	3	South 24 Parganas	17
179.	West Bengal	4	Maldah	18
180.	West Bengal	5	Uttar Dinajpur	19
181.	Nagaland	1	Kiphre (replaced by Mokokchung)	6
182.	Nagaland	2	Tuengsang (replaced by Pheren)	4
183.	Nagaland	3	Mon	10
184.	Nagaland	4	Wokha (replaced by Kohima)	3

*: Parent district

#: District carved out of parent district

ITDP - Integrated Tribal Development Project

Note: 1. The districts of Nagaland State are based on composite index of HMIS Key Indicators as DLHS-3 Survey was not conducted in the State.

2. List of 184 HPD districts revised as per the decision taken by the Committee on 30.8.2013 to replace the existing districts of Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland as requested by States

Preventive measures against cancer

2708. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether concerned at the increasing number of cancer related deaths, the World Health Organisation (WHO) has suggested prioritizing cancer prevention and control programmes to deal with the menace;

(b) if so, whether the number of cancer related deaths in India have increased by almost 60 per cent between 1990 and 2013, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether one third of cancers can be prevented by implementing interventions such as vaccinations to prevent hepatocellular carcinoma and cervical cancer; and

(d) whether WHO passed a resolution to control risk factors leading to cancer, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The WHO South East Asia Regional Committee, in its 68th session held in Timor Leste, adopted resolution no. SEA/RC68/R5 on 11 September 2015, on "Cancer Prevention and Control - the way forward". The said resolution noted that many cancers are preventable, can be detected early and treated, which improves survival and quality of life. It urged the Member States, *inter-alia*, to develop/strengthen a comprehensive national cancer prevention and control programme, integrated within a broader multisectoral NCD action plan.

(b) As reported by ICMR, as per the National Cancer Registry Programme, the estimated number of cancer related deaths in India have increased by 56.3% between 1990 and 2013.

	1990	2013	% change
Estimated Mortality cancer cases (both sexes)	305928	478185	56.3

(c) As reported by ICMR, it is difficult to quantify the cases that can be prevented as cancer is a disease of multi factorial origin and could be due to various risk factors. However, increased access to vaccination for cancers preventable through vaccine such as Hepatitis B virus reduces the risk of hepatocellular cancer.

(d) The WHO South East Asia Regional Committee, in its 68th session called for implementing multisectoral actions for primary prevention of cancer risk factors, in particular tobacco, alcohol, unhealthy diet, physical inactivity, infections causing cancers, behavioural risk factors, exposure to environmental risk factors and increasing public awareness to reduce modifiable risk factors and strengthening community based interventions.

Violation of programme code and norms by TV channels

2709. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the programme code and norms prescribed by Government for the operation of TV channels in the country;
- (b) whether Government has received complaints against a number of TV channels found violating programme code and norms;
- (c) if so, the details thereof during each of last three years, channel-wise and the details of the norms which have been violated by these channels along with action taken by Government thereon, channel-wise; and
- (d) the steps taken for strict follow-up of the programme code and norms by all TV channels as prescribed by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (d) Content telecast on private satellite TV channels is regulated in accordance with the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and the Rules framed thereunder. There is no provision of pre-censorship of the content telecast on such TV channels. However, all programmes telecast on such TV channels are required to adhere to the Programme Code prescribed under the said Act and the Rules framed thereunder. Action is taken whenever any violation of the said code is noticed or brought to the notice of the Ministry. The said code contain a whole range of parameters to regulate programmes on TV channels. The relevant Programme Code Rule 6 is available on the Ministry's website *i.e.* www.mib.nic.in The details of action taken against TV channels for telecasting programmes in violation of the Programme Code during the last three years and the current year are given in Statement (*See below*).

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting grants permission for Non-News and Current Affairs and News and Current Affairs TV channels in accordance with the Policy Guidelines for Uplinking/Downlinking of Satellite TV Channels. Permission holder companies are reviewed from time to time for compliance of uplinking and downlinking guidelines and action is taken whenever violations of the Guidelines are brought to the notice of the Government.

The existing provisions contained in the Programme Code and Guidelines are considered adequate to regulate the content on TV channels.

Statement*Action taken on violation of Programme and Advertisement code by Private TV channels in last three years and current year***Year-2012**

Sl. No.	Name of the Channel	Reason for Show Cause Notice	Details of action taken
1.	SS TV	Telecast of programme titled 'Sizzling Hits' showing obscene and vulgar content	An Order 08.02.2012 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for seven days.
2.	All channels	News programmes on movement of troops	An Advisory dated 11.04.2012 issued to all channels, NBA, IBF, NBSA & BCCC.
3.	FX channel	Telecast of programme 'Harper's Island', 'Crash', 'Mad Men Sutra', 'Frasier', 'Saving Grace' and 'Scoundrels' showing obscene visuals	A Warning dated 18.04.2012 was issued to the channel.
4.	Sony TV	Telecast of hindi feature film 'The Dirty Picture' during day-time	A letter dated 20.04.2012 was issued to the channel directing it not to air the Hindi feature film 'The Dirty Picture' during day time.
5.	Sony TV	Telecast of hindi feature film 'The Dirty Picture' in view of Order of Allahabad High Court.	A letter dated 21.04.2012 was issued to the channel directing it not to air the Hindi feature film 'The Dirty Picture' during day time.
6.	Fox Crime	Telecast of programmes 'Sleeper Cell' and '1000 ways to die' showing obscene visuals.	A Warning dated 08.05.2012 was issued to the channel.

7.	Sony Pix	Telecast of some English feature films, containing content offending good taste and decency.	A Warning dated 16.05.2012 was issued to the channel.
8.	Channel [V]	Telecast of programme 'Love Net 2' containing indecent, vulgar and obscene content	A Warning dated 28.05.2012 was issued to the channel.
9.	News Live	Telecast of a news-item defaming an individual.	A Warning dated 28.05.2012 was issued to the channel.
10.	All News & Current Affairs channels	Reference dated 13.07.12 from NCPDR for issue of directive w.r.t. protection of Identity of Children in need of care and Protection and Juveniles in conflict with law.	A Directive dated 08.08.2012 was issued to the all News & Current Affairs channels.
11.	ET Now	Telecast of a programme "Brand Equity" showing direct promotion of "Kingfisher Beer"	A warning dated 12.09.2012 was issued to the channel.
12.	Star Cricket	Telecast of advertisement of "VB Best Coke Beer" during the telecast of Australia Vs. New Zealand Test Series on 4.12.2011	A warning dated 12.09.2012 was issued to the channel.
13.	All News & Current Affairs channels	Telecast of programmes as news-items showing clippings from films not certified for unrestricted public exhibition	An Advisory dated 19.09.2012 was issued to the channel.
14.	Zee Trendz	Telecast of programme 'Bikini Destination' containing obscene, indecent and vulgar visuals	An Advisory dated 05.11.2012 was issued to the channel.

Sl. No.	Name of the Channel	Reason for Show Cause Notice	Details of action taken
15.	All News & Current Affairs channels	Direct Telecast of the events round the clock relating to public demonstration likely to encourage violence and against maintenance of law and order and likely to promote anti-national attitude.	An Advisory dated 23.12.2012 was issued to the channel.
16.	All News & Current Affairs channels	Direct Telecast of the events round the clock relating to public demonstration likely to encourage violence and against maintenance of law and order and likely to promote anti-national attitude.	An Advisory dated 29.12.2012 was issued to the channel.
Year-2013			
17.	Enterr 10	Telecast of Hindi feature film 'Musafir', 'Plan' and 'Ashiq Banaya Apnne' - 'A' certified films.	Order dated 08.01.2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for one day.
18.	Zing	Telecast of Hindi feature film "Hawas" - 'A' certified film.	Order dated 08.01.2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for one day.
19.	Manoranjan TV	Telecast of Hindi feature film "Topless" - "A" certified film.	Order dated 08.01.2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for one day.

20.	SSTV	Telecast of Trailer of the film "Friends with Benefits" which was not certified by CBFC for telecast on TV channels.	Order dated 08.01.2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for one day.
21.	FTV	Telecast of an advertisement of Vodka on 2.3.2011 in a programme Fashion TV Launch Party.	An Advisory dated 17.01.2013 was issued to the channel.
22.	Sadhna TV	Telecast of programme "Adhyatamik Gyan Charcha" showing content contemptuous of religious groups, defamatory and content likely to encourage violence.	A Warning dated 06.03.2013 was issued to the channel.
23.	Comedy Central	Telecast of Programme "The Wonder Years" showing content against good tests and decency and child denigrating.	An Advisory dated 28.03.2012 was issued to the channel.
24.	FTV	Telecast of programme "Designers in High Definition" on 11.9.11, "Chantellie Lingrie, Paris" on 12.09.11 & "Lingerie" on 15.09.11 and "15th Anniversary-Top Designers" showing obscene and women denigrating content	An Order dated 28.03.2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for 10 days.
25.	NDTVGoodTimes	Telecast of programme "Life a Beach" during April-May, 2011 showing obscene and women denigrating content	An Advisory dated 02.04.2013 was issued to the channel.

Sl. No.	Name of the Channel	Reason for Show Cause Notice	Details of action taken
26.	Mahuaa	Telecast of Hindi feature film 'Aulaad' and 'Ek Aur Kurukshetra' - 'A' certified films.	An order dated 25.04.2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for one day.
27.	AXN	Telecast of Hindi feature film 'Darkness Falls' - 'A' certified film.	An order dated 25.04.2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for one day.
28.	Movies Ok	Telecast of Hindi feature film 'Dil Jale' - 'A' certified film.	An order dated 01.05.2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for one day.
29.	Comedy Central	Telecast of programme "Stand Up Club"	An order was issued on 17.05.2013 prohibiting the transmission of the channel for 10 days.
30.	IBN7	Telecast of the Advertisement of "Axe Shower Gel" containing vulgar and indecent content.	Order dated 29.05.2013 was issued directing the channel to furnish an undertaking regarding not airing such ads in future.
31.	Sandesh News	Telecast of programme "Aaj No Mahima, Desh Ni Gruh Dasha" showing superstition and blind relief.	An Advisory issued on 07.06.2013 to all TV channels including this channel.
32.	All channels	Telecast of a programme which showing superstition and blind belief.	An Advisory dated 07.06.2013 issued to all channels.
33.	MTV	Telecast of the advertisement of "Axe Shower Gel" containing vulgar and indecent content.	Order dated 17.06.2013 was issued directing the channel to furnish an undertaking regarding not airing such ads in future.

34.	VHI	Telecast of advertisement of "Axe Shower Gel" showing obscene and women denigrating content.	Order dated 17.06.2013 was issued directing the channel to furnish an undertaking regarding not airing such ads in future.
35.	Colors	Telecast of advertisement of "Axe Shower Gel" showing obscene and women denigrating content.	Order dated 17.06.2013 was issued directing the channel to furnish an undertaking regarding not airing such ads in future.
36.	News Time Assam	Telecast of programme revealing the identity of children caught inhaling drugs.	An order dated 05.09.2013 was issued to run apology scroll for two days.
37.	NTV	Telecast of News report showing contents offending good taste and decency and women denigrating.	An order dated 18.09.13 issued to the channel to run the apology scroll for three days.
38.	All News and Current Affairs channels	Telecast of inflammatory and provocative-news/programmes in a sensational manner.	An Advisory dated 20.09.2013 was issued to the channel.
39.	Zoom TV	Telecast of Film "Teesri Aankh" - 'A' certified film.	An order dated 01.10.2013 was issued to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission for one day.
40.	ABN Andhra Jyoti	Telecast of a song based programme on "Ide Mallea Velavani" containing obscene and women denigrating content.	An order dated 01.10.2013 was issued to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission for seven days.

Sl. No.	Name of the Channel	Reason for Show Cause Notice	Details of action taken
41.	Manoranjan TV	Telecast of 'A' Certified Hindi feature film "Ek Chatur Nar"	Order was issued on 17.05.2013 to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for seven days.
42.	BIGCBSLOVE	Telecast of programme "Excused" containing women denigrating content.	An order was issued on 15.10.2013 to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for one day.
43.	All channels	Guidelines for media reporting on children (NCPICR).	An Advisory dated 17.10.2013 to all channels.
44.	All News and Current Affairs channels	Comparison of speech of the Prime Minister with the speech of other political leaders on Independence Day.	An Advisory dated 21.10.2013 was issued to the all News and Current Affairs channels.
45.	UTV Bindass	Telecast of a programme "Emotional Atyachaar Season 3" containing obscene content.	An order dated 06.11.2013 was issued to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission for three days.
46.	Khoj India	Telecast of news report revealing the identity of mentally challenged rape victim and her child.	A warning dated 23.12.2013 was issued to channel.
47.	Manoranjan TV	Telecast of various films without showing CBFC certificates.	A warning dated 26.12.2013 was issued to the channel.
48.	News X	Channel had carried a news scroll on the health of Hon'ble President of India on June 23, 2012	An Advisory dated 26.12.2013 was issued to channel.

Year-2014

49.	WB	Telecast of a "V/UA" certified film "It's a Boy Girl Thing" showing obscene and women denigrating content.	Order dated 16.01.2014 was issued for taking the channel off air for one day.
50.	All News and Current Affairs channels	Telecart of Republic Day Parade with commentary, advised to carry the signals of DD with sign language interpretation.	An Advisory dated 23.01.2014 was issued to all news channels.
51.	Lemon News	Telecast a news report, revealing the identity of the sexually abused women	A warning dated 10.03.2014 was issued to channel.
52.	Bansal News	Telecast a programme 'Ladkiyon Ka Gumnaam Bodyguard' promoting superstition and blind belief.	A warning dated 11.03.2014 was issued to channel.
53.	NETV	Telecast of news bulletins showing the dead bodies and badly injured people without morphing or blurring.	A warning dated 12.03.2014 was issued to channel.
54.	Zee TV	Telecast of a serial "Jodha Akbar" containing content promoting communal attitudes, encouraging violence and also defamatory content.	A warning dated 20.03.2014 was issued to the channel.
55.	India News	Telecast of programme "Rahasya" promoting superstition and blind belief.	A warning dated 25.03.2014 was issued to channel.

Sl. No.	Name of the Channel	Reason for Show Cause Notice	Details of action taken
56.	Big Boss Season-7	Telecast of a reality show Bigg Boss Season-7	An Advisory dated 26.03.2014 was issued to channel.
57.	Amrita TV	Telecast of 'A' Certified film 'The Don'.	A warning dated 27.03.2014 was issued to channel.
58.	DY365	Telecast disturbing of Dead Bodies Without making them blurs.	A warning dated 07.05.2014 was issued to the channel.
59.	Sony TV	Telecast of objectionable Comedy Show 'Kahani Comedy Circus Ki'.	A Directive dated 20.05.2014 issued to Sony TV for compliance directions of the Court of the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities as also the provisions contained in the programme and advertisement codes.
60.	All TV Channel	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has raised concerns on depiction of rash, negligent and dangerous driving in various programmes, serials, news features, etc. on TV channels.	An Advisory dated 23.05.2014 was issued to All TV Channels.
61.	All TV Channel	Telecast of Advertisement on "Zaitoon Tara Edible Oil". The advertisement claims that edible oil prevents cancer.	An Advisory dated 26.06.2014 was issued to All TV Channels.
62.	All channels	TV Channels continue telecast Films without displaying CBFC Certificates.	An Advisory dated 29.05.2014 was issued to All TV Channels.

63.	All TV Channel	Telecast objectionable advertisements which is upheld by CCC.	An Advisory dated 21/08/2014 was issued to all channel.
64.	Vasanth TV	Telecast a programme called 'Vaimaye Vellum' revealed the identity of sexually abused minor children.	A warning dated 27.08.2014 was issued to the channel.
65.	News Live TV	Telecast of news bulletins showing the dead bodies and badly injured people without morphing or blurring.	A warning dated 01.09.2014 was issued to the channel.
66.	TV-5 TV	Telecast of news report showing young girl stabbing visuals without morphed nor blurred.	A warning dated 02.09.2014 was issued to the channel.
67.	Kalaigarnar TV	Telecast of news report showing the dead bodies and badly injured people without morphing or blurring.	A warning dated 02.09.2014 was issued to the channel.
68.	Naxatra News	Telecast of allegedly defamatory/fabricated Programme.	An order dated 05.09.2014 was issued to the channel to carry version of opposite party.
69.	Headlines Today	Telecast of special programme called "Muzaffarnagar Conspiracy Exposed".	A warning dated 31.10.2014 was issued to the channel.
70.	Sudarshan TV	Telecast of programme called 'Siyaasi Dango Mai UP'.	A warning dated 31.10.2014 was issued to the channel.

Sl. No.	Name of the Channel	Reason for Show Cause Notice	Details of action taken
Year-2015			
71.	Colors TV	Telecast of programme namely "Fear Factor Khatron Ke Khiladi-Darr Ka Blockbuster".	A order dated 08.01.2015 was issued to the channel thereby warning the channel and directing it to run an apology scroll for on day.
72.	Lemon News	Telecast of programme namely "Khauf Ke 10 Destination".	A warning dated 19.01.2015 was issued to the channel.
73.	NTV	Telecast a song-based programme 'Cine Colors'.	An order dated 19.01.2015 was issued to the channel for taking the channel off air for seven days.
74.	All News Channels	Telecast a programme of Republic Day Parade with sign language commentary on 26th Jan., 2015.	An Advisory dated 19.01.2015 was issued to the all News channels.
75.	All News Channels	Telecast of documentary programme 'India's Daughter'.	An Advisory dated 03.03.2015 was issued to the all News channels restraining not to telecast the said documentary programme.
76.	All TV Channel	Telecast of live coverage of counter-terrorism operations.	An Advisory dated 20.03.2015 was issued to all TV channels.
77.	24 Ghanta TV	Telecast of news report showing death of a young man without morphing or blurring.	A Warning dated 23.03.2015 was issued to channel.
78.	NTV	Telecast of news report revealed the identity of sexual harassment of minor boy.	A Warning dated 23.03.2015 was issued to channel.

79.	Satlon News	Telecast of News report about a private corporate party organised in a five star hotel on the Pune-Mumbai highway.	An order was issued on 27.03.2015 to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for 30 days.
80.	TV9	Telecast a 'Bullet News' political satire targeting Chief Minister of Telangana.	An order was issued on 27.03.2015 to the channel for running apology scroll.
81.	Jai Hind	Telecast of 'A' certified film, titled 'Hai Harithe'.	An order was issued on 07.04.2015 to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for one day.
82.	Aljazeera TV	Telecast of News report carried wrong graphical map of India repeatedly.	An order was issued on 10.04.2015 to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for 5 days.
83.	Sudarshan News	Telecast of a programme called ' Bindas Bol' making allegation about non-salutation of National Flag on the Republic Day by the Hon'ble Vice President.	A warning dated 17.06.2015 was issued to the channel.
84.	Raj News	Telecast of disturbing visuals of dead bodies without blurring.	A warning dated 22.06.2015 was issued to the channel.
85.	Russia Today TV	Telecast of obscene programme 'Crazy Alert'.	An Advisory dated 06.07.2015 was issued to the channel.
86.	Raj News	Telecast of disturbing visuals of a women body burning up into flames without blurring.	A warning dated 02.07.2015 was issued to the channel.

Sl. No.	Name of the Channel	Reason for Show Cause Notice	Details of action taken
87.	Channel 2 News	Telecast of disturbing visuals of a man dead body without blurring.	A warning dated 22.07.2015 was issued to the channel.
88.	All News Channels	Telecast of live coverage of any anti-terrorist operation by security forces.	An advisory dated 27.07.2015 was issued to all News channels.
89.	A2Z News TV	The Channel telecast news reports on various date and revealed the identity of Sexual assault minor victims.	An warning dated 07.08.2015 was issued to the channel.
90.	DY365	Telecast of News story defame the image of MLA and denigrating women.	An order dated 07.08.2015 was issued to the channel thereby warning the channel and directing it to run an apology scroll for one day.
91.	News Time Assam	Telecast of News story defame the image of MLA and denigrating women.	An order dated 07.08.2015 was issued to the channel thereby warning the channel and directing it to run an apology scroll for one day.

Upgradation of IIMC

2710. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has proposed to upgrade the Indian Institute of Mass Communication (IIMC) into an international media university;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such proposal is likely to be approved;
- (c) whether the Government has also proposed to open new campuses for IIMC;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (e) the time by which such new campuses are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) No Sir, no such proposal is under consideration of the Government at present.

(c) to (e) In addition to IIMC's existing two (2) Centres at New Delhi and Dhenkanal (Odisha), four (4) new Regional Centres of IIMC have already been established at Amravati (Maharashtra), Aizawl (Mizoram), Jammu (J&K) and Kottayam (Kerala). The Centres at Amravati and Aizawl became operational from the academic session 2011-12 whereas the Centres at Jammu and Kottayam have become operational from the academic session 2012-13. Presently, these Centres are functioning at temporary premises provided by the respective State Governments, free of cost. Under the Twelfth Five Year Plan Scheme, construction of the permanent campuses of these four Centres has been envisaged on the land to be provided by the respective State Governments, free of cost.

Expansion of coverage of Kodai FM

2711. DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is contemplating to achieve cent per cent coverage of FM broadcasting in India; and
- (b) if so, whether the coverage of 'Kodai FM' in Tamil Nadu will be expanded to cover the entire districts of Ramnad, Sivaganga, Pudukottai and also Tamil areas in North and East Sri Lanka by putting towers in Sivaganga, Karaikudi and Rameswaram?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Prasar Bharati

has informed that as far as All India Radio (AIR) is concerned, the present AIR FM coverage is about 32.5% of the area and about 45.00% of the total population of the country. After completion of Twelfth Plan schemes, AIR FM plans to cover about 60% population of the country. To supplement efforts of AIR, Government has issued guidelines on 25.07.2011 on "Expansion of FM Radio Broadcasting Services through Private Agencies (phase-III)" to cover cities having population more than 1 lakh and otherwise uncovered by private FM services from adjacent city. 11 cities in Border Areas of J and K and NE States have been included irrespective of population criterion. The auction of first batch of private Radio FM phase III was completed on 09.09.2015.

(b) No Sir. At present, there is no approved scheme for expanding Kodai FM broadcast to cover Ramanathapuram, Sivaganga and Pudukottai districts by installing FM towers. Presently, there is no approved scheme for providing FM broadcast to Tamil areas in North and East Sri Lanka by installing FM transmitters at Sivaganga, Karaikudi and Rameswaram either.

Benefits of Kisan channel

†2712. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kisan Channel launched to create awareness among the farmers has utterly failed to achieve its objectives;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the names of programmes started in the interest of farmers after the launch of Kisan Channel and their benefits thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) Kisan channel is popularising and creating awareness of the best agricultural practices to farmers through its programmes. The core agricultural programmes on the channel cover topics such as success stories, evolving agricultural techniques, water conservation, organic farming, weather report, Mandi rate etc. Details of in-house programmes telecast on Kisan channel are given in Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*In-house programme telecast on Kisan channel*

	Programmes	Description
(1)	Kisan Samachar	News related with issues of the farmers of rural India including Mandi Bhav and agro-weather.
(2)	Talks and discussions	Experts from various fields offer solution to problems of farmers and suggest ways for overall improvement of farming and farmers.
(3)	Kisan Prashn Manch	Addressing farmers' queries and quiz programmes and awards to involve farmers.
(4)	Chaupal Charcha	Effective implementation of Government schemes is discussed under this programme.
(5)	Hello Kisan	Farmers can directly speak with experts and get answers.
(6)	Khet Khaliyaan	Provides useful information to farmers, on seeds, soil, vegetable market, weather and food processing etc. This is an infotainment programme (one hour show).
(7)	Ghoomte phirte	A mobile Quiz Show to enhance the knowledge of farmers in relevant spheres (25 Minutes show).
(8)	Vaad Samvaad	An interactive show based on agricultural issues and experts from Ministry of agriculture, Ministers, senior journalists and farmers participate in it (one hour show).

	Programmes	Description
(9)	Vichaar Vimarsh	It provides glimpses of the latest agricultural techniques, Government schemes, new research etc. (one hour show).
(10)	Mandi Khabar	Provide information on rural market scenario as per data provided by National Commodity and Derivatives Exchange Limited (NCDEX) and Agmark net (Half an hour show).
(11)	Mausam	Information about latest weather conditions all over the country with advisories and precautionary measures (Half an hour show).
(12)	Baat Rajyon Ki	Highlighting significant features of different regions in the field of agriculture and rural development.

Discrimination with TVNC/ANCs

2713. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 2664 given in the Rajya Sabha on 16 December, 2014 and state:

(a) whether Recruitment Rules were ready in March, 1997, and again in February, 2009 and in November, 2009 but gazette notifications were withheld and misleading reply was given;

(b) whether designations of others were changed without promotion, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether change of designations has caused anomalies; and

(d) whether in cases of TVNC/ANCs, only assurances have been given, not benefit, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that TVNCs/ANCs were initially engaged as Artists on Casual contract basis for

a period of six months in 1988. In March, 1989 it was decided to engage them as "Artists" on a fresh contract of 5 years. In May, 1993 they were declared as regular temporary Government Servants with retrospective effect *i.e.* 1988. In the absence of Recruitment Rules for this cadre there was no scope of promotion. However, eligible officers were given ACP/MACP. The Recruitment Rules for these employees have been notified on 24th March, 2014 which, *inter-alia*, provide for promotion to the higher grades, which would also result in change of their designations.

(b) and (c) As regards anomalies in the designations of TVNCs, TVANCs and TVANEs, each Service/Cadre has its own designations which relate to the job and duties performed by them. In so far as TVNCs/TVANCs & TVANEs are concerned, their promotion in accordance with the notified Recruitment Rules would also result in change in designations.

(d) TVANCs/TVANCs have since been provided promotional avenues under the Recruitment Rules notified in 2014. All the eligible TVNCs, TVANCs and TVANEs have been given benefit of ACP/MACP. On promotion, they will get the designation of Special Correspondent and Principal News Correspondent.

Policy for empanelment of newspapers/magazines by DAVP

2714. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the policy of empanelment of newspapers/magazines by Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP);

(b) what are the details of applications pending with the DAVP for empanelment for more than six months; and

(c) what action Government proposes to take against officers of DAVP for not clearing applications of small and medium newspapers and magazines pending for more than six months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) The Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) empanels newspapers/journals as per the provisions stipulated in the Advertisement Policy of Government of India, *w.e.f.* 2nd October, 2007. The advertisement policy is available on DAVP's official website, www.davp.nic.in under head 'Newspapers' and sub-head - 'Advertisement Policy'.

(b) No case of any newspaper is pending for more than six months, which fulfils all requisite norms as laid down in the Advertisement Policy.

(c) Does not arise.

Decrease in Government advertisements

†2715. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating to decrease the number of Government advertisements;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any step, so far, in this direction; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) No, Sir. The Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) is a nodal multimedia Advertising Agency of the Government of India for advertising on behalf of various Ministries/Departments and organizations of the Government of India including Public Sector Undertakings and Autonomous bodies. The DAVP therefore publicises various policies, schemes and programmes on behalf of the client Ministries/Departments in accordance with their requirements, budget provisions and creatives. Thus the quantum of the advertisements is based on the requirements of the individual Ministries/Departments.

(b) to (c) Does not arise.

Launch of special media channel

2716. SHRI MANSUKHL. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to take action on representations to launch special media channel for live broadcasting of court proceedings like Rajya Sabha/Lok Sabha TV channels to bring more transparency in our judicial system and to accelerate judicial proceedings in the interest of common people;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the Minister has approached the Department of Justice, or *vis-a-vis* in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with further action taken in this regard?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal to launch special media channel for live broadcasting of court proceedings at present.

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

Wakf property leasing rules

2717. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has recently announced the wakf property leasing rules;
- (b) if so, what are the amendments which have been done;
- (c) whether Government has reduced the percentage of lease rent from 5 per cent to 2 per cent, if so, the reasons for such amendments; and
- (d) whether the amendment will affect the income of the Wakf?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has formulated and notified the Waqf Properties Lease Rules, 2014 *vide* notification dated 3rd June, 2014.

(b) Some amendments in the Waqf Properties Lease Rules, 2014 have been made *vide* notification dated 26th August, 2015. The details of amendments notified in the above Rules are:

(i) Rule 7: The reserve price per square feet for lease of an immovable waqf property shall (a) for hospitals, educational institutions and social sectors, be not less than 2% per annum; (b) for commercial activities, be not less than 2.5% per annum, of the market value of the property; and

(ii) Rule 17 (1): A lease of any immovable waqf property exceeding the period of three years and extending upto thirty years may be granted for the purpose of carrying out any commercial activity, education or health purposes, with the approval of the State Government and if the State Government fails to grant permission within forty-five days, the permission shall be deemed to be granted.

(c) The percentage of reserve price and not the lease rent has been reduced keeping in view the difficulties faced by the Waqf Boards.

(d) The amendment will not affect the income of the waqf as the waqf properties will be leased out by the process of competitive bidding after giving wide publicity through advertisement in the Newspapers and the waqf will fetch the highest lease rent.

Vacation and retrieval of waqf properties

2718. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of non-implementation of order of vacation of 990 waqf properties in Delhi;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the details of occupants of these properties;
- (c) the reasons for delay in vacation and retrieval of these properties; and
- (d) the action being taken for restoration of these properties to the Waqf Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (d) According to Section 32(1) of the Waqf Act, 1995, the general superintendence of all auqaf in a State shall vest in the Board established by the State/UT Government and it shall be the duty of the Board so to exercise its power under this Act as to ensure the auqaf under its superintendence are properly maintained, controlled and administered and the income thereof is duly applied to the objects and for the purposes for which such auqaf were created and intended. As such, the matter is concerned with Government of NCT of Delhi and hence Central Government has no information to furnish.

Opening of bank branches in minorities populated areas

2719. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) since one of the key recommendations of Sachar Committee report was to open more bank branches in areas with substantial minority population to increase their financial inclusion, the progress made by the present Government in this regard; and
- (b) the details of the new bank branches opened in pursuance of this recommendation in Tamil Nadu for the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) Pursuant to the submission of Sachar Committee Report, with a view to enhance opportunities for education, ensure an equitable share for

minorities in economic activities and employment through existing and new schemes, enhanced credit support for self-employment and recruitment to State and Central Government jobs, the Government has undertaken various schemes/initiatives for the welfare of minorities. One of such initiatives include- 'Public sector banks will be advised to open more branches in Muslim concentration areas'. As on 31.03.2014, a total of 19,119 bank branches of Public Sector Banks have been opened in the areas with substantial minority population. During 2014-15, 1,153 New Bank Branches have been opened in the areas with substantial minority population.

(b) As per the information available with the Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance, the nodal Department monitoring the initiative of opening of bank branches in the areas with substantial minority population, as on 30th June, 2015 a total of 9,505 Scheduled Commercial Banks branches (2,860 Rural, 3,236 Semi Urban, 2,036 Urban and 1,373 Metropolitan branches) was functional in Tamil Nadu. However, in so far as the the State-wise details of the bank branches opened in the areas with substantial minority population are concerned, the same are not being maintained.

Loans for minorities

2720. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of schemes in the Ministry for providing loans for any kind of business and the amount of loan limit in each scheme;
- (b) the total number of loan sanctioned to Muslims minority in each scheme, State-wise;
- (c) the amount of loan sanctioned in each scheme, State-wise; and
- (d) the names of the persons who availed these loans in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC), a Central Public Sector Enterprise under the Ministry of Minority Affairs, disburses concessional loans to minorities for self-employment and income generating activities through the State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) nominated by the respective State Governments/Union Territories (UTs) Administrations.

For availing loans under the schemes of NMDFC, the annual family income eligibility criterion is ₹ 81,000 for rural areas and ₹ 1.03 lakh for urban areas (Credit Line-1). Higher annual family income eligibility criterion of upto ₹ 6.00 lakh has also been introduced (Credit Line-2) for increasing coverage of beneficiaries.

The details of the schemes under which loans are disbursed for business, are as follows:

1. **Term Loan:** Maximum loan of upto ₹ 20.00 lakh per beneficiary is available under Credit Line-1 at an interest rate of 6% per annum. Higher loan of maximum upto ₹ 30.00 lakh per beneficiary is available under Credit Line-2 at an interest rate of 8% per annum for male beneficiaries and 6% per annum for female beneficiaries.
2. **Micro Finance:** Maximum loan upto ₹ 1.00 lakh per Self Help Group (SHG) member is available under Credit Line-1 at an interest rate of 7% per annum. Higher loan of maximum upto ₹ 1.50 lakh per SHG member is available under Credit Line-2 at an interest rate of 10% per annum for male beneficiaries and 8% per annum for female beneficiaries. The Micro-Finance scheme is primarily aimed at extending concessional loans to women beneficiaries.

(b) As per reports received from the SCAs, details of State-wise total number of loans disbursed under the above mentioned two schemes to Muslim beneficiaries in last five years are given in Statement-I (*See below*). Scheme-wise bifurcations are maintained by respective SCAs.

(c) Details of State-wise funds disbursed by NMDFC under the two schemes during last five years are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) In Delhi, the schemes of NMDFC are implemented through its SCA *i.e.* Delhi SC/ST/OBC/Minorities and Handicapped Finance Corporation. As per information furnished by the said SCA, details of names of persons who availed loans under these schemes from them during last five years are given in Statement-III (*See below*). In addition, Micro-Finance was also extended through Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to members of various SHGs in the past. The names of persons who availed Micro-Finance through NGOs in the last five years in Delhi, are given in Statement-IV (*See below*).

Statement-I

Details of State-wise Muslim Beneficiaries financed by SCAS during last five years (2010-11 to 2014-15)

Sl. No.	State	Number of Muslim Beneficiaries
1.	Assam	1,783
2.	Bihar	1,402
3.	Chandigarh	112
4.	Chhattisgarh	152
5.	Delhi	188
6.	Gujarat	167
7.	Haryana	1,263
8.	Himachal Pradesh	598
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	5,536
10.	Karnataka	957
11.	Kerala	43,271
12.	Maharashtra	671
13.	Mizoram	268
14.	Nagaland	943
15.	Odisha	Na
16.	Puducherry	1,525
17.	Punjab	148
18.	Rajasthan	15,997
19.	Tamil Nadu	21,212
20.	Tripura	1,979
21.	Uttarakhand	12
22.	Uttar Pradesh	NA
23.	West Bengal	4,22,300
	TOTAL	5,20,484

NA - Not Available.

Statement-II

Details of State-wise fund disbursed by NMDFC during last five years from 2010-11 to 2014-15

(₹ in crore)				
Sl. No.	State	Term Loan	Micro Credit	Total
1.	Assam	0.00	3.24	3.24
2.	Bihar	12.27	0.05	12.32
3.	Chandigarh	0.38	0.00	0.38
4.	Chhattisgarh	4.50	1.50	6.00
5.	Delhi	0.36	0.35	0.71
6.	Gujarat	5.39	0.20	5.59
7	Haryana	0.70	3.80	4.50
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12.86	0.00	12.86
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	63.99	1.00	64.99
10.	Karnataka	38.50	0.00	38.50
11.	Kerala	216.63	167.91	384.54
12.	Maharashtra	27.59	3.00	30.59
13.	Mizoram	3.29	0.00	3.29
14.	Nagaland	23.51	11.46	34.97
15.	Odisha	2.00	0.79	2.79
16.	Puducherry	7.50	2.50	10.00
17.	Punjab	39.61	0.00	39.61
18.	Rajasthan	90.00	0.50	90.50
19.	Tamil Nadu	38.20	102.50	140.70
20.	Tripura	29.41	0.00	29.41
21.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.05	0.05
22.	Uttarakhand	0.75	0.00	0.75
23.	West Bengal	255.00	460.78	715.78
TOTAL		872.43	759.63	1,632.07

Statement-III

Details of beneficiaries financed in Delhi by the SCA during last 5 years (2010-11 to 2014-15)

Sl. No.	Names of Beneficiaries	Address
1.	Yaqub Masih	Khasra No. 931/2, Namberdar Enclave, Burari, Delhi-84
2.	Mohd. Shakil Qureshi	7445, Chori Majid, Quresh Nagar, Sadar Bazar, Delhi-6
3.	Akhlaq Ahmed	215/9, Gali No. -5, Ambedkar Basti, Mouj Pur, Delhi-53
4.	Asif	B-138, Mandawali Fazal Pur, Delhi
5.	Royesh	D-23, Block-D, Part-II Extn., New Delhi.
6.	Kanwal Jit Singh	1-1, Welcome Seelampur-III, Delhi
7.	Mohd. Akbar	RZ-14, Block-D, Jai Vihar, Phase-I, Nangloi, Delhi
8.	Neetu Victor	150-A, Uttarakhand Enclave, G. No.-2, Shastri Park, Burari, Nathu Pura, Delhi-84
9.	Rahat Ali	18/383, Trilok Puri, Delhi
10.	Mohd. Abu Qamar	1151-A, 37, Jafrabad, Delhi-53
11.	Wasim Khan	M-108, Gali No.5, Mouj Pur, Delhi-53
12.	Sarfraj Ali Khan	1789, Chunumal, Darya Ganj, New Delhi-110002
13.	Balwinder Kaur	C-III B, Tilak Nagar, Delhi
14.	Sabeer	B-66, New Seelam Pur, Delhi-53

Statement-IV
List of Minority Beneficiaries Financed Under Micro Finance Scheme through NGOs

Sl. No.	Name of SHG	Name of Beneficiary	Community	M/F	Loan Disbursed		Address
					Date	Amount	
1.	Ujala	Ruby	Muslim	F	12-02-2012	25000	Marble cutting machine E-2361, J J Colony, Bawana
2.	Ujala	Noorjha	Muslim	F	12-02-2012	25000	Riksha (Auto) D-435, JJ Colony, Bawana
3.	Ujala	Afsana	Muslim	F	12-02-2012	30000	Shop (Meat) E-149, J J Colony, Bawana
4.	Ujala	Ajmeri	Muslim	F	12-02-2012	25000	Tempo E-145, JJ Colony, Bawana
5.	Bharti	Khalida	Muslim	F	12-02-2012	25000	Refreshment Shop E-607, JJ Colony, Bawana
6.	Gulab	Ruby	Muslim	F	12-02-2012	25000	Marble cutting machine B-190, JJ Colony, Bawana
7.	Gulab	Rusida	Muslim	F	12-02-2012	25000	Kabadi Purchasing E-133, J J Colony, Bawana
8.	Gulab	Gudiya	Muslim	F	12-02-2012	25000	Riksha (Auto) E-126, J J Colony, Bawana
9.	Shanno	Nishrat	Muslim	F	12-02-2012	25000	Handicraft A-137, JJ Colony, Bawana
10.	Shanno	Ruksana	Muslim	F	12-02-2012	25000	Handicraft A-108, J J Colony, Bawana
11.	Shanno	Noorjhan	Muslim	F	12-02-2012	25000	Handicraft A-107, JJ Colony, Bawana
12.	Fiza	Hasnara	Muslim	F	12-02-2012	25000	Kabadi Purchasing E-110, J J Colony, Bawana
13.	Fiza	Golchehra	Muslim	F	12-02-2012	25000	Fast Food Shop E-160, J J Colony, Bawana
14.	Fiza	Sayera	Muslim	F	12-02-2012	25000	Goat Rearing E-2367, JJ Colony, Bawana
15.	Phool	Hasantara	Muslim	F	12-02-2012	25000	Bangle Shop F-606, JJ Colony, Bawana

16.	Sitara	Samarjhan	Muslim	F	12-02-2012	25000	Grocery Shop	E-2031, JJ Colony, Bawana
17.	Sitara	Noorjhan	Muslim	F	12-02-2012	25000	Grocery Shop	E-3087, JJ Colony, Bawana
18.	Soni	Reshma	Muslim	F	12-02-2012	25000	Meat Shop	E-2773, JJ Colony, Bawana
19.	Jannat	Anwari	Muslim	F	12-02-2012	25000	Paan Shop	B-258, JJ Colony, Bawana
20.	Jannat	Gulabo	Muslim	F	12-02-2012	25000	Fast Food Shop	E-2113, JJ Colony, Bawana
21.	Jannat	Nasrin	Muslim	F	12-02-2012	25000	Riksha (Auto)	D-429, JJ Colony, Bawana
22.	Jannat	Rehana	Muslim	F	12-02-2012	25000	Cosmetic Shop	D439, JJ Colony, Bawana
23.	Megha	Rajiya	Muslim	F	12-02-2012	25000	Book Binding	E-2248, JJ Colony, Bawana
24.	Megha	Samsa	Muslim	F	12-02-2012	25000	Cheese Shop	E-2307, JJ Colony, Bawana
25.	Milan	Rabiya	Muslim	F	12-02-2012	30000	Export Work	E-2447, JJ Colony, Bawana
26.	Ashma	Anisha	Muslim	F	12-02-2012	30000	Auto (Tempo)	F-1272, JJ Colony, Bawana
27.	Ronak	Gudiya	Muslim	F	12-02-2012	30000	Marble Cutting Machine	B-226, JJ Colony, Bawana
28.	Raveena	Juli	Muslim	F	12-02-2012	30000	Vegetable Shop	E-1741, JJ Colony, Bawana
29.	Raveena	Shabnam	Muslim	F	12-02-2012	30000	Tea, Egg Shop	E-1739, JJ Colony, Bawana
30.	Raveena	Reena	Muslim	F	12-02-2012	20000	Fast Food Shop	E-1740, JJ Colony, Bawana
31.	Ujala	Jubera	Muslim	F	12-02-2012	30000	Utensil Shop	E-125, JJ Colony, Bawana
32.	Phool	Meena	Muslim	F	12-02-2012	30000	Milk Shop	B-15, JJ Colony, Bawana
33.	Phool	Nagma	Muslim	F	12-02-2012	30000	Handicraft	E-2361, JJ Colony, Bawana
34.	Phool	Phool Bibi	Muslim	F	12-02-2012	30000	Auto	E-121, JJ Colony, Bawana

Sl. No.	Name of SHG	Name of Beneficiary	Community	M/F	Loan Disbursed		Address
					Date	Amount	
35.	Radha	Rahima	Muslim	F	12-02-2012	30000	Kabadi Purchasing E-1777, JJ Colony, Bawana
36.	Sargam	Phool Bibi	Muslim	F	12-02-2012	30000	Fast Food Shop E-148, JJ Colony, Bawana
37.	Sargam	Mosma	Muslim	F	12-02-2012	30000	Handicraft E-120, JJ Colony, Bawana
38.	Ekta	Naseema	Muslim	F	12-02-2012	30000	Cycle Riksha A-3 JJ, Colony, Bawana
39.	Suraj	Sakeena	Muslim	F	12-02-2012	30000	Bike Repairing A-101, JJ Colony, Bawana
40.	Kusum	Najiya	Muslim	F	12-02-2012	30000	Marble Cutting Machine D-1593, JJ Colony, Bawana
41.	Heena	Shajha	Muslim	F	12-02-2012	30000	Cool Drink Shop A-184, JJ Colony, Bawana
42.	Sargam	Jahida	Muslim	F	12-02-2012	30000	White Washing Material and Equipments. E-3576, JJ Colony, Bawana
43.	Prabhat	Shama	Muslim	F	14-12-2012	50000	Tailoring Shop B-2910, Holumbikalan-II, Metro Vihar, Delhi - 110082
44.	Shakti	Sarvari	Muslim	F	13-12-2012	50000	Grocery Shop A-51, Holumbikalan-II, Metro Vihar, Delhi - 110082
45.	Saraswati	Ruksana	Muslim	F	15-12-2012	50000	Grocery Shop A-2875, Holumbikalan-II, Metro Vihar, Delhi - 110082
46.	Kiran	Nasrum	Muslim	F	19-02-2013	50000	Fish Shop A-1560, Holumbikalan-II, Metro Vihar, Delhi - 110082
47.	Purna	Gulshan	Muslim	F	08-03-2013	50000	Floor Cleaning Machine A-965, Holumbikalan-II, Metro Vihar, Delhi - 110082

48.	Meneka	Gulnaz	Muslim	F	09-03-2013	50000	Auto Rikshaw	C-398, Holumbikalan-II, Metro Vihar, Delhi - 110082
49.	Chahat	Arjeena Bibi	Muslim	F	18-02-2012	25000	Tiffin work	259, CD Park, Jahangir Puri
50.	Sheetal	Shahida	Muslim	F	21-02-2012	20000	Vegetable shop	C - 145, Jahangir Puri
51.	Fiza	Farida	Muslim	F	16-02-2012	25000	To expand clinic	C - 37/130, Jahangir Puri
52.	Fiza	Sameena	Muslim	F	16-02-2012	25000	Purse making	147, CD Park, Jahangir Puri
53.	Fiza	Mehrunisha	Muslim	F	16-02-2012	25000	Stitching machine	213, CD Park, Jahangir Puri
54.	Fiza	Anwari	Muslim	F	15-02-2012	25000	Small general store	N-38/A-150, CD Park, Jahangir Puri
55.	Fiza	Rajmunni	Muslim	F	16-02-2012	20000	Conveyance (medicine supply)	C - 94, Jahangir Puri
56.	Sheetal	Ajmira	Muslim	F	16-02-2012	15000	Chow-mien Shop	C - 267, Jahangir Puri
57.	Chahat	Ruksana	Muslim	F	16-02-2012	25000	Tailoring machines	225, CD Park, Jahangir Puri
58.	Geeta	Johra bibi	Muslim	F	16-02-2012	25000	Tea shop	N-38/A-105, CD Park, Jahangir Puri
59.	Geeta	Manwara	Muslim	F	16-02-2012	27000	Rickshaw garage	N-38/A-121, CD Park, Jahangir Puri
60.	Ankit	Jannatun	Muslim	F	16-02-2012	25000	Kabara shop	C - 473, Jahangir Puri
61.	Ankit	Ashiya Bibi	Muslim	F	16-02-2012	20000	Mobile repairing	C - 515, Jahangir Puri
62.	Sheetal	Masuda	Muslim	F	16-02-2012	27000	Kabab rehdi	C - 224, Jahangir Puri

Sl. No.	Name of SHG	Name of Beneficiary	Community	M/F	Loan Disbursed			Address
					Date	Amount	Activity	
63.	Jashan	Sai dul	Muslim	M	16-02-2012	25000	Juice rehdi	520, CD Park, Jahangir Puri
64.	Ujala	Ajmal Ali	Muslim	M	23-02-2012	27000	Tailoring work	N-34/B-22, Jahangir Puri
65.	Chahat	Hasiya Bibi	Muslim	F	22-02-2012	25000	Kabara whop	239, CD Park, Jahangir Puri
66.	Disha	Ishrat Khatun	Muslim	F	24-02-2012	25000	Bangles' work	136, CD Park, Jahangir Puri
67.	Adarsh	Tamjeed	Muslim	F	23-02-2012	25000	Rags' godown	448, CD Park Jhuggi, Jahangir Puri
68.	Sagar	Rukiya Begum	Muslim	F	23-02-2012	27000	Artificial jewellery work	N-38/B-427, Jahangir Puri
69.	Amrit	Arjeena	Muslim	F	21-02-2012	25000	Kabara (Rags) shop	193, CD park, Jahangir Puri
70.	Sambandh	Muslima Bibi	Muslim	F	21-02-2012	25000	General Store	217, CD Park, Jahangir Puri
71.	Uday	Aasma	Muslim	F	25-02-2012	27000	Kabara work	812, G Jhuggi Jahangir puri
72.	Dolly	Akbari	Muslim	F	23-02-2012	20000	Brush manufacturing	N-38 A-238 CD Park, Jahangir Puri
73.	Chahal	Aasiya	Muslim	F	23-02-2012	20000	Photo work	25, G Jhuggi, Jahangir Puri
74.	Amrit	Shabana parveen	Muslim	F	21-02-2012	25000	Tools for mechanicwork	123, CD Park, Jahangir Puri
75.	Disha	Salima	Muslim	F	21-02-2012	27000	General Store	123, CD Park, Jahangir Puri
76.	Disha	Arshadi Begum	Muslim	F	21-02-2012	25000	Fruits work	342, CD Park, Jahangir Puri
77.	Samridhi	Shabana	Muslim	F	25-02-2012	27000	Bangles' work	C - 390, Jahangir Puri, Delhi-33
78.	Murad	Shakeela	Muslim	F	24-02-2012	27000	Embroidery work	522, CD Park, Jahangir Puri
79.	Shakti	Murshida	Muslim	F	24-02-2012	27000	Kabara (Rags) shop	89, CD Park, Jahangir Puri

80.	Shakti	Jubaida	Muslim	F	24-02-2012	27000	General Store	N-3 8/226, Jahangir Puri
81.	Kiran II	Roshan	Muslim	F	24-02-2012	27000	Dye making	N-3 8/263, CD Park, Jahangir Puri
82.	Uday	Noorjahan	Muslim	F	24-02-2012	25000	Fruits' shop	809, G Jhuggi, Jahangir Puri
83.	Buland	Rihana	Muslim	F	27-02-2012	20000	Meat shop	G - 483, Jahangir Puri
84.	Amrit	Akli Bibi	Muslim	F	27-02-2012	10000	Kabara shop	110, CD Park, Jahangir Puri
85.	Safal	Amina Bibi	Muslim	F	27-02-2012	27000	Tea stall	960, G Jhuggi, Jahangir Puri
86.	Safal	Sahana Bibi	Muslim	F	27-02-2012	27000	Poultry work	802/3, G Jhuggi, Jahangir Puri
87.	Safal	Shakila	Muslim	F	25-02-2012	27000	Tea stall	587, G Jhuggi, Jahangir Puri
88.	Buland	Ajmira	Muslim	F	27-02-2012	15000	Tea stall	525, G Jhuggi, Jahangir Puri
89.	Koshish	Rahima	Muslim	F	27-02-2012	27000	Kabara shop	460, G Jhuggi, Jahangir Puri
90.	Kavita	Sanjida	Muslim	F	29-02-2012	25000	Kabara Shop	C - 508, Jahangir Puri
91.	Adab	Wasim Raja	Muslim	M	13-03-2012	20000	Vegetable rehdi	198, CD Park, Jahnagir Puri
92.	Sarita	Jarina	Muslim	F	14-03-2012	27000	Steel polish work	C-137, Jhuggi, Jahangir Puri
93.	Dolly	Shahnaz	Muslim	F	15-03-2012	27000	Ladies purse work	N-38/A-238, CD Park, Jahangir Puri
94.	Pehal	Rani	Muslim	F	15-03-2012	15000	Clothes' work	169-D, CD Park, Jahangir Puri
95.	Ankit	Sahiba	Muslim	F	15-03-2012	25000	Kabari Shop	N-137/304 C Jhuggi, Jahangir Puri
96.	Jashan	Memunisha	Muslim	F	15-03-2012	25000	Small General Store	C - 450, Jahangir Puri

Sl. No.	Name of SHG	Name of Beneficiary	Community	M/F	Loan Disbursed		Address
					Date	Amount	
97.	Jashan	Rizwana	Muslim	F	15-03-2012	25000	Tailoring work 147, CD Park, Jahangir Puri
98.	Jashan	Rehmat Nisha	Muslim	F	15-03-2012	25000	Suitcase work E-465, CD Park, Jahangir Puri
99.	Chahat	Aasma	Muslim	F	15-03-2012	20000	General Store 300, CD Park, Jahangir Puri
100.	Chahat	Shahnaz	Muslim	F	15-03-2012	20000	Vegetable shop 292, CD Park, Jahangir Puri
101.	Chahat	Afsana	Muslim	F	15-03-2012	20000	Dye fitting machine 387, CD Park, Jahangir Puri
102.	Adarsh	Firoza	Muslim	F	15-03-2012	25000	Small General Store 465, CD Park, Jahangir Puri
103.	Adarsh	Tabassum	Muslim	F	15-03-2012	25000	Embroider work 280, CD Park, Jahangir Puri
104.	Adarsh	Hasena	Muslim	F	15-03-2012	27000	Vending (fibre utensils) B-427, CD Park, Jahangir Puri
105.	Adarsh	Savera	Muslim	F	15-03-2012	25000	Gloves work A - 709, CD Park, Jahangir Puri
106.	Fiza	Sabra	Muslim	F	15-03-2012	20000	Gloves work A - 709, CD Park, Jahangir Puri
107.	Naman	Safina nasim	Muslim	F	17-03-2012	13000	Embroidery work N 38 B-35, CD Park, Jahangir Puri
108.	Asha	Sitara	Muslim	F	21-03-2012	27000	Vegetable work C - 406, Jahangir Puri
109.	Amar	Rahima	Muslim	F	21-03-2012	20000	Kabara Shop 99, CD Park, Jahangir Puri
110.	Amar	Salma	Muslim	F	21-03-2012	20000	Tea stall 305, C Block, Jahangir Puri
111.	Uday	Ashidan Bibi	Muslim	F	21-03-2012	27000	Kabara Shop G - 707, Jahangir Puri
112.	Nandini	Rojina	Muslim	F	24-03-2012	27000	Tailoring work 607, G Jhuggi, Jahangir Puri
113.	Shakti	Hasina	Muslim	F	24-03-2012	27000	Tea stall N-38/237, CD Park

114.	Chahal	Sameedan	Muslim	F	24-03-2012	21000	Food stall	775, G Jhuggi, Jahangir Puri
115.	Eklavya	Saidul	Muslim	M	24-03-2012	27000	Meat shop	598, G Jhuggi, Jahangir Puri
116.	Khushboo	Ruksana	Muslim	F	10-12-2011	10000	Tailoring	S-547, Janta Colony
117.	Gulista	Shabnam	Muslim	F	05-03-2012	20000	Sisters Marriage	L-295, Janta Colony
118.	Aman	Kesarjahan	Muslim	F	01-03-2012	15000	Marriage	C-106, Janta Colony
119.	Aman	Feroz Begum	Muslim	F	01-03-2012	20000	Expansion of Business	B-195, Janta Colony
120.	Aman	Zebunisha	Muslim	F	01-03-2012	20000	Material in Workshop	B-228, Janta Colony
121.	Shifa	Noor Bano	Muslim	F	06-10-2012	25000	Marriage	L-122, Janta Colony
122.	Ambika	Noor Jahan	Muslim	F	08-10-2012	20000	Treatment	J-192, Janta Colony
123.	Ujala	Shameem	Muslim	F	08-10-2012	20000	General Store	B-24, Janta Colony
124.	Kanak	Shabnam	Muslim	F	16-10-2012	20000	Treatment	B-310, Janta Colony
125.	Prakash	Ajara	Muslim	F	16-03-2012	20000	Baber Shop	17, Welcome Colony
126.	Ambika	Afsari	Muslim	F	19-03-2012	20000	Folding Machine	G-422, Janta Colony
127.	Nandini	Shahnaz - 1	Muslim	F	25-02-2012	15000	Fruit Chaat Shop in party etc.	Samta Vihar, Gali No-2
128.	Nandini	Rafiya	Muslim	F	25-02-2012	15000	Furniture Shop	Samta Vihar, Gali No-3
129.	Nandini	Shayna	Muslim	F	27-02-2012	30000	For Making home	Samta Vihar, Gali No-1
130.	Nandini	Munni Begum	Muslim	F	25-02-2012	15000	For Fruits Shop	Samta Vihar, Gali No-2
131.	Nandini	Shahnaz- 2	Muslim	F	Nil	Nil	Nil	Mukundpur

Sl. No.	Name of SHG	Name of Beneficiary	Community	M/F	Loan Disbursed		Address
					Date	Amount	
132.	Usha	Neksi	Muslim	F	Nil	Nil	Mukundpur
133.	Shakti	Najma	Muslim	F	23-09-2012	20000	H.N. 628 Pocket-13, Narela
134.	Mahek	Salma Begum	Muslim	F	23-09-2012	30000	H.N. 531 Pocket-13, Narela
135.	Kushbu	Roshan	Muslim	F	23-09-2012	30000	H.N. 430 Pocket-13, Narela
136.	Mamta	Sahina	Muslim	F	23-09-2012	30000	H.N. 101 Pocket-13, Narela
137.	Mamta	Gajala	Muslim	F	23-09-2012	30000	H.N. 104 Pocket-13, Narela
138.	Chetna	Wahida	Muslim	F	23-09-2012	30000	H.N. 172 Pocket-5, Narela
139.	Chetna	Nafisa	Muslim	F	23-09-2012	30000	H.N. 760, Sec.A-6, Pocket-5, Narela
140.	Chandani	Seena	Muslim	F	25-11-2012	30000	H.N. 128, Pocket-13, Narela
141.	Chandani	Sakeena	Muslim	F	25-11-2012	30000	H.N. 101, Pocket-13, Narela
142.	Mamta	Saheena	Muslim	F	25-11-2012	30000	H.N. 101, Sec.A-6, Pocket-13, Narela
143.	Heena	Mumtaz	Muslim	F	25-11-2012	40000	H.N. 628, Sec.A-6, Pocket-13, Narela
144.	Arti	Shabnam	Muslim	F	25-11-2012	30000	H.N. 709, Sec.A-6, Pocket-5, Narela
145.	Arti	Minti Begum	Muslim	F	25-11-2012	30000	H.N. 708, Sec.A-6, Pocket-5, Narela

146.	Ujala	Saira Khatoon	Muslim	F	23-02-2012	30000	Flour Mill	B-1297, Savda
147.	Ujala	Tarranum	Muslim	F	23-02-2012	30000	RTV Van	B-1097, Savda
148.	Ummati	Najma	Muslim	F	23-02-2012	15000	Dhaba	G-884, Savda
149.	Asha	Nagina	Muslim	F	23-03-2012	30000	Door Window	E-6, Savda
150.	Asha	Rukkaiya	Muslim	F	23-02-2012	30000	Dhaba	J-232, Savda
151.	Ujala	NathoB	Muslim	F	22-06-2012	30000	Auto Riksha	B-1273, Savda, JJ Colony
152.	Falak	Koshal	Muslim	F	18-07-2012	20000	Cold Drink Machine	B-1218, Savda, JJ Colony
153.	Chandni	Shabana	Muslim	F	22-06-2012	30000	Plywood Shop	B-1134, Savda, JJ Colony
154.	Chandni	Jannat	Muslim	F	22-06-2012	30000	RTV Van	B-1321, Savda, JJ Colony
155.	Chandni	Rihana	Muslim	F	22-06-2012	20000	Tempo	B-1109, Savda, JJ Colony
156.	Ummati	Najma	Muslim	F	06-07-2012	30000	Dhaba	G-884, Savda
157.	Rani	Aamna	Muslim	F	06-07-2012	30000	Fish Business	B-566, Savda, JJ Colony
158.	Rani	Shakila	Muslim	F	06-07-2012	30000	Fish Business	A-630, JJ Colony
159.	Rani	Femida	Muslim	F	06-07-2012	30000	Fish Business	B-562, JJ Colony
160.	Rani	Shabana	Muslim	F	06-07-2012	30000	Fish Business	C-575, JJ Colony
161.	Ujala	Chanda Bi	Muslim	F	18-04-2012	60000	Auto	B-1291, Savda, JJ Colony
162.	Ummati	Nisha Khatun	Muslim	F	17-03-2012	50000	Mobile Shop	G-882, JJ Colony
163.	Ashadeep-3	Badarjhan	Muslim	F	13-02-2012	20000	House Repairing	H-240, Sunder Nagri
164.	Ashadeep-3	Nasreen	Muslim	F	13-02-2012	20000	Carpenter	H-287, Sunder Nagri

Sl. No.	Name of SHG	Name of Beneficiary	Community	M/F	Loan Disbursed			Address
					Date	Amount	Activity	
165.	Ashadeep-6	Kesarjhan	Muslim	F	13-02-2012	20000	Auto Repair	H-101, Sunder Nagri
166.	Jagriti-7	Husana	Muslim	F	21-02-2012	20000	Embroidery	F-1/457, Sunder Nagri
167.	Kiran-1	Aashia	Muslim	F	19-10-2012	30000	House Repairing	K-75, Sunder Nagri
168.	Ashadeep-5	Rashida Bano	Muslim	F	22-03-2013	50000	House Repairing	E57/A-44, Sunder Nagri
169.	Asha	Sabina	Muslim	F	25-02-2012	20000	Ready made Garments	36/146 Himmatpuri, Delhi-91
170.	Bharti	Balvinder Kaur	Sikh	F	12-02-2012	25000	Grocery Shop	E-1285 JJ colony, Bawana
171.	Chahal	Pinki	Sikh	F	24-03-2012	20000	Food Stall	745, G Jhuggi, Jahangir Puri
172.	Nai Asha	Usha	Sikh	F	08-10-2012	20000	House Repair	A-8, Janta Colony
173.	Laxmi	Babita	Sikh	F	20-03-2012	20000	Auto Repair Shop	B-220, Janta Colony
174.	Aanchal	Savita	Sikh	F	21-03-2012	20000	Business	I-216, Janta Colony

The House then adjourned at thirty-seven minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House re-assembled at one of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

**STATEMENTS BY MINISTER CORRECTING ANSWERS
TO QUESTIONS**

**Re. Unstarred Question No. 360 answered on 23rd July, 2015 and Unstarred
Question No. 1942 answered on 6th August, 2015**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Statement by Minister correcting answers to questions,
Mr. Prakash Javadekar.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND
CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, with your permission, I lay on
the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following statements:—

- (i) correcting the answer to Unstarred Question 360 given in the Rajya Sabha on
the 23rd July, 2015 regarding 'Air Pollution from Particulate Matter'; and
- (ii) correcting the answer to Unstarred Question 1942 given in the Rajya Sabha on
the 6th August, 2015 regarding 'Respiratory Diseases due to Air Pollution'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned up to 2.00 P.M.

The House then adjourned at one minute past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

GOVERNMENT BILL

*** The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of
Children) Bill, 2015 - Contd.**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of
Children) Bill, 2015. On 22nd July, 2015, the Minister, Shrimati Maneka Gandhi had moved
the motion, but did not commence her speech. Now, if she would like to speak, she can.

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA
SANJAY GANDHI): Sir, I don't want to speak for a long time. I will talk about the
sticking point. This is a very comprehensive Bill. It has adoption in it; it has

*Further discussion continued from 22nd July, 2015.

[Shrimati Menka Gandhi]

foster care in it; it has many, many things in it. The part that seems to have become a problem is the proposed reduction from 18 to 16 years for the purpose of allowing a juvenile to go to jail, if it is perceived that he committed a heinous crime with an adult mind. This is not a common or garden Bill. This is a very nuanced Bill. And I would just like to explain to you before you start a discussion what it means. It does not mean that a 16 year old goes to jail at all. There seems to be an over-simplification in most people's minds. What it actually says is, suppose a child commits a crime in the heinous category, which is murder, rape, kidnapping, some kinds of arson, and he is under 18, he will then go before a Juvenile Justice Board. The Board does not have police on it; it does not have lawyers on it. It has psychologists; it has social workers; it has experts. Their job is not to condemn him. They will decide whether he committed the crime with an adult mind or a childish mind. For instance, to give you an example, if someone's father has been coming home every day and beating the mother and stubbing his cigarettes out on the child, and one day the child just gets up and has a fit of temper and he picks up a bottle and smashes it on his father's head and the father dies. Is this a heinous crime? Murder is. But did he commit it with a childlike mind or with an adult mind? Obviously, with a childlike mind. It is an unthought of, spur-of-the-moment crime in retaliation for perceived injustice. Now, if the Board decides that this child committed this crime in a childlike fashion, even if it is rape, for instance, he was committing it because he was being egged on by people older than him as a bet, as something that might be perceived as childlike, he will get the benefit of the doubt and go in for three years into reforms school. If it is perceived that it was a thought-out, adult, mature crime, for instance, last week, a little girl, aged seven, was fed biscuits laced with drugs by three boys aged 16, who then took her to a field, kept her there for three days, while repeatedly raping her. Now, this, in no way, would be constituted as a childish crime or committed by children. It has been thought of, it has been planned for and it has been executed in an adult manner. Those three children, for instance, I am sure the JJ Board, in its wisdom, would decide should go in to the adult system. Once they go into the adult system, this does not mean, again, that they will go to jail.

In the adult system, they are provided with lawyers, or should their parents decide, they can get their own lawyers, they are provided with the same access to justice as adults are. These children will then appear before court and the court will decide. If, for instance, the court decides that they are to go into adult jail, even then they have the power of appeal as any one else – High Court, Supreme Court. At the end of all these steps, if it is

decided that they are to go to adult jail, they will still not be put into adult jail along with adults. They will be put into a children's jail – a borstal. At the moment, a borstal does not exist because no child has ever gone to a borstal. But the system will create it. Once they go into borstal, they will stay there – and please, again listen – they will stay there only till they are 21 years old. At the age of 21, there will be another check, and that check decides that they have served their sentence, that they have now reformed, that we no longer need to have them locked up, they will be released. If it is decided that no, they are completely recalcitrant, they have learnt no lessons and they still are of that criminal bent of mind, then they will serve their full sentences, whatever they are. This is the Bill. You cannot get more nuanced and more compassionate than this.

Today, the whole of India is in a sombre mood. We have the parents of Nirbhaya ...*(Interruptions)*... sitting here watching us. Why are they such special people that we listen to them? Not because their daughter was murdered ...*(Interruptions)*... Not because their daughter died but because they sold their land to have her educated, which means that they are far-thinking, modern, good human beings. This is not, as a Member of Parliament who correctly pointed out yesterday, a retrospective Bill. We can do nothing about that young man. He will come out he will go his own way in life and, God willing, be a decent citizen after this; if it is possible. But it will stop a large number of boys who have got into this. Newspapers will tell you that the juvenile involvement in crime is the fastest rising segment of crime out of crimes. All police people, that you talk to, will tell you that children walk in every day into the police station and they say

'हमने कत्ल कर दिया, हमें जे.जे. भेजो।' My driver, the Ministry driver, saved up for four years and bought a car, a small dinky little second-hand car. Three months after he bought it, it was stolen. We contacted the police and, amazingly, the police found his car after a month, called him at 12 at night and said 'Come and see whether this is your car'. So, he went and the person, where the car was, the person who had stolen it, was a 16 years old. And there were 5 cars, motorcycles and scooters in the same compound. The police said: 'इसके साथ क्या करें, यह तो अभी भी बोल रहा है कि जे.जे. भेजो। पुलिस वाले कहते हैं कि हमारे पास जे.जे. भेजने का टाइम नहीं है।' They made him sign a bond saying that 'मैंने गलती की। मैं आइन्दा से कभी चोरी नहीं करूंगा।' The boy has been stealing and an older gang has been making him do this. And he has been doing it quite happily for the last three years. They no longer even send boys to reform school. The most telling part of this is that the Nirbhaya boy was sought to be held further by the Home Ministry under grounds that he had been radicalised by *Kashmiri* terrorists, who were also in the children's home, हम आपसे यह पूछते हैं कि what on earth were *Kashmiri* terrorists doing in a children's home? Has it occurred to anybody that those *Kashmiri* terrorists should not

[Shrimati Maneda Sanjay Gandhi]

be in a children's home? But because they were 16 years old, they were put into a children's home. Now, are we going to make no differentiation? आप टेरेरिस्ट हो, मर्डरर हो, रेपिस्ट हो, कुछ भी करो, आप उसी होम में जाओ और एक दूसरे को infection बढ़ा दो। I can't make separate homes for rapists and separate homes for young murderers and separate homes for young arsonists and separate homes for young *Kashmiri* terrorists. I can't do it. They all go in together. Do you really think that these are children? You say, let a child be a child and I am saying, absolutely. But these children commit offences against other children. I mean we had six months old babies who have been raped by fifteen-year-olds! We have had seven-year-olds and six-year-olds and three-year-olds victims. Are we going to protect the victims or are we going to protect the criminals? Now this bill just makes people safer. Not that all these boys will go to jail. Maybe a very small percentage will go to jail due to this Bill. But it certainly will stop a sixteen-year old from going to a *thana* saying, "मैंने झुग्गी को आग लग दी है, मुझे जेजे में डाल दो, मैंने पचास गाड़ियां चोरी की हैं, मुझे जेजे में डाल दो, मैंने अपनी पड़ोसन का बलात्कार कर दिया, मुझे जेजे में डाल दो।"

These are self-confessed crimes. And every police *thana* will tell you that they are full of self-confessed crimes because these 16-year olds know that at the moment nothing can happen to them except a three-year stint in a reform school where they go to a normal school and come back in the evening. When they finish this, they will get money from the State to start their life properly. And what does the victim get? Nothing. You have to decide. This is not my Bill. This is not even my Government's Bill. This Bill was started by you and would be finished by us. It is a matter of the whole House. Nobody remembers who passes a Bill. Nobody. Nobody will remember Maneka Gandhi or any of us. They will remember that a Bill came in. Therefore, think about what you would like to do. Thank you.

The question was proposed

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, I am not speaking on the merits of it. Hon. Minister has rightly, neatly explained the intent of the Bill. I just want to put it on record.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me dispose of the amendments. After that you can speak. There are two amendments by Shri Shantaram Naik and Shri Derek O'Brien

for referring the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, as passed by the Lok Sabha, to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha. I would like to know whether they are moving their amendment. Shri Shantaram Naik, are you moving your amendment?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): I am not moving, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Derek O'Brien, are you moving your amendment?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Is this the one dated 21st of December, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot say about the date. But this is the amendment for sending the Bill to a Select Committee.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: I am not moving, Sir. That is dated 8th December. And this is dated 21st December.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The content of the motion is to send it to a Select Committee.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: I am not moving, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not moving. Mr. Minister, now you can speak.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, let there be no confusion. This Government, after seeing the outrage and after proper application of mind, has brought this Bill before this august House at the first instance on 22nd July, then 23rd July, then 27th July, then 28th July, then 30th July, then 31st July, then on August 3rd, 6th, 7th, 10th, 11th and 12th of the last Session and again, in this Session, on 8th, 10th and 11th. I just want to put the record straight because an unnecessary debate is going on if the Government is feeling shy to bring this Bill which is not correct. This is the factual situation. I am not attributing any motive why the Bill is not passed and who is responsible. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have to place it on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you want to take the responsibility. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am Parliamentary Affairs Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have got every right ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: It is a matter of fact. ...*(Interruptions)*... You disturbed the House and still disturbing ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIM. VENKAIAH NAIDU: You don't have the courtesy to hear the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only what the Minister says will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I have requested the Chair and the Chair has allowed me and rightly so. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Parliamentary Affairs Minister has a right to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have allowed him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: What I am suggesting to the House is that it is a very serious matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... What I am suggesting is that it is a very serious matter which is agitating the entire country. There are various aspects to it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I do agree that there are various aspects to it. The Bill cannot be applied in a criminal law with retrospective effect. Unfortunately, people are not aware of the fact that this Bill cannot have retrospective effect. That is a matter to be brought to the notice of the people, to the august House. ...*(Interruptions)*... You may know about it. Sir, if they don't want to hear anybody and if they want to stall like this, let them do it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I have a problem to present before you. The BAC earlier allotted four hours to this Bill. Now, you know that so much time is not there at our disposal. Since we have to take up the discussion, let us decide on the time which you want for this Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, please don't curtail the time for this Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... This Bill was not on the List. ...*(Interruptions)*... It came on the List only yesterday. Let us discuss this for four hours and if necessary, sit up to seven o'clock and get this Bill passed. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, discuss this. Why cut the time? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is what I am saying. However, I want to bring to the notice of the House that when it was discussed yesterday morning in the presence of the Chairman, there was a suggestion that the time allotted by the BAC may be reduced to half. That was the suggestion. At that time, the

leaders present more or less agreed to that. So, if the House has no objection, we can re-allot. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. Let me complete. I am not imposing anything. I am only giving a suggestion. If the House agrees, we can reallocate the time as two hours and Members can speak accordingly so that the Bill is passed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): सर, ऑनरेबल मेम्बर्स इस बिल पर जितना बोलना चाहते हैं, जब तक बोलना चाहते हैं, उतना बोल सकते हैं और हम देर तक बैठेंगे। अगर जरूरत हुई, तो हम रात 10.00 बजे तक, 11.00 बजे तक, 12.00 बजे तक बैठेंगे, इस पर चर्चा होने दीजिए, कोई प्रॉब्लम नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Four hours. Okay. If that is the sense of the House, I have no problem. Then, I will start the discussion.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, इसके बाद तीन बिल और हैं, हमें उन सबको भी पास करना है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this? I suggested two hours keeping in mind that also. Then, you said discuss it till late in the night. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, they are Ordinances. That has been the custom of the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. We will take up Ordinances. It is already accepted. In the Chairman's meeting, it has already been agreed to. That is not a problem. Now, we will start the discussion. Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): सर, मुझे कोई लम्बी-चौड़ी बात नहीं करनी है, हमारी पार्टी के लोग जिन्होंने कई दिनों से तैयारी की है, वे इस बिल पर अच्छी तरह से बोलेंगे। मैं यह साफ करना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर बहुत अच्छे आदमी हैं, लेकिन पंजाबी में एक शब्द कहते हैं, जो डेरोगेटरी नहीं हैं, लेकिन वह शब्द है "पंगे लैणा"। लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस इसको समझ सकेंगे कि यह अनपार्लियामेंटरी नहीं है, लेकिन इसको पंजाबी में कहते हैं "पंगे लैणा"। बड़ी अच्छी तरह से...

सभा के नेता (श्री अरुण जेटली): वैसे रोज सुबह 11.00 बजे के बाद यह सबको समझ में आ गया है।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: अच्छा भला चल रहा था, अब ये कहने लगे कि उस बजट में ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश गुजराल (पंजाब): पंजाब से कश्मीर तक पहुंच गए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: पंजाब और कश्मीर को इकट्ठे हैं, दोनों नेबर्स हैं। अच्छा भला चल रहा था ... पिछला क्यों नहीं चल रहा था, आज जो सर्वसम्मति से सभी लोग यहां सदन में बैठे हैं। इसलिए मेरी गुजारिश है कि पंगे मत लैणा और इस पर चर्चा करना।

[श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद]

सर, जैसे कि मैंने पहले अर्ज किया कि इस पर हमारे साथी सदस्य बोलेंगे। यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बिल है, इसलिए मैं दो-तीन मिनट बोलूंगा। विशेष रूप से 16 दिसम्बर, 2012 को जो घटना हुई, जो निर्भया केस हुआ, वह दिल को दहलाने वाला था। वह पूरे देश के लिए आक्रोश वाला था, गुस्से वाला था, डर वाला था, खौफ वाला था। सभी पार्टियों ने चाहे विपक्षी पार्टी हो या रूलिंग पार्टी हो ... खेत में काम करने वाला मजदूर हो, कॉलेज या यूनिवर्सिटीज के स्टूडेंट्स हों या घर में बैठी हमारी बहू-बेटियां हों, सब टेलिविजन पर देख रहे थे कि किस तरह से उस घटना को अंजाम दिया गया। सर, मैं उस की चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता क्योंकि वह घटना न सुनने के और न देखने के काबिल थी।

सर, मैं उस वक्त स्वास्थ्य मंत्री था। जब वह बच्ची हॉस्पिटल में दाखिल हुई, मुझे वहां जाने का, उस बच्ची के माता-पिता से मिलने का अवसर प्राप्त हुआ था। ऑल इंडिया मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट और सफदरजंग हॉस्पिटल के डॉक्टर्स की टीम उसकी देखरेख के लिए बनायी गयी। जो आज "एम्स" के डायरेक्टर हैं, उस समय वे वहां हेड ऑफ द डिपार्टमेंट थे, उनको भी इस टीम में रखा गया और जब यहां के डॉक्टर्स ने जवाब दे दिया कि बच्ची का यहां इलाज नहीं हो सकता, तो उसे सिंगापुर भेजने का बंदोबस्त किया गया, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से करोड़ों लोगों की दुआएं और हमारे अच्छे डॉक्टर्स भी निर्भया की जान को नहीं बचा पाए। सर, यह हमारे और हमारे समाज के लिए शर्म की बात है। आज हम बड़े गर्व से कहते हैं कि देश ने बड़ी तरक्की की है, देश का उत्पादन बढ़ा है, शिक्षा का प्रसार हुआ है और देश में कॉलेजेज, यूनिवर्सिटीज व हॉस्पिटल्स बढ़े हैं। यहां से लेकर लंदन और अमेरिका की यूनिवर्सिटीज में हमारे लड़के-लड़कियां पढ़ने जाते हैं और भारत का नाम ऊंचा करते हैं, लेकिन समाज में इस तरह की "निर्भया" जैसी घटनाएं भी होती हैं, जिनके चलते अगर हम विदेश जाते हैं, तो हमें मुंह छिपाना पड़ता है। सर, इसी के चलते 23 दिसम्बर, 2012 को सरकार ने जस्टिस जे0एस0 वर्मा, Former Chief Justice of India की अध्यक्षता में तीन मेम्बर्स की कमेटी बनायी और इला सेठ, Former Judge of High Court और गोपाल सुब्रह्मण्यम, Former Solicitor General को उस कमेटी का मेम्बर बनाया गया और तय हुआ कि फौजदारी कानून में अमेंडमेंट लाया जाए ताकि बलात्कार और यौन अपराधों के खिलाफ कानून को सख्त बनाया जा सके।

सर, उसके बाद वह सख्त कानून बना, लेकिन आज हम जिस बिल पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं, उसमें यह है कि juvenile offenders, जो बलात्कार या इस तरह का क्राइम करते हैं, उनको Juvenile Justice Bill के माध्यम से किस तरह से ट्रीट किया जाए। सर, वर्ष 1986 में जब राजीव गांधी प्राइम मिनिस्टर थे, पहली दफा इस बारे में बिल लाया गया और मुझे याद है कि इस की उम्र 16 साल रखी गयी थी। फिर वर्ष 2000 में जब एनडीए की सरकार थी, उस वक्त एक अमेंडमेंट के द्वारा इस की उम्र 16 साल से बढ़ाकर 18 साल की गई। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: इस में तालियां बजाने की क्या बात है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: मैं इसमें कोई बुरी बात नहीं कह रहा हूं। मैं खाली इतना बता रहा हूं और इतना सिद्ध कर रहा हूं कि आज की एनडीए सरकार वापस 1986 पर आ गई, जहां से हमने शुरुआत की थी। सर, पिछले तीन-चार दिनों से पूरे देश में इसी तरह से चर्चा हुई है, जिस तरह से दिसम्बर,

2012 में हुई थी और इस बिल की तरह माननीय पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर ने बताया कि पहले भी बिल लाया गया। हमको सच मानना चाहिए कि दिनों में 'निर्भया' केस में जो मुजरिम था, वह अगर तीन-चार दिन पहले छूट नहीं जाता, तो शायद इतनी चर्चा नहीं होती और शायद सरकार भी इतनी जल्दी नहीं दिखाती, जितनी आज दिखा रही है, यह भी मानना पड़ेगा। आज पूरे देश में ऑफिसेज़ में, ऑफिसेज़ के बाहर, घर के अंदर, घर के बाहर इस पर चर्चा हो रही है। इसमें सबसे बड़ा मुद्दा उम्र को लेकर है। एक वह उम्र जो 1986 में तय की गई थी, दूसरी उम्र जो 2000 में तय की गई है। इस मामले में पूरा देश डिवाइडेड है। अगर आप आज के कुछ पेपर्स के एडिटोरियल और राइट-अप्स देखेंगे, तो उसमें भी डिवाइडेड हैं, कोई 16 साल के हक में है तो कोई 18 साल के हक में है। व्यक्तिगत तौर पर, पार्टी के तौर पर या फिर इंडिविजुअल तौर पर, पार्लियामेंट के अंदर, पार्लियामेंट के बाहर समाज भी डिवाइडेड है, For और against में बहुत कुछ कहा जा सकता है। यह 16 साल में नहीं होना चाहिए, आप उसके हक में भी कई बातें बता सकते हैं और 16 साल उम्र ठहराई जानी चाहिए, आप इस बारे में भी कह सकते हैं, क्योंकि पूरी दुनिया में इस पर विवाद है। केवल भारत में ही नहीं है, अपितु विश्व में भी इस पर विवाद है। बर्तानिया का अलग कानून है, अमरीका में अलग कानून है तथा दूसरे यूरोपीय देशों में अलग-अलग कानून हैं। किसी देश में 12-13 साल के लड़कों को अपराधी माना जाता है, कहीं 18 साल से ऊपर अपराधी माना जाता है, लेकिन हमें इसको भारत की परिस्थिति में देखना है, हमें इसको अपने समाज के हिसाब से देखना होगा। यह भी सत्य है कि इस तरह के Juveniles द्वारा जितने क्राइम होते हैं, उनमें से 50 per cent की उम्र के नीचे के होते हैं। लेकिन यह भी सच है कि 16 साल के लड़कों का इस्तेमाल करते हैं, जैसे माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा और हम सब को भी अनुभव है कि अलग-अलग लोग इनको इस्तेमाल करते हैं। इनको गैंगस्टर इस्तेमाल करते हैं, टेरेरिस्ट इस्तेमाल करते हैं और छोटे-मोटे क्राइम करने वाले लोग भी इनको इस्तेमाल करते हैं। उनको यह मालूम है कि इनसे क्राइम करवाओगे, तो मरेंगे, खुद बचे रहेंगे और जो 16 साल वाला है, वह तो बच जाएगा, इसलिए इनका इस्तेमाल करते हैं। इन तमाम चीजों को देखते हुए, हमें यह देखना है कि अगर हम age 16 साल पर फिक्स करते हैं, यह ठीक है कि 'निर्भया' के केस में जो मुजरिम था, वह छूट गया। मैं 'निर्भया' के माता-पिता को बधाई देता हूँ और विशेष रूप से उसकी माता को। अगर आज वह लड़ाई लड़ रही है, तो वह केवल अपनी बेटी को इंसाफ दिलाने के लिए नहीं लड़ी रही है। वह तो कहती है कि जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा कि कुछ भी नहीं हो सकता, तो जाहिर है कि कुछ भी नहीं हो सकता है, लेकिन वह यह भी कहती है कि इस देश में कोई दूसरी 'निर्भया' दोबारा न बने। मेरे ख्याल में हम यहां इसीलिए चर्चा करते हैं। आप और हम चाहे विपक्ष में हों या सत्ताधारी पार्टी में हों, सबकी यही आशा है कि दोबारा इस तरह की कोई घटना न घटे, जिस तरह से 'निर्भया' के माता-पिता को झेलना पड़ा। शायद ऐसे सैंकड़ों, हजारों केसेज़ होते हैं, जो हमारे और आपके सामने नहीं आते हैं तथा जिनकी कोई रिपोर्ट भी नहीं करता है, इसलिए मेरे 2-3 सुझाव हैं। यह ठीक है कि हीनियस क्राइम्स के लिए है, मर्डर्स के लिए है, रेप के लिए है और गैंग रेप के लिए है। आतंकवाद को भी इससे जोड़ना चाहिए और उनके खिलाफ भी कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए, लेकिन एक चीज बहुत जरूरी है कि इनको जेल में रखने की अलग व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। अगर इन्हें हार्डन्ड क्रिमिनल्स के साथ रखेंगे, तो आप यकीन मानिए कि अगली दफा जब ये छूटेंगे, तो ये सबसे ज्यादा खतरनाक साबित होंगे, क्योंकि tender age है औइ इस tender age में आप जो रास्ता दिखाओगे, वे उसी रास्ते पर चलेंगे। आज की जो age है, उसमें तो कम्प्यूटर तथा नेट

[श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद]

से तमाम ऐसी दुनिया के क्राइम्स पर उनकी एक्सेस है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि हम क्राइम को खत्म करने चले थे और हमने और क्रिमिनल्स को जन्म दे दिया। यह सबसे बड़ी जरूरत है।

इसी तरह से Juvenile Justice Board को और broad based बनाने की जरूरत है। यह कोई जरूरी नहीं है कि इसमें 2 आदमी हों या 3 आदमी हों, 5 भी हो सकते हैं। हमारे समाज में अच्छे लोगों की कमी नहीं है, न मर्दों की कमी है और न ही औरतों की कमी है। उसको और broad based बनाने की जरूरत है।

तीसरी बात, जो मैं कहना चाहूंगा, वह यह कि इसके साथ-साथ उनके लिए जेल में कोई क्लास भी होनी चाहिए, जिसमें उनको यह पढ़ाया जाए कि तुमसे गलती हो गई, लेकिन इसमें कुछ नहीं होने वाला है, तुम्हारे पास इतना future है, तुम्हारे पास 60 साल उम्र पड़ी हुई है, तुम शिक्षा हासिल करो। उनको कोई ट्रेनिंग दी जाए, ताकि वे जब भी बाहर निकलें, तो अच्छे शहरी बन कर निकलें और वे कुछ काम करें। लेकिन उनको आज यह भी लगता है और बहुत सारे लोग इसलिए भी जाते हैं, कोई अच्छी फैमिली के बच्चे तो ऐसा नहीं करते हैं। जिनके पास पैसा है, दौलत है, बिजनेस है, वे ऐसा नहीं करते हैं। ऐसा कौन लोग करते हैं? जो लोग ऐसा करते हैं, वे अधिकतर गरीब लोग हैं, वे कम पढ़े-लिखे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अच्छे लोग बड़े exceptional हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन जो कम ...**(व्यवधान)**... चलिए, आप बता दीजिए।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : जो आर्थिक रूप से संपन्न लोग हैं, जो अच्छे लोग हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... वे बच जाते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद : जो ऐसा करते हैं, उन सबको वैसी ही सजा मिलेगी। उनको अलग सजा नहीं मिलेगी, लेकिन जो कम पढ़े-लिखे हैं, उनको शिक्षा का रास्ता तो दिखाएंगे न! उनको भी शिक्षा पाने का हक है, उनको trained करने की जरूरत है, उनको भी समझाने की जरूरत है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : आजाद साहब, मैं आपको disturb नहीं करना चाह रहा, लेकिन अखबार के एडिटर, कॉर्पोरेट हाउस के मालिक जैसे बड़े-बड़े लोग भी यह heinous अपराध कर चुके हैं।

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद : हाँ, लेकिन वे बड़े हैं न! वे इसमें नहीं आ रहे हैं। आप अखबार के मालिक की बात कह रहे हैं, वे 16 और 18 साल की उम्र के नहीं हैं। हम यहां 16 और 18 साल के बच्चों की बात कर रहे हैं। हम अखबार के मालिक और एडिटर की बात नहीं कर रहे हैं। जब हम juvenile justice की बात कर रहे हैं, तो हम बड़े-बड़े बिजनेसमेन की बात नहीं कर रहे हैं या लोगों की बात नहीं कर रहे हैं। आप इसे mix कर रहे हैं। आप बिल कौन सा discuss कर रहे हैं और इसमें बिजनेस वालों को कहाँ से ला रहे हैं? मैं बच्चों की बात कर रहा हूँ, इसलिए इसे देखने की जरूरत है।

दूसरा, हमारे जो बड़े शहर हैं, उनमें जो गलियाँ हैं, उनमें बिजली नहीं है, लाइट्स नहीं है और इन बड़े शहरों में patrolling न के बराबर हैं। हमारी जो अधिकतर police patrolling है, वह यहीं हमारे इर्द-गिर्द घूमती है, नई दिल्ली में, जहां मिनिस्टर्स हैं। मेरे लिए भी 24 घंटे एक गाड़ी रहती है, लीडर

آف د ہاؤس کے لیے بھی ہوگی، لیکن ہم کوئی کرائم نہیں کرنے والے ہیں، نہ دن میں، نہ رات میں۔ یہ گاڑیاں وہاں ہونی چاہیے، جہاں اंधیری گلیاں ہیں۔ وہاں اس طرح کی پولیس کی، گاڑیوں کی، جیپ کی اور موٹر سائیکل پر police patrolling کی व्यवस्था ہونی چاہیے۔ اگر لوگوں کو یہ مآلوم پڑے گا کہ ہر 5 منٹ کے بعد، ہر 15 منٹ کے بعد، اِذھر سے، اس گلی میں police patrolling چل رہی ہے، تو اس پر راک لگ سکتے گی۔ اِسا ہم نے چیف مینسٹر رھتے ہُے دِکھا ہے۔ شَرینگر اور جَممُ شھر میں رات کو موٹر سائیکل پر police patrolling چلتی رھتی تھی۔ حالانکہ وہ اس کرائم کے لیے نہیں تھی، وہ militancy سے سَمبندھت تھی، لیکن کام تو اک ہی اِسا ہے۔ اگر یہ بھی ہو جائے، لائڈس کا بندوبست ہو جائے، police patrolling کا کام ہو جائے، اس طرح کی اंधیری گلیوں میں، تو اس طرح کے شہروں کے لیے یہ اک deterrent کا کام کرے گی۔

ڈپٹی چیئرمین ساہب، انہیں شبدوں کے ساتھ، میں آپکا بہت-بہت دھنوااد کرتا ہوں۔

[قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): سر، مجھے کوئی لمبی چوڑی بات نہیں کرنی

ہے، ہماری پارٹی کے لوگ جنہوں نے کئی دنوں سے تیاری کی ہے، وہ اس بل پر اچھی

طرح سے بولیں گے۔ میں یہ صاف کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ مانیٹے پارلیمنٹری افیئرس منسٹر بہت اچھے آدمی ہیں، لیکن پنجابی میں ایک شبد کہتے ہیں، جو ڈیروگٹری نہیں ہے، لیکن وہ شبد ہے، ”پنگے لینا“۔ لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس اس کو سمجھ سکیں گے کہ یہ اُن پارلیمنٹری

نہیں ہے، لیکن اس کو پنجابی میں کہتے ہیں ”پنگے لینا“۔ بڑی اچھی طرح سے۔۔۔

[نیتا سدن (جناب ارون جیٹلی): ویسے روز صبح گیارہ بجے کے بعد یہ سب کو سمجھ

میں آگیا ہے۔]

[جناب غلام نبی آزاد: اچھا بھلا چل رہا تھا، اب یہ کہنے لگے کہ اس بجٹ میں

۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔]

[جناب نریش گجرال: پنجاب سے کشمیر تک پہنچ گئے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔]

[جناب غلام نبی آزاد: پنجاب اور کشمیر تو اکٹھے ہیں، دونوں پڑوسی ہیں۔ اچھا بھلا چل

رہا تھا، پچھلا کیوں نہیں چل رہا تھا؟ آج تو سروسمنٹی سے سبھی لوگ یہاں سدن میں بیٹھے ہیں۔ اس لیے میری گزارش ہے کہ پنگے مت لینا اور اس پر چرچہ کرنا۔

سر، جیسا کہ میں نے پہلے عرض کیا کہ اس پر ہمارے ساتھی ممبر بولیں گے۔ یہ بہت ہی اہم بل ہے، اس لیے میں دو تین منٹ بولوں گا۔ خاص طور سے 16 دسمبر 2012 کو

جو گھٹنا ہوئی، جو نرہیا کیس ہوا، وہ دل کو دہلا دینے والا تھا۔ وہ پورے دیش کے لئے آکروش والا تھا، غصے والا تھا، ڈر والا تھا، خوف والا تھا۔ سبھی پارٹیوں نے چاہے ویکسی پارٹی ہو یا رولنگ پارٹی ہو۔ کھیت میں کام کرنے والا مزدور ہو، کالج یا یونیورسٹیز کے اسٹوڈنٹس ہوں یا گھر میں بیٹھی ہماری بہو بیٹیاں ہوں، سب ٹیلی ویژن پر دیکھ رہے تھے کہ کس طرح سے اس گھٹنا کو انجام دیا گیا۔ سر، میں اس کی چرچہ نہیں کرنا چاہتا کیوں کہ وہ گھٹنا نہ سننے کے اور دیکھنے کے قابل تھی۔

سر، میں اس وقت ہیلتھ منسٹر تھا۔ جب وہ بچی ہاسپٹل میں داخل ہوئی، مجھے وہاں جانے کا، اس بچی کے والدین سے ملنے کا موقع حاصل ہوا تھا۔ آل انڈیا میڈیکل انسٹی ٹیوٹ اور صفدر جنگ ہاسپٹل کے ڈاکٹرس کی ٹیم اس کی دیکھ ریکھ کے لئے بنائی گئی۔ جو آج ’ایمس‘ کے ڈائریکٹر ہیں، اس وقت وہ وہاں ہیڈ آف دی تھیرپسٹ تھے، ان کو بھی اس ٹیم میں رکھا گیا اور جب یہاں کے ڈاکٹرس نے جواب دینا کہ بچی کا یہاں علاج نہیں ہو سکتا، تو اسے سنگاپور بھیجنے کا بھی بندوبست کیا گیا، لیکن بدقسمتی سے کروڑوں لوگوں کی دعائیں اور ہمارے اچھے ڈاکٹرس بھی نربھیا کی جان کو نہیں بچا پائے۔ سر، یہ ہمارے اور ہمارے سماج کے لئے شرم کی بات ہے۔ آج ہم بڑے فخر سے کہتے ہیں کہ دیش نے بڑی ترقی کی ہے، دیش کا اتہاد بڑھا ہے، شکشا کا پرسار ہوا ہے اور دیش میں کالج، یونیورسٹیز و ہاسپٹل بڑھے ہیں۔ یہاں سے لیکر لندن اور امریکہ کی یونیورسٹیز میں ہمارے لڑکے لڑکیاں پڑھنے جاتے ہیں اور بھارت کا نام اونچا کرتے ہیں، لیکن سماج میں اس طرح کی ’نربھیا‘ جیسی گھٹنائیں بھی ہوئی ہیں، جن کے جلتے اگر ہم ویش جاتے ہیں، تو ہمیں منہ چھپانا پڑتا ہے۔ سر، اسی کے جلتے 23 دسمبر 2012 کو سرکار نے جسٹس جے ایس ورمہ، Former Chief Justice of India کی صدارت میں تین ممبرس کی کمیٹی بنائی اور ایلاسیٹھ، Former Judge of High Court اور گوپال سبرامنیم، Former Solicitor General کو اس کمیٹی کا ممبر بنایا گیا اور طے ہوا کہ فوجداری قانون میں امینڈمنٹ لایا جائے تاکہ ہلاکار اور یوں افرادہوں کے خلاف قانون کو سخت بنایا جائے سکے۔

سر، اس کے بعد وہ سخت قانون بنا، لیکن آج ہم جس بل پر چرچہ کر رہے ہیں، اس میں یہ ہے کہ juvenile offenders جو ہلاکار یا اس طرح کا کرائم کرتے ہیں، ان کو Juvenile Justice Bill کے مادہ 15 سے کس طرح سے ٹریٹ کیا جائے۔ سر، سال 1986 میں جب راجیو گاندھی پرائم منسٹر تھے، پہلی دفعہ اس بارے میں بل لایا گیا اور مجھے

با ہے کہ اس کی عمر 16 سال رکھی گئی تھی۔ پھر سال 2000 میں جب این ڈی اے کی سرکار تھی، اس وقت ایک امینٹمنٹ کے ذریعہ اس کی عمر 16 سال سے بڑھا کر 18 سال کی گئی... (مداخلت)...

[وزیر برائے پارلیمانی امور (جناب ایم. وینکیا نائیڈو): اس میں تالیاں بجانے کی کیا بات ہے؟... (مداخلت)...

[جناب غلام نبی آزاد : میں اس میں کوئی بری بات نہیں کہہ رہا ہوں۔ میں صرف اتنا بتا رہا ہوں اور اتنا ثابت کر رہا ہوں کہ آج کی این ڈی اے سرکار واپس 1986 پر آگئی، جہاں سے ہم نے شروعات کی تھی۔ سر، پچھلے تین چار دنوں سے پورے ملک میں اسی طرح سے چرچہ ہوئی ہے، جس طرح سے دسمبر، 2012 میں ہوئی تھی اور اس بل کی طرح مانیں پارلیمنٹری افیئرس منسٹر نے بتایا کہ پہلے بھی بل لایا گیا۔ ہم کو سچ ماننا چاہیے کہ 'نربھیا' کیس میں جو مجرم تھا، وہ اگر تین چار دن پہلے چھوٹ نہیں جاتا، تو شاید اتنی چرچہ نہیں ہوتی اور شاید سرکار بھی اتنی جلدی نہیں دکھائی، جتنی آج دکھا رہی ہے، یہ بھی ماننا پڑے گا۔ آج پورے دیش میں آفیسز میں، آفیسز کے بار، گھر کے اندر، گھر کے باہر اس پر چرچہ ہو رہی ہے۔ اس میں سب سے بڑا مدعا عمر کو لے کر ہے۔ ایک وہ عمر جو 1986 میں طے کی گئی تھی، دوسری عمر جو 2000 میں طے کی گئی ہے، اس معاملے میں پورا دیش ڈیوانڈ ہے۔ اگر آپ آج کے کچھ پیپرس کے ایڈیٹوریل اور کچھ رائلٹ-اپس دیکھیں گے، تو اس میں بھی ڈیوانڈ ہیں، کوئی 16 سال کے حق میں ہے تو کوئی 18 سال کے حق میں ہیں۔ شخصی طور پر، پارٹی کے طور پر یا انفرادی طور پر، پارلیمنٹ کے اندر، پارلیمنٹ کے باہر سماج بھی ڈیوانڈ ہے، for اور against میں بہت کچھ کہا جا سکتا ہے۔ یہ 16 سال میں نہیں ہونا چاہیے، آپ اس کے حق میں بھی کئی

بائیں بنا سکتے ہیں اور 16 سال عمر ٹھہرائی جانی چاہئے۔ آپ اس بارے میں بھی کہہ سکتے ہیں، کیوں کہ پوری دنیا میں اس پر واد ہے۔ صرف بھارت میں ہی نہیں ہے، بلکہ دنیا میں بھی اس پر واد ہے۔ برطانیہ کا الگ قانون ہے، امریکہ کا الگ قانون ہے اور دوسرے یورپی دیشوں میں الگ الگ قانون ہے۔ کسی دیش میں 12-13 سال کے لڑکوں کو اپرادھی مانا جاتا ہے، کہیں 18 سال سے اوپر اپرادھی مانا جاتا ہے، لیکن ہمیں اس کو بھارت کے حالات میں دیکھنا ہے، ہمیں اس کو اپنے سماج کے حساب سے دیکھنا ہوگا۔ یہ بھی سچ ہے کہ اس طرح کے جونیئلس کے ذریعے جتنے کرائم ہوئے ہیں اس میں سے 50 فیصد 16 کی عمر کے نیچے کے ہوئے ہیں۔ لیکن یہ بھی سچ ہے کہ 16 سال کے لڑکوں کو استعمال کرتے ہیں، جیسے مائٹے منتری جی نے کہا اور ہم سب کو بھی تجربہ ہے کہ الگ الگ لوگ ان کو استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ ان کو گینگسٹر استعمال کرتے ہیں، ٹیررسٹ استعمال کرتے ہیں اور چھوٹے موٹے کرائم کرنے والے لوگ بھی ان کو استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ ان کو یہ معلوم ہے کہ ان سے کرائم کرواؤ گے، ان سے مرواؤ گے، تو خود بچے رہیں گے اور 16 سال والا ہے، وہ تو بچ جالے گا۔ اس لئے ان کا استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ ان تمام چیزوں کو دیکھتے ہوئے، ہمیں یہ دیکھنا ہے کہ اگر ہم عمر 16 سال فکس کرتے ہیں، یہ ٹھیک ہے کہ 'نربھیا' کے کیس میں جو مجرم تھا، وہ چھوٹ گیا۔ میں 'نربھیا' کے ماں باپ کو بدھائی دینا ہوں اور خاص طور سے اس کی ماں کو۔ اگر آج وہ لڑائی لڑ رہی ہیں، تو وہ صرف اپنی بیٹی کو انصاف دلانے کے لئے نہیں لڑ رہی ہیں۔ وہ تو کہتی ہے کہ جب سپریم کورٹ نے کہا کہ کچھ بھی نہیں ہو سکتا، تو ظاہر ہے کہ کچھ بھی نہیں ہو سکتا، لیکن وہ یہ بھی کہتی ہے کہ اس دیش میں کوئی دوسری 'نربھیا' دوبارہ نہ بنے۔ میرے خیال میں ہم یہاں اسی لئے چرچہ کرتے ہیں۔ آپ اور ہم چاہے وپکش میں ہوں یا سٹہ دھاری پارٹی ہوں، سب کی یہی آشا ہے کہ دوبارہ اس طرح کو

کوئی گھٹنا نہ گھٹے، جس طرح سے 'نربھیا' کے ماں-باپ کو جھیلنا پڑا۔ شاید ایسے سیکڑوں، ہزاروں کیسیز ہوتے ہیں، جو ہمارے اور آپ کے سامنے نہیں آتے ہیں اور جن کی کوئی رپورٹ بھی نہیں کرتا ہے۔ اس لئے میرے دو-تین سبھاؤ ہیں۔ یہ ٹھیک ہے کہ بیننس کرائم کے لئے ہے، مرڈرس کے لئے ہے، ریپ کے لئے ہے اور گینگ ریپ کے لئے ہے۔ آتک واد کو بھی اس سے جوڑنا چاہئے اور ان کے خلاف بھی کارروائی ہونی چاہئے، لیکن ایک چیز بہت ضروری ہے کہ ان کو جیل میں رکھنے کا الگ انتظام ہونا چاہئے۔ اگر انہیں ہارڈنڈ کریمینلس کے ساتھ رکھیں گے، تو آپ یقین مانتے کہ اگلی دفعہ جب یہ چھوٹیں گے، تو یہ سب سے زیادہ خطرناک ثابت ہوں گے، کیونکہ tender age ہے، اور اس tender age میں آپ جو راستہ دکھاؤ گے، وہ اسی راستے پر چلیں گے۔ آج کی جو عمر اس میں ہے، تو کمپیوٹر اور نیٹ سے تمام ایسی دنیا کے کرائمز پر ان کی ایکسیس ہے۔ ایسا نہیں ہونا چاہئے کہ ہم کرائم کو ختم کرنے چلے تھے اور ہم نے اور کریمینلس کو جنم دے دیا۔ یہ سب سے بڑی ضرورت ہے۔

اسی طرح سے جونیئل جسٹس بورڈ اور بورڈ-بیسڈ بنانے کی ضرورت ہے۔ یہ کوئی ضروری نہیں ہے کہ اس میں دو آدمی ہوں یا تین آدمی ہوں، پانچ بھی ہو سکتے ہیں۔ ہمارے سماج میں اچھے لوگوں کی کمی نہیں ہے، نہ مردوں کی کمی ہے اور نہ ہی عورتوں کی کمی ہے۔ اس کو اور بورڈ-بیسڈ بنانے کی ضرورت ہے۔

تیسری بات، جو میں کہنا چاہوں گا، وہ یہ ہے کہ اس کے ساتھ ساتھ ان کے لئے جیل میں کوئی کلاس بھی ہونی چاہئے، جس میں ان کو یہ پڑھایا جائے کہ تم سے غلطی ہو گئی، لیکن اس سے کچھ نہیں ہونے والا ہے تمہارے پاس اتنا فیوچر ہے، تمہارے پاس ساٹھ سال عمر پڑی ہوئی ہے، تم شکشا حاصل کرو۔ ان کو کوئی ٹریننگ دی جائے، تاکہ وہ جب بھی باہر نکلیں، تو اچھے شہری بن کر نکلیں اور وہ کچھ کام کریں۔ لیکن ان کو آج یہ بھی لگتا ہے اور بہت سارے لوگ اس لئے بھی جاتے ہیں۔۔۔ کوئی اچھی فیملی کے

بچے تو ایسا نہیں کرتے ہیں۔ جن کے پاس پیسہ ہے، دولت ہے، بزنس ہے، وہ ایسا نہیں کرتے ہیں۔ ایسا کون لوگ کرتے ہیں؟ جو لوگ ایسا کرتے ہیں، وہ زیادہ تر غریب لوگ ہیں، وہ کم پڑھے لکھے ہیں۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ اچھے لوگ بڑے exceptional ہیں

۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ لیکن جو کم۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ چلے، آپ بنا دیجئے۔

[شری کے سی۔ ٹیائی : جو آرٹھک روپ سے سمین لوگ ہیں، جو اچھے لوگ ہیں

۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ وہ بچ جاتے ہیں۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔]

[جناب غلام نبی آزاد: جو ایسا کرتے ہیں، ان سب کو ویسی ہی سزا ملے گی ان کو الگ

سزا نہیں ملے گی، لیکن جو کم پڑھے لکھے ہیں، ان کو شکشا کا راستہ تو دکھائیں گے نا!

ان کو بھی شکشا پانے کا حق ہے، ان کو ٹرینڈ کرنے کی ضرورت ہے، ان کو بھی

سمجھانے کی ضرورت ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔]

[شری کے سی۔ ٹیائی : آزاد صاحب، میں آپ کو ڈسٹرب نہیں کرنا چاہ رہا، لیکن اخبار کے

ایڈیٹر، کارپوریٹ ہاؤس کے مالک جیسے بڑے بڑے لوگ بھی یہ heinous اپرادھ کر

چکے ہیں]

[جناب غلام نبی آزاد: ہاں، لیکن وہ بڑے ہیں نا! وہ اس میں نہیں آ رہے ہیں۔ آپ اخبار کے

مالک کی بات کر رہے ہیں، وہ 16 اور 18 سال کی عمر کے نہیں ہیں۔ ہم یہاں 16 اور 18

سال کے بچوں کی بات کر رہے ہیں۔ ہم اخبار کے مالک اور ایڈیٹر کی بات نہیں کر رہے

ہیں۔ جب ہم 'جوینٹل جسٹس' کی بات کر رہے ہیں، تو ہم بڑے بڑے بزنس مین کی بات

نہیں کر رہے ہیں یا دوسرے لوگوں کی بات نہیں کر رہے ہیں۔ آپ اسے مکس کر رہے

ہیں۔ آپ بل کون سا ٹمکس کر رہے ہیں اور اس میں بزنس والوں کو کہاں سے لا رہے ہیں؟ میں بچوں کی بات کر رہا ہوں، اس لئے اسے دیکھنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ دوسرا، ہمارے جو بڑے شہر ہیں، ان میں جو گلیاں ہیں، ان میں بجلی نہیں ہے، لائٹس نہیں ہیں اور ان بڑے شہروں میں patrolling نہ کے برابر ہے۔ ہماری جو زیادہ تر Police patrolling ہے، وہ یہیں ہمارے اردگرد گھومتی ہے، نئی دہلی میں جہاں منسٹرس ہیں۔ میرے لئے بھی 24 گھنٹے ایک گاڑی رکھی رہتی ہے، لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس کے لئے بھی ہوگی، لیکن ہم کوئی کرائم نہیں کرنے والے ہیں، نہ دن میں، نہ رات میں۔ یہ گاڑیاں وہاں ہونی چاہئیں، جہاں اندھیری گلیاں ہیں۔ وہاں اس طرح کی پولیس کی، گاڑیوں کی، جیپ کی اور موٹر سائیکل پر Police patrolling کا انتظام ہونا چاہئے۔ اگر لوگوں کو یہ معلوم پڑے گا کہ ہر 5 منٹ کے بعد، ہر 15 منٹ کے بعد، ادھر سے، اس گلی سے Police patrolling چل رہی ہے، تو اس پر روک لگ سکے گی۔ ایسا ہم نے چیف منسٹر ہوئے ہوئے دیکھا ہے۔ سرینگر اور جموں شہر میں رات کو موٹر سائیکل پر Police patrolling چلتی رہتی تھی۔ حالانکہ وہ اس کرائم کے لئے نہیں تھی، وہ ملٹینسی سے سمبندھت تھی، لیکن کام تو ایک ہی جیسا ہے۔ اگر یہ بھی ہو جائے، لائٹس کا بندوبست ہو جائے، Police patrolling کا کام ہو جائے، اس طرح کی اندھیری گلیوں میں، تو اس طرح کے شہروں کے لئے یہ ایک deterrent کا کام کرے گی۔

ٹپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، انہیں شہدوں کے ساتھ، میں آپ کا بہت بہت دھنیواد کرتا ہوں۔

۸۔۰۰ **श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान):** माननीय उपसभापति जी, आपने मुझे चिर-प्रतीक्षित बिल पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद। मान्यवर, हमारे देश में किशोरों की आबादी लगभग 47,000 करोड़ से भी अधिक है। राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो की रिपोर्ट यह बताती है कि गत वर्ष कुल आबादी में से 43,506 किशोर विभिन्न अपराधों में सम्मिलित हुए हैं, जिनके विरुद्ध शिकायतें दर्ज हुई हैं। इनमें से केवल 3,887 किशोर ऐसे थे, जो जघन्य अपराधों को अंजाम देने में शामिल थे।

मान्यवर, अगर देश में किशोरों की कुल आबादी को देखते हुए हम विचार करेंगे, तो देखने में लगेगा कि यह संख्या बहुत छोटी है, लेकिन हमारे लिए यह बहुत ही चिन्ता का विषय है। हमारे देश में बच्चों को शुरु से, बालपन से ही अच्छे संस्कार दिए जाने की परम्परा रही है। बच्चों को शुरु से ही लोक गीतों इत्यादि के माध्यम से ऐसे ही संस्कार दिए जाते हैं। उन्हें ऐसे गीत सिखाए जाते हैं-

"चन्दन है इस देश की माटी, तपोभूमि हर गाँव है।
हर बाला देवी की प्रतिमा, बच्चा-बच्चा राम है॥"

[श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया]

भारत के हर गाँव के अंदर राम की आराधना करने वाले और ऐसे गीत गाने वाले लोगों के बच्चे किशोर होते-होते अपराध की तरफ क्यों बढ़ जाते हैं? यह विषय बहुत ही चिन्ताजनक और विचारणीय है। मान्यवर, किशोरावस्था, यानी 13 वर्ष से लेकर 18 वर्ष की उम्र के अन्दर किशोरों को उचित देखरेख एवं अच्छी सलाह की आवश्यकता रहती है। अच्छे संस्कार दिए जाने की भी यही उम्र होती है। बच्चों की यह जो उम्र है, यह खेलने व निखरने की होती है, इसके साथ ही यही उम्र भटकाव और बिगड़ने की भी होती है। इसी वक्त बच्चों में शारीरिक और मानसिक बदलाव आ रहे होते हैं, इस कारण इस उम्र के बच्चे अनेक प्रश्नों से घिरे रहते हैं। उनके मन-मस्तिष्क में हर समय तरह-तरह के प्रश्न खड़े रहते हैं और वे सोचते हैं कि उनके इन अनेकानेक प्रश्नों का समाधान कौन करेगा? ऐसे अवसर पर उन्हें माता-पिता की सबसे ज्यादा आवश्यकता रहती है। वे चाहते हैं कि माता-पिता उनके सारे सवालों के उत्तर दें और उनके मन-मस्तिष्क में चल रहे प्रश्नों का समाधान करें। ऐसे में बच्चा अपने पेरेंट्स की सबसे ज्यादा जरूरत महसूस करता है। इस उम्र के बच्चे अपने माता-पिता से यह अपेक्षा करते हैं कि वे हमारे साथ मित्रवत व्यवहार करें, हमें समझें और प्रेमपूर्वक हमारे प्रश्नों का, समस्याओं का समाधान करें।

मान्यवर, हकीकत यह है कि आज जो आर्थिक युग चल रहा है, इस युग में हमारी संयुक्त परिवार की जो प्रथा थी, वह समाप्त हो गई है और अब एकल परिवार की प्रथा चल पड़ी है। माता-पिता धन उपार्जन में लगे रहते हैं और यह स्वाभाविक भी है। जिन पर धनवेषणा सवार हो, वे इस ओर अग्रसर रहते हैं कि लगातार अर्थ कैसे कमाया जाए। जब पैसा बहुत आ गया, गलत तरीके से आ गया, तो उसकी संतान का क्या होगा, इसके बारे में हमारे समाज में कई कहावतें हैं। जैसे ही धन आ जाता है, तो उनके अन्दर लोकेषणा आ जाती है। जब यह लगता है कि अब धन-सम्पदा बहुत हो गई, तो वे माता-पिता यश-कीर्ति की तरफ अग्रसर हो जाते हैं, जिसको लोकेषणा कहा गया है।

मान्यवर, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि ऐसे माता-पिता का यह दायित्व भी बनता है कि किशोरावस्था में अपने बालक को संभाला जाए और ठीक तरीके से उसको देखा जाए। यह बात सही है कि किशोरों में अपराध बहुत तेजी से बढ़ रहा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदया, श्रीमती मेनका संजय गांधी जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा, जिन्होंने देश में बढ़ रहे किशोर अपराध की ओर ध्यान दिया और "किशोर न्याय (बालकों की देखरेख और संरक्षण) विधेयक, 2015" जो लोक सभा में पारित हो चुका था, उसे राज्य सभा में प्रस्तुत किया।

उपसभापति महोदय, हमारे देश में किशोर न्याय अधिनियम लागू होने के पश्चात, उसमें लगातार तीन बार संशोधन किए गए। लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी इस अधिनियम में बालकों की देखरेख एवं संरक्षण का अभाव ही लगातार रहा। किशोर गृहों में बालकों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार, सुविधाओं का अभाव, अधिक संख्या में मामले लम्बित रहना जारी रहा। मान्यवर, कई बार ऐसा लगता है कि किसी बालक ने बहुत छोटा अपराध किया है, यह छोटा सा मामला है, लेकिन उसका निस्तारण समय पर नहीं होने से उस बालक को लगातार उस किशोर गृह में लम्बे समय तक रहना पड़ जाता है। ठीक इसी प्रकार, सुनवाई समय पर नहीं होती। पुराने बिल में जो एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण दुविधा या कमी थी, वह थी - दत्तक प्रयोजन के लिए बालकों का विक्रय। श्रीमन्, कई बार हम देखते थे, अखबारों में पढ़ते थे कि

दत्तक लेना है, तो बच्चों का विक्रय कर देना, उस समय इस प्रकार की बहुत सी घटनायें भी देखने में आती थीं।

यह बात सही है कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों से 16 से 18 वर्ष के किशोरों द्वारा जघन्य अपराधों में बढ़ोत्तरी के मामले निरन्तर बढ़ रहे हैं। किशोर न्याय अधिनियम, जो हमारा पुराना अधिनियम था, वह उनके निस्तारण में सक्षम नहीं है, इसीलिए किशोर न्याय विधेयक, 2015 लाया गया है। मान्यवर, इस विधेयक के द्वारा बच्चों द्वारा किए गए छोटे-छोटे अपराधों के निस्तारण में समय सीमा निश्चित की गई है। पहले के विधान में किसी प्रकार का ऐसा प्रावधान नहीं था कि कितने समय में किस प्रकरण का फैसला देना है, तो एक समय सीमा का निर्धारण इस विधेयक में किया गया है।

मान्यवर, संस्थाओं में बच्चों के शोषण पर भी अब रोक लगेगी, क्योंकि अब किशोर न्याय बोर्ड और बाल कल्याण समिति द्वारा प्रत्येक माह संबंधित स्थान - किशोर व बाल गृहों - पर जाकर उसका निरीक्षण करना निश्चित एवं अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है। यह भी इस बिल के अन्दर प्रावधान है। इसमें सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि पहले दत्तक लेने के नाम पर बच्चों का जो विक्रय हो जाता था, उस पर रोक लगाते हुए नये विधेयक के अन्दर दत्तक ग्रहण पर एक पूरा अध्याय जोड़ दिया गया है, इसलिए भी मैं मंत्री महोदया को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद दूँगा। इस विधेयक में सभी बाल कल्याण संस्थाओं का पंजीयन करना भी अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है। पहले इसकी अनिवार्यता नहीं थी। जो अनरजिस्टर्ड बालगृह थे, वे भी चलते थे। केवल मात्र इसे अनिवार्य ही नहीं किया गया है, बल्कि इसका उल्लंघन करने पर सजा का प्रावधान भी इस विधेयक में किया गया है।

मान्यवर, गुमशुदा व परित्यक्त बच्चों की सूचना देना पहले अनिवार्य नहीं हुआ करता था, तो उससे अपराध बढ़ने में और सहयोग मिलता था। लेकिन इस विधेयक में तय किया गया है कि गुमशुदा बच्चों की सूचना 24 घंटों के भीतर-भीतर देना अनिवार्य है। अगर सूचना नहीं दी गयी, तो उसको कठोर दंड से दंडित करने का भी प्रावधान इसके अन्दर किया गया है।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, नये विधेयक में 16 से 18 वर्ष के बीच का कोई भी किशोर अपराधी वयस्क होने तक किशोर न्यायालय की परिधि में रहेगा, लेकिन जैसे ही वह वयस्क हो जायेगा, तो उसके उस कालखंड का मूल्यांकन करके, जैसा कि अभी मंत्री महोदया ने बताया, मूल्यांकन करके फिर देखने के पश्चात् ही उसको आगे वयस्क न्यायालय में भेजने का प्रावधान किया गया है। बहुत अच्छी बात तो यह है कि इसमें अपराधी को मृत्युदंड और आजीवन कारावास का किसी प्रकार का कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है।

तो मान्यवर, यह जो बिल किशोर न्याय विधेयक, 2015 में लाया गया है, वह वास्तव में समय की माँग के अनुसार बहुत ही ठीक और अच्छा है। मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ और सभी सदस्यों से निवेदन करता हूँ कि इसको पारित कराएँ। धन्यवाद।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय, बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय 'The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2015' पर आज चर्चा की जा रही है। अभी माननीय मंत्री महोदया ने इस बात का उल्लेख किया कि किन कारणों से ये परिस्थितियाँ बनी हैं कि यह कानून बनाने या अमेंडमेंट करने की जरूरत पड़ रही है। मुझे लगता है कि इसके सार्थक

[श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा]

परिणाम आयेंगे। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, 2012 की यह बहुत ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण घटना घटी, जिसने पूरे हिन्दुस्तान को पूरी दुनिया में कलंकित करने का काम किया। आज 2015 है। उस मामले में कुछ गुनहगारों को फांसी हुई, एक गुनहगार आत्महत्या करके मर गया और एक गुनहगार जो उम्र में छोटा था, उसको अदालत ने छोड़ दिया है। इस बात को लेकर पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत हलचल है। अभी माननीय आज़ाद साहब बतला रहे थे, कुछ लोग इधर खड़े हैं, कुछ लोग उधर खड़े हैं और एक माहौल बन रहा है। लेकिन मुझे यह लग रहा है कि यह ऐसा अवसर था, जब अपनी जिम्मेदारी को समझते हुए हिन्दुस्तान को यह सोचना चाहिए था कि आखिर ऐसा कैसे हो रहा है कि हमारे बच्चे खराब हो रहे हैं और अपराध ही नहीं, ऐसे दुर्दांत अपराधी बन रहे हैं जिसका कोई तोड़ नहीं मिलता। सर, मुझे एक बात खास तौर पर यह बतानी है कि मीडिया का खास रोल है कि मीडिया रिपोर्ट करता है और जनता को बतलाने का काम करता है। लेकिन थोड़ी सी यह बात अजीब लग रही है कि आज इस कानून के परिप्रेक्ष्य में जो बातें चल रही हैं, मीडिया एक घटना विशेष को ही केन्द्रित किए हुए है, जबकि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसी घटनाएं रोज घटती हैं। आखिर क्या बात है, जो बच्चे हमारे स्कूलों में होने चाहिए थे, जिनको बढ़िया पेरेंटिंग मिलनी चाहिए थी, जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, जो परिस्थितियां हिन्दुस्तान में चल रही हैं, एक-एक रोटी के लिए, सिर्फ एक रोटी के लिए लाखों नहीं, करोड़ों की तादाद में ऐसे बच्चे हैं जो मौत से बदतर जिंदगी जीने को विवश हैं। मीडिया उनको नहीं देख पाता। हमारे इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया, हमारे प्रिंट मीडिया के लोग कैसे इन चीजों को नजरअंदाज कर सकते हैं? आज पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर बहुत बड़ी तादाद में जो संगठित क्षेत्र के अपराधी हैं, वे बच्चों को टूल बना रहे हैं। कैसे मीडिया इसको नजरअंदाज कर सकता है? 2008 में एन0एन0 वोरा, जो गृह मंत्रालय में डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी थे, उन्होंने संगठित अपराधों पर संसद में एक रिपोर्ट रखी। आज तक संसद में उस पर बहस नहीं हुई। मीडिया कैसे इस बात को नजरअंदाज कर सकता है? कुछ हमारे चारों तरफ घट रहा है, जिसको हम लोग निश्चित रूप से प्रयास करके छिपाए हुए हैं। आज जब उसके परिणाम सामने आ रहे हैं तो किसी एक बिन्दु पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करके सब का ध्यान वहीं लगाया जा रहा है जिससे कि बाकी सारी चीजें पीछे छूट रही हैं। मैं बहुत सी बातों से मंत्री महोदया से सहमत हूं, लेकिन पीस मील रेमेडी काम नहीं आएगी। क्या आपको लगता है कि जितने कानून आप सख्त से सख्त बना देंगे, उससे संभल जाएगा? मुझे नहीं लगता। आपने बहुत से दूसरे कानून बहुत सख्त बनाए, स्पेशल ऐक्ट बनाए हैं। उससे क्या अपराध रुक गया? जिन बच्चों की बाबत आपको लग रहा है कि हम बहुत सख्त कानून बना रहे हैं, उनको तो पता ही नहीं है, वे किसी के संरक्षण में हैं, किसी अपराधी के दबाव में हैं, उसके प्रभाव में हैं। उन्हें पता भी नहीं है कि हमारे साथ क्या होने वाला है और हम क्या कर रहे हैं? मेरे पास जानकारी है। नॉर्थ ईस्ट में, झारखंड में और बहुत से इलाकों में नन्हें-नन्हें बच्चों को लोग गांव से पकड़ लाते हैं, उनको बंदूक थमा देते हैं, उनको लाल झंडा थमा रहे हैं, उनको लड़ाका बना रहे हैं। यह प्रोसेस केवल यहीं नहीं पूरी दुनिया में चल रहा है। अगर हम समझें कि केवल कानून बना करके और बहुत सख्त कानून बना करके समाधान निकल आएगा तो मुझे लगता है कि यह समझदारी की बात नहीं है और पीसमिल में समाधान नहीं निकल सकते। लोक सभा में संशोधन पास किया है, यह जो रिहैबिलिटेशन की उम्र या ट्रायल की उम्र 18 साल से 16 साल की गई है, माननीय मंत्री महोदया बता रही थीं कि परिस्थितियां ऐसी बन चुकी हैं, जिनसे बच निकलना मुश्किल है। लेकिन, उसके बाद भी मैं कहना

चाहता हूँ कि आप बच्चों को रिहैबिलिटेशन सेंटर भेजेंगे, आप बच्चों को जुवेनाइल जस्टिस बोर्ड के हवाले करेंगे। सर, यह बात सामने रखी गई कि आज जुवेनाइल जस्टिस बोर्ड की स्थिति क्या है? क्या इस देश के सभी जिलों में या जहां पर ज्यादा घनी आबादी है, जहां अपराधियों की तादाद बढ़ रही है, जुवेनाइल जस्टिस बोर्ड कायदे से बन चुके हैं? इसमें मुझे शंका है। जिस तरीके से रिहैबिलिटेशन सेंटर की बात आ रही है, हमारे पूर्ववर्ती वक्ता इस बात को बता रहे थे कि इसकी बहुत बुरी हालत है। आपने भी इसको स्वीकार किया है कि आपके पास जो रिहैबिलिटेशन का प्रोसेस है, उसमें हम अंतर नहीं कर सकते हैं। चोरी के अपराधी बच्चों भी वहीं रखे जाते हैं, बलात्कार के अपराधी बच्चे भी वहीं रखे जाते हैं। अपने भी यह स्वीकार किया कि कम उम्र के जो आतंकवादी हैं, राष्ट्र विरोधी हैं, उनको भी वहीं रखा जा रहा है। जब एक ही जगह पर उनको रखा जाना है, तो आप क्या उम्मीद करते हैं? कुछ बाल अपराधी ऐसे हैं, जिनका वैचारिक आधार पुख्ता है, कुछ ऐसे हैं, जिनका वैचारिक आधार पुख्ता नहीं है, तो स्कूलिंग तो उनकी हो रही है। आपने इसको स्वीकार किया है कि जो बच्चे यहां चोरी के केस में पकड़े गए थे, उनको रिहैबिलिटेशन सेंटर में रखा गया था, आज वे अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगठन आईएस के लिए काम कर रहे हैं या करना चाहते हैं या करने जा रहे हैं या कश्मीर में मिलिटेंसी बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं, इसलिए समाधान तो वहां भी नहीं है। मुझे लगता है कि जुवेनाइल जस्टिस बोर्ड और जो रिफॉर्मस सेंटर्स बनाए जा रहे हैं, इनके लिए प्रावधान होने चाहिए, मुझे वे प्रावधान पर्याप्त नहीं दिखाई पड़ रहे हैं।

सबसे बड़ी बात, जिसको मैं बार-बार कहता हूँ और फिर कह रहा हूँ कि जिन बच्चों को स्कूल में होना चाहिए था, जिन बच्चों को अच्छी पेरेंटिंग मिलनी चाहिए थी, जिन बच्चों को सही मार्गदर्शन मिलना चाहिए था, आज वे बच्चे अपराधियों के हाथों में कैसे पहुंच रहे हैं? दिखाई नहीं पड़ता, दिल्ली शहर के अंदर पचासों हजार बच्चे मारे-मारे घूम रहे हैं। आपको हर चौराहे पर खड़े मिल जाएंगे। उनकी रोटी का ठिकाना नहीं है। उनको कोई देखने वाला नहीं है कि कैसे वे जी रहे हैं, कैसे उनकी जिंदगी गुजर रही है? ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आपकी पार्टी से एक और स्पीकर हैं।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, मैं बहुत जल्दी अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ, मैं बहुत लम्बा नहीं बोलूंगा। चूंकि यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात है, इसलिए मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: आपकी पार्टी से दो स्पीकर्स हैं। There are a number of speakers. I have to give time to everybody.

प्रो० राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, अगर इसमें ही समय समाप्त हो जाएगा, तो दूसरे मेम्बर नहीं बोलेंगे। Let him speak. The second speaker will not speak if he exhausts the party's time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The, I agree. The second speaker from your party is Chaudhary Munavvar Saleem. He is not speaking. Okay, fine. You can take your party's entire time.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से बहुत जरूरी बात सरकार तक पहुंचाना चाहता हूँ कि जहां शुरुआत होनी चाहिए, वहां शुरुआत नहीं हो रही है। बार-बार इसी सदन में कहा गया, लोक सभा में कहा गया। जब माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी प्रधान मंत्री थे, तब उन्होंने उच्च शिक्षा को लेकर संविधान संशोधन कराया था। हर गांव में, हर शहर में neighbourhood school बनना चाहिए था, जहां पर सभी परिवारों के बच्चे ... शुरुआत वहां से करते। जिन बच्चों के दिल में आग लगी हुई है, उनको पढ़ोसी की बड़ी गाड़ी बुरी लगती है। जिन बच्चों को पढ़ोसी का बड़ा मकान बुरा लगता है, आप उनके लिए सख्त कानून बनाना चाहते हैं। आप उन बच्चों को अच्छी जिंदगी नहीं देना चाहते हैं, आप उन बच्चों को अच्छी पहचान नहीं देना चाहते हैं। आपकी नीयत में खोट है। मैं साफ-साफ कह देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर बच्चे उपेक्षित रहेंगे, अगर बच्चे शोषण का शिकार होंगे, तो यह मुल्क कभी तरक्की नहीं कर पाएगा। आपको ये जो छोटे अपराधी दिखाई पड़ रहे हैं, इन्हीं में से आपको ऐसे लोग मिलेंगे, जो दुनिया को हिला कर रख देंगे।

आप piecemeal समाधान करना चाहते हैं। आप शुरुआत कीजिए। माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने शुरुआत की थी। उन्होंने संविधान संशोधन किया था कि हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर एक ऐसा कॉमन एजुकेशन सिस्टम होना चाहिए, जहां कोई पक्षपात न हो, हिन्दुस्तान के बच्चों के साथ कोई भेदभाव न हो। आज गरीबी के कारण यह स्थिति है कि म्युनिसिपैलिटी के स्कूलों में गरीबों के बच्चे पढ़ रहे हैं और जौ पैसे वाले घरों के बच्चे हैं, वे इंटरनेशनल कॉन्वेंट में पढ़ रहे हैं, तो आप उन्हें क्या बनाना चाहते हैं? फिर यह बात भी कही जा रही है कि जो संपन्न घरों के बच्चे हैं, वे सामान्यता अपराध नहीं करते और जो गरीब घरों के बच्चे हैं, वे अपराध करते हैं। यह नज़रिया अच्छा नहीं है। यह नज़रिया हिन्दुस्तान के लिए अच्छा नहीं है। मैं साफ-साफ कह देना चाहता हूँ कि आज आपके पास बुनियादी व्यवस्थाओं की कमी है। आपके पास जो रिहैबिलिटेशन सेंटर हैं, वे पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। उनके अन्दर पर्याप्त व्यवस्था नहीं है। भारत सरकार 2000 रुपये प्रति बच्चा खर्च कर रही है। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय अखिलेश यादव जी ने 4000 रुपये प्रति बच्चा प्रति महीना खर्च करने का प्रावधान किया है। इतने में काम चलेगा? आप पैसा भी खर्च नहीं करना चाहते, आप व्यवस्था भी नहीं बनाना चाहते। आप संतुष्ट हो जाना चाहते हैं कि हमने रिमांड होम्स बना दिए हैं, वहां बच्चे 21 साल की उम्र तक रहेंगे, कुछ सीखेंगे और उसके बाद अपने पैरों पर उठकर निकलेंगे। वे कैसे सीखेंगे? उनके दिल में आग जल रही है, उन्हें कोई रास्ता बता रहा है, कोई उन्हें गलत रास्ते पर चलने के लिए प्रेरित कर रहा है और कोई उनको सहारा दे रहा है। आपने अभी स्वीकार किया कि बच्चा थाने में पहुंचता है और कहता है कि मैं फलां गुनाह करके आया हूँ, मुझे जुवेनाइल जस्टिस सेंटर में भेज दीजिए। आज पुलिस को लगता है कि हम कितने बच्चे भेजेंगे? वे उससे बचना चाहते हैं। "पीसमील रेमेडी" काम करने वाली नहीं है, इस बात को मैं आपके माध्यम से कह देना चाहता हूँ।

एक और चीज़ यह कि राजनीतिक तौर पर जो सपना हिन्दुस्तान लेकर चला था कि सब बराबर होंगे, उस सपने का अनुपालन सामाजिक स्तर पर नहीं हो पाया। आज भी लोग बराबर नहीं हैं। मैं फिर कह रहा हूँ कि गरीबी और अमीरी के बीच का जो भेद बढ़ रहा है, जो अंतर बढ़ रहा है, उससे हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर समाज में बहुत सी विकृतियां पैदा हो रही हैं। क्या आप इन चीज़ों को नज़रअंदाज कर देंगे? अभी कुछ दिन पहले यहां संविधान पर बहस हा रही थी, उसी संविधान पर, जो हम सब को

3.00 P.M.

जीवन जीने का रास्ता बताता है। सच्चाई तो यह है कि संविधान का नाम लेकर आगे बढ़ते हुए भी हम लोग इस मुल्क के अंदर बच्चों से भी पक्षपात कर रहे हैं, महिलाओं से भी पक्षपात कर रहे हैं। मैं साफ-साफ कह देना चाहता हूँ कि इस मुल्क के अंदर जब तक महिलाएं और बच्चे उपेक्षित रहेंगे, जब तक वे दोयम दर्जे और सोयम दर्जे के लिहाज से गिने जाते रहेंगे, तब तक कभी तरक्की नहीं आएगी और हारमनी और पीस भी नहीं आएगी। केवल "पीसमील" से जो समस्या का समाधान नहीं निकल सकता। मैं फिर इस बात को इंदराज करना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री महोदया की चिन्ता जायज़ है। सच्चाई तो यह है कि मीडिया इस तरीके से मार्केटिंग कर रहा है कि यह कानून सख्त होते ही निर्भया को न्याय मिल जाएगा, जो लड़का बरी हो गया है, उसको फाँसी चढ़ा दी जाएगी। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे हेरत होती है कि कैसे इस चीज़ को मीडिया के माध्यम से प्रमोट किया जा रहा है। दुनिया जानती है कि यह कानून रेट्रोस्पेक्टिव नहीं होगा, लेकिन उसके बावजूद एक भाव बनाया जा रहा है कि यह कानून सख्त होने के बाद निर्भया को न्याय मिल जाएगा। न्याय मिलेगा। जैसा कि माननीय पूर्व वक्ता बता रहे थे कि उसकी माँ जो यह संघर्ष कर रही है कि कोई नई निर्भया पैदा न हो, वह स्थिति आएगी, लेकिन जिस तरीके से माहौल को बनाया जा रहा है, एक pointed approach लेकर माहौल को विकसित किया जा रहा है, मुझे नहीं लगता कि उसके अंदर कोई बहुत substantial बात निकलकर सामने आने वाली है।

मैं एक छोटी सी बात और कह देना चाहता हूँ। हालांकि चाइल्ड राइट्स पर जो यूएन चार्टर है, उसका हिन्दुस्तान सिग्रेटरी है। हम लोग 18 साल तक के बच्चों को संरक्षण देने के लिए संकल्पबद्ध रहे हैं, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी जो हालात हैं, उन्हें देखकर यह संशोधन किया जाना लाज़िमी है। मैं एक बात कह देना चाहता हूँ कि आईपीसी के तहत और भी जो बहुत से क्राइम्स हैं, खासकर जो POSCO का प्रावधान है, वह dilute न होने पाए, ज़रा इस चीज़ को आप देखते रहिएगा, क्योंकि जब ट्रायल की एज कम की जा रही है, तो कहीं न कहीं उससे बाकी अपराधियों के लिए interface मिलता है, बल्कि जो ट्रायल करने वाली एजेंसियां हैं, खास तौर पर पुलिस के लिए, वहां पर जहां manipulation ज्यादा होता है, इन चीज़ों पर गौर करते हुए आप इस कानून पर आगे बढ़िएगा। मैं वाक्यी में उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आने वाले समय में आपकी मंशा कामयाब हो और यहां कोई दूसरी निर्भया पैदा न हो, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ms. Anu Aga has requested me to call her because she has to take the flight. I hope the House agrees.

MS. ANU AGA (Nominated): Sir, I am against lowering the age of a juvenile to 16 years in case of heinous offence. If a juvenile commits a heinous crime, it is a reflection that, we, as a society have failed and we should find humane and sensitive ways of preventing such acts rather than lowering the age. Our detention homes for the juvenile are in a terrible state and fail to reform the children. We should be discussing about the horrible condition of our juvenile homes and how they can be improved. Lowering the age will be a step backward and a knee-jerk reaction. Justice Verma and Justice Leila Seth, whom we all respect, did not want the age to be lowered.

[Ms. Anu Aga]

As per the hon. Minister, there might be a few cases where a 16 year old says, 'send me to a remand home'. But, in my experience, most children dread being in one of them where they are brutalised. If a heinous crime is committed by a child of 14 or 15, will we want to further lower the age of juvenile? India is a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, and we should honour our commitment. Please do not lower the age is my plea, and instead refer the Bill to a Select Committee. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Kahkashan Perween.

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, आज मुझे किशोर न्याय (बालकों की देखरेख और संरक्षण) विधेयक, 2015 पर बोलने का मौका मिला है। इसके लिए मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करती हूँ। आज हम बहुत ही गम्भीर विषय पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। पूरा सदन इस बात के लिए चिन्तित है कि किस तरह से बाल अपराध पर काबू पाया जाए। यह बात सच है कि जब अपराध की दुनिया की बात होती है और बच्चों का ज़िक्र होता है कि अपराध की दुनिया में बच्चे चले आए हैं, तो दिल और दिमाग में यह बात नहीं बैठती है, लेकिन आज हकीकत यह है कि अपराध की दुनिया में छोटे बच्चों ने भी अपने कदम जमा रखे हैं।

महोदय, मैं किसी अन्य राज्य की बात नहीं कर रही हूँ, बल्कि मैं दिल्ली की ही बात कह रही हूँ। दिल्ली पुलिस के इसी वर्ष के जनवरी से अक्टूबर तक के जो आंकड़े हैं, वे इस बात की गवाही देते हैं कि अपराध की दुनिया में बच्चों ने अपने पैर जमा लिए हैं। अभी सिर्फ इस बात पर चर्चा हो रही है कि नाबालिग बच्चों की उम्र को 18 से 16 वर्ष कर दिया जाए, यह बात ठीक है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ कि जब कोई इंसान एक छोटा सा पौधा लगाता है, तो वह उम्मीद करता है कि यह पौधा एक दिन बढ़ा होगा, दरख्त बनेगा और उसमें रसीले फल लगेंगे, जिनका हम सभी सेवन करेंगे। ठीक उसी तरह से हर मां-बाप यह उम्मीद करते हैं कि हमारे बच्चे भी बड़े होंगे और कल को वे देश का भविष्य बनेंगे। लेकिन हमारे इन बच्चों को बुरी आदत कहां लगी, किस वजह से लगी, इसकी जड़ में जाने की जरूरत है। आज जो बच्चे अपराध की दुनिया में आ रहे हैं, उनके पीछे कहीं न कहीं अशिक्षा है, बेरोजगारी है, गरीबी है, भुखमरी है। आज जो बच्चे अपराध कर रहे हैं, वे इन बच्चों को यह सुझाव देते हैं कि तुम इस काम को करो, तुम्हें पैसे मिलेंगे और जो तुम जेल जाओगे, वह जेल नहीं जाओगे, बल्कि सुधार गृह में जाओगे और वहां पर तुम्हें अच्छे से रखा जाएगा। जब बच्चे वहां जाते हैं, तो क्या वे वहां से सही नागरिक बनकर वापस आते हैं, इस बात की भी चिंता करनी होगी।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा० ई.एम. सुदर्शन नाच्चीयप्पन) पीठासीन हुए]

मैं आपको एक छोटा सा वाकया बताती हूँ, जो मैंने उस वक्त अनुभव किया, जब मैं बिहार महिला आयोग की अध्यक्ष थी। वहां एक लड़की अपने माता-पिता के साथ आती है और यह कहती है कि हमारे पड़ोस का लड़का, जो कि अभी आठवीं-नवीं क्लास में है, मुझे परेशान कर रहा है, मुझे

कॉलेज जाने में काफी दिक्कत होती है। वह लड़का यह कहता है कि हम तुमसे शादी करेंगे। लड़की और माता-पिता के कहने पर मैं लड़के माता-पिता, जो उनके पड़ोसी हैं, उन्हें बुलाने का काम करती हूँ। उस लड़के के माता-पिता परेशान हैं, जब मैं लड़के को समझाने की कोशिश करती हूँ और उसे यह बताने की कोशिश करती हूँ और कहती हूँ कि कानून के अनुसार लड़के के 21 साल और लड़की के 18 साल से कम की उम्र में शादी नहीं हो सकती, अगर तुम इस तरह से लड़की को परेशान करोगे तो हो सकता है कि तुम्हें जेल में जाना पड़े। इस पर वह लड़का मुझे जवाब देता है, मुझे डर नहीं लगता, मैं एक बार हो आया हूँ। आप उसे सुधार गृह में सुधारने के लिए भेज रहे हैं, लेकिन वहां का माहौल क्या है, इस पर भी आज चिंता करने की जरूरत है।

माननीय मंत्री महोदया, मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि अभी नेता विरोधी दल ने एक बात कही कि पहले 16 साल की आयु थी, अब 18 हो गयी और आज हम 18 साल की आयु को 16 करने के लिए बैठे हैं। सिर्फ 16 से 18 करना या 18 से 16 करना मकसद नहीं है, बल्कि मकसद यह होना चाहिए कि इसमें सुधार कैसे लाया जाए। आज मैं यह कहती हूँ कि आप 16 क्यों कर रही हैं, आप 12 और 13 ही कर दीजिए, लेकिन बच्चों में सुधार आ जाएगा, इसकी व्यवस्था हम लोगों को करनी चाहिए। आपसे एक प्रश्न पूछा गया था जिसके जवाब में आपने कहा था कि देश में मौजूदा बाल सुधार गृह की दशा के संबंध में आज तक सरकार ने कोई अध्ययन तक नहीं कराया है। आप बाल सुधार गृह बना देती हैं, लेकिन उसमें जो बच्चा जा रहा है, उसे किस तरह की शिक्षा मिल रही है? क्या वहां से निकलकर वह अच्छा नागरिक बन सकेगा? नहीं। वह फिर अपराध की दुनिया में आ जाएगा। इसलिए मैं आपसे एक दरखास्त करना चाहती हूँ कि एक कहावत है कि "भरा है पेट, तो जग जगमगाता है और लगी है भूख, तो ईमान भी डगमगाता है।" बच्चों को जब आप वहां से निकालें तो उनके लिए सही शिक्षा और उनके पुनर्वास का इंतजाम आप करें। आज निर्भया की बात हो रही है, उसकी चर्चा हो रही है। यह एक बहुत डरावनी घटना थी जिसके खिलाफ पूरा हिन्दुस्तान आवाज उठा रहा था। न जाने कितनी निर्भया इसका शिकार हुईं। कल ही झारखंड के बारे में आ रहा था कि झारखंड के रांची में दो लड़कियों के साथ गैंगरेप होता है और उस रेप की शिकार लड़कियां नाबालिग हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदया से एक सवाल करना चाहती हूँ कि आप यह बताने का कष्ट करें कि जो निर्भया का दोषी था, जिसे अभी छोड़ दिया गया, वह तीन साल तक जुबेनाइल बोर्ड की निगरानी में रहा, क्या आपने उसको सही शिक्षा दी? क्या आपने वहां पर उस तरह का माहौल या वातावरण पैदा किया कि वह बाहर निकल कर किसी दूसरी लड़की के साथ गलत न करे, वह गलत रास्ते पर न जाए? आपने उसके पुनर्वास की क्या योजना बनाई? सिर्फ उम्र 16 साल से 18 साल करना, फिर 18 साल से 16 साल करना और इसकी चिंता करना कि बाल अपराध कैसे कम हो, मेरा यह मानना है कि बाल अपराध पर रोक लगाने के लिए हमें बच्चों के लिए सही शिक्षा का इंतजाम करना चाहिए। शॉर्ट स्टे होम से निकलने के बाद उसके पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, उसको सही करने की जरूरत है। माननीय मंत्री महोदया, मेरे पास बोलने के लिए वक्त कम है इसलिए मैं सिर्फ एक सुझाव आपके समक्ष रखना चाहती हूँ। कहा गया है कि :-

"हम लाये हैं तूफान से कश्ती निकाल के,
इस देश को रखना मेरे बच्चों सम्भाल के।"

[श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन]

हमारे बच्चे तभी इस बात को सार्थक कर सकेंगे, जब अपराध के मूल कारणों को निपटाने के लिए बाल अपराधियों के सुधारों को सुनिश्चित किया जाएगा। यह न केवल बच्चों और उनके परिवारों के लिए बेहतर होगा, बल्कि समाज के अल्पकालीन एवं दीर्घकालीन हित के लिए भी बेहतर होगा। मेरा दूसरा सुझाव है कि हमें अपनी निष्क्रिय और चरमराई किशोर सुधार व्यवस्था को बेहतर बनाने की जरूरत है। इसकी कोशिश, इसकी पहल हमें करनी चाहिए। बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, as the two so-called national parties, the biggest parties in this House, obsessed themselves with petty games and * horseplay, I wonder if they have really lost touch with public opinion. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is my time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Is it a school debate? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: With issues that drive people on the street ...*(Interruptions)*... Decent citizens only want the Parliamentarians to debate and pass laws. ...*(Interruptions)*... Unfortunately, Sir ...*(Interruptions)*... Unfortunately, Sir ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्य ने जो कमेंट किया है, उसको कार्यवाही से हटाया जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... Kindly protect me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we take strong objection to the word * ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): We will go through the record and see it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we take strong objection to this word. ...*(Interruptions)*... We do not need any patronizing pontification here. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a serious matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not a school debate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, unfortunately, it is left to the so-called regional parties and urge Parliament to enact laws that India and countless ordinary citizens want. Twenty-eight hours ago, at 11.00 A.M. yesterday, things were very, very different. If it was not for the so-called regional parties, on this good moment, I want to be gracious because at the end of it all, it's to all our credit that we will pass this law today. And, we must do

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

it. Keeping in mind that on one side you have child rights activists who are doing their job, and, on the other side, there may be lynch mob mentality, some people say, they are expressing themselves.

I stand here to support the Bill. Is it a good Bill? Is it a very good Bill? Or, is it an ideal Bill? We believe, it is a good Bill. And we also believe we rather not wait indefinitely for an ideal Bill. So, this is good enough for today. On a personal note, I have been thinking of this for the last few weeks since this Bill came up here. I have a 20 year-old daughter. God forbid, if on 16th of December, 2012, it was her. How would I or the so-called responsible, educated and law-abiding citizen have reacted? Would I have made use of the criminal justice system in our country, or, would I have hired the best lawyers to see that the person who perpetrated the crime got the biggest punishment, or, Sir, would I have bought a gun and shot the person? I say this with all responsibility. I don't know, Sir, but my mind is inclined; I would have, probably, taken out a gun and shot the person. So, this is a very emotional issue. When the parents of Nirbhaya and so many people get emotional, we can't even think what was going on in their minds. And I don't even want to think about it. As I said, before we come to the rationale, there is this emotion involved and I cannot myself give any guarantee what would I have done. I would have, probably, taken out a gun and shot him. Sir, law is not to be made for an individual and please let us not mix up child rights with women rights, as we debate this law. Sir, this Bill has taken a while. It is a complex Bill. I think the Leader of the Opposition was fair enough when he said that there are very different dimensions to this Bill and I will go with him. Within our own Party also, there was a lot of discussion; I am sure every Party discussed this. There are various dimensions to this Bill. But, eventually, as I said, Sir, we are one. Sir, not linked to women's rights.....

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, what message is he trying to give? He said, as a Member of Parliament, he would have shot somebody. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: I didn't say that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: This is exactly what you said.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, don't misunderstand. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: I don't think it is the right message. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): You please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, we are talking here as a Member of Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: That is a very wrong message. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Please understand, Sir. Don't get me wrong. Don't get me wrong. I am rationalising here as a Member of Parliament. I am hypothesising what I would have done as a father. All of you are fathers. I am not being irresponsible; I am just trying to express myself. Sir, I have four minutes and three Interruptions; so, keep that in mind for the time, Sir. I haven't even started.

Sir, law for reform or law for penalty, this is a big issue today. If you look closely at this Bill, you could take a view that this is law for penalty if you go to 16, 18, but there are many provisions in this Bill which are law for reform. The 16 principles as you call it, Madam, or the fundamental purpose of this Act is, reform is first and penalty is the last resort, if you read this Bill. This is a very important part. I want to highlight some of the positives of this Bill. On Juvenile Justice Boards, there are a lot of details on this Bill. The provisions have been defined. We are supposed to have one Juvenile Justice Board for every district. Odisha and Madhya Pradesh have 100 per cent Juvenile Justice Boards. There are two States which have more than 100 per cent, both in the East, Bihar and Bengal. I am not saying you just set it up. But I think all of us need to put good people into those Juvenile Justice Boards and make them run well, Sir. Several new offences against children have been included in this Bill, we welcome it. Militant groups, ragging, disabled children, corporal punishment are all very, very positive parts of this Bill. Child Welfare Committees meeting every 20 days per month, you have been very specific, that is very good. Then, there is inspection of institutions and children's home. My colleague from Samajwadi Party correctly said, you have to make sure that this is implemented; otherwise, it will be of waste. Adoption - Madam Minister, CADA has now become a statutory body; we welcome that. You made the adoption process very transparent. But Madam Minister, why did you have to go and take a fight on October, the 8th, with the poor missionaries of charity? Why? You gave a set of rules. They didn't like your rules. They are an independent organization. They stopped their adoption centres. Let us leave it at that. Let us respect the work they do. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes. But there were unnecessary statements that you want a uniform secular agenda, that they were converting people without offering for conversions. These are all very serious accusations against people who are doing good work. It is a good clause. But please don't bring in the Missionaries of Charity. They have opted out. And being from Kolkata, we are a little more sensitive about these issues. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: They have opted back to be in.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Madam, two-three speakers before this have also raised it. But, again, on the 19th of December, 2015, either the media misquoted you, but this is the quote I have. "I would blame the Rajya Sabha for not passing the law. Had they passed the Bill, he would not have gone scot-free." ...*(Interruptions)*... Madam, I cannot blame you because the media said, you said this. ...*(Interruptions)*... You heard. Now, Sir, there are couple of issues. And I will be failing in my duty if I did not bring these up. Sir, Juvenile Justice has to be set on the foundation of rehabilitation and reform. Now, the number here, Sir, for repeat offenders in India, is 5 per cent. The number for repeat offenders, let us say, in the U.S. is 17-20 per cent. Sir, I know a lot of child right activists, and they have a point. They are saying, in countries like Brazil, in countries like Peru, 18 is the limit. So, here, I think, where we are with this Bill, it is not blank 'ISIS'. There is no blanket approval. That is why the role of the Juvenile Justice system is very, very important. We listen to the child activists who talked about brain-mapping.

Do we have enough information about brain-mapping and do we keep these children next to these hardened criminals? I think, the bigger job - as the JD(U) lady Member had said - is to make sure that those juvenile homes, etc., are run very well. Sir, think about who these people are who are committing these juvenile crimes, and this is a number which goes beyond the statistics. The families of seventy per cent of these poor children earn less than three thousand five hundred rupees a month. Fifty-two per cent of these children are either illiterate or studied up to primary level. Sir, we need to work very, very hard. Don't blame 'A', don't blame 'B', Sir. If our children are becoming criminals, Sir, you and I are responsible.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Absolutely.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: You and I are responsible, Sir.

Sir, above all the politics, I have moved three amendments. I am not sure whether I will press but I want to - beyond the political parties - present three amendments. I will address one, two and three, and then I will conclude.

There are three amendments. The first one is - and think about this, Madam -you say that after three years, the child is automatically out of the juvenile home. There is no three years; there is no magic bullet that after three years, phatak, he will be reformed. Consider changing that number from three - this is on page 14, line 19 - to seven years, to ten years, to give a little bit of cushion for these poor boys and girls -and I say 'poor' not

[Shri Derek O'Brien]

in the economic sense but in the mental sense - to give them a little more time, and the Juvenile Justice Board can then take a call to push it to three, to push it to seven because, sometimes, they need our protection.

The second one is on page 24, line 36. On page 24, line 36, you say, 'After they pass out, they will be given financial support.' Very good. My proposal, Sir, is - and this is beyond the politics - after the word 'financial', please add the words 'educational, psychological and counseling support, for a period till they are 21 years of age.' So, just a financial support, giving them a cheque, won't do. And the last thought I want to leave with this House is: Which is a bigger crime, if I sell a child or if I offer drugs to a child? Both. I would think so. But, if you look closely, in the Bill there is a different penalty for selling a child; it is five years. But if you offer drugs to a child, then it is seven years. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: That is a mistake.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: If you are saying that is a mistake, then, please accept my amendment, because whether it is five years or six years, who is the bigger devil?

Sir, we are here today, as I said in the beginning, not to pass an ideal Bill, not to pass a very good Bill, but to pass a good Bill and focus on the implementation of this Bill. I am very open not to press for any of these three amendments if the House doesn't want them, but if the House considers 1, 2 or 3 or none or 1 or 2 or 3, please consider it, Sir.

Thank you very much. If I said something in the beginning which hoped to make a political point, I think, now, in the graciousness of this occasion, I would like to compliment the Congress Party, the BJP and all of us in the middle, for making this happen today. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Maharashtra): Heinous crimes must also be specifically mentioned there.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir. I thank hon. *Amma* for this opportunity to stand and speak in this august House.

This is a very important Bill. As rightly pointed out by my colleague, children involved in cases of conflict with law mostly hail from poor families; there is no doubt about it. Now, there is a controversy about the definition of 'heinous crime' as given in the Bill. This is a point of contention amongst all political parties. It is defined in Section 1, subsection (33) thus: "Heinous offences include offences for which the minimum

punishment under the Indian Penal Code or any other law for the time being in force is imprisonment for seven years or more." It further says that if the child commits a heinous offence, he would be tried as an adult. This is what has been objected to. Now, I may be permitted to read Section 15. It says, "In case of a heinous offence alleged to have been committed by a child, who has completed or is above the age of sixteen years, the Board shall conduct a preliminary assessment with regard to his mental and physical capacity to commit such offence, ability to understand the consequences of the offence and the circumstances in which he allegedly committed the offence, and may pass an order in accordance with the provisions of subsection (3) of section 18." I may be permitted to quote sub-section (3) of Section 18 too. It says, "Where the Board, after preliminary assessment under section 15, passes an order that there is a need for trial of the said child as an adult, then the Board may order transfer of the trial of the case to the Children's Court having jurisdiction to try such offences." This is the improvement that they wish to make. The Government wants to bring these provisions into force.

The *Nirbhaya* case was dismissed yesterday only because of the absence of this kind of a provision. That is why the Government and the hon. Minister made the statement that because of the Rajya Sabha, they were not able to do justice to the case. My humble submission would be that children need to be protected somehow. The definition of a 'child' is 'those below the age of 18 years. The amendment that the Government now wants to bring is, whenever an offence is committed by a child in the age group of 16 to 18, and if it is a heinous offence, then he would be tried as an adult. This is the improvement they have made. Also, I would like to draw the kind attention of this House to Section 24. Since without employment nobody can survive in this world, I would like to draw the kind attention of this House to Clause 24, at page 16, of the Bill. It says: "Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, a child who has committed an offence and has been dealt with under the provisions of this Act shall not suffer disqualification, if any, attached to a conviction of an offence under such law:

Provided that in case of a child who has completed or is above the age of sixteen years and is found to the (sic) conflict with law by the Children's Court under clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 19, the provisions of sub-section (1) shall not apply."

Further, sub-clause (2) of Clause 24 reads as follows:

"The Board shall make an order directing the Police or by to the Children's Court and its own registry that the relevant records of such conviction shall be destroyed after the expiry of the period of appeal or, as the case may be, a reasonable period as may be prescribed:

[Shri Derek O'brien]

Provided that in case of a heinous offence where the child is found to be in conflict with law under clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 19, the relevant records of conviction of such child shall be retained by the Children's Court."

So, my humble submission would be, if a child commits an offence in the age of 16 and 18, he will be treated for ever as an adult. I think, it is unfair because they are all hailing mostly from the poor families. Because of poverty and because of lack of proper counselling by their parents, they are involved in these offences. So, my humble submission is that removal of disqualification will not apply for employment purposes. Subject to correction, the Supreme Court has held in one of the cases that the removal of disqualification will apply only to contesting elections and other purposes, not to employment. If a person is found to be guilty and convicted, then he is not eligible for employment. Hence, subject to correction, I am of the humble view that it requires reconsideration by the Government and requisite thing may be done by the hon. Minister and the Government. If a person is involved in a heinous offence as defined under this Bill, he will be permanently taken away from his livelihood; he will not be employed by the Government or by the private employers. Hence, I earnestly urge this august House to reconsider this provision and do the needful. We are all talking about rehabilitation. But proper rehabilitation is not done. Justice is not rendered to children to be involved in future because this provision is going to apply for future offences. So, justice should be rendered to children in the age group of 16 and 18. Further, I have gone through the provisions. Subject to correction and approval, nothing has been dealt with with regard to the victims of the crime. What is the right given to the parents of the victims or the victims themselves? They must be protected. Also with regard to the legal rights to the children, nothing has been dealt with in this Bill. They must be given proper and appropriate legal aid. Without legal aid, nothing can be done. Children who are involved in these kinds of crimes cannot engage a very successful lawyer or an eminent lawyer or a talented lawyer. Though an opportunity should be given to the children and it is contemplated in the provisions, that is not sufficient because it all depends upon the persons who are dealing with these matters. So, victims must be given full protection and necessary amendments should be brought in and also legal aid must be given to victims as well as to the children who are involved in these crimes. That is absent in this Bill. Then, I would like to draw the kind attention of this hon. Court that mostly the State Government is expected to do all kinds of ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): This is the House, Sir, not the Court.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Most of the Members are lawyers.
...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please continue your speech. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Our Members are making their speeches mostly on political aspects, not with reference to the Bill or the clauses contained in the Bill to be passed. ...(Interruptions)... So, my endeavour is to draw the kind attention of the hon. Members to the relevant provisions that without seeing the relevant provisions, anything done without application of mind is nullity. Whatever law is passed without going through the provisions is a nullity. It may be one day declared void also. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Kindly don't interfere.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Because he is afraid of what I am going to say. Most of the provisions contemplate that rules have to be framed by the State Governments and Homes or safety places have to be established by the State Governments. I would like to say that Tamil Nadu is the first State in our country to notify the Rules under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. This was further improved and notified as amendments on 22.3.2012.

I would like to place before this hon. House that Sections 43, 44, 47, 48, 49 and 50 contemplate that the State Government may establish, either by itself or through voluntary non-Governmental organizations, special homes and many other things are contemplated. These provisions are to be implemented only by the State Governments.

My submission to this august House is that already under the existing Act, our hon. Chief Minister *Amma* has established seven institutions. This is most important to note. Tamil Nadu, as usual, is the pioneer in all the matters. Our hon. Chief Minister *Amma* has established seven institutions for the welfare of children who are involved in crimes. They are as follows:- (i) Children's Homes for boys and girls, (ii) Special Care Centres, (iii) Open Shelter for street children in urban and semi-urban areas, (iv) Observation Homes, (v) After-Care Organisations, (vi) Resource Centres for providing psycho-social support for children in conflict with law, and (vii) Educational and vocational training facilities. These institutions have been established all over Tamil Nadu State for the care

[Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan]

and protection of children in conflict with law because hon. Chief Minister Amma has already implemented all the provisions and has taken appropriate steps to protect the children who are in conflict with law.

So, my humble submission is that necessary amendments must be brought in to provide legal aid to the children who are in conflict with law and also to the victims, and also regarding disqualifying them from employment, necessary steps must be taken to protect the interests of the children for their welfare. So, I thank the hon. Chief Minister Amma once again for giving me this opportunity.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, I want to say something.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): No, you will get a chance. Hon. Minister ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, I just want to know whether he is supporting the Bill or opposing it.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: At the time of voting, he will come to know.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, two hon. Members, Mr. Gujral, who has discussed with me also, and Mr. Derek O'Brien, have raised this issue that there is a dichotomy in this Bill that for selling a child, the punishment would be five years and for giving drugs to a child, the punishment would be seven years. So, on the principle of proportionality that selling is a harsher crime and, therefore, punishment should have been higher than for giving drugs, that is the argument which has been raised. Prima facie, there is weight in the argument. I would just clarify that there is a little bit of going in circles in order to understand this. Hon. Members may just read clause 88 of this Bill. Now, when you talk about selling a minor and a major, trafficking in human being as also giving drugs, these are offences under the Indian Penal Code and these are also offences under the Narcotics Act. So, these are already existing offences and even if this Act was not there, these would have been existing offences.

Now, clause 88 says, "where an Act or omission constitutes an offence punishable under this Act and also any other law for the time being in force, then, notwithstanding

anything contained in any such law, the offender found guilty of such offence shall be liable for punishment under such law which provides for punishment which is greater in degree." So, clause 88 says, if the same offence is an offence under two different Acts, then, the greater of the two punishments shall apply to him. Therefore, regarding the concern raised by Mr. Derek O'Brien and Mr. Naresh Gujral that the punishment for trafficking in a minor is lesser than the punishment for giving drugs, section 370 of the Indian Penal Code says, "whoever for the purpose of exploitation recruits, transports, harbours, transfers or receives a person or persons, by using threats, etc., etc.". Then, sub-clause 2 says, "whoever commits an offence of trafficking shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term, which shall not be less than seven years but which may extend to ten years." And, sub-clause 3 says that if you indulge in trafficking of more than one person, then, it will be life imprisonment.

So, under clause 88, the harsher of the two punishments will apply, and, under section 370 of the Indian Penal Code, the minimum punishment is already seven years.

So, actually, even though this Bill has mentioned the punishment, in terms of interpretation of the section, it is the punishment under section 370 which will apply. So, there is no inconsistency as it appears to be on a first reading.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: All right.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Thank you. Now, Shri Satish Chandra Misra.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह एक ऐसा बिल है, जिसका इंतजार पूरा देश कर रहा है और इसलिए इंतजार कर रहा है और इस उम्मीद से कर रहा है कि जब यह बिल आ जाएगा तो इस तरह का जो एक heinous crime है, जिसने heinous crime किया, वह 18 साल से कम था और 16 साल से ज्यादा था, इस तरह का heinous crime आगे नहीं होगा और ऐसे बच्चों को पनिशमेंट मिलेगी। क्योंकि यह बिल retrospectively नहीं है, जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने खुद ही कहा कि इसमें retrospectivity नहीं है इसलिए जिसने निर्भया कांड में heinous crime किया था, उसको इसके तहत कोई पनिशमेंट नहीं मिलेगी। लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि जो बोर्ड कांस्टीट्यूट हो रहा है और जिसके लिए पावर दी गई, इसके लिए ध्यान रखा गया है कि इसमें ऐसे सदस्य रहें जिनको कि इस चीज का ज्ञान है लेकिन वकील दूर रहेंगे, लॉयर दूर रहेंगे और उनको इसमें इन्वॉल्व नहीं किया जाएगा। सर, अगर क्लॉज 4 सब-क्लॉज 3 हम पढ़ते हैं तो शायद ऐसा नहीं है। हो सकता है माननीय मंत्री जी इसको बाद में क्लियर कर दें। जो कांस्टीट्यूशन अपने बेंच का बताया है कि तीन मेम्बर्स का बोर्ड है, Sub clause 3 of clause 4 says, "no social worker shall be appointed as a Member of the Board unless such person has

[श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा]

been actively involved in health, education or welfare activities pertaining to children for, at least, seven years." और उसके बाद आने कहा 'OR' उसमें एक्सपीरिएंस की जरूरत नहीं है। 'OR' के बाद जो आपने चीजें लिखी हैं, और उसमें आपने लिखा है कि "practicing professional with a degree in child psychology, psychiatry, sociology or law..." तो इसको मैं चाहूंगा कि जब आपने 'OR' करके एक्सपीरिएंस ही हटा दिया तो आप तीन मेम्बर्स में से एक मेम्बर एक किसी लॉयर को, जिसको आपने पावर दी अथॉरिटी बनाने की, वह डाल सकते हैं और उसमें रह सकते हैं। तो इसमें जो आपने कहा, उसमें थोड़ा विरोधाभास है, इसलिए यह क्लेरिफिकेशन मैं जरूर चाहूंगा।

जहां तक क्लॉज 15 का सवाल है, जिसके लिए पूरी चर्चा यहीं पर नहीं अखबारों में भी, मीडिया में भी और सोशल मीडिया में भी और मैसेज के थ्रू भी है कि यह बिल पास नहीं होना चाहिए और अगर ऐसा बिल पास हो जाएगा तो दिक्कत होगी, 16 वर्ष की बात कही जाएगी। इस तरह का एक argument दूसरी तरफ से रखा गया है। अब मैं जो बात कहना चाहता हूं, वह यह है कि अगर आप क्लॉज 15 को देखें, तो मैं समझता हूं कि क्लॉज 15 में जो intention है, जिसके लिए लोग बाहर लड़ रहे हैं, हम लोग यहां पर हैं और जिसके लिए यह लाया गया है, उसमें भी हम लोग शायद successful नहीं होंगे, इस क्लॉज को लाने के बाद भी। ऐसा क्यों? क्योंकि अगर आप क्लॉज 15 को देखें, तो आपने उसके सब क्लॉज (1) में यह लिखा है माननीय मंत्री जी ने शुरू के वक्तव्य में कहा कि इसमें लोगों को घबराने की जरूरत नहीं है, यह जो चल रहा है कि 16 वर्ष जैसे ही हुआ, उसके बाद अगर वह कोई heinous crime करता है, heinous crime की definition दी गई है, उसमें हम लोगों ने कई प्रोटेक्शन भी दिए हैं। इसके लिए प्रोटेक्शन करके इसमें क्या-क्या चीजें हो सकती हैं, यह क्लॉज 15 में भी दिया गया है और अपील में भी दिया है। जो प्रोटेक्शन दिया गया है, उसको मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। "In case of heinous offences alleged to have been committed by a child who has completed or is above the age of 16 years, the Board shall conduct a preliminary assessment." आपने इसी का जिक्र किया था कि हम लोगों ने इसका प्रोविजन किया है, इसलिए लोगों को परेशान नहीं होना चाहिए कि इसमें कोई check and balance नहीं है। "...with regard to his monetary and physical capacity to commit such offence, ability to understand the consequences of the offence and the circumstances." अब आपने इतनी चीजें इसमें डाल दी हैं, इतनी चीजें कर दी हैं, आपने बोर्ड में भी lawyer डाल दिया है, जहां पर वे यह तय करेंगे कि ये circumstances हैं या नहीं हैं, ये consequences इसको मालूम थे या नहीं मालूम थे। 'Consequences' वर्ड से यह क्लीयर नहीं हो रहा है कि आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं? Consequences means कि अगर हम यह offence कर रहे हैं और यह 'heinous crime' की definition में आता है, तो consequence यह है कि हमको सजा मिलेगी। यह consequences वह है। इस consequence को अगर आपने एक्ट में डाला है, प्रोविजोन्स में डाला है, आईपीसी में डाला है, इस एक्ट में डाला है, तो यह consequence है या पनिशमेंट है? 'Consequence' वर्ड यहां डालने का क्या मतलब है, जो कि बोर्ड पहले इस पर enquiry करेगा कि उस व्यक्ति को जो 16 वर्ष से ऊपर का है, जिसने इतना heinous crime किया है, जैसे कि conducting a rape और वह इसका consequence जानता था या नहीं कि इसका असर क्या होगा? Consequence इतना vague वर्ड है। Consequence केवल सजा नहीं है,

consequence तो जिसके साथ रेप किया गया है, उसका पूरा फ्यूचर, उसका ही नहीं, उसकी फैमिली के फ्यूचर तक जाता है। What is your meaning? What do you mean by consequences which the Board will first decide in deciding whether he should go into the juvenile or below 16 years of age or he should go above that? मेरे हिसाब से यह 'consequence' वर्ड डालने का मतलब इस प्रोविजन को redundant बनाने के अलावा और कुछ नहीं है। इसी तरीके से to understand the consequence के साथ circumstances भी हैं। आपने 'circumstance' को define किया है। Circumstances के बारे में आपने शुरू के वक्तव्य में एक उदाहरण दिया कि एक बच्चे ने देखा कि उसकी मदर और फादर के बीच में झगड़ा हो रहा है, उन्होंने कुछ किया, तो उसने अपने फादर को मार दिया। यह उसका circumstance था, इसलिए अगर 16 साल से भी बड़ा बच्चा है, तो उसको बच्चा ट्रीट किया जाए। आपने यह एक उदाहरण दिया। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने यह जो उदाहरण दिया, वह एक मर्डर का दिया या उत्तेजक होकर किसी को मार दिया, उसका दिया। What about rape? आज पूरी बहस रेप के बारे में हो रही है। रेप के बारे में क्या circumstances हैं, क्या यह किसी को मालूम नहीं है? रेप के बारे में consequences क्या होंगे, क्या यह नहीं मालूम है? अगर आप इस तरह का प्रोविजन जनरलाइज़ करके ला रहे हैं, तो आपको define करना चाहिए था कि अगर 16 साल से बड़ा बच्चा यह काम करता है, जिसको कि आप बच्चा कह रहे हैं, हम बच्चा वर्ड इसलिए यूज कर रहे हैं क्योंकि आपने अभी भी इस एक्ट में 'child' का 'definition' लिखा है कि 'below 18 years is a child' अगर वह चाइल्ड है और वह रेप commit कर रहा है, तो रेप के लिए यह कहना कि हम उसका मेंटल स्टेटस देखेंगे कि उसका मेंटल स्टेटस क्या था और वह consequence समझ रहा था या नहीं समझ रहा था कि रेप का क्या consequence होगा और circumstance क्या थे, जिसमें उसने रेप किया। Can there be a circumstance justifying committing rape? It cannot be. And, therefore, you should have got a provision here, जिसमें कि आपको कहना चाहिए था कि क्लॉज 15(1) में जो हम 16 साल की बात कर रहे हैं, इसमें हम रेप को exclude कर रहे हैं। आपको इसमें रेप का एक्सक्लूजन करके तब यह प्रोविजन लाना चाहिए था। आज लोग बाहर बैठे इंतजार कर रहे हैं, आज पूरा देश देख रहा है, आज हर घर में माँ और बेटियाँ, सब बच्चे देख रहे हैं कि उनके लिए आप इस हाउस में क्या प्रोटेक्शन ला रहे हैं, तभी वह सही मायने में एक ईमानदारी वाला प्रोटेक्शन होगा, वरना यह पूरा का पूरा बेईमानी वाला प्रोटेक्शन होगा और उनको कोई सफलता नहीं मिलेगी। इसलिए इस चीज़ को आपको कंसिडर करना चाहिए। आप यहां पर भी ला सकते हैं, नहीं लाए तो आप कह सकते हैं। And you should exclude rape from his consequential thing. मेरा यह कहना है।

इसके अलावा, आपको इसमें यह भी देखना चाहिए कि जो चिल्ड्रेंस होम्स हैं, चाइल्ड केयर इंस्टीट्यूशंस हैं, ऑब्जर्वेशन होम्स हैं, ओपन शेल्टर्स हैं, स्पेशल होम्स हैं, उनकी क्या स्थिति है, वहां पर किस तरह का माहौल चल रहा है, वहां पर लोगों को किस तरह से रखा जा रहा है। इसके बारे में आपको देखना चाहिए, आपको फंड्स देने चाहिए। आपको स्टेट्स को फंड्स देने चाहिए। माननीय फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब यहां नहीं हैं, लेकिन जिस तरह से चाइल्ड वेलफेयर स्कीम्स में फंड्स को रिज्यूस कर दिया गया है, उसकी जगह उसको बढ़ाने के लिए अपने फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से और अपने प्रधान मंत्री जी से माननीय मंत्री जी को लड़ाई लड़नी चाहिए, फंड्स वापस लाने चाहिए और इन सब चीज़ों में फंड्स देने चाहिए।

[श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा]

इस तरह के रेप के जो इंसिडेंट्स होते हैं, ये अब चाइल्ड कमिट करने लगे हैं, 16 वर्ष से ऊपर की उम्र वाले भी करने लगे हैं, तो इस बात को भी सोचना चाहिए कि ऐसा सेसायटी में क्यों हो रहा है, कैसे होने लगा है, कैसे बढ़ रहा है? पहले मॉरल साइंस पढ़ाई जाती थी। हम लोग जब स्कूल में पढ़ते थे, तो मॉरल साइंस की एक पूरी क्लास होती थी और वह मोस्ट इम्पोर्टेंट क्लास होती थी। अगर उसमें अटेंडेंस शॉर्ट है तो फिर आगे की क्लास में प्रमोशन नहीं होती थी, लेकिन अब मॉरल साइंस स्कूलों से खत्म हो गई, समाज से खत्म हो गई और हम लोग क्या लाए हैं? इंटरनेट के थ्रू पोर्नोग्राफी, इंटरनेट के थ्रू हर चीज अवेलेबल है। छोटे बच्चों के लिए कोई रिस्ट्रिक्शन नहीं है कि वे उसको एक्सेस न कर पाएं। उनका माइंडसेट वहां से बदलना शुरू होता है। जिस तरह से इन चीजों को पिक्चर्स में, सीरियल्स में हाईलाइट किया जाता है, उसका असर बच्चे के माइंड पर पड़ता है, इसलिए माइंडसेट चेंज करने की जरूरत है। ऐसे लोगों को, जो ऐसी चीजों को प्रोत्साहित करके बच्चों में डालने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, उनके बारे में भी सोचना चाहिए। ऐसे पेरेंट्स, ऐसे लोगों को सोशल बॉयकॉट होना चाहिए। ऐसे लोगों को सोशली बॉयकॉट करके, ऐसी मानसिकता रखने वाले लोगों को, जो इस तरह की ट्रेनिंग देते हैं, चाहे वे बच्चे हों या बड़े हों, चाहे वे बुजुर्ग हों, उनके लिए भी इंतेजाम करना चाहिए, जिनका माइंड पॉल्यूटेड है, जिनका माइंडसेट बिगड़ा हुआ है। जैसे कि हमारे सदन में श्री वी.के. सिंह जी हैं, * मैं आपको एग्जाम्पल दे रहा हूँ - जो कि यहां बैठकर बाहर क्या करते हैं, तो इस तरह के लोगों के लिए भी आपको सुधार गृह बनाना चाहिए और उन्हें सुधार गृह में भेजना चाहिए, वहां पर भर्ती कराना चाहिए। मैं इस बिल का इस उम्मीद के साथ समर्थन करता हूँ कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, हमारा इसमें जोरदार ऑब्जेक्शन है कि एक मेम्बर और एक ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर के लिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: I am not yielding ...**(Interruptions)**... Please, I am not yielding. ...**(Interruptions)**... After me. ...**(Interruptions)**... After me. ...**(Interruptions)**... After me.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: नहीं, पहले आप अपने शब्द वापस लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपको अपने शब्द वापस लेने चाहिए या इसको एक्सपंज कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: मैं कोई शब्द वापस नहीं ले रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सुधार गृह में भेज दीजिए, मैं शब्द वापस ले लूंगा ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं कोई शब्द वापस नहीं लूंगा, जब तक उनका माइंडसेट ऐसा रहेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... रहेगा।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, वी.के. सिंह जी एक ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर हैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनके बारे में इस तरह के शब्द उचित नहीं हैं। इसको एक्सपंज करना चाहिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसको रिकॉर्ड से एक्सपंज कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: हम इसी तरह से कहते रहेंगे, बार-बार कहेंगे, रोज कहेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जब तक ऐसे लोग समाज में रहेंगे और समाज को ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम लोग यहां खड़े होकर अपनी बात कहते रहेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you have got any objection, you tell me. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will give you time. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will give you time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: इन बातों को कहते हुए मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down; he will. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Member will speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: लेकिन इस उम्मीद के साथ कि आप इन बातों को गम्भीरता से लीजिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): No, no; afterwards he can say it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: आप सुधार गृह में भेज दीजिए, हम बैठ जाएंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप उनको सुधार गृह में भेजिए। ऐसे लोग जब तक ऐसा माइंडसेट रखेंगे, तब तक इस देश में कुछ भी नहीं हो सकता, धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you want to say anything? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, जो ऑनरेबल मिश्रा जी ने वी.के. सिंह साहब के लिए कहा है, पहले उसको एक्सपंज किया जाए, उसको रिकॉर्ड से निकाला जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह बहुत objectionable है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... एक चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि के लिए, एक ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर के लिए इस तरह की भाषा और इस तरह का शब्द इस्तेमाल करना कतई ठीक नहीं है, इसलिए इसे रिकॉर्ड से निकाला जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: मैंने यह तो नहीं कि कि * भेज दीजिए, मैंने कहा कि सुधार गृह भेजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Okay; I will go through the records and take the decision. ...*(Interruptions)*... Next Shri Ritabrata Banerjee. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can definitely expunge it from the record if it is unparliamentary. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): I will go through the record.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: But it cannot be decided on if I like this or I don't like this. ...*(Interruptions)*... It cannot be decided like this. ...*(Interruptions)*... It must be done strongly on a technical basis.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I rise on behalf of my party. I heard my illustrious and senior colleagues here who manifested justified sentiments and emotions. We have been witnessing that in and out of the House. The manifested emotions is the response and this must be the response to all incidents of atrocities on women. Whenever any atrocity on women takes place, such outburst of emotions for justice must be there. We respect this emotional outburst and fully share their agony and anguish. We have seen this after the *Nirbhaya* incident. The country collectively displayed its agony and anger after the gruesome incident which happened three years ago in the capital.

As far as our party is concerned, we were a part of the collective struggle in the demand for justice that took place in the streets of the country.

The media for the last few days have been constantly creating an environment - it has already been discussed here - that after the passing of this Bill in the House, it becomes an Act and the criminal who has committed this offence will be sentenced. The media is constantly trying to do it. It cannot be corrected. The point that I want to make on behalf of my party is that everybody here knows that it cannot be corrected here just by passing a law and the law cannot be applied to the person who committed the crime as no retrospective effect will be there.

We have to basically define the intensity of the crime. I repeat this once again that defining the intensity of the crime is the moot question. The moot question basically remains. The crime, the heinous crime needs to be defined, not the age. The House has to deliberate on it. And God forbid, people may say why I am saying God forbid, still God forbids that after passing this law, if somebody aged 15 years and 11 months commits such a heinous crime, what will be our response? Will we again amend the law? This is a very basic question. As the hon. Minister is here, I just want to know this from her.

The U.N. Convention on the rights of the child requires all signatory countries to treat every child under the age of 18 years as equal. The provision of treating juvenile as an adult contravenes the Convention. My senior colleagues have pointed this out and the Leader of the House also spoken about that. I also felt after going through the Bill that some penalties provided in the Bill are not in proportion to the gravity of the offence. It has already been mentioned that the penalty for selling a child is lower than that of offering intoxicating or psychotropic substances to a child.

4.00 P.M.

One thing that my party feels is that the Standing Committee which examined the Bill observed that the Bill was based on some misleading data regarding juvenile crimes and violated certain provisions of the Constitution. We feel that while there is a need to address serious crimes committed by juveniles, the present amendment moved by the Union Government will not serve the purpose and is retrogressive in nature. The solution to the problem has to be thought of within the parameters of the Juvenile Justice Act itself. This can be done by strengthening the institutions under the Act and by ensuring that the juvenile, who has committed such a crime, is not allowed to repeat the offence and intimidate the victim again.

Sir, the punitive measure of transferring the juvenile to the ordinary criminal court is based only on the retributive theory and revenge and does not act as a deterrent to future juvenile criminals.

But, in fact, it results in recidivism. It only further brutalises the juvenile who is already in conflict with law. We have the examples in the United States of America where in every school, you have the culture of gun going on. Guns have penetrated. What is there we have seen that.

Now, Sir, I have listened to it when this debate was going on in the other House. Questions were raised by hon. Members in the other House regarding the United Nations Convention. Madam is seated here. She had said that there. I heard in that debate that the Bill did not violate the UNCRC. Now, Madam, article 1 of the UNCRC clearly states, "A child means every human being below the age of eighteen years unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier." On the issue of treating juvenile as adults, the CRC has unequivocally stated that States parties which limit the applicability of their juvenile justice rules to children under the age of 16 or lower years or which allow by way of exception that 16 or 17 year old children are treated as adult criminals change their laws with a view to achieving a nondiscriminatory full application of their juvenile justice rules to all persons under the age of 18 years. Now, Madam, while speaking today here in the House, mentioned about the child-friendly objective. Now, as far as this is concerned, I want to mention here that to determine whether the person has a childlike mind or not, the assistance of psychologists and psychiatrists will be taken to ascertain that. How will it be taken? This very notion of determining a childlike mind is fallacious and needs to be countered as scientific studies have clearly established that such individualised assessment of adolescent maturity is impossible. This is confirmed

[Shri Ritabrata Banerjee]

by senior professors of the Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, NIMHANS, who have stated, "The frame of mind of a child and adolescent is not an easily understood paradigm and does not lend itself to be measured accurately." What is being proposed? Identifying the frame of mind of an adolescent, who is only alleged to have committed a heinous crime, will merely result in an arbitrary opinion lacking scientific validity. Now, Sir, it is also relevant to mention here, when we discuss this, that most of the juveniles, 50.2 per cent, who were apprehended belong to the poorest of the poor families. Already my colleague, Mr. Ravi Prakash Verma, has mentioned that they belong to the poorest of the poor families with income up to ₹ 25,000 per annum. Almost all the rest - who also come from low-income families either having an income between ₹ 25,000 and ₹ 50,000 or ₹ 50,000 and ₹ 2,00,000 - have had little opportunity to be educated or for proper development. Thus, to subject them to further brutalisation would indeed be an injustice.

Now, Sir, I want to mention one thing, which has already been mentioned. But, this is a very serious thing. As far as this Islamic State of Iraq and Syria is concerned, we explore our country and see the people who are going there. You look at their age. That is a very serious concern. Already Misraji had pointed that out as far as funds are concerned. There needs to be provision of more funds when you propose these things. She has mentioned about the measures that the Government needs to take. So, funds are also lacking.

Now, Sir, I just want to mention once again that the moot question is the intensity of the crime and not the age. The House needs to focus on that moot question, that is, the intensity of the heinous crime. I am in complete agreement with my colleague, Mr. Derek O'Brien. When he was speaking, an emotion has been expressed - right or wrong - I don't want to go into that. But, that is the emotion. But, Sir, I belong to Bengal. I would have been happy if these emotions were expressed earlier. This incident happened here. In Bengal, in February 2012, we had the incident of *. The Government in Bengal came up with a story that that was a concocted incident. It was an atrocity on a woman. A woman was gang-raped by a set of criminals. The Government in Bengal said, "No, it is a concocted incident." Later, the court has proved that it was not a concocted incident. People have been convicted although two major accused have fled. But, the point is, as I have mentioned earlier, we always believe that for half the earth and half the sky ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not yielded. Let me go on. Please don't be in a denial mode. Just let me finish. Sir, as we always believe that for half the earth and half the sky, we shall fight and we shall win. So, atrocities on women are continuing. I come from Bengal, which has

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

been converted into the * of the country. Every other day, there are atrocities on women, which is going on. Even a lady actress belonging to a political party said that openly. Even a lady actress belonging to a political party was molested openly in the programme of the political party. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, let me finish. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, I crave your indulgence *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, I need your protection.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Kindly confine to the subject.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Sir, let me finish my point. *...(Interruptions)...* Why are they so agitated? Let me finish. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): He has to conclude. Please allow him. Time allotted to you is over. Please conclude. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Every day in Bengal we are witnessing incidents of *...(Interruptions)...* As far as this Bill is concerned, my party, the Communist Party of India (Marxist) feels that this Bill is necessary. People associated with this Bill have different views. They need to be consulted. So, my party feels that it needs to be sent to a Select Committee. Thank you, Sir.

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी (ओडिशा) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज बहुत ही important किशोर न्याय बालकों की देखरेख और संरक्षण विधेयक, 2015 पर आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है, इसके लिए धन्यवाद। आज के समय में जिस प्रकार से अपराध बढ़ रहे हैं और जैसे महिलाओं तथा बच्चों को निशाना बनाया जा रहा है, उससे पूरा समाज चिंतित है। हम देख रहे हैं कि हत्या और बलात्कार जैसे जघन्य अपराधों में आजकल 18 या उससे थोड़ी कम उम्र के युवक शामिल होते हैं। वे कानून का फायदा उठाते हुए उचित सजा पाने से बच जाते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो 17 साल या 18 साल का लड़का ऐसे धिनौने अपराधों में शामिल होता है, उसे इसके अंजाम के बारे में नहीं मालूम होगा, ऐसा सोचना गलत है। हम सब लोगों ने देखा है कि दिल्ली में जो निर्भया कांड हुआ, उसमें सबसे ज्यादा क्रूरता, उस लड़के ने की थी, जो कानून के अनुसार बालिग नहीं था। आज जब उसे रिहा कर दिया गया, तो वह 20 साल की उम्र पूरी कर चुका है।

सच तो यह है कि किशोर अपराधों की संख्या पिछले कुछ वर्षों में इतनी बढ़ गई है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट को भी कहना पड़ रहा है कि किशोर न्याय से संबंधित कानून की समीक्षा की जानी चाहिए। अगर दुनिया भर का उदाहरण लें तो चाहे अमेरिका हो, इंग्लैंड हो, जर्मनी हो, फ्रांस हो, हर जगह संगीन अपराधों में 16 साल से ज्यादा उम्र के किशोर बालकों को बालिग मानकर, उन पर मुकदमा चलाया जा रहा है। अमेरिका में तो जघन्य अपराध के मामले में यह आयु सीमा 13 वर्ष है। आज पहले की तुलना में बच्चे जल्दी बड़े हो रहे हैं और उन्हें अच्छे-बुरे की समझ भी है। ऐसे में 18 वर्ष की उम्र तक उन्हें किशोर मानने

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी]

का जो कानून में प्रावधान है, उसका फायदा उठाकर वे संगीन अपराध करने के लिए प्रेरित होते हैं। इसलिए इस संशोधन विधेयक में जघन्य अपराधों के लिए बालिग माने जाने की आयु सीमा को 18 वर्ष से घटाकर 16 वर्ष करना बिल्कुल सही फैसला है। सर, इस बदलाव में अच्छी बात यह है कि 18 वर्ष से कम उम्र के इन अपराधियों के लिए मृत्युदंड का प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है। हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि इस बदलाव से बालिग होने की दहलीज़ पर खड़े किशोर अपराध करने से डरेंगे और ऐसे अपराधों में कमी आएगी, लेकिन हम लोगों को यह भी ध्यान में रखना चाहिए कि इस कानून का दुरुपयोग न हो और इस के लिए जिम्मेदारी जिला स्तर के Juvenile Justice Board की होगी।

सर, इस बिल में देखभाल और संरक्षण की आवश्यकता वाले बच्चों के लिए भी प्रावधान किया गया है, जोकि अच्छी बात है। समाज में बड़ी संख्या में ऐसे जरूरतमंद बच्चे हैं, जिन्हें सरकार से सहयोग की जरूरत है। इसी उद्देश्य से बिल में प्रत्येक जिले में 5 सदस्यों वाली सी0डब्ल्यू0सी0 के गठन का प्रस्ताव है, जिस में कम-से-कम एक महिला सदस्य होनी चाहिए। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस में कम-से-कम दो महिला सदस्य होनी चाहिए। सर, हम देख रहे हैं कि आज ज्यादा अपराध महिलाओं के खिलाफ ही होते हैं। इस बिल में बच्चों को गोद लेने के प्रावधान को भी सुचारु बनाया गया है। जहां तक बच्चों के खिलाफ होने वाले अपराधों के लिए दंड की बात है, बिल में किसी भी बच्चे को नशीला पदार्थ देने वाले को 7 साल की कैद का प्रावधान है, मगर किसी बच्चे को बेचने पर सिर्फ 5 साल की कैद का प्रावधान है। मेरा यह भी सुझाव है कि बच्चे के बेचने वाले के लिए भी सख्त दंड का प्रावधान होना चाहिए।

इन्हीं सुझावों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं और आखिर में, यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि इस बिल के पास होने के बाद मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि जो दर्द "निर्भया" के माता-पिता के दिल में है, वह दर्द देश या दुनिया के किसी माता-पिता के दिल में न हो, धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, on behalf of the Nationalist Congress Party, I would like to submit that I, first of all, fully share the anxiety and sensitivity expressed by the hon. Minister in her introductory note. I would like to also express that our heart goes out to every victim who is a victim of sexual assault in this country, and also to the parents and relatives who undergo a horrifying time.

Sir, I have to mention here that with every incident that happens in our country, the degree of fear amongst women increases, and that of a mother doubles. And, therefore, each one of us as elected representatives, owe a responsibility that whenever there is an *aakrosh* in this country, we have to wake up to the call and address the safety issue for women.

Sir, we all know that the legislation that we seek to pass today is an outcome of emotions and reactions triggered after the barbaric Delhi gang-rape of December, 2012.

Sir, the memories of the brutal 2012 Delhi rape have returned to haunt us once again with the release of the juvenile. The barbaric crime and the release of the juvenile after three years, without the public knowledge whether the juvenile is reformed or not, whether he is actually safe to move around in the society or not, certainly calls for a relook at the present provisions relating to juvenile justice.

However, my submission is that it should not be done in the form of the provisions of the present Bill where the child is to be tried selectively as an adult criminal in the adult criminal justice system. Sir, reformation, rehabilitation and social integration of a child has been the philosophy of juvenile legislation in India since 1920. Reading as a whole, the Indian Constitution recognizes that the child is vulnerable and needs special protection and care. India has ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1992. The Supreme Court rulings have also considered the issue of age. More so, recently, in the Verma Committee Report, which was constituted by the Government of India to examine the law regarding sexual assault against women in the light of the very same Nirbhaya case, there has been a consistent stand on not recommending reduction of the age-limit from 18 to 16 years and upholding the juvenility as 18 years. Sir, we have to realize that a legal system cannot and do not stand on emotion. It has to stand on reason. While enacting laws in our country, we have always upheld prudence and scientific temper. There has been an argument that if you are old enough to rape, you are old enough to be hanged and I feel this is absolutely wrong. Sir, I wish to submit that the scientific studies on the adolescent brain and psychology totally contradict the presumption that juvenile engaged in crimes such as rape and murder are more mature and, therefore, should be treated as adults. Sir, Elizabeth Cauffman & Lawrence Steinberg in their paper "Immaturity of Judgement in Adolescence: Why Adolescents May Be Less Culpable Than Adults" observe and I quote "Neuroscientists now confirm that 'prefrontal cortex' which is responsible for important functions such as planning, reasoning, judgement and impulse control is slowest to mature. That is the part of the brain. At present, science establishes that younger people engaged in risky behaviour precisely because of an under-developed brain. Sir, even the Justice Verma Committee declined to reduce the age of juvenility to 16 years, relying upon these findings of Lawrence Steinberg. Recent scientific findings on the maturity of adolescent brain has led to a shift of stand even in the U.S.A. to replace or abandoned their system, which exists in few States, to try children as adults in adult courts. Sir, it is evident that the 'transfer system' is failing there and there is no reason why India should replicate a failing system in our country. Sir, according to me, we really do not need a new law. The present law and its provisions can be effective with a few amendments, such as increasing the period of detention from three years to, may be, 5 to

[Shrimati Vandana Chavan]

6 years and also further monitoring the juvenile in a better way post his release. We have miserably failed to properly implement and monitor the various institutions under the present law of 2000. Do we have adequate Juvenile Justice Boards? Do we have Child Welfare Committees? Do we have special homes? It is only on paper. It doesn't really exist. Do we have adequate and requisite infrastructure? Are the Child Welfare Officers at Police Stations trained to deal with this law of the children? Are there any prescribed standard of care? And, if so, are they being followed? What is the standard of education, counselling and vocational training? Is there any accountability of performance appraisal, capacity building or training? Are there any "Individual Care Plans" according to the Act being prepared? Unfortunately, Sir, the answer is in the negative. There should be greater commitment in terms of financial allocations also which is totally missing. It is an irony that the children who constitute 40 per cent of our population are allotted only 0.4 per cent of the total Budget. The ICPS (Integrated Child Protection Scheme) which includes programmes for the Juvenile Justice which shows expenditure in 2013-14 as ₹ 265/- crores, has been allotted only ₹ 65/- crores in the current year. We saw this year a massive cut of 30 per cent in the children's Budget. Sir, what are we talking about? Why didn't we wake up all this time? After the incident, there was a Verma Committee which was set up. After the Verma Committee, we had several spate of amendments that we came up with. Today, we come up with a Juvenile Justice Bill or are wanting to pass this Bill to become an Act. Did we sleep all this time? What were we doing to ensure safety to the women of this country? I feel we have terribly failed and we are unnecessarily taking the shortest path to see that we are doing something for the women of this country. Sir, we have miserably failed our children who need our help to reform and now we seek to introduce a 'draconian system' to further complicate their lives. What is the number of children that we are talking of? Children constitute 40 per cent of the country's 1.2 billion population. If we see the number of children in the age group of 16 and 18 years, if we see how many children were actually apprehended, we have no statistics as to how many were actually convicted. But, in 2013, the number of children who were apprehended for rape is 1,388. For murder, it is 845. Can a country, as large as India, afford to suggest that it cannot take special care of these 2,000 children? Sir, we have NTs where we spend ₹ 1,700 crores. We have a Smart City project where we want to spend ₹ 1 lakh crore. We have a Digital India where we want to spend Rs. 1.13 trillion. On budget train, I do not know how many billions. Most of these children, Sir, we have to realize, belong to the socio-economic weaker sections. The data of NCRB shows that 60 per cent juveniles apprehended come from families with income less than ₹ 25,000 per annum; 20 per cent come from families with an annual income of ₹ 25,000 to ₹ 50,000. Most of these children

come from illiterate and less educated families. Fifty per cent of them are illiterate or studied only up to primary levels. Sir, they are victims of our socio-economic conditions, and we are the only ones to be blamed for this. Therefore, we have to wake up and realize that there has to be a balance between what we are seeking to do and the welfare of the children.

Sir, if our children have to be now treated as adults, is the atmosphere of jails any better? There are no borstals. There is 118.4 occupancy in jails. People are already languishing there. There is lack of inspection; there is unnecessary detention and there are suicide cases. Are we going to make our young children subject to this kind of atrocity in jails? Therefore, it is a paramount issue when we deal with juvenile justice that the safety of women is topmost. We have to realize that after the Verma Committee Report, after the amendments and now the Juvenile Justice Bill. Have we embarked on any study where we have tried to make out what is the socio-economic condition of these accused? Have we seen what the literacy rate is? Have we even seen what the mind is? Have we mapped their minds to understand why they are doing these crimes? As Misraji rightly said, children are exposed to pornography very easily, and if they keep seeing these pornographic films, their minds are going to be polluted. Has the Government ever thought of this and taken stringent actions to address this issue? Unfortunately, it is very disheartening when Nirbhaya's mother says on television that she has sent away her two children out of Delhi because she does not feel safe. We had gone to the Princeton University where we met a girl. She was from Chennai. She asked, "When will India become safe for women?" That was her question and we were all answerless. We could not answer her. She had come to Princeton. She belongs to a middle class family. She cannot afford to be there. But only because she feels unsafe in Chennai and because she had been subjected to some kind of crime, her parents had shifted her to Princeton. How many parents can afford to send their children to Princeton? This is something which is a wakeup call for all of us. Sir, I suggest and this is my appeal that we have to, no doubt, relook and review the present provisions. But at the same time, I feel that this law is absolutely stringent. Therefore, my suggestion to the hon. Minister and this House is that we should send it to a Select Committee where we should make a deeper study and come out with certain provisions which will not only be considered for a short time, but they would be solid and firm and they would actually mete out justice both to the victims and the children of our country.

Last but not least, Sir, there is a saying by Jessica Lange, "There can be no better measures of our governance than the way we treat our children, and no greater failing on our part than to allow them to be subjected to violence, abuse or exploitation." Passing this Bill would be amounting to abuse of our children because we have not applied our

[Shrimati Vandana Chavan]

mind; not applied our mind the way we should. Therefore, once again, I would make an appeal to this august House that we should send this Bill to a Select Committee. It is not to defer anything. Let us keep a time period; let us say that it has to happen in four weeks, but there has to be an application of mind so as to make sure that the law we pass ensures that we do justice to the victims, and at the same time, do justice to the children of our country who are our future. Thank you.

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI (Nominated): Sir, I am sorry that I hold a different view from my worthy colleague who spoke just now. No doubt, she delivered an outstanding speech. But I rise to support this Bill. I believe that this Bill has struck a perfect harmony between the need for stringence and also taking care of the rights of children. There is evidence, throughout the world, about the age-limit of the children being lowered because of the fact that children are growing up faster and are getting maturer much earlier. Therefore, when we look around the rest of the world, we find that the Bill is, in fact, still erring on the side of caution and is not giving up the rights of children in any manner. In England and Wales, for several offences, the children, above the age of 10 years, are held to be criminally liable. In Australia, the prescribed age is 14-18 years for children to be responsible for their actions under the criminal law. In the United States, many of the States have the age of 12 years for holding children responsible for criminal acts. In New York and Texas, the age is 17 years. In Bangladesh, it is 16 years and in Denmark, it is 15 years of age. And psychologists now feel that the children are grownups by the age of 14 years and to be responsible for their actions. There has been 67.2 per cent increase in the murders committed by young people between the age group of 16 and 18 years. And during the last ten years, after we adopted this law in 2000, there has been a sudden spurt in the crimes that are committed by children between the age of 16 and 18 years. There has been a 30.8 per cent increase in these cases in just one year.

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

There has been 49.8 per cent increase in the cases of rapes committed by people between the age group of 16 and 18 years and in just one year, 2010-11, there has been an increase, or a sudden jump, of 34 per cent. Therefore, I commend the Minister for having crafted a legislation which takes care of the rights of children and, at the same time, ensures that they are held liable for their criminal acts. And this, she has been able to achieve, without amending the definition of a child. The definition of a child remains 18 years of age. The definition of a child in conflict with law remains 18 years. That has not been changed. The definition of heinous offences are those which are punishable

with an imprisonment of seven years or more as prescribed under the Penal Code. The definition of a juvenile in Clause 2 is also 18 years. So, I don't understand why we are making the claim that the rights of children are going to be sacrificed. I would like to refer to the provisions in Clause 15 where a preliminary assessment into the heinous offence committed by a child is required to be made. There are three ingredients of that. The first is the mental and physical capacity. It will have to be evaluated before a child can be tried for the heinous offences. The Children's Board has been given the powers of the Sessions Court and they try him. It is not that he will be tried in the ordinary court. It is not that they will be kept in the ordinary prison. It is only that they will be liable for having committed those offences if they have the mental and physical capacity. The second ingredient is that they must understand, they must be found to have the mental and physical capacity to understand the consequences of their actions. And the third factor which has to be taken into account are the circumstances in which he has allegedly committed the offence. Therefore, it is on the basis of the reports of the psychologists and the psycho-social workers that this assessment will be made. This assessment is only a preliminary assessment, not itself a trial. The trial will follow thereafter. ...(Time-bell rings)... I believe Clause 21 also states that they will not be sentenced to death or life imprisonment. Therefore, it is only those offences which are punishable with seven years or up to ten years because life imprisonment cannot be awarded. Death sentence cannot be awarded. This is a perfect legislation and will meet the expectation of the society. Thank you.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, हमारी रिक्वेस्ट है कि यह जो डिस्कशन है, इसको 5 बजे तक कम्प्लीट कर लिया जाये। उसके बाद ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर का रिप्लाइ हो जाए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): क्यों? ...(व्यवधान)... अभी हम लोगों को बोलना है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: अभी आधा घंटा बाकी है। आप बोलिए। Don't worry. ...(Interruptions)... उसके बाद ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर अपना रिप्लाइ दे दें और उसके बाद वोटिंग हो जाये। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: नहीं-नहीं। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Sir, this is a serious issue. There are twelve speakers. There cannot be short cuts on this. There are twelve speakers who want to speak on this. Please allow everybody a chance to speak. It is a serious issue. It is a fascinating debate. We must listen. We can't fast forward it, Sir. There cannot be shortcuts here, Sir. You debate and pass your Bill, but don't do shortcuts.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Derek, when the discussion started, I myself had made the suggestion that the total time be reduced. At that time I made your suggestion, but it was agreed to. I don't know what to do now. Since they did not work, they are all eager to speak. Now, Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Thank you, Sir, for allowing me to speak on this Bill. I believe this is an important Bill that requires discussion and passing at the earliest. Sir, as many Members have said, this Bill could have been and should have been debated earlier and passed much earlier, before the release of the juvenile murderer triggered this public outcry, this could have positioned the Parliament in better light. You would have shown the Parliament as more responsive to what the people of India want rather than responding to a public outcry. Sir, I suppose it is better late than never. Sir, the release of the juvenile murderer has clearly spotlighted a grave lacuna in our criminal justice system where juveniles who commit violent crime are being released unpunished and for those who are seeing this Bill as some sort of a vengeance, I say that a desire for justice should not be mistaken for vengeance and this Bill is really about justice for women, victims who have suffered rape and murder. So, this is not about vengeance, Sir; this is really a Bill about victim rights. Sir, let me quote a few numbers that would put in perspective the need for this Bill. Sir, there has been a 143 per cent increase in the number of rapes committed by juveniles in the last ten years. In the same period, Sir, figures for murders committed by juveniles went up by 87 per cent and a whopping 500 per cent increase is noted in the number of kidnapping of women and girls by minors. Last Tuesday, Sir, the Minister herself informed the Lok Sabha about 50.6 per cent increase in juvenile crimes and a 42 per cent increase in arrests. Significantly, the percentage of violent crimes registered against juveniles is 15.6 per cent of the total crimes committed by juveniles in 2012. Out of which murder and rape constituted only 7.7 per cent of the total IPC crimes committed by juveniles which is totaling 27,936. This clearly indicates that violent crimes such as murder and rape constitute a sizeable proportion of the crimes registered against juveniles.

Sir, in the light of these facts, none of us should have any hesitation in supporting this Bill and the need to ensure that justice is done against juveniles who commit violent crimes.

I will just make two broad points given the paucity of time as there are many other hon. Members who want to speak.

The first point is, justice for victims is important. But, at the same time, we must not forget that we have an obligation to protect our children. A child is a child is a child. And, this must not be forgotten while we enter this debate of punishing violent juveniles.

Sir, under Chapter I, clause 2 (33), the definition of 'heinous offenses', I believe, is way too broad. The hon. Minister, in her introductory remarks, talked about rape, murder, kidnapping, trafficking and terrorism. And, I believe, that ought to be the definition of 'heinous offences' in the Bill. The Bill must be specific about the definition of 'heinous offences.' I request the hon. Minister to amend the definition of 'heinous offences' to mean murder, rape, terrorism, trafficking and not leave it as broad as it is today, because on this clarity hinges our decision to treat a child as an adult in a criminal justice system. And, I have also moved an amendment on this.

Sir, I also agree with my colleague Mr. Derek, who since left the House, mentioned that penalizing child traffickers is a much more important objective than penalizing those who supply intoxicants to children. The hon. Leader of the House since clarified it. But, I hope the hon. Minister specifically clarify this issue.

Sir, my second broad point is this. I will take only two minutes on this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One minute more.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: I will take two. We will negotiate this later.

Clause 15 of the Bill puts the onus on the Juvenile Justice Board. But, Sir, I must draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the very vague qualifications that are required of the Members of the JJB and the Chairman. Therefore, without going into the details - I can speak a lot on this - there is a need to really focus on the capacity and capability of these institutions that are going to play as God in the lives of children. Sir, JJB is a very, very powerful institution in determining the future of a child who is accused of a crime. And, JJB today, in the Act, has a very, very broad vague criteria and I hope that the hon. Minister focuses on this issue after the Bill is passed.

I have a lot more to say but since you are putting pressure on me to end, I wish to say that I have made two broad points. I want to say that this issue of justice for victims whilst protecting our children must not end with this Bill. There is a lot of work that needs to be done, especially in the areas of institution and capability building, Child Welfare Committee, JJB and the Child Courts. All three of these are reasonably dysfunctional today. I hope the hon. Minister will focus, after passing this Bill, on building these institutions in a way where victims have rights, but children remain protected children of this country.

Thank you. Jai Hind.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, I dedicate this speech to the memory of Nirbhaya. My heart, like the rest of the nation's, goes out to her family.

After that horrific tragedy, the UPA Government set up the Justice Verma Committee and brought in the Criminal Law Ordinance. And this Bill aims to take these efforts forward.

Sir, it is very important that juvenile perpetrators of heinous crimes should be punished. But, let us remember that the law that we make today will not apply to the perpetrator of the tragedy that is foremost in our minds. Instead, they will apply to every child who is charged in the future. Therefore, the main issue we must consider is whether or not the proposed changes will reduce crimes committed by juveniles and whether this Bill will result in an improvement in the reformation of juveniles who are found guilty. Therefore, the question is before us. What is the best way to achieve these goals? What is the impact of the process and punishment methods that we have chosen? Do we have the capacity - institutional and scientific — to follow through? Will our choices meet the requirements of our Constitution, our international conventions and principles of natural justice? Sir, the key issue that is agitating the nation right now is the issue of transfer. For example, Clause 15(1) of this Bill says that when a child who is 16 years of age is alleged to have committed a heinous crime, the Juvenile Justice Board will conduct a preliminary assessment of his mental and physical capacity to commit the crime, the ability to understand the consequences, the circumstances, etc., then the Board decides that the 16 year-old can be transferred to the Adult Justice System. What effect will this have? Will it achieve our goal? Will it implement it fairly? Will it cause more harm than good? Can it survive the Constitutional scrutiny?

Sir, firstly, studies from the U.S., where they send children to the Adult Justice System, have shown that sending juveniles to adult prisons is like sending them to schools of crime. When we house at-risk youth with adult convicts, we create hardened criminals who emerge as bigger threats than before.

Sir, the second issue the Juvenile Justice Board is supposed to determine is whether the 16 year-old should be tried as an adult. Unfortunately, neither medical science nor psychology is currently capable of providing an accurate assessment of the factors involved.

Sir, in India, we have special laws for children because there is a need for it. All individuals, below the age of 18 are children. While the cognitive levels of a particular 16 year-old may match that of an adult, findings show that they lack in psycho-social

maturity levels when compared to adults. Adolescents are more prone to peer influence, they are less likely to focus on future outcomes, they are less risk averse than adults and evaluate risks and benefits differently. Further, their ability to understand legal processes and make decisions related to these cases is not the same as adults.

Sir, turning to institutional capacity, already my colleague, Smt. Vandana Chavan, has spoken about the lack of institutional capacity and that is a matter of grave concern. If our Juvenile Justice Boards don't have the trained manpower to do a reasonable job of preliminary assessment, if such qualified Juvenile Justice Boards are not available in every district, then are we not setting up a system that will fail in achieving our goals?

Sir, let me turn to the Constitutionality of this law. Under Article 15(3) of the Constitution, we are allowed to make laws that protect our children but not one that is against our children, as this law attempts to do. No preliminary assessment can be the basis for depriving a person of his or her rights under the Juvenile Justice System.

Sir, further, treating juveniles aged 16-18 differently based on a criterion which is as undeterminable as mental capacity, we are inviting courts to strike down this law as arbitrary. We must take these points into consideration. Otherwise, all this hard work will go to naught and the law will be struck down. Similarly, Sir, when we consider whether a person has undergone reformatory changes or can be a contributing member to society, such assessments are fundamentally subjective; they are prone to arbitrariness and will be inequitable.

Talking of inequitable outcomes, again, multiple colleagues of ours have talked about who will be the most affected by these kinds of laws. It will be the poor; it will be the dispossessed; it will be the marginalized and the disadvantaged. Those who are wealthy will be able to argue before the Juvenile Justice Board and get away with just a scolding.

Another side effect of this law occurs when youngsters below 18 indulge in consensual sex and get caught. In India, there are numerous instances when the parents will treat this as an issue of honour and charge one of the persons involved with rape. Then, the accused youngster can be thrown into the Adult Justice System, brutalized and as the disqualification discussion suggested, he could be barred from all kinds of employment in the future. Sir, any legal system must be one where not even one innocent person is penalized. Here, there is a chance of the opposite occurring and the Bill will do more harm than good.

[Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda]

Sir, the task before the nation is to create a system which focuses on reformation. If you look at the data that has been offered today—whether by the Minister or by Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar who spoke just now—they talk in percentages, they talk in anecdotes. When the Standing Committee on HRD, of which I was a Member, looked at the data from the criminal records, etc., we found that they were not accurate; they were based on FIRs and not actual convictions. Therefore, in the absence of absolute data and when we see that the actual percentage crimes committed by juveniles is about one per cent of total crimes, not this huge percentage that is being bandied about; we have to be much more circumspect in the way we go forward.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please conclude.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, Shri Ritabrata Bannerjee has also spoken about the UN Conventions and how this law does not match with what we have committed to internationally.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Anyway, Sir. Let us focus on strengthening our system. Let us focus on changing the maximum penalty; changing the amount of time that the juvenile can be kept within the process so that the reformation process actually occurs, and let us remember that hard cases make bad laws.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, please conclude.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Let us do the right thing ...*(Interruptions)*... rather than take the easy way out. And finally, Sir, let us remember the words of Nelson Mandela, 'there can be no keener revelation of a society's soul than the way in which it treats its children.' This Bill is a reflection on that. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shri Anil Madhav Dave.

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, इस बिल के ऊपर यह देश इस संसद को न केवल देख रहा है, बल्कि बहुत गौर से सुन रहा है। हम इस बिल के ऊपर क्या दृष्टिकोण ले रहे हैं और हम इसके साथ क्या व्यवहार कर रहे हैं, इसके ऊपर केवल दीर्घा में नहीं, देश के कोने-कोने में विचार हो रहा है। अपने बिल को प्रस्तुत करते समय मंत्री महोदया ने आपराधिक, मानसिक और अपराध करते समय उत्पन्न मानसिक स्थिति की चर्चा करते हुए कहा कि उसकी इंटेन्शन क्या थी, उस समय उसकी दृष्टि क्या थी, उसके आधार पर ये सारी बातें निश्चित होनी चाहिए। मैं मानता हूँ कि

हत्या और बलात्कार, ये स्टेट ऑफ माइंड हैं। यह हो सकता है कि 12 घंटे बाद वह अपराधी यह कहे कि यह हत्या मुझे नहीं करनी थी, लेकिन वह उस हत्या को उस क्षण के अंदर जायज़ मानकर करता है और उसको सज़ा उस जगह पर पहुंचने के कारण मिलती है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि हमें इसकी जड़ में जाना चाहिए। अभी हम यह कर रहे हैं कि अपराध होने के बाद अपराधी के साथ हमको क्या व्यवहार करना है, इस पर विचार कर रहे हैं। जिसकी हत्या हो गई, जिसका बलात्कार हो गया, जिसका अंग-भंग हो गया, जिसकी कार चोरी हो गई, यानी जो पीड़ित है, अगर आप बहुत गौर से देखें तो उस पीड़ित के ऊपर हमारा उतना चिन्तन नहीं है। हमारा पूरा का पूरा विचार इस बात पर है। भला हो इस देश की न्याय व्यवस्था का, इसके लिए मैं क्या कहूं? एक व्यक्ति बलात्कार करने में सक्षम है, लेकिन साहब, वह युवा नहीं है, वह अभी बालक है। हमें कौन सा प्रमाण चाहिए, यानी किस प्रमाण की जरूरत है? क्या हम अक्षरों के गुलाम हो चुके हैं? क्या बुद्धि-विवेक नाम की कोई चीज़ नहीं है? क्या हम स्वच्छ मन से विचार नहीं कर सकते? अगर कम्प्यूटर के अंदर सारा डेटा होता, तो शायद कम्प्यूटर डिजीजन दे देता। अगर मनुष्य को वहां पर रखा गया है, तो इसीलिए रखा गया है कि उसका मन, उसकी बुद्धि, उसका विवेक है और उनके आधार पर वह यह विचार करता है कि इस समय मुझे जो कहना है, वह क्या कहना है। मुझे लगता है कि इस प्रकार के अपराध में हर आदमी को एक बार जरूर यह विचार करना चाहिए कि अगर मैं निर्भया का पिता होता तो मैं क्या कहता, मैं निर्भया की माँ होती तो क्या कहती, अगर मैं व्यक्ति के रूप में वहां खड़ा हूं और अगर मेरी बेटी के साथ यह घटना मेरे बेटे के साथ घटता, तो मेरा डिजीजन क्या होता? दुर्भाग्य यह है कि हम कुछ अक्षरों के मायाजाल में चलते हैं, उसके कुछ व्यापारी हैं, वे उसकी बाल की खाल निकालते हैं और अंततोगत्वा एक लम्बी बहस चल पड़ती है। जो निर्णय यह देश हजारों सालों तक गांव की चौपाल पर पंच-भूतों से करता आया, पंच-परमेश्वरों से करता आया, उसके लिए मालूम नहीं इतनी जरूरत कहां से आ गई? यह केवल इसलिए आ गई, क्योंकि हमने अपनी दृष्टि बदली। जो लोग इंग्लैंड जाते होंगे, उन्हें पता होगा और मैंने वहां देखा कि वहां जो किराने की दुकान होती हैं, उसके ऊपर लिखा होता है - 'not more than three child at a time'. जिसका हम अनुसरण करते हैं, जिस इंग्लैंड के पीछे चलने में हमको लगता है कि I am the most developed man, उस इंग्लैंड के अंदर यह बात कि वहां किराने की दुकान पर लिखा हुआ है - 'not more than three child at a time'. क्यों? क्योंकि वह दुकानदार तीन से ज्यादा बच्चों को सम्भाल नहीं पाता है और उसके बाद वे बच्चे उस दुकानदार को जेल पहुंचाने की ताकत रखते हैं। जब वहां के बच्चों ने सड़कों पर लूटपाट की, तो उस समय कैमरून फ्रांस की यात्रा पर थे। जब वे फ्रांस की यात्रा से लौटे तो उसके बाद जब उन्होंने अध्ययन किया, तो प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह स्टेटमेंट दी कि हमें अपनी शिक्षा-पद्धति के ऊपर विचार करना पड़ेगा कि हमारा 14 साल का बच्चा यह क्राइम क्यों कर रहा है? महोदय, मुझे लगता है घर और शिक्षा, ये दोनों crime की जड़ें हैं और हमारी दृष्टि जड़ है। हमने कहा था कि गांव की बेटी है। अब वही लड़की, girl next door हो गई। पहले जिस गांव में हम लड़की की शादी करते थे, उस गांव में पानी नहीं पीते थे, तब हम कहते थे कि गंवार हैं और गांव के लोग हैं। ऐसा कभी होता था कि जिस गांव में बेटी दी हो, यदि उस गांव में जाओ, तो वहां पानी भी नहीं पियो? हमें वह दृष्टिकोण खराब लगता था। हमने तथाकथित शिक्षित होने के नाम पर उसे मिटा कर एक girl at next door खड़ी कर दी। आज हालत यह है कि बेटी घर में सुरक्षित नहीं है। बेटी रिश्तेदारों में सुरक्षित नहीं है। मैं बेटी के गांव की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं। हमने जो शिक्षा पद्धति adopt की है, यह

[श्री अनिल माधव दवे]

ऐसे लोगों को खड़ा करती है। उसके लिए यह pornography और ये सारे ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूँ कि पार्टी के 25 मिनट हैं और आप मुझे बोलने से नहीं रोक सकते। यह हर बार का विषय है। हर बार आप मेरे घंटी बजाते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या बात है, सर मेरी क्या गलती है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं जा सकता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, your party has time, but you gave the name after the discussion started. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे: हर बार यही होता है। जब मैं बोलता हूँ, तो आप घंटी बजा देते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; you can't fight with me like that. Mr. Dave, you should know that your party has time, but you gave the name after the commencement of the discussion. So, accordingly, I cannot call you. But yet your Whip requested me, so I said, "Five minutes", and he agreed for 'five minutes'. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे: सर पांच मिनट की बात नहीं है। मैं विषय पर बोल रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मैं जुवेनाइल जस्टिस बिल पर बोल रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen. I should not have called you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down; sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे: सर, आप मुझे बोलने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You did not give the name in time. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; I am not allowing. That cannot be. What is this? There is a specific direction from the Chairman that the names should be given before the commencement of the discussion. You gave the name later. I should not have called you. But your Whip came and requested, "Give him five minutes". I said, "Okay". That is the mistake I have done, and you are fighting with me! ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; sit down.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): सर, ये अच्छा बोल रहे हैं। इन्हें 5-10 मिनट और लगेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Arey, your Minister said, 'at 5.00 p.m.' What are you talking? Your Minister is asking me, close, close, close, and you are talking like this. What is this dichotomy I don't know. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; this is very unfair to me. Very unfair to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, your health is very important.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, within two minutes, he will conclude.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, this duplicity I don't like. On the one hand, you are pressing me to close at 5.00 p.m. and on the other hand, encouraging the Members to speak more and more. How can it be? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: It is all right, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anil Dave, according to the direction of the Chairman, you should not have been called. If I gave you five minutes, you should finish in five minutes.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : सर, ये अच्छा बोल रहे हैं। ये पांच मिनट में अपना भाषण समाप्त कर देंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not doing anything wrong. I am not doing anything wrong.

श्री अनिल माधव दवे: सर, मैं टोटल विषय पर बोल रहा हूँ। मैं आपसे निवेदन कर रहा हूँ और मेरा यह कहना है कि हमें शिक्षा पद्धति पर भी उतना ही विचार करना पड़ेगा और घर के ऊपर भी उतना ही विचार करना पड़ेगा। अपराधी का जन्म घर में होता है। अपराधी समाज नहीं बनाता। हम जैसा बच्चे को खड़ा करते हैं, वैसा ही बच्चा खड़ा हो जाता है। वैसी ही बेटी होती है और वैसा ही बेटा होता है। घरों में जो कुछ व्यवहार हम उसके साथ करते हैं, वैसा ही वह बन जाता है। अगर मां-बाप घर में बच्चे का भोजन रख कर चले जाएंगे, तो बेटा भी बड़ा होने के बाद भोजन रख कर चला जाएगा। ...(समय की घंटी)... मेरा उनसे निवेदन है ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

श्री अनिल माधव दवे: सर, मैं अंतिम बात कह कर अपना विषय समाप्त करता हूँ। मुझे अंत में केवल इतना कहना है कि अपराध घटने के पहले विचार करिए, अपराध घटते समय विचार करिए और अपराध घटने के बाद, अपराधी के साथ व्यवहार करते समय विचार कीजिए। गांधी जी कहते थे कि अपराधी से घृणा मत करो, अपराध से घृणा करो।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

श्री अनिल माधव दवे: सर, मेरा यह कहना है कि अपराध और अपराधी, दोनों पर विचार करने की जरूरत है। आपन समय दिया, इसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Pyarimohan Mohapatra, not present. Shrimati Kanimozhi. Sister, only five minutes because there are eight speakers and the total time is 27 minutes. It is only three-and-a-half minutes, but take five minutes. Not three-and-a-half, but I am giving you five minutes.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to read out some excerpts from a child's letter who had been sent to the juvenile home. I read, "Four years back, when I was just over sixteen years old, I was found guilty of kidnapping a twelve-year-old girl and selling her into sex work. I was in ninth standard and my father did not allow me to appear in the tenth standard examination. My father's younger brother used to sexually abuse me; make me do all kinds of works; and, hit me if I did not know what he wanted me to do. Unable to bear this, my father took another house nearby, in the same village. My sister worked in a nearby factory and she was the only earning member in my house. But my uncle used to take away the money from her and harass us. He asked me also to work. He used to harass me, hit me, and take away the money to drink. My mother died when I was seven years old by drinking poison. My uncle used to harass my mother a lot. My mother even lodged a complaint against him in the police station. But nobody took action. So, she thought taking away her life was the only way out. When I dropped out from the school, I and my sister started going for a job in a garment factory, where I worked for three months. My sister used to beat me up when I did not want to go to work. At times, I was moody; I did not want to work. The local manager used to misbehave with me. These were the reasons that I did not feel like working. One day, my grandmother fell sick. She gave me rupees four hundred to buy fruits for her. But I was home sick as I was in hospital for three or four days. I just took the money, went to the market and brought some snacks and ear-rings. Then, I got scared. I did not go back to the hospital. When I finally went back, my father hit me and I ran away to another village. There, I made friend an auto driver. He was nice to me. But his friend, one day, said that he would take me to a safe place. He sold me to Shobha aunty's house. There, a middle-aged man paid rupees five thousand rupees for me and Shobha aunty asked me to go and sleep with him. When I refused, she beat me badly and forcibly made me eat sleeping tablets. I did not know what was happening. There was a pregnant lady with me. The next morning, she said that many men had raped me that night. After that, I was taken to a farm house, along with other girls and every time I was forced to go and sleep with different men. I was beaten, made to eat sleeping tablets, and the nightmares followed. Then, I ran away and came back home. But, my family hit me and they did not want to accept me back because I had brought a bad name to them. Then, one day, I met a young girl who was twelve years old, called, Sunita, in the bus. Then, because I had no place to go, I went back to Shobha aunty's house. She asked me to bring Sunita to her. I took Sunita. She gave me some money. I thought I could use that. Then, I left. Later, I came to know that Sunita had been taken to different places, including some tourist places, temple towns, etc., and treated very badly, burnt with cigarettes, etc. Then, I realized what I had done was a very big mistake. But, it was too late. I was taken away by the police who also slapped me and beat me badly. My family was called and they too hit me. I was accused of trafficking and selling this young girl for sex work."

5.00 P.M.

Sir, according to this new Bill, this is a heinous crime. This child had gone through something, which none of us can really think. We cannot even imagine the kind of trauma the child had gone through. She had sold somebody without even understanding or knowing what she was doing and what her act was going to do. After all such trauma, a child cannot think straight, cannot understand what is right and what is wrong.

But under the new law, we will be sending her to prison because she has committed a heinous crime of trafficking. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: She won't be sent to prison because she. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Yes, the Minister's speech in the beginning was very, very convincing. It was a very good speech. But, Sir, we don't even have enough courts in this country; we don't have enough doctors; and we don't have enough judges in this country. There are thousands and thousands of cases waiting to be disposed of. Do we have enough counsellors? Do we have enough medical help? Do we have enough psychiatrists? Do we have enough psychologists? If we set up a court,.....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister has promised that there will be enough.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Yes, Sir, we are seeing a lot of promises! I will be very happy if she is able to actually do what she promises. But we have been seeing only a lot of promises. The Governments have been promising to increase the number of courts and to dispose of all the cases. Have they been able to do it? Sir, under these circumstances, it is the Board which is going to be set up. Will there be experts who will really be able to understand what this child went through and decide whether she has to be sent to jail or she has to be tried as an adult or as a juvenile? I think this is unfair. We are today very emotional, we are today very worried about the future generations and we are also very worried about the safety of women. Many of the Members spoke here about how emotionally charged we are about this issue. At this juncture, what is the hurry? I really don't understand why do we have to pass this Bill today. There are so many other things which we have to consider. Sir, there is so much of wrong information going around. The percentage of juvenile crimes has remained static from 2003-2013; it is around 1 per cent to 1.2 per cent; it has not really gone up to the alarming numbers; all this is being talked about. Numerous studies in developmental psychology have found that contrary to such

[Shrimati Kanimozhi]

perceptions of early maturation, adolescence is a period of tremendous psychological, hormonal, emotional as well as structural changes in the human brain and, therefore, it is a time for great vulnerability. According to the American Psychological Association, the American Psychiatric Association and the American National Association for Social Workers, older adolescents "lack the adult capacities to exercise self-restraint, to weigh risk and reward appropriately, and to envision the future that are just as critical.....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Oh! you have already taken eight minutes.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: ... to mature judgment, especially in emotionally charged settings.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: I am finishing, Sir. Sir, the Standing Committee and the Justice Verma Committee have also expressed their opinion against bringing the age down to 16 years. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now conclude.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, there is so much of debate happening and there is so much of concern about it. I think it would be really good if the Government sends this to a Select Committee and we can have more discussions, more considerations and then pass this Bill. There is really no hurry in doing it. I think security is important but the future of our children is more important. I think we have to give it enough consideration before passing this Bill. Thank you very much.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: उपसभापति महोदय, सरकार द्वारा किशोर न्याय (बालकों की देखरेख और संरक्षण) विधेयक, 2015 सदन में लाया गया है। जो विमैन एंड चाइल्ड की कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी है, मैं उसकी भी मेम्बर हूँ, वहां भी यह डिस्कस किया गया, तो मेरा कहना यही था कि हमें इस बिल को लाने से पहले उन हालातों को देखना बहुत जरूरी है। हम 16 साल की उम्र की बात कर रहे हैं, इन्होंने परसेंटिज बताई है। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि उस परसेंटिज में क्या इन्होंने कोई सर्वे करवाया है कि किस फैमली, किस बैकग्राउंड से वे बच्चे ताल्लुक रखते थे? सर, मैं आपको 1950 में आई "आवारा" फिल्म की याद दिलाती है। उस की कहानी यह है कि magistrate की वाइफ को डाकू ले जाते हैं और उसके बच्चे को इस तरह से पालते हैं कि वह चोर और डाकू बन जाता है। इसलिए हमें उन circumstances को भी देखना चाहिए। आज आप heinous crime की बात करते हैं, मैं मानती हूँ कि rape is a heinous crime, लेकिन जो organized gangs or terrorists हैं, वे भी बच्चों से क्राइम कराते हैं। हमें उसकी जड़ तक जाना जरूरी है। जब तक हम इस सिस्टम और माइंडसेट को चेंज नहीं करेंगे, सिर्फ 16 साल की एज कर देने से कोई फर्क पड़ने वाला नहीं है। सर, आज एक सिपाही का क्या

माइंडसेट है? वह किस तरह से behave करता है? वह बच्चों को criminal बना देता है। उनके साथ इस तरह से बात करता है, उन्हें इस तरह से पीटता है कि अगर उन्होंने एक बार क्राइम किया, तो वह उन्हें और क्राइम करने के लिए मजबूर कर देता है। वह उन्हें वैसा बना देता है। हमें यह देखना होगा। सिर्फ 16 साल की उम्र कर देने से समस्या का समाधान नहीं होने वाला।

सर, मुझे दुख है। मैं मां हूँ। मेरी भी बेटियाँ हैं। मैं उनके दुख को समझती हूँ, लेकिन इस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम एक अपराध से उसके सारे अधिकार खत्म कर दें। हमने Dowry Law बनाया हुआ है, Women Domestic Violence Law बनाया हुआ है, PNDT Law बनाया हुआ है, तो क्या आज बेटा कोख में नहीं मारी जाती है? इसलिए हमें यह सब देखना है। आज हम इस बिल को बहुत जल्दी से पास करने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन इस से मैं नहीं समझती कि social evil खत्म हो जाएगी। सर, सिर्फ 16 साल के बच्चे ही रेप नहीं करते, अभी आपने पढ़ा होगा कि एक आर्मी ऑफिसर ने रेप किया और खुद ही suicide commit कर लिया। आप रोज अखबारों में ऐसी घटनाएं पढ़ रहे हैं। आज औरत एक commodity बनकर रह गयी है। उसे एक खिलौना समझा जा रहा है। उस बारे में हम क्या सोच रहे हैं? हम 16 साल के बच्चे को तो फांसी पर चढ़ाने के लिए तैयार हो गए, लेकिन उस victim के बारे में क्या सोच रहे हैं? उसे हम क्या देने जा रहे हैं?

सर, इसलिए मैं समझती हूँ कि इस लॉ को लाने से हमें बहुत लाभ नहीं होगा, लेकिन हम उन्हें और criminal बना देंगे। अभी यहां बिल्कुल ठीक कहा गया कि क्या हमारे पास इतने magistrates हैं? मंत्री जी, शायद आपको पता नहीं होगा, मैं चाहूंगी कि मंत्री जी उन होम्स में जाकर पता करें जो कि आज टी.बी. के अड्डे बनते जा रहे हैं। वहां बच्चों को nutritious भोजन नहीं मिलता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य: आपने क्या किया?

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: मैं एक जनरल बात कर रही हूँ। आप ऐसी बात मत कहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप सुनिए। आप क्या बात कह रहे हैं कि आपने क्या किया? सर, इसलिए मैं कह रही हूँ कि हमें उन होम्स को भी ठीक तरह की सुविधाएं देनी हैं, तभी उसका फायदा होगा। आप कह रहे हैं कि 16 साल के बाद देखा जाएगा, लेकिन फिर आप क्या करेंगी? उनकी पढ़ाई या उनके skill development के लिए आप क्या करेंगी? आप ने बताया कि जब उनके ऊपर यह इल्जाम लगेगा, तो उन्हें गवर्नमेंट नौकरी नहीं मिलेगी। फिर वे सोसायटी में कहां जाएंगे? क्या वे सारी जिंदगी जेलों में काटेंगे?

सर, इसलिए मैं कह रही हूँ कि इन सब बातों के ऊपर सोचा जाए। सिर्फ 16 साल की उम्र कर देने से समाधान नहीं होगा। फिर आप शादी की उम्र भी घटा दीजिए। जब आप यह समझ रहे हैं कि 16 साल की उम्र के बच्चे का दिमाग इतना डेवलप हो गया है, तो शादी की उम्र भी घटा दीजिए। उसके लिए क्यों 21 साल की उम्र रखी गयी है? सर, यह बहुत बड़ा इश्यू बन गया है। फिर चाहे मीडिया की वजह से हो या केस की वजह से हो, आज हम यह बिल पास करना चाह रहे हैं, लेकिन इन सब बातों पर सोचने और सिस्टम में सुधार लाने की जरूरत है, इस लॉ में सुधार लाने की जरूरत है। इसमें हमें बहुत चीजें और देने की जरूरत है। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Keshava Rao. Doctor Saab, please take just five minutes.

DR. K. KESHAHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I would not take much time.

Sir, I have been provoked to join the debate because of the oscillating doubts in the minds of the people whether to have it or not. To be or not to be was the question on their minds. Somebody said it should go to the Select Committee. But after listening to all of them, I found that they still share deep sentiments with the people. Somebody wants it to go to the Select Committee. Somebody said that there had been delay. Someone else says, it is most ideal, it is perfect, if not 'very good', a good Bill. I totally agree with Derek here, not because this is a perfect thing. There are shortcomings, there are a few fault-lines within the law; nonetheless, it is a good Bill.

Let me first say that there is a misapprehension. I totally share your concern. Our Vice-Chairman was looking at the Women's Rights Act. It is a deep dilemma for a man like you who has always been a human rights activist. When you make popular speeches, where should we stand on such issues? The question is this. Today, there are three basic issues based on which you are trying to oppose it. I am not saying, law is the last word. Law can never be the last word. Even the Constitution is not the last word. Then, we can change it as the society changes. Society is never static. It is dynamic and it would change. What our age used to be and what our age now is! Now, the question is this: Why is everybody talking about the age, be it taking it from 16 to 18 years or from 18 to 16? Let me tell you, this Section, although it talks about 16 and 18, does not talk about age. The age of a child, a juvenile, remains 18 years as far as the IPC is concerned, as far as this Bill is concerned and as far as other laws which have a multiple effect on this are concerned. There is juvenile age and juvenile crime. Again, the crime has been divided into serious crime and heinous crime. Although it has not been defined what exactly a 'heinous crime' is and there are no studies to tell us what exactly it is, heinous crimes involve crimes like rape, murder, kidnapping, etc. My dear friend here has an objection. Rape, I can understand, but what about kidnapping, robbery and such other things, where the social background is of relevance? I would rather agree with my friend from the Socialist Party, asking to try to factor in the social environment. As a Member of the Standing Committee himself said, we have not made a study as to from which social backgrounds these culprits have come from. That study should have been made so that we could have looked into it. I am not going into that. The first point is, you are talking about age when age has got nothing to do with this. Secondly, if a person reaches

the age of 16, 17 or 18 and indulges in such "heinous crimes", he is not taken to jail. There are three checks. The spirit or intent of the Bill is well-known; we have read this Bill. Nonetheless, the nuances of the Bill and the intentions were well explained by the Minister. I really congratulate her for the way she has brought out the nuances of the Bill. As one hon. Member said, he can never be awarded life imprisonment, not even rigorous imprisonment. Now, there were some kinds of disproportionate things. There are small crimes, light crimes and serious crimes. Mr. Jaitely has explained it. But, again, I want the Ministers to look into that. Even the constitutional Bench of the Supreme Court, in 2005 - I want the lawyers to understand this - has said two things - the occurrence of the crime and the date of apprehension. They said, the date when the crime occurs has to be factored in. This is as far as criminal law is concerned. That is there in this Bill. It needs to be looked into whether this violates the Constitutional Bench's verdict. If it violates the Constitutional Bench's verdict, then that particular section needs to be looked into. Secondly, all that Members wanted was rehabilitation and institutional back-up. Today the institutional back-up is absolutely not there at all. Not that it is faulty, but it is not there at all. All that is there, is that they have become breeding grounds for criminals. I have been going to these Boston and other Schools of Reform. Renukaji was a Minister then. Who knows better the kind of conditions that we have seen. They were worst. Even this boy will be taken to jail. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is not kept with hardened criminals. The Act is so clear in that. He is not kept with them; he is kept separately. One last word, Sir, I want the Minister to say one thing. In the Act, we have said in section 5, the moment some crime is detected, it is not the police which takes him, but the Special Juvenile Police. Tell me, which State has Special Juvenile Police. I think, I am in a State Government and am very closely associated with the State Government, I don't have Special Juvenile Police. Secondly, he is handed over to Special Welfare Police Officer. I don't think we have Special Welfare Police Officer. If he is not brought by Special Police Officer, I refuse to take him. That is why I said, when I talked to Mr. Misra and others, that there are a few things which the hon. Minister must look into. They need correction. Once you go through, you know, they have violated the constitutional provisions. ...*(Interruptions)*... They don't exist at all. ...*(Interruptions)*... And the institutional back-up mechanism, you talked, it doesn't exist. ...*(Interruptions)*... Lastly, what Mr. Misra said is a very serious issue. In that section, you gave seventeen or eighteen definitions. You made consequences of rape the base of JJB's decision. That is not clear. As you said, any sociologist today has not yet found out the measuring rod, how to measure the mindset of a juvenile criminal. This is not there. ...*(Interruptions)*... I hope the hon. Minister will look into all these things.

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका बहुत धन्यवाद करती हूँ। यहां पर The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2015 लाया गया है। जैसा सभी ने कहा, दिसम्बर, 2012 की घटना ने पूरे समाज, पूरे देश की आत्मा को झकझोर कर, हिला कर रख दिया था। सर, आज का हिन्दुस्तान दो तरह का हिन्दुस्तान होता जा रहा है। एक भारत आसमान को छू रहा है और दूसरा भारत धरातल में पहुंच रहा है। जो अभाव में जी रहा है, उसको अत्याधुनिक सुविधा मिले, इसलिए वह अपराध जगत की ओर अग्रसर होता जा रहा है। उसको इस ओर ले जाने वाले अपराधी भी बहुत संख्या में मिले जाते हैं। सामाजिक व्यवस्था में परिवर्तन हो रहा है, मूल्यों में गिरावट आ रही है, चाहे हम किसी भी फील्ड में देख रहे हैं। खास तौर से अगर समाज में गिरावट आती है, तो उससे हर पहलू, हम क्षेत्र प्रभावित होता है। पहले इस देश के अन्दर संयुक्त परिवार का concept था, जिसमें बच्चों की परवरिश अच्छी तरह से, भली-भांति होती रहती थी, लेकिन आज परिवार की परिभाषा एक न्यूक्लियर फैमिली हो गई है, जहां पर परिवार की परिभाषा हुई - माँ-बाप और बच्चे।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) पीठासीन हुए]

इसमें माँ-बाप ज्यादा कमाने में लगे रहते हैं। बच्चे क्या कर रहे हैं, बच्चे टीवी पर क्या देख रहे हैं, वे नेट पर क्या सर्च कर रहे हैं, वे साइबर कैफे में जाते हैं, वहां वे क्या देख रहे हैं, वे पॉर्न फिल्म देख रहे हैं, इसकी ओर कहीं न कहीं परिवार का ध्यान नहीं जाता। इस तरह से बच्चों का दिमाग ज्यादा से ज्यादा क्राइम की ओर जा रहा है। सर, अगर हम परसेंटेज निकालते हैं, तो हम देखते हैं कि किशोरों के द्वारा किए गए अपराधों की संख्या तेजी से बढ़ती जा रही है। आज बच्चे गुमशुदा हो जाते हैं। सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट कई बार केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकारों को कह चुके हैं, लेकिन कहीं न कहीं राज्य सरकारें इसकी ओर ध्यान नहीं दे पा रही हैं, जिससे अपराध जगत में लगातार बढ़ोत्तरी होती जा रही है। ऐसे अपराधी बच्चों के ऊपर ज्यादा से ज्यादा अटैक करते हैं।

महोदय, मिश्रा जी ने अभी मॉरल साइंस की बात कही। पहले स्कूलों में मॉरल साइंस पढ़ाई जाती थी, जिससे बच्चों की प्रवृत्ति और उनके बढ़ते हुए कैरियर पर कहीं न कहीं अंकुश लगता था। लेकिन आज की जो शिक्षा व्यवस्था है, आज के जो स्कूल हैं, खास तौर पर गवर्नमेंट के जो स्कूल हैं, वहां तो कई बार शिक्षक भी नहीं होते हैं। चूंकि हम लोग रूरल एरियाज़ से आते हैं, हम लोग स्वयं वहां पर देखते हैं कि प्राइमरी स्कूल के बच्चों को अपना नाम तक लिखना नहीं आता है, ऐसी परिस्थिति में हम मॉरल साइंस की बात कैसे कर सकते हैं? बच्चों की जो प्राइमरी शिक्षा है, उस पर बहुत ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां पर बहुत सारे लोगों ने एक्यूज्ड की बात कही ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, यह क्या है? हमको अभी टाइम दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, यहां पर सभी लोगों ने एक्यूज्ड की बात तो कही, लेकिन विक्टिम की बात किसी ने नहीं कही है। एक्यूज्ड को क्या-क्या सुविधाएं देनी चाहिए, उसकी उम्र 16 साल हो या 18 साल हो, उसको किस तरह से काउंसलिंग दी जाए, सुधार गृह में क्या व्यवस्था हो, इत्यादि बातें तो सबने कहीं, लेकिन विक्टिम के बारे में किसी ने कुछ भी नहीं कहा। जो विक्टिम होती है, जिसके साथ रेप हुआ होता है, ज्यादातर केसेज़ में तो ऐसा

होता है कि वह लड़की या तो मर जाती है या मार डाली जाती है और जो जिन्दा रहती है, वह मानसिक रूप से हर रोज़ मरती है, लेकिन उसके लिए यहां पर किसी ने कोई प्रोविज़न नहीं रखा है, कोई बात नहीं कही है। मैं निर्भया के माँ-बाप को पिछले दो दिन से टीवी पर देख रही हूँ। उनकी बेटी के ऊपर जो अत्याचार हुआ, उन्होंने किस तरह से उसको सहा होगा? ...(समय की घंटी)... माननीया मंत्री जी से मेरा निवेदन है कि विक्टिम, जो रोज़-रोज़ मरती है, कहीं न कहीं हमको उसके ऊपर भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, कानून बन जाते हैं, सब चीज़ें आ जाती हैं, लेकिन जब घटनाएं घटित होती हैं, तभी हम जाग्रत होते हैं और उस पर कानून बनाते हैं। ...(समय की घंटी)... जब उन कानूनों में कमियां रह जाती हैं, तो उनमें अमेंडमेंट करते हैं। अगर ईमानदारी और सच्ची नीयत से हम कानून बनाते हैं, तो मैं समझती हूँ कि इस तरह की घटनाओं पर अंकुश लगाया जा सकता है, लेकिन इसके लिए हमारा दृष्टिकोण सही होना चाहिए और हमारी मानसिकता सही होनी चाहिए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): श्री राम कुमार कश्यप जी, आपको पांच मिनट मिलेंगे। चार मिनट के बाद मैं घंटी बजा दूंगा। ...(व्यवधान)... एक मिनट का टाइम कंक्लूड करने के लिए है।

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप (हरियाणा): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपके प्रति आभार प्रकट करता हूँ। सर, मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि नाबालिगों द्वारा किए जा रहे अपराधों में निरन्तर बढ़ोतरी होती जा रही है और हम सभी के लिए यह चिन्ता का विषय है। वर्ष 2010 में नाबालिगों के द्वारा 22,470 अपराध किए गए, 2011 में 25,125 अपराध हुए, 2012 में 27,936 अपराध हुए, 2013 में 31,725 अपराध हुए और 2014 में 33,526 अपराध हुए। अगर हम इन आंकड़ों को देखें, तो हमें पता लगता है कि इन अपराधों में निरन्तर बढ़ोतरी हो रही है। हमें इस बात की तरफ ध्यान देना होगा कि ये अपराध आज इतने क्यों बढ़ रहे हैं? मेरा मानना यह है कि इन अपराधों के पीछे मुख्य कारण शिक्षा की कमी और देश की गरीबी है।

महोदय, जहां तक शिक्षा का सम्बन्ध है, हमारे देश में शिक्षा का स्तर निरन्तर गिरता जा रहा है, विशेष रूप से सरकारी स्कूलों में। पिछले हफ्ते हरियाणा में दसवीं कक्षा का बोर्ड का रिजल्ट आया, जिसमें 60% बच्चे फेल हो गए हैं, सिर्फ 40% बच्चे ही पास हुए। मैं मानता हूँ कि शिक्षा के स्तर को डाउन करने में Right to Education Act का बहुत अहम योगदान है। इस Act के अंतर्गत आठवीं तक के किसी भी बच्चे को फेल नहीं किया जाता है। वह स्कूल में आये या न आये, वह स्कूल में पढ़े या न पढ़े, उसको 8वीं तक पास कर दिया जाता है। यहां तक कि ऐसे इंस्ट्रक्शंस हैं कि 14 साल का कोई बच्चा अगर एक भी दिन स्कूल में नहीं गया, लेकिन वह 30 मार्च को स्कूल में जाकर यह Affidavit देता है कि मैंने घर पर शिक्षा ग्रहण की है और 31 मार्च को उसका रिजल्ट आना है, तो 8वीं का सर्टिफिकेट उसको थमा दिया जाता है। जब इस प्रकार के बच्चे 10वीं में जाएंगे, तो उनका क्या हाल होगा? इसीलिए हमारे यहां 10वीं की बोर्ड की परीक्षाओं में उनके रिजल्ट्स डाउन आ रहे हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से कहना चाहूंगा कि शिक्षा की नीति में चेंज करें और 8वीं का बोर्ड तो बनायें ही, साथ ही इसके लिए 5वीं का बोर्ड भी अवश्य बनायें, तभी जाकर शिक्षा का स्तर ऊंचा हो सकेगा।

सर, इसके लिए हमारे यहां की गरीबी भी एक मुख्य कारण है। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय

[श्री राम कुमार कश्यप]

से एक और जानकारी चाहूंगा। मुझे इस बिल के बारे में कुछ शंकाएं हैं। क्या इस बिल के आने से लोग अपनी रंजिश नहीं निकालेंगे? गाँवों में बहुत मुकदमें होते हैं। जब मुकदमा होता है, तो सबसे पहले लोग यह देखते हैं कि इस घर में क्या कोई नाबालिग बालक है या इस घर में नौकरी वाला कोई आदमी है, तो फिर अपनी खुंदक निकालने के लिए, अपनी रंजिश निकालने के लिए उसका नाम उसमें डाल दिया जायेगा। तो मैं मंत्री महोदया से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या इस बिल में ऐसा प्रावधान है कि अगर कोई मुकदमा झूठा सिद्ध होता है, तो क्या उसे भी उतनी ही सजा दी जायेगी, जितनी उस बालक को दी जायेगी? तो मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इसमें सजा का प्रोविजन किया जाए।

इसके बाद भी मेरी कुछ शंकाएँ हैं। क्या इस प्रकार के बिल आने से वोटिंग का अधिकार जो हमारे यहां 18 साल पर मिलता है, क्या वह 16 साल पर मिलेगा, क्योंकि इसके आने से 16 साल के जो बालक हैं, क्या वे अपने लिए वोटिंग का अधिकार भी माँगना शुरू नहीं कर देंगे? हमारा जो मैरिज एक्ट है, जिसमें शादी की न्यूनतम उम्र 18 साल रखी गयी है, क्या इस बिल के आने से 16 साल के बच्चों की भी जो शादियां होंगी, क्या वे शादियां चैलेंजेबल नहीं होंगी? इसके बाद मैं इंडियन कॉट्ट्रेक्ट एक्ट की बात करता हूँ। 18 साल से कम उम्र का जो बच्चा है, अगर वह कॉट्ट्रेक्ट करता है या एग्रीमेंट करता है, तो वह void माना जाता है, क्या इस प्रकार के बिल आने से वह 16 साल या 17 साल का बच्चा अगर एग्रीमेंट करेगा या कॉट्ट्रेक्ट करेगा, तो क्या वह भी void माना जायेगा या valid माना जायेगा? इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदया मेरी शंकाएं दूर करने का काम करें।

सर, अपराधों में वृद्धि हो रही है, तो यह काम केवल सरकार का ही नहीं है कि वह अपराधों को कम करे। यह एक सामाजिक बुराई है। यह समाज की भी जिम्मेवारी बनती है कि वह हम सभी की जिम्मेवारी बनती है कि इसको हम दूर करें। बाज यह है कि आज हमारे बच्चों में संस्कारों की कमी है। आज हमारे बच्चे अपनी संस्कृति को छोड़ कर पश्चिमी सभ्यता की तरफ भाग रहे हैं। वे उधर भाग रहे हैं, इसलिए उनमें संस्कारों की कमी है, जिसके कारण भी हमारे यहां अपराध बढ़ रहे हैं। तो मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि हम सब भी इसमें अपना सहयोग करें। मेरा इतना ही कहना है। अंत में, आपने मुझे समय दिया, इसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद।

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज इस सदन में एक बहुत ही संवेदनशील और महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर चर्चा हो रही है। यह विषय सिर्फ आज की ही तारीख में संवेदनशील नहीं है, बल्कि बहुत सालों से है और इसके आगे भी सम्पूर्ण समाज के लिए यह बहुत ही संवेदनशील रहेगा।

सर, निर्भया की दुर्घटना के बाद पूरे देश में एक लहर सी छा गयी। ऐसा नहीं था कि निर्भया जैसी एक ही घटना हुई थी। उसके पहले और उसके बाद भी अभी भी ऐसी घटनाएँ होती हैं, तो मैं नहीं कहूँगी, लेकिन उस घटना ने पूरे समाज की आँखों में एक प्रकार से अंजन डालने का काम किया। लेकिन दो-तीन दिन से जो वातावरण हम पूरे देश में देख रहे हैं, टीवी पर देख रहे हैं और प्रिंट मीडिया में देख रहे हैं, उसमें मुझे लगता है कि इसकी वजह से हमारी जो महिलाएँ हैं, हमारी जो छोटी बच्चियाँ हैं, हमारे जो लोग हैं, उनको लगता है कि सही मायने में कानून का भय हमारे समाज में लागू होगा या नहीं।

सर, निर्भया की जो माँ हैं, आशा देवी, उन्होंने मुझसे भी फोन पर बात की थी। उन्होंने मुझे यही बताया कि मुझे मालूम है कि अगर आप कानून पास करेंगे, तो मेरी बेटी का अब कुछ नहीं होने वाला है, वह जो लड़का है, दुष्कर्मी है, उसके साथ भी retrospectively फिर से कुछ होने वाला नहीं है, लेकिन इसके बाद आने वाली जो पीढ़ी है, इसके बाद आने वाले जो लागे हैं, उनके लिए यह कानून होना बहुत आवश्यक है, इसलिए आप सब इसका समर्थन कीजिए।

सर, मंत्री जी ने जो 'The Juvenile Justice Bill, 2015' यहां टेबल किया है, उसके एक चैप्टर की तरफ मैं उनका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ। उसमें थर्ड चैप्टर है, जिसका जिक्र अभी किया, क्लॉज 4 सब-क्लॉज 3, और उसमें लिखा है कि "No social worker shall be appointed as a member of the Board unless such person has been actively involved in health, education or welfare activities pertaining to children for at least seven years..." आगे लिखा है, "...or a practising professional with a degree in child psychology, psychiatry, sociology or law." सर, इसके बारे में मैं आधा मिनट लूंगी। यह 'or' शब्द मंत्री जी यहां से हटना चाहिए। "Must be" यही होना चाहिए। 'or' का ऑप्शन नहीं देना चाहिए, क्योंकि हम जिस सेक्टर से आते हैं, सब लोग रूरल क्षेत्र से आते हैं, आपने जो प्रावधान किया है कि तीन लोगों की कमेटी होगी, जिसमें एक psychologist होगा, psychiatrist होगा, एक लॉ का अधिकारी होगा और एक महिला होगी, लेकिन जहां ऐसे दुर्गम क्षेत्र से इस तरह के आइडेंटिफाइड लोग जिन्होंने साइकोलॉजी में मास्टरी की हो, ऐसे लोग कहां मिलने वाले हैं? तो ऐसे लोगों के लिए एक स्टेट लेवल की कमेटी होनी चाहिए, जो गवर्नमेंट के पास प्राधिकृत हो जाए, जिनको गवर्नमेंट ने आइडेंटिफाई किया हो और फिर उनके आने-जाने का खर्चा सरकार दे, ऐसा कुछ अगर प्रावधान कर दिया तो मुझे लगता है कि ऐसी जो घटनाएं होती हैं, उनके लिए सुविधा हो सकती है।

सर, दूसरी एक और बात मैं कहना चाहती हूँ, जो बाहर भी हमने बहुत बार डिस्कस की है। जब हम मेंटली रिटार्ड व्यक्ति की ऐज बोलते हैं, तो psychiatrist उससे बात करके उसकी मेंटल एज निकालते हैं। जो नाबालिग गुनहगार हैं, उनकी भी मेंटल एज निकालने की आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि उनकी मेंटल एज क्या होती है, उनके ऊपर भी बहुत सारी चीजें निर्भर रहती हैं।

सर, मुझे एक बात यहां पर कहनी है, और बहुत दुख के साथ मैं कहना चाहती हूँ। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, मैं एक ही मिनट लूंगी। The Juvenile Justice बिल के समर्थन में पूरा सदन यहां एकजुट हुआ है, लेकिन जिस तरीके से मंत्री जी ने बयान दे दिया और पूरी राज्य सभा को कठघरे में खड़ा कर दिया, उसका हम निषेध करते हैं, विरोध करते हैं। जैसा कि उन्होंने बोला कि राज्य सभा की वजह से यह बिल पारित नहीं हुआ, जबकि आज हम सब रात के 12 बजे तक भी बैठने के लिए तैयार हैं और यह बिल पारित करके रहेंगे, यही मुझे यहां कहना है।

सर, हमारे नेता आज़ाद साहब ने कहा कि Juvenile Justice Act पहली बार राजीव जी के समय पर आया था और तब 16 साल का प्रावधान था, लेकिन एन0डी0ए0 के टाइम पर उसकी 18 साल की एज कर दी गई, यह भी मैं आप सब की नजर में लाना चाहती हूँ।

[श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल]

सर, मैं सिर्फ एक लास्ट बात कहकर खत्म करूंगी। सर, सरकार जिस तरह से अपने एजेंडा की बात कर रही है और पूरे देश के चैनल्स पर जाकर बोल रही हैं कि हम चाहते थे लेकिन इन्होंने नहीं होने दिया, जबकि बिल हमारा ही था, हमने नहीं होने दिया, ऐसा नहीं है। अगर आपकी इतनी पोलिटिकल विल थी, राजकीय इच्छा शक्ति थी तो फिर आपने उस नाबालिग को बाहर जाने से क्यों नहीं रोका? आप उस पर पोटा लगा सकते थे, एन0एस0ए0 लगा सकते थे। क्यों नहीं किया उन्होंने? अगर उनकी इच्छा शक्ति होती तो जरूर कर सकते थे।

सर, लास्ट में मैं एक बात कहूंगी कि दो साल पहले जो नारे इन लोगों ने दिए हैं, वे नारे हमारे कानों में अभी भी गूंज रहे हैं। "बहुत हुआ नारी पर वार, अब की बार किसकी सरकार।" किसकी सरकार? जो सरकार महिलाओं को संरक्षण नहीं दे सकती, जो सरकार महिलाओं को सुविधा नहीं दे सकती, निर्भया फंड का तीन हजार करोड़ रुपया तीन साल से पड़ा हुआ है। मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि तीन साल से उस तीन हजार करोड़ रुपए का सरकार ने क्या किया, उसका क्या उपयोग किया, उसका भी जवाब आज उनको देना चाहिए और उसके लिए आपकी जिम्मेदारी बनती है। यही बात कहकर मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): निर्भया फंड का तो आप लोगों ने भी इस्तेमाल नहीं किया।

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र): सर, The Juvenile Justice Bill, 2015 के ऊपर जो डिबेट हम यहां कर रहे हैं, यह उस निर्भया की वजह से है, जिसने इस शहर में बलिदान दिया और हम सब को जगाया। लेकिन क्या हम सचमुच निर्भया को न्याय दे सके?

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: नहीं।

श्री संजय राउत: हम उसको न्याय नहीं दे सके। हम हमेशा कहते आए कि कानून के हाथ लंबे होते हैं, लेकिन निर्भया को न्याय देने में कानून के हाथ बहुत छोटे पड़ गए। अंधा कानून क्या है, यह हमने इस बार भी देखा है। अनिल माधव दवे जी ने एक बहुत अच्छी बात कही और वे अच्छी बात बोल भी रहे थे। उन्होंने कहा कि एक व्यक्ति बलात्कार करने में सक्षम है, लेकिन वह युवा नहीं है, इसलिए उसको सजा नहीं मिली। वह युवा नहीं है, इसलिए उसको सजा नहीं मिली और इसीलिए हम यहां पर नये कानून के ऊपर चर्चा कर रहे हैं, लेकिन वह कानून नहीं बन रहा है, जो कानून हम चाहते हैं।

दिसम्बर, 2012 में दिल्ली में रेप की जो घटना हुई, उसमें 18 साल से कम उम्र का जो अपराधी शामिल था, उसने ही निर्भया के साथ सबसे भयंकर अत्याचार किया था, जिसकी वजह से उसकी मृत्यु हो गई। उसने सबसे ज्यादा क्रूरता दिखाई, लेकिन यह भयंकर अपराधी छूट गया है और इस तरह का अपराधी छूट रहा है, हम सब लोग उसको कठोर सजा दिलाने के लिए कुछ नहीं कर पाए। हम तीन साल तक कानून नहीं बना पाए। मुझे लगता है कि *

...(व्यवधान)...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री अशक अली टाक (राजस्थान) : आप यह गलत बोल रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: सर, मैं माननीय सांसद के सेंटिमेंट का बहुत आदर करता हूँ, चूँकि यह रिकॉर्ड में जाएगा, तो यह अच्छा नहीं लगेगा, इसलिए माननीय सांसद की अनुमति से इसको रिकॉर्ड से निकाला जाए।

﴿جناب حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): سر، میں ماننیے سانسد کے سینٹیمینٹ کا بہت احترام کرتا ہوں، چونکہ یہ ریکارڈ میں جائیگا، تو یہ اچھا نہیں لگے گا، اس لیے ماننیے سانسد کی اجازت سے اس کو ریکارڈ سے نکالا جائے۔﴾

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): कृपया आप इसको विदड़ों कर लीजिए।

श्री संजय राउत: आप इसको रिकॉर्ड से निकाल दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): इन्होंने खुद विदड़ों कर लिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: मैं आपकी भावना का सम्मान करता हूँ।

﴿جناب غلام نبی آزاد: میں آپ کی بھاؤنا کا سمان کرتا ہوں۔﴾

श्री संजय राउत: हमारे देश में हर साल सैंकड़ों बच्चे कुपोषण से मरते हैं। आतंकवादी हमले में छोटे-छोटे बच्चे मारे जाते हैं। महाराष्ट्र हो या आन्ध्र प्रदेश हो, किसान अपने नाबालिग बच्चों के साथ आत्महत्या करता है, लेकिन उसकी चिंता हम उतनी नहीं करते, जितनी चिंता हम उस नाबालिग अपराधी की कर रहे हैं। जो लड़का अपराधी है, उसको कठोर सजा नहीं मिलनी चाहिए, ऐसे बच्चों को कठोर सजा नहीं मिलनी चाहिए, इसके लिए हम सब लोग भाग-दौड़ कर रहे हैं, यह ठीक नहीं है।

एक माननीय सदस्य: सब नहीं, बल्कि कुछ लोग।

श्री संजय राउत: सर, निर्भया की जो मां है, हम यहां चार दिन से उसकी एप्रोच देख रहे हैं। मां ने कहा है, "हमें इंसाफ नहीं मिला।" मुझे लगता है कि इस सदन को उस मां की भावनाओं से सहमत होना चाहिए। उस मां ने आगे कहा है, "यदि मुजरिम कानून तोड़ कर अपराध करता है, तो उसे कानून तोड़ कर सजा क्यों नहीं देते? कानून भगवान ने नहीं बनाया है, समय के साथ सब बदल गया है, तो कानून क्यों नहीं बदला? ऐसे तो हजारों बच्चियां बलि चढ़ जाएंगी। अपराध जीत गया और हम हार गए। सबने हमें इंसाफ का भरोसा दिया था, लेकिन हम निराश हैं।" यह एक मां की भावना है और मुझे लगता है कि हमें यानी पूरे सदन को उस मां की भावना से सहमत होना चाहिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, आप घंटी बजाते रहिए, मैं बैठ जाऊंगा। आप समझिए कि आप यहां खड़े हैं और वहां दूसरा कोई बैठा है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): जब मैं वहां पर होता हूं, तब भी मुझे चेयर की बात माननी पड़ती है और यहां होता हूं, तो मुझे आपको बताना पड़ता है।

श्री संजय राउत: सर, मैं आपकी बात मानूंगा। सर, हमारे देश में 18 साल से कम उम्र के जो अपराधी हैं, उनको नाबालिग माना जाता है, चाहे उसने रेप किया हो या हत्या की हो। इस मामले में हम बड़े दयालु हैं, लेकिन दूसरे देशों में अगर देखें, तो इंग्लैंड में 18 साल से कम उम्र के बच्चों को, जो अपराधी होते हैं, उनके लिए बाकी आम अपराधी की तरह सजा का प्रावधान है। चीन में यह एज लिमिट 14 से 18 साल के बीच है। अमेरिका के कई राज्यों में, पूरे अमेरिका में नहीं, बल्कि अमेरिका के कई राज्यों में बलात्कार, खून जैसे अपराध करने पर 13 से 15 साल ...**(व्यवधान)**... नौ साल की बात तो मंत्री जी करते हैं। अरब या इस्लामिक देशों में तो उम्र की कोई सीमा नहीं है। मुझे लगता है कि हमारे देश में चाइल्ड से संबंधित कानून को जुवेनाइल क्रानून से अलग होना चाहिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, एक आखिरी मुद्दा है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि जो दाउद इब्राहिम है, उसने मुम्बई में जो पहला क्राइम किया था, उस समय वह नाबालिग था। जब उसने पहला अपराध किया था, तब वह 16 साल का था और अब वह कहाँ पहुंच गया है? वह आज देश के लिए खतरा बना हुआ है। उस वक्त अगर हमारे यहां इस प्रकार के कठोर क्रानून होते, अगर पाकिस्तान हमारे यहां कसाब जैसे लोगों को नाबालिग बनाकर भेजता रहेगा, तो हम क्या करेंगे? वह नाबालिग है, 16 साल का है, 15 साल का है, लेकिन जब वह हमारे यहां हमला करेगा, संसद पर हमला करेगा, मुम्बई में हमला करेगा, दिल्ली में हमला करेगा, तो फिर ऐसे भेजे गए नाबालिग टेररिस्ट के लिए हमारी भूमिका क्या होगी, यह क्रानून क्या करेगा, इसके बारे में भी सदन को सोचना चाहिए। बाकी, जो क्रानून बना है, उसमें अच्छे प्रावधान हैं, लेकिन यह भावना पूरे सदन की है। खासकर, बड़े-बड़े शहरों में जो organized crimes होते हैं, वहां बच्चों को ही यूज किया जाता है। वे 16-17 साल के बच्चे होते हैं, जो बाद में छूट जाते हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, आपने bell बजा दी, ठीक है, मैं आपका आदर करता हूं, लेकिन अगर निर्भया जैसी घटना फिर एक बार होती है, तो इस क्रानून के आधार पर अपराधी छूट जाएंगे, इतना मैं कहता हूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): श्री आनन्द शर्मा जी। आपको भी पांच मिनट दिए हैं।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (राजस्थान): सर, हमारे दल का समय अभी बचा है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): क्योंकि सभी को पांच-पांच मिनट के लिए कहा है।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: अलॉटेड समय की भी बात है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): नहीं, हम अलॉटेड समय से नहीं चल रहे हैं, इसलिए आपको भी पांच मिनट ही दिए गए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: नहीं, हमारे दल का जो समय है, हम उस पर चलेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): अभी यह डिसाइड किया गया है कि सब को पांच-पांच मिनट ही दिए जाएंगे। आप पांच मिनट में बहुत कुछ कह सकते हैं।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: देखिए, उसमें हमारी सहमति नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जुवेनाइल जस्टिस बिल पर यहां चर्चा हो रही है। इस पर नेता प्रतिपक्ष तथा सदन के अन्य सदस्यों ने अपने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं। इसकी पृष्ठभूमि सब को मालूम है। कौन से ऐसे हालात बने, एक दर्दनाक और घिनौना अपराध हुआ, जिससे इस देश में आक्रोश हुआ और यह देश चौंक गया। उसकी बर्बरता को देखते हुए हमारे समाज में, हमारे देश में यह माँग उठी कि कुछ ऐसे कदम उठाए जाएँ कि उसकी पुनरावृत्ति न हो। अगर कोई संगीन अपराध है, जो किसी भी परिस्थिति में होता है, उसमें एक बार पुनर्विचार किया जाए कि ऐसे केसेज़ में उम्र को कम करने पर विचार किया जाना चाहिए या नहीं। इस पर समाज में, देश में, संगठनों में, संगठनों के भीतर, सदन के बाहर, सदन के अंदर, मीडिया में खास तौर पर संवेदनशीलता को देखते हुए एक विचार नहीं है। यहां यह आवश्यक है कि जो संशोधन सही मायने में कानून को मजबूत करते हैं, कारगर बनाते हैं, उनके कुछ पहलुओं पर चर्चा करना जरूरी हो जाता है।

पहली बात, अगर हम इस कानून को देखें, तो इसमें कुछ आशंकाएं भी हैं, कुछ त्रुटियां भी हैं। सबसे बड़ी आशंका इस बात की है - क्योंकि जब कोई भी कानून बनाया जाता है, तो पूरे समाज तथा देश की आवश्यकता और वास्तविकता को देखकर हम उस पर विचार करते हैं, सहमति बनाते हैं और उसको पारित करते हैं, पर यह भी एक वास्तविकता है कि पहले कानून बना, जिसका जिक्र हुआ, उसमें सन् 2000 में संशोधन आया और उम्र में तब्दीली कर दी गई। संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ का भी एक कन्वेंशन है। बहुत देशों ने उस पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं और भारत ने भी उसको ratify किया है। महोदय, इस पर अलग-अलग देशों के अंदर चर्चा की गई और भिन्न-भिन्न विचार व्यक्त किए गए हैं और आज भी यह बहस का विषय है। प्रगतिशील देशों में, एशिया के अंदर, अफ्रीका के अंदर और यूरोप के अंदर इस पर अभी तक अंतिम राय नहीं बनी है और मतभेद बने हुए हैं।

महोदय, मैं एक बुनियादी बात की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। हम अपने को थोड़ी देर के लिए भावनाओं से अलग करें, फिर देखें कि कानून का क्या महत्व होता है। हम कानून को कारगर बनाने के लिए उसका अनुमोदन करते हैं। एक बात और है और सदन को सोचना चाहिए कि क्या केवल सख्त कानून देश में अपराध को रोक सकते हैं? हमने इस घटना के बाद देश में एक कानून बनाया था। उस कानून को दोनों सदनों ने आम सहमति और सवसम्मति से पारित किया था। वह कानून बलात्कार के खिलाफ था। बलात्कार के खिलाफ एक सख्त कानून हम देश के अंदर लाए, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य और दुख की बात है कि वैसी घटनाएं बढ़ती जा रही हैं। इसलिए हमें यह संतुलन देखना है कि एक तरफ कानून हों, उसके साथ शासन और प्रशासन की क्या जिम्मेदारी बनती है, इसके साथ-साथ समाज की क्या अपेक्षा है और समाज का क्या फर्ज बनता है, उसे भी हम नज़रअंदाज नहीं कर सकते।

महोदय, जो हमारी महिला सांसदों और अन्य साथियों ने कहा और सदन के दूसरे दलों के नेताओं ने कहा कि देश में सामाजिक जागरूकता की आवश्यकता है, सामाजिक चेतना की जरूरत है, फिर चाहे वे शिक्षा संस्थाएं हों, सामाजिक संस्थाएं हों, धार्मिक संस्थाएं हों, धार्मिक दल हों या राजनैतिक दल हों। आज देश में जो हो रहा है, वह केवल महिलाओं के साथ ही नहीं हो रहा है, बच्चों के साथ, छोटी उम्र के बच्चों के साथ हो रहा है। यह भारत के लिए कलक है और शर्म की बात है। उसके लिए कानून से अलग हटकर, देश में क्रांति लाने की, एक नई सोच पैदा करने की और एक जागृति लाने की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, जहां तक इस कानून का संदर्भ है, मुझे इस बारे में एक बात जरूर कहनी है...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Silence in the House, please.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: वह है, जहां संगीन अपराध में heinous crime में आयु 18 से 16 साल करते हैं, तो उससे पहले वह संगीन अपराध क्या है, and I would like, in fact, to urge the Minister and the Government to have absolute clarity and define what are termed as heinous crimes, as has been said by the hon. Member just now. There are new forms of crimes which can be described as heinous. An act of terrorism is a heinous crime; exhorting people to join organisations outside the country, which engage in acts of violence, brutality and terrorism, also, to my mind, is a heinous crime. This Bill, which has been brought forward, has some lacunae. When you look at Section 15, you are talking only of the punishment that in all those cases where the punishment exceeds under the Criminal Procedure Code. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Madam, you will have a chance to reply.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: You will have a chance to reply. You are the Minister. Sir, let me read it for the benefit of this House. It is Section 15(1) at page 13. It states, "In case of a heinous offence alleged to have been committed by a child, who has completed or is above the age of sixteen years, the Board shall conduct a preliminary assessment with regard to his mental and physical capacity to commit such offence, ability to understand the consequences of the offence and the circumstances in which he allegedly committed the offence, and may pass an order in accordance..." Now, what does it say? "Where the Board is satisfied on a preliminary assessment that the matter should be disposed of by the Board, then, the Board shall follow the procedure as far as, may be, for trial in summons case under the Code of Criminal Procedure." So, what is there in the Code of Criminal Procedure? It is explained further in this Bill. This needs more clarity. There is another issue here. There is empirical evidence available, experiences of societies and countries that where children, the people, accused young persons, accused of serious crimes have been put through adult criminal justice system, or, in the adult prisons. They come out influenced; they come out not as reformed persons, because of the association, the company, and the exploitation in the prisons. Then, you have 16 years old irrespective of whether you are a boy or a girl. Therefore, it is important, if there is a determination made by the Board, because of an offence that the minor concerned has to be put through the criminal justice system meant for adults, then, there has to be absolute insulation from putting them in adult prisons. There has to be a separate facility for them.

You are also referring here to the Child Protection Officer, Child Welfare Officer. I would like to know from the Minister how many districts in the country have these facilities in place. What has been the allocation of resources? How many psychologists

are there? Then, you are talking of the Board. What kind of assessment will be made, whether they are adequate or not? Though we know about the criminal justice system in India, it is not adequate enough. Even today, you look at the conditions in the prison. When you talk of reform, when you talk of rehabilitation, when it comes to minors, when it comes to young persons, these are the issues which need to be discussed in detail. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Why are you fond of ringing the bell?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): I have to do my job.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We are very prompt. We look at our time. मेरा आपसे और इस सदन से एक निवेदन है...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Mrs. Renuka also wants to speak. Leave some time for her also.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: बिल्कुल बोलेंगी। सर, इतना महत्वपूर्ण विषय है, सदन चल रहा है, इसमें बार-बार काहे व्यवधान हो रहा है? आप समय बढ़ा दीजिए, सब लोग सहमत हैं और चर्चा कर रहे हैं।

अंत में, मुझे आपसे एक ही चीज़ कहनी है कि जो यह कानून बने, उसमें, ये सारी बातें, जो हमने कही हैं, नेता विरोधी दल ने और अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने कही है, इन सारी बातों को आप मद्देनज़र रखें। इसके अंदर कई खामियां हैं। इन खामियों को सरकार कैसे पूरा करेगी? Trafficking के केस में तो आप पांच साल की सजा देते हैं। इसी में है। जो दूसरे कानून हैं...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): वह बात हो गयी।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: बात सिर्फ उसी पर सीमित नहीं रहेगी। दूसरी बातें जो सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा जी ने तथा अन्य सदस्यों ने कही हैं, उनके बारे में क्या आम सहमति बनती है, किस तरह आप उस कमी को पूरा करेंगे, ताकि हम एक ऐसा कानून दे सकें, जिससे जो छोटी उम्र के युवक और युवतियां हैं, उनकी संवेदनशीलता और जरूरत को भी मद्देनज़र रखा जा सके और साथ ही साथ समाज के अंदर जिन अपराधों को लेकर आक्रोश है, गुस्सा है, उनका भी हम सही समाधान ढूंढें। मेरा यह आग्रह है कि इस विषय पर, इसकी गंभीरता को देखते हुए पूरे सदन की एक राय होनी चाहिए, पूरे सदन की एक सहमति होनी चाहिए। उससे एक नए कानून को शक्ति मिलेगी और समाज का हर वर्ग इस बात से आश्वस्त होगा कि जो संसद ने अपनी सोच में किया है, परिपक्वता से किया है, समाज के हित में किया है, वह आने वाले समय में समाज में एक सुधार लाएगा, धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Shri Ramdas Athawale.

श्री रामदास अठावले (महाराष्ट्र): सर, किशोर न्याय (बालकों की देखरेख और संरक्षण) विधेयक, 2015 पर यहां चर्चा हो रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI VP. SINGH BADNORE): Yechuriji, please do not talk across the table.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, you don't protect me. So, I am talking to him directly.

श्री रामदास अठावले: सर, नीतिमत्ता पर आधारित यह देश है। ... (व्यवधान)... भारत का जो कैरेक्टर है, यह कैरेक्टर नीतिमत्ता को मजबूत करने वाला कैरेक्टर है। गौतम बुद्ध के कार्यकाल से दुनिया को नीतिमत्ता सिखाने का काम हम लोगों ने किया है।

सर, नीतिमत्ता पर जबर्दस्त आघात करने वाली घटनाएं घटती जा रही हैं। मैं इतना ही बताना चाहता हूँ कि "कब तक करोगे, तुम महिलाओं का शिकार" ... (व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): This word may be expunged.

SHRINEERAJ SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, what is this? He is a parliamentarian. He can't talk like this.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): अब आपको बोलने की जरूरत नहीं है, मैं बोल रहा हूँ। आप शांत रहिए! ... (व्यवधान)... आप बोलिए।

श्री रामदास आठवले:
"कैसा हुआ है तू इन्सान,
मेरी है सारे भारतीयों को पुकार,
बलात्कार करने वालों का,
तुम करो शिकार।"

सर, जो निर्भया का केस हुआ, 18 साल से कम उम्र के बच्चे ने गलत काम किया, चाहे 16 साल का बच्चा हो, चाहे 18 साल का बच्चा हो, अभी कानून ऐसा है कि जो 18 साल से कम उम्र का बच्चा है, वह अपराध करता है, तो उसको सजा नहीं होती है। आज हम पार्लियामेंट में उसकी उम्र को 18 साल से घटाकर 16 साल कर रहे हैं। मुझे लगता है कि कल कोर्ट ने कानून के मुताबिक निर्भया के केस में जजमेंट दे दिया है। अगर यह कानून बनेगा तो 16 साल तक के बच्चों को भी अपराध करने पर माफ नहीं किया जायेगा, मुझे लगता है कि इसी तरह से बलात्कार करने वालों, अत्याचार करने वालों को सबक सिखाने का काम हम सब लोग कर सकते हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI VP. SINGH BADNORE): I would request for silence in the House, please.

श्री रामदास आठवले: सर, यह कानून बनना चाहिए क्योंकि भारत में बलात्कार की घटनाएं

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

6.00 P.M.

बहुत बढ़ती जा रही हैं। बहुत सारे लोग गलत कदम उठाकर महिलाओं का शिकार कर रहे हैं, लड़कियों का शिकार कर रहे हैं, बच्चों का शिकार कर रहे हैं। मानवता को कलंक लगाने वाली घटनाएं पूरे देश में बढ़ती जा रही हैं। जो जबर्दस्ती सेक्स करने वाले लोग हैं, ऐसे लोगों को सबक सिखाना चाहिए। मुझे लगता है कि अगर उनको सेक्स करना है, तो शादी कर लेनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मतलब इस तरह की जो घटनाएं करते हैं, उनको शादी करनी चाहिए अथवा कुछ और करना चाहिए, तो सहमति से करना चाहिए। किसी की इच्छा के खिलाफ कुछ करना, बलात्कार करना, किसी बस में बलात्कार करना, इस तरह की बातें अच्छी नहीं हैं। सर, मुझे लगता है कि हम सब जो सांसद हैं, हम लोगों ने ऐसी घटनाओं का निषेध किया है और इस तरह की घटनाएं भविष्य में न घटित हों, इसके लिए सख्त कानून बनना चाहिए। ऐसे कृत्य करने वालों को फांसी देनी चाहिए। हम लोगों ने फांसी देने का कानून बनाया है। सब लोगों को फांसी मिलती है, लेकिन 18 साल से कम उम्र वालों को छोड़ दिया है, मुझे लगता है कि ऐसे बच्चों को नहीं छोड़ना चाहिए। बच्चों की तरफ भी ज्यादा ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। जो बच्चे भूखे मर रहे हैं, उनकी तरफ भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है, लेकिन बलात्कार करने वालों को कड़ी सजा देनी चाहिए। इसीलिए मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं। हम सब लोगों को मिलकर ऐसे बलात्कारियों को कड़ी सजा देनी चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): श्री नरेश गुजराल। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रामदास आठवले: सर, इसीलिए मैं एक और बात बताना चाहता हूं कि शिवाजी महाराज के कार्यकाल में कोई बलात्कार करता था या कोई किसी महिला को गलत नजर से देखता था, तो उसके हाथ-पैर तोड़ने की सजा होती थी। उसके हाथ-पैर तोड़कर फिर उसको फांसी की सजा देनी चाहिए। इसकी भी कानून में व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। बलात्कारियों के हाथ-पैर तोड़ने चाहिए और उनको सबक सिखाना चाहिए कि कोई दूसरा इस तरह से बलात्कार करने की हिम्मत न कर सके। हमारा यह सोचना है कि इस बिल में हाथ-पैर तोड़ने के लिए भी अमेंडमेंट होना चाहिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you. ...**(Interruptions)**... Order in the House, please. It is a very serious discussion. Please. Shri Naresh Gujral.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I deeply empathise with the family of Nirbhaya and the civil society which has been clamouring for justice for so long.

Sir, the release of the criminal who clearly has a sick mind and, according to many media reports, has not been reformed is a symptom of the malfunctioning of our existing justice system.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Just a minute. It is 6'o clock. So, I think till the debate is over and the reply comes from the Minister, we can continue.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

SHRINARESH GUJRAL: Sir, I know that we cannot pass this Bill with retrospective effect which, at least, would have given some balm to the aggrieved family. But, I am glad that today we have decided to pass this historic Bill and I compliment the Minister for bringing forward this very, very comprehensive Bill which covers very deeply the rights of the victims as well as the other actors in this game. I will not repeat what has already been said by my colleagues since, I wish to dwell more on Section 81 and Section 83. However, the definition of 'the heinous crimes' needs a little more clarity. The Bill says that a heinous crime is one where the penalty for the crime is more than seven years. If you look at the crime of a child who is caught with some quantity of drugs which is more than the small quantity but less than the commercial quantity, the punishment for that is ten years. Now, the question arises: Would then that be considered a heinous crime? That is what needs clarity. Similarly, Section 22 of the Juvenile Justice Act prohibits life imprisonment and capital punishment. But, Clause 88 says, if Juvenile Justice Act and IPC are in conflict, then the punishment which is greater in degree would prevail. Does it mean that a sixteen year old child can be given life imprisonment or can be hung? This also requires clarity. Sir, I run an orphanage in Jalandhar and the hon. Minister has been kind enough to compliment our institution in this very House in the past. But, when I read Section 81 and Section 83 in detail, I can honestly tell you that no well-meaning person or institution would be able to run adoption centres or child care centres in future because for every contravention it says three years of imprisonment. Most of the time, the contraventions are technical in nature but these are not mentioned. So, I think, the hon. Minister needs to put this into rules that any contravention of the existing Act ...(Interruptions)... Now, it is very important that this is to be addressed. We all have children, we all know the problems of teens, we all know how we have disciplined them. If you read Section 83, if you raise your voice, any little physical violence against the child, punishments are very severe. How would a Superintendent or a Matron in a child care home be able to discipline the child in future? They would be petrified because for every little thing the child would be threatened that they would report them to the authorities in future. So, this again needs more clarity and I hope in the rules, the hon. Minister will take care of that otherwise all these institutions would suffer. So, I hope, Sir, I am the last speaker that we would unanimously pass this historic Bill because the country does not wish to wait any longer. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are already late. I have got two requests. One from Shri A.V. Swamy and the other from Shrimati Renukaji. I will give them three

minutes each. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only three minutes.

SHRI A.V. SWAMY (Odisha): Sir, one month later, I will be celebrating my eighty-sixth birthday. Now, when this discussion is going on, and when you are taking care of my grandchildren and when you are so concerned, I thought I can't keep myself away and I must join the debate. Therefore, I specially requested you to give me some time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We wish you a very happy birthday and a long life.

SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Therefore, please give me five minutes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I give you only three minutes.

SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Sir, I do not think by legal measures you can transform people. It is necessary as a deterrent. More particularly for children, this is not applicable. But we are not searching for the roots of this delinquency. The roots lie not merely in the child, the roots lie, first and foremost, at home. Mother is the first teacher. Family is responsible; families are responsible for this type of an erratic behaviour of young children. The next is mother. If I am trying to do something good and keeping away from bad things, it is because of my mother. My mother is the first teacher who teaches me love, affection and sacrifice, and all these qualities she simply does not breastfeed me for my nutrition. She breastfeeds ideals and morals. Today mothers are just transferring that pious activity to *Dayees* and others; means institutionalizing it. Therefore, the first thing that is happening is, he is losing touch with motherly love and affection, which you would have reflected, which you have transferred to others. That is the first crime we are doing. Let the mothers put their hand on their heart and tell me how much they are distancing themselves from the children. They want to send them to *Dayees* or to the nursery schools. That is the most important period for learning love, affection and also sacrifice. The second thing is schools ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, what is he saying?

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Because of the shortage of time, I am unable to reply to you. Sir, I would have answered her. I am not just taking it from a book. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Swamy, please speak on the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please speak on the Bill.

SHRI A.V. SWAMY: I can tell you how she has built me up. ...*(Interruptions)*... Secondly, Sir,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only one more minute.

SHRI A.V. SWAMY: When the first child is distanced from the mother, the source of love, then he or she goes to a school. Gandhiji has said, "Teacher is a textbook." Textbook means...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are not speaking on the Bill. It is not time for a lecture.

SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Sir, I will take one minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not time for homilies or for lectures. Have you got any suggestions on the Bill? ...*(Interruptions)*... Have you got any suggestions on the Bill? If you have got anything to say on the Bill, I will allow you; otherwise, I will not allow you. It is not time for making such lectures. I am sorry. Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury.

SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Sir, just give me a minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then you should have spoken on the Bill. I respect you. You are an elderly man. I respect you very much. But you should have spoken on the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, take one minute more.

SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Gandhiji had said, "Teacher is a textbook." He didn't say that the boy would go and simply read it. But it is his behaviour. He learns how to behave not from what he teaches, but how he behaves on morals, disciplines, etc. Nowadays, schools, more particularly, Government schools have become a hell. There is no discipline. Whatever he learns from his mother is what shapes him.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury. She is the last speaker.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I have been listening patiently to the collective wisdom of my respected colleagues who have articulated on this issue that the nation is seized of today. A lot of emotions are flowing on both sides, and we have a lot of activists outside who are agitating and asking for what they consider 'balance'. Sir, curtailing the discussions on this Bill, which is limited by the time-factor, as it must be in Parliament, doesn't enable us to address all that I mention, the nuances of what this Bill will mean and how it will impact the society in the immediate future and the youth of our nation.

I have heard everyone talking about rape and women. Boys get raped as well. Men are victims of sexual assault as well. Perhaps this is the one field where this is not spoken about as much. It is quite hush-hush. The fact of the matter is that we are pondering over an issue where there is a very thin line between tipping over to an act of vengeance and keeping ourselves on the righteous path. How do we teach our children empathy? I am glad that we have the HRD Minister here because this is something that we have to encapsulate in schools. It has to start from our homes, as rightly said by some of our Members. If a child is witness to the denigration of her mother's status in her home, where the man will come home drunk, beat her and burn her with cigarettes, he grows up believing that women are dispensable commodities, that they are extensions of their entertainment systems, and they are then denounced. On this denigration of women, we have a law also, but which is never applied and used. How many people have been sued for denigrating the status of women? It is only in words. Now, when this happens and the child grows up in a society like that, we bring in a legislation where we say, 'Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill'. This Bill is for children, not against them. Yes, we have an advanced knowledge today. There is an accelerated change, a telescoping of systems where the young are much more aware than we were in my generation. There is much more awareness. We have the internet. We are locked in the world, whether we like it or not, where we have the free availability and accessibility of pornography. But there is lack of knowledge and lack of sex education. Why do we turn it into a country of prudes when it comes to sex education? Sex education is not asking children to go and have sex, but teaching them to be responsible for a biological act. We have to teach our children empathy and accountability, and unless we learn that, how are we going to bring about legislations that will address all of these? We are now talking about a Bill. There are some concerns, several of which have been spoken by my respected colleagues. So, I am not going to insult your intelligence by repeating that. But there is a provision in the Act, which has been omitted, for treatment of juveniles different from children suffering from leprosy, sexually transmitted disease, Hepatitis B, tuberculosis or with unsound mind. Even those children are victimised. They are not left alone. They are not left alone by rapists or other people who pretend that they are part of our society. It also takes away a provision which is of concern to me, which has given power to competent authorities in special homes to move such children who are suffering from this to special facilities. So, we have got to see that we can empower them and ensure that. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... The other thing that would happen and I want clarity on this that what happens in Jyoti's case in December where there was an adult and a juvenile involved? Are there going to be two separate charge sheets for this crime if it is a juvenile and an adult? There are two

[Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury]

people involved in this. Will the same judge who pronounced a verdict for the adult also address the juvenile? Are there going to be separate processes that will be adhered to? ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Sir, I am just concluding. We need to look at that. And what happens to minor children who are going out and if the parents go and file a case against them for personal reasons of differences with girl or boy's family? If they are accused of rape, what happens? Also, I am reaching out to the Minister, having been there and done that myself in that space, we have to agree that our homes are really no different from adult age. An abysmally short of care and ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Sir, I am concluding. If curriculum is given to educational institutes and associative institutes whereby we do capacity-building and raise charges of psychologists, counsellors, vocational guidance, it would be good. Thank you very much.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I have given my name.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; from Congress Party seven or eight Members have spoken. That is enough.

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Sir, I am really happy that all of them have read the Act and have gone into the details. I am going to endeavour to answer a few of these questions which have come again and again. Ghulam Nabi Azadji has talked about the need for separate detention space for juveniles. The State Government has already mandated to set up such places under Section 49. And as far as education and reform is concerned, you were very worried about education and reform in places of detention. This is provided for under Section 93 in which education and reform is mandatory. Even if they go into Boston, which, as I told you before, does not exist now, but when this Act is finished, they will come into being. And education and reform is mandatory. You have also talked about petroleum and that was a very good point that if we have perhaps more petroleum, things that happen in dark alleyways won't happen. I don't know about dark alleyways so much, but what we have started is a new system called the *Mahila* Special Police Officer and that will come into being in January. Every village is getting a Special Police Officer who is above the age of 21. She will be trained. Her job is to be a facilitator and to inform whether children are being beaten, whether wives are being beaten by husbands, whether there are crimes taking place, which people don't report or haven't been noticed. We hope that this will act as another deterrent.

Mr. Ravi Prakash Verma talked about the condition of the JJ Boards and that there are not many of them. The JJ Boards have been made in all districts now, preparatory to this Bill and the Bill provides a full chapter on the issue of gangsters using children in the

offences against Children Act. These JJ Boards will be trained again and again and they will be refined again and again. Many of you have expressed the same apprehension that I have. What is the Juvenile Justice Board? Are the people selected just from political bodies or—what we call, I am sorry to use,—ऐरा-गैरा Then, people would need to be adjusted. Then, no; it would not work. That is why, we are already putting the right people in place; we are already training them. I will elaborate on this again. Ms. Anu Aga has asked about how to improve the condition of juvenile homes. This is the first time, literally in decades, that there is going to be an inspection and social audit of juvenile homes. It has already started. There was not even a thing that you tick mark in the boxes. So, we have made that from senior women lawyers on what to look for in a juvenile home. So, that has already been done. Ms. Aga also said, it was also said by another Member, that we, being a signatory, have flouted the U.N. treaty on the rights of the child. Under that treaty, every single nation has the ability to provide for what they see as a *lakshman rekha* for their children. America's seven States have gone down to 9; France has got 12; many States have got 14-16. The point is, each country has to decide for itself. If this august House decides, we could put 16.

Again, the same issue of children's homes has been raised by Mrs. Kahkashan Perween; it is a lovely name. On the condition of children's homes, I will come to it when I give the statistics of the money that we have put into this. Earlier, checking children's homes was the responsibility of only the States. What we have done is that we have started partnering with the best NGOs in the country in the children's welfare. We are sending them as partners to each children's home to see what can be done to make them better. This is the first time that this is happening. Give me a year and you will not have this complaint again; whether the Bill goes through or not, this will be done anyway. The one that you passed in five years and seven years, the Leader of the House has already explained that the IPC will override that.

Mr. Misra has brought up several points. I said that the lawyers are not included but would be included. They have been included as experts. They are not lawyers for children; they are not lawyers for anybody. If they go into the Adult Justice System, they will be entitled to lawyers for themselves. These are lawyers that we have put in on the Juvenile Justice Act, if they exist. Then, you talked about the assessment. I want to say this, but I don't know whether this is the right forum to discuss it, since you have thought about it deeply. When I was making this Bill, I felt how do you consider rape as a childish act. How can you even nuance it? It should go straight in and all the lawyers and all the police people will say, 'Hang him, hang him, and do something horrible.' Then, to clarify it, to my mind, I went to two Supreme Court Judges who are known for

[Shrimati Maneka Sanjay Gandhi]

their activism for children. I asked, 'Can you explain to me what I can do in this matter? Should this be here or we should isolate it?' I am just saying, in this case, there is no question of even going before the Board; you go straight into an Adult Justice System. They said that in this particular case, this child, if he had come before them, might have gone scot-free were there to be a child-like attitude because there were three adults and they brought this child and said, "करो, करो, और करो, और करो।" So, he was doing it to impress them which again is a childish thing to do. This is what they explained to me. So when I heard this from them - and we gave a lot of data with it - it was only after I put this up for argument to many lawyers and many Boards, that we decided to leave this in the nuance. I hope that answers your question.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: It answers but it does not satisfy. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have given an answer but it does not ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: I am sorry about that. I hope it ...*(Interruptions)*... Well, let us see when the next case comes up and see, how we deal with it. I hope no case comes up. Mr. Banerjee ...*(Interruptions)*... Article 14 of the Constitution prohibits ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Proceed.

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Article 14 of the Constitution prohibits class legislation, not reasonable classification for the purpose of legislation. All children in the age group of 16 to 18 years are treated equally and no two children in the age group of 16 to 18 years, who commit a heinous offence, are proposed to be treated differently in the Bill. Mrs. Chavan said, as I said before, the studies do not indicate that sixteen years -that is what the hon. Member has said - is mature enough to commit heinous crimes. Many other Members have taken a contrary view. I would like to state that we come then to the eternal question that cannot be answered by us and has not been able to be answered by any scientist which is nature *versus* nurture. Is a child a child because he is sixteen and because the cells have not matured or is he a child because he has been nurtured like that? Which one is it going to be? If we are simply going to say every child is a child, because scientists say that the brain is not mature, then you are not taking nurture into account. So we need to decide which side you are going to plump on. It is a mixture of nature and nurture. You may have been brought up very well and your brain is not mature enough, so you commit something. Who knows, but this has to be a mix and match.

She has also said that we have spent much less money. Please let me tell you what I have spent. The financial norms under the scheme were enhanced from 1 April, 2014. Some of the key features of the revised scheme for all JJ Boards and Homes are; increased child maintenance grant from ₹ 750/- to ₹ 2,000/- per child, per month; increased financial norms for construction and maintenance of a new home for fifty children from ₹ 77 lakhs to ₹ 1.9 crores; increased financial support for a special unit of ten children, for children with special needs, from ₹ 4.2 lakhs to ₹ 10.4 lakhs; flexibility in staffing patterns; enhanced cost of construction from ₹ 600/-per square foot to ₹ 1,000/- per square foot or as per PWD norms, whatever it is. This is the money we have actually spent and we have spent more this year than we ever have. So it is not correct that it has gone down from ₹ 200 crores to 65. I would never even allow that to happen. When the Finance Commission took 10 per cent and sent it to the States, this Ministry and the Finance Ministry worked out the way in which every single paisa was returned to us. So there has been absolutely no problem and no cut. One of the things that I would like to say — I am not going to dwell on it a lot- is that a lot of people have gone on saying that poverty has to be addressed first. We, obviously, cannot address poverty. But is poverty the only reason why some children turn criminal? And if so, then how is it that a miniscule percentage turn criminal? Everybody else is equally poor; the victims are poor. If poverty were the only reason for children to become criminal, how is it that Sweden which has not a single poor person, has got the largest number of rape cases in the world, percentage-wise and aggregate-wise? Can we explain that? Nature *versus* nurture. What can it be? So let us not just look at poverty as a reason. There is poverty and we are all trying in our own ways to diminish it. Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar has asked for the qualifications of the Juvenile Justice Board members. These were earlier given in the rules; they are now being included in the Bill. Clause 4(2) states, "The Principal Magistrate should have at least three years' experience in this field." Clause 4(3) gives the qualifications of the social worker with active involvement in health, education or welfare activities. All that you know; I don't want to push that. He said that heinous crimes have to be spelt out. Heinous crimes have been spelt out. It is every crime that is listed by the IPC as seven years or more imprisonment. Mr. Naresh, can you give me the piece of paper that I gave you about heinous crimes? I just want to tell you what it is. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: You need to define it.

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: I will just explain to you what they are. They are murder, rape, acid attack, kidnapping for ransom, dacoity with murder. That is it.

[Shrimati Maneka Sanjay Gandhi]

Kanimozhiji has given a very emotive thing about a child. That story that you have read out to me is very typical, and it is that kind of child who will never go into the adult system because every part of that child cries out for justice. But under the nuance system that child would never ever go into another system. So, you don't have to worry about that once this Act comes in. I don't think anybody would be irrational enough to have him into an adult system. The J.J. Boards are being trained at every point. They have been given the lead to take external assistance from other experts, not on the Board, if they feel that they are at an impasse.

Now, there seems to be confusion again that the homes are in a bad way. But the homes are in a bad way is not an argument not to pass any Bill. The home is in a bad way, but many of you have asked for more children to be sent to them for longer times. That does not make much sense to me. If they are in a bad way, we are working for the first time to put them right. And each one of us, perhaps, I could just give this suggestion, in Parliament could show more interest in the children homes, detention centres and jails in our constituencies. If we do repeated visits, we might be able to improve them. As I said before, we started a new checking system, which uses reputed social welfare NGOs for checking, as they would look much deeper than anybody has before.

Dr. Keshava Rao has mentioned that he has never seen a Juvenile Police. The Juvenile Police exist by law, and it is designated Police Officer in every police station today, who is designated as a Child Police Officer or a State Police Officer. So, they do exist. We don't need to create a Special Juvenile Police Officer.

You talked about victim rehabilitation. There are existing schemes implemented by the States. I am going to come to those. There are existing schemes implemented by the States for all children, who are victims, and for women also, there are a lot of schemes. We are increasing that helping victims through starting 'One Stop Centres'. Ten of them have been built, and hopefully, in the next few years, we will reach 660. So, these ten, which have been built, have been working very well. So, there will be many more like that. There are also Victim Compensation Schemes that have been set up.

Shrimati Rajani Patil also talked about removing the "or". The provision states that the members should have either some years experience or should have a degree. We have kept "or" only to increase the list. There will be lots of remote areas where you can't find a registered psychologist. You can't find somebody with a degree. In which case, there is an 'all' provision in which you can have an expert lawyer or something until we can get these provisions up to scratch.

Now, this is to come back to the schemes. The Nirbhaya Trust has agreed on victim compensation of rupees two hundred crores, special investigation units of rupees two hundred and fifty crores, one-stop centres in all the States, women's helpline in all the States, and a National Investigation Agency to deal with trafficking.

I am not going into the things like malnutrition.

Somebody has raised a point whether the rape law has made any difference to rape. Yes, it has. What it has done is, many, many women who would keep quiet and suffer in silence have come forward, complained and have cases registered. Though it seems to all of us that the anti-rape law has no effect, but it has had effect only in registration of cases.

Hon. Member, Naresh Gujaralji who runs an orphanage, has talked about the orphanage rules and has expressed a fear that it would be very difficult to run an orphanage if all the caretakers are going to be pulled up. This is not that a child care institution will be for a fine and imprisonment for technical violations. Section 82 refers to only those situations where a worker of a children's home inflicts a corporal punishment on a child. The head of the institution becomes liable only if he refuses to cooperate in the investigation of a complaint of corporal punishment. You will all agree that corporal punishment should not be allowed in children's homes because they are completely defenceless. They do not have their parents who will argue for them. They do not have any relative who would come forth even if their heads are cracked open. Therefore, corporal punishment is a 'no, no'.

Renukaji; my distinguished predecessor, the JJ Bill is gender neutral. It applies just as much to boys, who have been victimized, as girls. When there is a crime, the adults will be tried separately and the juveniles will be tried separately because juveniles first go before the JJ. And, it will never hit the adult system.

I am going to say just two more things about statistics. Miss Aga and others say that only two thousand people have broken the law; so, why to have this Act. In Delhi alone, in 2015, more than one thousand juvenile children of the age of 16 onwards have been arrested for crimes in Delhi. I want to tell you for what crime they were arrested for, so that you can let me know why they should go. On 1st December, 2015, poifice arrested two juveniles on charges of rape and murder of a 25-year-old woman. After they killed her, both had sex with the corpus. After that, they dumped her in a forest area. What should we do with this child? Is it a child-like mind? On 27th November, 2015, a sixteen-year-old girl was molested and pushed to death from the third floor by her landlord's son, who was

[Shrimati Maneka Sanjay Gandhi]

a juvenile, at the Garhi Chowki village in Noida. What should we do with him? On 24th November, 2015, a thirteen-year-old girl was seven months' pregnant after being raped by her sixteen-year-old elder brother. He has been apprehended and sent to a juvenile home. On 17th November, 2015, a four-year-old girl was raped by a thirteen-year-old boy in Andhi area of Jaipur. The girl was playing at her house when her neighbour took her to the roof and raped her. What should we do with him? A seventeen-year-old boy ...*(Interruptions)*... I am just telling you that we have all these terrible crimes. To say that they are there because somebody is not educated, is also ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV (Uttar Pradesh): We all have read all these things in newspapers.

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: That is right. That is why I am pointing them out. We have a long list. That is why we need the Bill. We need the Bill to make sure that there is some deterrent. Many of them are educated. I have a list here. Out of the children apprehended for crimes between 2013 and 2014, 10,530 were illiterate, 15,000 had primary education, 17,000 had above primary but under secondary education, 5,000 were higher secondary, 38,000 were living with parents, 7,000 were living with guardians and only 1,600 were homeless.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Are these heinous crimes?

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: These are the classifications of juveniles apprehended under the IPC.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Is it about all?

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Yes, all.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: It is 1.2 per cent of the total crime rate. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the point?

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: I will tell you what the point is. The point is not whether they are one per cent or two per cent or five per cent. In a country of 1.3 billion, how much is one per cent, tell me? Even that runs into millions. Right? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: It is 1.2 per cent of the total crime rate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Let the Minister continue. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please continue. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please continue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Simply, I am saying this. I am saying ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let her finish it. I will allow you after she finishes.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Madam, it is 1.2 per cent of the total crime rate, not the population.

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: All right. I stand corrected. But even the crime across the board runs into lakhs. Now, the point is that not according to us, but according to the police, this is the highest rising segment of crime, between 16 and 18. Should we not protect the victims as well, as I said this morning? I don't want to talk any more. It is up to you, your sensibilities. Remember, India is watching us. You decide whether we want to bring in a nuanced Bill which protects the children, nurtures them and keeps them safe.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, the hon. Minister has not replied to one of the most important queries I had raised. ...*(Interruptions)*... I had asked the hon. Minister with respect to section 15. You have Provided there in that there will be a preliminary assessment whether he knew the consequence, what was his physical position, what was his medical position, and then you will take a decision under section 18 that whether he should be treated of 16 years or 18 years. Then there will be an appeal. Before the appeal, there will be experts who will sit and decide about his mental and physical health. After that, he will get a right to appeal under Section 101 (2). Then, there will be persons who will be different from the previous ones and then you will take a final decision.....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: ... whether he has to be treated of 16 years or 18, which will take years together and the result would be that there will be no evidence!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: So, what is your answer to this?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Madam Minister, would you like to answer this?
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, I had asked this in the beginning also.

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Sir, the process has been designed in a way, so that, as many of you have said here, it would be better to have one criminal let off than getting an innocent person into a system.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Okay.

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: So, that is the reason why he is going to be.....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I shall now put the motion moved by Shrimati Maneka Sanjay Gandhi ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I have a point to make. You have promised me.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will give you time. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Sir, I would request the House to pass the Bill. ...(Interruptions)... Thank you very much.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, before you take up the matter for passing, voting, etc. I have just got one appeal.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, law making is not on the basis of sentiments. Law making has to be on the basis of understanding all the implications because what we are making law today is going to stand for at least some time. So, please don't talk on sentiments. All of us have been party to that protest when that horrendous incident took place in Delhi. We all wanted new law. All of us here together unanimously passed the new law and, after that, the Justice Verma Commission — that we appointed late — gave the report where he was against the provision of this Bill saying that you reduce the age of the criminal. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But let the House confirm it.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, please bear with me for a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Bear with me for a minute. I am only saying, Sir, that you are now reducing it from 18 to 16. Tomorrow, if some 15-year and-eleven-month old commits a horrendous crime like this, then what? Will you come back here to again change it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all for the House to decide. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Secondly, their own Departments tell you, media reports tell you ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the House decide.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Please Sir. Most of the recruitments into the ISIS are taking place at the age group of 14 and 15. Is terrorism not a heinous crime, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, if that is 14, what are we doing? Are we going from 18 to 16, 16 to 14 and then go down further? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, let the House decide. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the House decide. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, please listen to my appeal. Let the House decide. Now, unfortunately, whatever you call him, the person who is the culprit who has committed that horrendous crime against Jyoti, you cannot punish him now because this law cannot be retrospectively effective. No criminal law, the law that you make, cannot be retrospective. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot punish him. That sentiment of wanting him to be punished — all of us want it — but...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But similar things are going to be repeated. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you are very right. If it is repeated, what is the provision? Now, the question is, you are coming down from 18 to 16. As I pointed out to you, tomorrow, it may be 14 and then come down to 12. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत): उस समय सदन विचार कर लेगा।

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA): Let the House decide. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: My point is, these are matters — I am not repeating all the arguments — that merit a certain consideration. Therefore, my appeal to this House is, we are law—makers, let us make law with the responsibility. My appeal to this House is refer it to a Select Committee and let that come out *...(Interruptions)...* because, Sir, now you cannot punish that culprit, that boy. That is over. Unfortunately, that is over. Sir, you had asked from the Chair a question. In the future are we going to prevent it? Yes, we must prevent it. So, what we are saying is, there are so many other ramifications. Please, in the wisdom of the House, I am appealing, as law-makers, do it responsibly, not on sentiments, but on the responsibility *...(Interruptions)...* of what we are doing for the future. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have got your point. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Therefore, my appeal is, let it go to a Select Committee. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me clarify. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me clarify. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, my appeal is that this should go to a Select Committee and then do it. *...(Interruptions)...* We are not opposing it. But we are saying, consider all the ramifications. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: For your information, I am saying, there were two notices for sending it to a Select Committee. But those were not moved. So, before me, there is no motion for sending it to a Select Committee. So, I have to put it to vote. That is all what I can do. *...(Interruptions)...* That is what I can do. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, if the sense of the House is taken, *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There should be a motion. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, सेलेक्ट कमेटी के लिए कोई मोशन नहीं है। There is no motion for the Select Committee. सेलेक्ट कमेटी के लिए कोई मोशन नहीं है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You can all move for that. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Point of order. Okay. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, my point of order is this. But before I come to my point of order, I hope you can allow me one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, we had a very good debate. So, to assume that we have all spoken on sentiments is completely incorrect. We have spoken factually as well. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have spoken factually on sentiments. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, don't make a sweeping statement. If this House wants to send it to a Select Committee, let every Party stand up and say whether they want to send it to a Select Committee. I am not coming there. My Party is very clear. We want this Bill to be passed. ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, let us come to ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will tell you. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no rule for me to take the sense of the House now. Now, I can only put it to vote. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: We are open. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let every political party say it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Derekji, please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Before me, there is only one way. Since there is no motion to send it to the Select Committee before me, I have to put it to vote. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no motion before me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: There was a motion of Mr. Derek O'Brien. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): He has not moved it. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has not moved it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But he didn't move it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nobody has moved it. ...*(Interruptions)*... He didn't move it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: It was circulated. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But it was not moved. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yechuryji; I called the names of Shri Shantaram Naik and I called, I believe, Mr. Derek O'Brien, but they didn't move. ...*(Interruptions)*... What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, you put the motion to vote. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am going to do. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, you put the motion to vote. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I don't want every party to join the conflict. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have to put it to vote. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will run the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have to put it to vote. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, we are walking out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to put it to vote. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: It is my appeal to send it to the Select Committee. If you don't accept it — I am not opposing the Bill — we are walking out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, my party is in favour of the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... It should be passed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to children alleged and found to be in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection by catering to their basic needs through proper care, protection, development, treatment, social re-integration, by adopting a child-friendly approach in the adjudication and disposal of matters in the best interest of children and for their rehabilitation through processes provided, and institutions and bodies established, hereinunder and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. In clause 2, there are six Amendments (Nos.17 to 22) by Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda. Are you moving?

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: I am moving Amendment Nos.17, 18 and 19. Sir, I also want to seek a clarification which you didn't allow me to earlier. Sir, when the Leader of the House talked about different penalties which were prevailed ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No time to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, what is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... There is a contradiction in what the Minister said earlier. ...*(Interruptions)*... And you are not

allowing us to take it up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Which amendments are you moving?

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, I am moving Amendment Nos. 17, 18 and 19. They are about definitions. ...*(Interruptions)*... They clarify the issues much more clearly and they would help avoid the problems the law will face. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is moving Amendment Nos. 17, 18 and 19 and he is not moving the rest.

Clause 2 - Definitions

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, I move:

17. That at page 3, *for* lines 15 to 17, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

"(13) Child in conflict with the law" means a child who is alleged to have committed an offence and who has not completed eighteen years of age on the date of commission of such offence;"

18. That at page 3, *for* lines 46 and 47, the words "who is found vulnerable and is likely or already inducted into drug abuse or trafficking; or" be *substituted*.

19. That at page 4, *after* line 6, the following be *inserted*, namely:-

"(xiii) a child who is found begging, or living on the street, or working in an hazardous environment in contravention of Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986".

The questions were put and the motions were negatived.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 4, there are two Amendments (Nos.10 and 11) by Dr. Kanwar Deep Singh. Is he here? He is absent. That means amendments are not moved.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Insertion of New Clauses 4A and 4B. There is one amendment (No.23) for insertion of New Clauses 4A and 4B by Prof. M. V. Rajeev Gowda. Are you moving?

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: I won't move it. But I hope the Minister will pay attention to it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. You may give attention to that. He is not moving it. So, amendment is not moved.

Clauses 5 to 10 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Insertion of New Clause 10A. There is one Amendment (No.24) for insertion of New Clause 10A by Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda. Are you moving?

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has not moved it.

Clauses 11 to 13 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 14, there are two amendments (Nos. 25 and 26) by Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda. Are you moving?

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has not moved.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 15, there are three amendments, Amendment (No.1) by Shri Husain Dalwai, Amendment (No.8) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy and Amendment (No.27) by Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda. Now, first, Shri Husain Dalwai; are you moving?

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I am not moving, but I will appeal to the Minister to take note of my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you. Then, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, are you moving?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I am not moving, but I would like to tell the Minister that amendment to clause 15 is only addition of a group of words in the provision, namely, on the date of alleged commission of a heinous offence. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you moving?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Is the age to be counted on the date of trial in the court or on the date of alleged commission of crime? I am not moving, but I have this point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, not moving. The Minister may consider. That's all. Now, Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda, are you moving?

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not moving.

Clause 15 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 16 and 17 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 18, there are three amendments, Amendment (No.14) by Shri Derek O'Brien, and Amendment (Nos.28 and 29) by Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda. Shri Derek O'Brien, are you moving?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not moving. Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda, are you moving?

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not moving.

Clause 18 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 19, there are six amendments, Amendment (Nos. 2 to 5) by Shri Husain Dalwai, Amendment (No.9) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, and Amendment (No.30) by Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda. Shri Husain Dalwai, are you moving?

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not moving. Then, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, are you moving?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I am not moving. It is about extending reformative services, not only to a place of safety where the child is going, but also it should be continued in a similar manner in the jail, if he gets transferred to jail.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, he is not moving. Then, Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda, are you moving?

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not moving. Thank you.

Clause 19 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 20, there are two amendments, Amendment (No. 6) by Shri Husain Dalwai and Amendment (No.31) by Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda. Shri Husain Dalwai, are you moving?

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not moving. Then, Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda, are you moving?

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Amendments not moved.

Clause 20 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 21, there is one Amendment (No.32) by Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda. Prof. Rajeev Gowda, are you moving?

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not moving.

Clause 21 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 22 and 23 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 24, there are three amendments, Amendment (No.7) and Amendment by Shri Husain Dalwai and Amendment (Nos. 12 and 13) by Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda. Shri Husain Dalwai, are you moving?

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: No, Sir, I am not moving, but again, I appeal the Minister to take note of that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, the Minister may take note of that. Then, Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda, are you moving?

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: No, Sir.

7.00 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not moving. Thank you. Amendments not moved.

Clause 24 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 25 to 45 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 46, there is one Amendment (No.15) by Shri Derek O'Brien. Are you moving?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not moving.

Clause 46 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 47 to 80 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 81, there is one Amendment (No.16) by Shri Derek O'Brien. Are you moving?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not moving.

Clause 81 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 82 to 112 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Insertion of a New Clause 113. There is one Amendment (No. 33) for Insertion of New Clause 113 by Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda. Are you moving?

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, the Minister has already pointed out that she has introduced monitoring and social audit. This clause will make that a part of the Bill. Therefore, I appeal to the Minister to accept this amendment, and, the House also to go along with that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, are you moving it?

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Yes, Sir. I am moving it.

Insertion of New Clause 113

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, I move:

33. That at page 43, *after* Line 51, the following be *inserted*, namely:-

"113(1) The Central Government or the State Government shall monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Act annually by reviewing matters concerning establishment of Board or Committee or Special Juvenile Police Unit where required, functioning of Board or Committee or Special Juvenile Police Unit, functioning of institutions and staff at various Children's Homes, Fit Facilities, Observation Homes, Open Shelters, Special Homes defined in the act, functioning of adoption agencies, child friendly administration of Juvenile Justice and any other matter concerning implementation of the Act.

(2) The social audit shall be carried out with support and involvement of organization working in the field of mental health, child care and protection and autonomous bodies like National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, Indian Council for Child Welfare, Childline India Foundation, Central and State Level Social Welfare Boards, School of Social Work and School of Law."

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA**The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill, 2015**

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

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill, 2015, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 22nd December, 2015."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

RE. SOME POINTS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Statutory Resolution.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, I have a point of order.
...(Interruptions)... Sir, the Bill is passed... ...(Interruptions)...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, we have already exceeded the time. ...(Interruptions)... It is beyond 6 o'clock.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir. ...(Interruptions)... The time was extended till the passing of the Bill. ...(Interruptions)... The time is over. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, we will extend the time ...(Interruptions)... Yes, Mr. Minister. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): No, there was no proposal.
...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, so far, we have passed only five bills. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, tomorrow is the last day. ...(Interruptions)... It was agreed upon in the Chamber of the Chairman, who called an all-Party Meeting on 18th. A Bulletin was also issued that six Bills which were listed, they will all be approved by the House. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, in the morning also, I met the Leader of the Opposition and other Leaders also, and, made a request that the two Ordinances which are there, have to be approved by the Parliament. ...(Interruptions)... And, we need to have the Bills also. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, we are here at the behest of the people. We are here to legislate, not to disrupt the House. ...(Interruptions)... I appeal to the Opposition, particularly, the Congress Party, please leave these disruptive tactics, and, allow the House to function and take up the Business. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... There is a commitment.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, it is injustice to the people of the country.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What I want to know is this. ...(Interruptions)... I want to know, is there no sanctity of the commitment made before the hon. Chairman?
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर ...*(व्यवधान)*... चेयरमैन साहब के साथ जो मीटिंग हुई थी, उसमें जिन बिलों पर आम सहमति बनी थी ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम उन बिलों के बारे में बता रहे हैं - Commercial Courts, Commercial Division Bill ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह हमारी सहमति बन चुकी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमने कहा हम इन्हें पास करेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इनके अलावा Arbitration का बिल है ...*(व्यवधान)*... जिस पर हमारी सहमति बन चुकी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Atomic Energy Bill पर हमारी सहमति बनी हुई है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Whistle Blowers Bill पर हमारी सहमति बनी हुई है ...*(व्यवधान)*... तो हमारा कहना है कि अगर आप डिस्कशन नहीं करना चाहते हैं, तो हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बिना डिस्कशन के इनको पास करिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... चूंकि अभी इतने बिलों पर सहमति बनी हुई है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... और आपकी commitment है कि इनको पास करेंगे, तो इनको रोकना ठीक नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I want an explanation from the shouting Members. ...*(Interruptions)*... Is there no sanctity for the commitment? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do you do with the Bill? ...*(Interruptions)*... What do you do with the Bill? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, these are political tactics. ...*(Interruptions)*... A Bulletin was issued ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, they are trying to politicizing it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: They want to stall the progress of the country. ...*(Interruptions)*... They want to stall the growth. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is unfair. ...*(Interruptions)*... Having agreed with the Chairman, they are ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, you put it to vote. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let there be a debate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let there be a discussion ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; this is not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; tell me ...(Interruptions)... Tell me, are we not here to pass the Bills which are pending? ...(Interruptions)... Please tell me. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, please hear me. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, यह जो बिल है ...(व्यवधान)... यह शोर-शराबे में भी पास होना चाहिए, क्योंकि यह बिल बहुत important है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह देश के विकास से जुड़ा हुआ है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, please call the Law Minister. ...(Interruptions)... Let us perform our responsibilities. ...(Interruptions)... Call the Law Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, please hear me. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to do that. ...(Interruptions)... You gave a commitment and ...(Interruptions)... What are you doing? ...(Interruptions)... You gave a commitment and you are going back on that! ...(Interruptions)... I don't agree. ...(Interruptions)... I will call the Bill. ...(Interruptions)... This is not the way. ...(Interruptions)... You gave a commitment and you are going back on that. ...(Interruptions)... I am not going to do that. ...(Interruptions)... I want a commitment on that. ...(Interruptions)... I will not adjourn. ...(Interruptions)... I want to know what will happen to the commitment. If you are violating the commitment, tell that. ...(Interruptions)... It is a commitment before the hon. Chairman; I want to honour it. ...(Interruptions)... You say that tomorrow it will be passed. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Call the Law Minister, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, हमारी रिक्वेस्ट है कि जिन बिलों पर एलओपी और कांग्रेस पार्टी ...(व्यवधान)... और सभी सदस्यों ने commitment किया हुआ है, उन बिलों को पास करें। ...(व्यवधान)... आप माननीय एलओपी से पूछ लें कि वे क्या चाहते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, that is all. I am only asking ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, please hear me. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I will

hear you. *...(Interruptions)...* I have to ask *...(Interruptions)...* No, no; you sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* You sit down there. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen, you are a senior Member. You sit down there. I have to ask a question to the hon. LoP. You have to answer. *...(Interruptions)...* Because in the presence of hon. Chairman — I was also there, the leaders were there — a commitment was given that six Bills will be passed. *...(Interruptions)...* No; please. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no. *...(Interruptions)...* I am asking the LoP. *...(Interruptions)...* Six Bills, am I correct, will be taken up and disposed of. *...(Interruptions)...* I only want to say, if not today, what is your position? Are you going to agree for tomorrow? What is the position? *...(Interruptions)...* Because I consider. *...(Interruptions)...* No; please. *...(Interruptions)...* I consider the commitment before the Chairman of this House sacrosanct. *...(Interruptions)...* It is as if giving a commitment here. *...(Interruptions)...* You tell me. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I am only *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, I am only on one point. At 6 o' clock sharp, the Vice-Chairman requested the hon. Member of the Parliament, who was speaking, to stop for a moment: 'Let me extend the House'. And he extended the House — you can see the record — on the request, till this Bill is passed. *...(Interruptions)...* So, the House has been extended till the Bill is passed. *...(Interruptions)...* The Bill is passed. Now, let us go for. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So what? *...(Interruptions)...* It is very, very *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: नहीं, उस समय कहा गया था कि *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: What is this? *...(Interruptions)...* What is this? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Khan, I will have to name you. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Khan, I will have to name you. *...(Interruptions)...* I will name you, I am telling you. *...(Interruptions)...* I will name him. *...(Interruptions)...* What is this? I will name you, I am telling you. *...(Interruptions)...* You don't allow me to say anything! *...(Interruptions)...* What do you want? *...(Interruptions)...* You don't want a discussion. *...(Interruptions)...* You don't want to discuss; you want to shout only. *...(Interruptions)...* What is this? *...(Interruptions)...* You tell me. *...(Interruptions)...* It is irrational. *...(Interruptions)...* Irrational! *...(Interruptions)...* Irrational! *...(Interruptions)...* You say what is the way out. *...(Interruptions)...* Yes, you can do. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: You want to go on technicalities ...(Interruptions)... and want to stop the Business of the Government and the people. ...(Interruptions)... What will happen? ...(Interruptions)... What was the commitment given in the Chairman's Chamber? ...(Interruptions)... Six Bills. ...(Interruptions)... What is this politicking? ...(Interruptions)... What is this deep politicking? ...(Interruptions)... There is some limit for anything. ...(Interruptions)... There is some limit for anything. ...(Interruptions)... How long can you take the House for ransom? ...(Interruptions)... This is not fair. ...(Interruptions)... The entire people of the country are watching. ...(Interruptions)... You will shout one thousand times, nobody is going to resign. ...(Interruptions)... You have to resign to your fate. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, please call the Law Minister. ...(Interruptions)... Let the Bill be taken up. ...(Interruptions)... I request the Chair to please call the Law Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, please hear me. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Tapan Kumar Sen. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Tapan Kumar Sen. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I plead your indulgence ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am obliging you. Please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I want to specifically point it out that some Bills were mentioned, which will be passed without any discussion. ...(Interruptions)... We don't accept that preposition. ...(Interruptions)... The Bill will be passed by the House. ...(Interruptions)... The Bill will be taken over by the House ...(Interruptions)... It can only be passed in this House only after the ...(Interruptions)... You cannot have that. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, हम बिना डिस्कशन के कोई बिल पास नहीं करना चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... You start the discussion; we have no problem. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I didn't say without discussion. ...(Interruptions)... I didn't say without discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, we agree with Mr. Tapan Sen. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tapan Sen, you may. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Tapan Sen, I did not say without discussion. ...(Interruptions)... I did not say without discussion. ...(Interruptions)... I did not say. ...(Interruptions)... The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 23rd December, 2015 at 11.00 a.m.

*The House then adjourned at fifteen minutes past seven of
the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday,
the 23rd December, 2015.*