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सत्यमेव जयते

Tuesday

8 March, 2016

18 Phalguna, 1937 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 8th March, 2016/18th Phalguna, 1937 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have to refer, with profound sorrow, to the passing away of Shri P.A. Sangma, a Member of Lok Sabha and former Speaker of the Lok Sabha, on the 4th of March, 2016, at the age of 68 years.

Born in the West Garo Hills District of Meghalaya in September, 1947, Shri Sangma was educated at the St. Anthony's College, Shillong, and the Dibrugarh University, Assam.

A professor, advocate and journalist, Shri Sangma was actively associated with several social organizations and educational institutions. He worked tirelessly for the development of the North-Eastern Region and the upliftment of the downtrodden and weaker sections of the society, especially the tribals, and established night schools for the poor and needy children of his State.

Shri Sangma started his legislative career as a Member of the Lok Sabha in 1977. He was a Member of the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Sixteenth Lok Sabha. He held several portfolios in the Union Council of Ministers from 1980 to 1988 and from 1991 to 1996. Shri Sangma was the Speaker of the Lok Sabha from 1996 to 1998.

Shri Sangma was a Member of the Meghalaya Legislative Assembly for two terms - from 1988 to 1991 and again from 2008 to 2012. He served as the Chief Minister of Meghalaya from 1988 to 1990. He also served as the Leader of the Opposition in the Meghalaya Legislative Assembly from 1990 to 1991.

Shri Sangma served as the Chairman of the Meghalaya State Planning Board from 2008 to 2012. He represented India on various International fora like UNIDO, ILO, CPA and IPU Conferences. He also has a few publications to his credit.

In the passing away of Shri P.A. Sangma, the country has lost a distinguished parliamentarian, an able administrator and a dedicated social worker.

We deeply mourn the passing away of Shri P.A. Sangma.

I request Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

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

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

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA): Sir, I just want to wish, 'Happy Women's Day' to all the....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am just making a reference to that.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Okay, Sir.

REFERENCE BY THE CHAIR

Observance of International Women's Day

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, today, March 8, is International Women's Day, a day to celebrate the untiring commitment and the acts of courage and determination of ordinary women in India and throughout the world, who have played an extraordinary role in shaping the history of their countries and communities, and their persistent efforts to achieve equality, justice and economic development. The day reminds us to assess the progress made in the areas of gender equality, women's empowerment and rights.

The UN theme for International Women's Day this year is "Planet 50-50 by 2030: Step It Up for Gender Equality", which intends to focus on the existing and new commitments for realizing women's rights and for the effective implementation of the new Sustainable Development Goals. India has from time immemorial, honoured, respected and celebrated women and acknowledged their status as equal partners as well as their invaluable contribution to societal development. It is, however, unfortunate that over the years, we seem to have misplaced our rich tradition and legacy, as is evident from the increasing and disturbing cases of violence and crime against women and girls in the forms of female infanticide, foeticide, honour killing, domestic violence, demand for dowry and molestation.

It is a bitter truth that various programmes, measures and vision documents by governmental and non-governmental agencies have fallen short of achieving the objective of women empowerment. In reality, marginalization of women and discrimination against them is still manifest in the lack of freedom to pursue the career of their own choice, lack of equal social status, financial independence, etc.

We cannot afford to ignore the social, political and economic contribution, enterprise and innovation of a half of our population. The need of the hour calls for introspection and urges us to change our mindsets, societal practices and perceptions, so that women can realize their true potential in our society, economy and polity and achieve glory, both educationally and professionally.

On this occasion, this House joins me in re-dedicating ourselves collectively towards making the cherished goal of women empowerment with a positive esteem a living reality by assuring them their constitutional rights and thereby ensuring progress and sustainable development of the country and the world.

RESIGNATION BY MEMBER

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that I have received a letter from Shri Anand Sharma, Member, representing the State of Rajasthan, resigning his seat in the Rajya Sabha. I have accepted his resignation with effect from the 7th of March, 2016.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs

II. Report on the Working and Administration of the Companies Act, 2013

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I lay on the Table:

- I (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 835 (E), dated the 4th November, 2015, regarding constitution and establishment of an Appellate Authority, under sub-section (30B) of Section 30A of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949; Section 40 of the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959; and Section 40 of the Company Secretaries Act, 1980.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4142/16/16]

- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under Section 40 of the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959:

- (1) G.S.R. 787 (E), dated the 15th October, 2015, regarding establishment and constitution of Tribunal, under Section 10B of the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959.
- (2) G.S.R. 857 (E), dated the 16th November, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 787 (E), dated the 15th October, 2015, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) G.S.R. 907 (E), dated the 30th November, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 1693 (E), dated the 3rd October, 2007, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 4142/16/16]

- (iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 969 (E), dated the 15th December, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 490 (E), dated the 13th July, 2007, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under Section 40 of the Company Secretaries Act, 1980.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4142/16/16]

- (iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 83 (E), dated the 19th January, 2016, publishing the Competition Commission of India (salary, allowances, other terms and conditions of service of the Secretary and officers and other employees of the Commission and the number of such officers and other employees) (Second Amendment) Rules, 2016, under sub-section (3) of Section 63 of the Competition Act, 2002.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4141/16/16]

- (v) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 148 (E), dated the 8th February, 2016, publishing the Chartered Accountants Procedures of Meetings of Quality Review Board, and Terms and Conditions of Service and Allowances of the Chairperson and Members of the Board (Amendment) Rules, 2016, under sub-section (30B) of Section 30A of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4142/16/16]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the First Annual Report on the Working and Administration of the Companies Act, 2013, for the year ended March 31, 2015, under Section 461 of the Companies Act, 2013.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4237/16/16]

Notifications 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:

- (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Civil Aviation Notification No. AERA/35014/TOB/2009, dated the 31st December, 2013, publishing the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India (Transaction of Business) Regulations, 2012, under Section 53 of the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India Act, 2008, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4223/16/16]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Civil Aviation Notification No. G.S.R. 909 (E), dated the 30th November, 2015, publishing the Aircraft (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2015, under sub-section (3) of Section 14-A of the Aircraft Act, 1934, along with Explanatory Note.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4224/16/16]

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

(i) Notifications of the Ministry of Finance**(ii) Report and Accounts (2014-15) of various Finance Companies and Liquidator's Report on the voluntary winding up of IIBI, Kolkata, 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, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Jayant Sinha, I lay on the Table:

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

- (1) G.S.R. 935 (E), dated the 7th December, 2015, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Manner of Receipt and Payment) (Amendment) Regulations, 2015.
- (2) G.S.R. 1004 (E), dated the 29th December, 2015, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Export and Import of Currency) Regulations, 2015.

- (3) G.S.R. 1005 (E), dated the 29th December, 2015, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Realisation, Repatriation and Surrender of Foreign Exchange) Regulations, 2015.
- (4) G.S.R. 1006 (E), dated the 29th December, 2015, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Possession and Retention of Foreign Currency) Regulations, 2015.
- (5) G.S.R. 1007 (E), dated the 29th December, 2015, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Insurance) Regulations, 2015.
- (6) G.S.R. 1008 (E), dated the 29th December, 2015, superseding Notification No. FEMA 15/2000-RB dated May 3, 2000 regarding Definition of Currency.
- (7) G.S.R. 1009 (E), dated the 29th December, 2015, superseding Notification No. FEMA 18/2000-RB dated May 3, 2000 regarding permission by RBI to any person to buy from any Post Office, any foreign exchange in the form of Postal Orders/Money Orders.
- (8) G.S.R. 19 (E), dated the 12th January, 2016, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Export of Goods and Services) Regulations, 2015.
- (9) G.S.R. 95 (E), dated the 21st January, 2016, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Acquisition and transfer of immovable property outside India) Regulations, 2015.
- (10) G.S.R. 96 (E), dated the 21st January, 2016, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Foreign Currency Accounts by a person resident in India) Regulations, 2015.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (110) *See* No. L.T. 4170/16/16]

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

- (1) S.O. 3516 (E), dated the 23rd December, 2015, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Terms and Conditions of Service of Chairman and Members) Amendment Rules, 2015.
- (2) G.S.R. 1031 (E), dated the 31st December, 2015, publishing the

Securities and Exchange Board of India (Terms and Conditions of Service of Chairman and Members) Amendment Rules, 2015.

- (3) S.O. 27 (E), dated the 5th January, 2016, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Terms and Conditions of Service of Chairman and Members) Amendment Rules, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) See No. L.T. 4258/16/16]

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

- (1) S.O. 1923 (E), dated the 15th July, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) S.O. 2026 (E), dated the 23rd July, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) S.O. 2093 (E), dated the 31st July, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) No. 73/2015-Customs (N.T.), dated the 6th August, 2015, regarding revision of Exchange Rate for conversion of foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods.
- (5) S.O. 2236 (E), dated the 14th August, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) No. 81/2015-Customs (N.T.), dated the 20th August, 2015, regarding revision of Exchange Rate for conversion of certain foreign currency into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods.
- (7) No. 82/2015-Customs (N.T.), dated the 25th August, 2015, amending Notification No. 81/2015-Customs (N.T.), dated the 20th August, 2015, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (8) S.O. 2387 (E), dated the 31st August, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (9) No. 84/2015-Customs (N.T.), dated the 3rd September, 2015, regarding revision of Exchange Rate for conversion of foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods.
- (10) S.O. 2500 (E), dated the 15th September, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (11) No. 93/2015-Customs (N.T.), dated the 17th September, 2015, determining the rate of Exchange Rate for conversion of foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods w.e.f. 18th September, 2015.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (11) *See* No. L.T. 4166/16/16]

- (12) No. 95/2015-Customs (N.T.), dated the 29th September, 2015, amending Notification No. 93/2015-Customs (N.T.), dated the 17th September, 2015, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (13) S.O. 2674 (E), dated the 30th September, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (14) No. 97/2015-Customs (N.T.), dated the 1st October, 2015, determining the rate of Exchange Rate for conversion of foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods w.e.f. 2nd October, 2015.
- (15) S.O. 2844 (E), dated the 15th October, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (16) No. 101/2015-Customs (N.T.), dated the 15th October, 2015, determining the rate of Exchange Rate for conversion of foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods w.e.f. 16th October, 2015.
- (17) S.O. 2966 (E), dated the 30th October, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (18) No. 106/2015-Customs (N.T.), dated the 5th November, 2015,

determining the rate of Exchange Rate for conversion of foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods w.e.f. 6th November, 2015.

- (19) S.O. 3024, (E), dated the 9th November, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (20) S.O. 3075 (E), dated the 13th November, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (21) No. 112/2015-Customs (N.T.), dated the 19th November, 2015, determining the rate of Exchange Rate for conversion of foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods w.e.f. 20th November, 2015.
- (22) S.O. 84 (E), dated the 11th January, 2016, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 110 (E), dated the 6th March, 1995.
- (23) S.O. 85 (E), dated the 11th January, 2016, in supersession of the Notification No. G.S.R. 794, dated the 11th May, 1963, regarding application of section 70 of the Customs Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library. For (12) to (23) See No. L.T. 4167/16/16]

- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:
 - (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL), New Delhi, 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) Performance Report of the above Company, for the year 2014-15. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4161/16/16]
 - (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Irrigation and Water Resources Finance Corporation Limited (IRWFC), New Delhi, 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) Performance Report of the above Corporation, for the year 2014-15. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4162/16/16]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the IFCI Limited, New Delhi, 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) Performance Report of the above Company, for the year 2014-15. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4160/16/16]
- (iv) (a) Thirty-fourth Liquidator's Report on the Voluntary Winding Up of the Industrial Investment Bank of India Limited (IIBI), Kolkata, for the period from 1st April, 2015 to 30th June, 2015, 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 of the voluntary winding up process of the above Bank, for the period from 1st April, 2015 to 30th June, 2015. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4163/16/16]
- (v) (a) Thirty-seventh Liquidator's Report on the Voluntary Winding Up of the Industrial Investment Bank of India Limited (IIBI), Kolkata, for the period from 1st July, 2015 to 30th September, 2015, 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 of the voluntary winding up process of the above Bank, for the period from 1st July, 2015 to 30th September, 2015.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4164/16/16]
- (vi) (a) Fortieth Liquidator's Report on the Voluntary Winding Up of the Industrial Investment Bank of India Limited (IIBI), Kolkata, for the period from 1st October, 2015 to 31st December, 2015, 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 of the voluntary winding up process of the above Bank, for the period from 1st October, 2015 to 31st December, 2015.

- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (i) to (iii) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4165/16/16]

Accounts (2014-15) of the 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, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (a) Annual Accounts of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 21 of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4230/16/16]

Report and Accounts (2014-15) of the Lakshadweep State Waqf Board, Kavaratti

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Lakshadweep State Waqf Board, Kavaratti, for the year 2014-15.
- (b) Review by Government on the Annual Report and Accounts of the above Board, for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4206/16/16]

**Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing
Committee on Health and Family Welfare**

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद (एमसीआई) के कार्यक्रम के संबंध में विभाग-संबंधित स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति का बानवेवां प्रतिवेदन (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

RE. EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, matters to be raised with the permission of the hon. Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Zero Hour submissions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, before going to Zero Hour submissions, at least give a few minutes so that all the women Members can speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, यह allow कर दिया जाए। ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me first speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Agreed. ...*(Interruptions)*... I heard you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Chairman has permitted the Zero Hour notices of all women Members and put it first. Therefore, those who have given notice today should be called. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, they should not be denied. ...*(Interruptions)*... Those who have given notice today should not be denied. Hon. Chairman has included all the names. After that, you can speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you want to say something? ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, please speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... After the hon. Minister, I will call you.

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA): I can't give a notice being a Minister, but I would like to speak.

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): After the Zero Hour ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call you after the hon. Minister.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, I am very happy that we have today, in the House, been talking about congratulating each other on this Women's Day. I agree that all women Members should speak as the Prime Minister, while replying on the Vote of Thanks to President's Address in Lok Sabha, had said, "I wish that only women Members of Parliament should participate in any debate on the 8th March." Anyway, Sir, I am very thankful to you and Mr. Chairman for having allowed us.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thereby, you are denying the chances of all Ministers!

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, I feel not just women, the time now has come for men too to speak about the empowerment of women and accept it. I remember that in 1995, when I came back from the Beijing Conference where we lead the delegation me and the Minister of Human Resource Development Madhav Rao Sindhia at that time. I came back from Beijing and I requested Mr. Chairman to be in the Chair so that I could

speak from my seat. Perhaps, it was just one occasion that the Deputy Chairman was allowed to speak from the floor. I mentioned in 1995 that the 33 per cent reservation which India committed at the Conference in Beijing should be accepted in our House and for that legislation be brought. I am very happy that this House, Rajya Sabha, passed the legislation, a Constitutional Amendment. It is pending in the Lok Sabha and I hope that this year, perhaps, the Bill will be passed.

Sir, it is not a question of only women coming to Legislatures. There was a big Conference that the hon. Speaker had called in the last two days, Saturday and Sunday, of all woman Legislators, regardless of their party affiliations. It was an all-party women's congregation. While I appreciate the Speaker's initiative, I am very happy to say that the hon. Prime Minister was present on both the days. On the first day, the hon. President and Mr. Chairman addressed them and gave the support to the empowerment of women. On the first day, the hon. Prime Minister was not participating, but he was present there to show his commitment.

Sir, we are very happy that many more women are coming into Legislatures, to Parliament and Assemblies, but when ordinary women get the power, that day I would be very happy. The power which is today with me is because I am holding a position. The power which I had as a Deputy Chairman was because of the position I held and everybody, all men and women, had to listen to me. To all my men friends I say that if your wife's or your mother's or your daughter's opinion is taken seriously in your home, in the society, that day I feel that all women are empowered. In spite of everybody's effort, still we see so many discriminations. Many times, in the House, we have talked about discrimination against women, violence against women. Let us pass a resolution today from our House that all of us will work towards a cleaner society where women and girls are protected so that they could move around in the society and in the country with confidence. And this message should go from nowhere else but the Rajya Sabha, which has already given empowerment to women. Thank you, Sir. I wish you all the very best on the Women's Day.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; thank you. In fact, the Rajya Sabha can take pride in the fact that we passed the Women Reservation Bill. I am sure all of us expect and hope that that will become the law of the land. From our part, as individual Members, each one of us will be trying our best to see to it that Bill becomes a law, and that is the day we are hoping to see. Okay; it is for all of you to decide what should happen.

Now, Zero Hour submission. All women Members have been allowed by the hon. Chairman.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION**Concern over practice of child marriage in some parts of the
Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan**

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपका धन्यवाद करती हूँ कि आपने मुझे मौका दिया। सर, आज "महिला दिवस" है। अभी हमारी सीनियर मेम्बर नजमा जी, जो कि हमारी एक गाइडिंग फोर्स भी रही हैं, इन्होंने बहुत अच्छा कहा, पर फिर भी मैं इस दिवस पर यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि इसको सिर्फ रिचुअल की तरह न मनाया जाए। यह 8 मार्च हर साल आता है, हर साल हम "विमेंस डे" मनाने के बहाने यहाँ इकट्ठे होते हैं और अपनी-अपनी बात कह देते हैं, लेकिन प्रैक्टिस में कुछ नहीं हो पाता। यहां मेरे जितने भाई बैठे हैं, इनसे मैं निवेदन करती हूँ कि इस दिवस को केवल एक औपचारिकता की तरह न मनाकर, इसका केवल उल्लेख न करके, उनको अपनी-अपनी constituencies से और अपने-अपने घर से इसके लिए काम शुरू करना चाहिए। इन्हें अपनी माँ, अपनी वाइफ, अपनी बहन और अपनी बेटी के स्वास्थ्य को देखना चाहिए कि क्या वे ठीक हैं, क्या उनको डॉक्टर की जरूरत है, यह उनसे पूछा जाना चाहिए, लेकिन कोई पूछता नहीं है। अगर पुरुष बीमार हो जाए, उसे थोड़ा-सा सिर में दर्द हो जाए, तो वह चिल्लाना शुरू कर देता है, लेकिन बेचारी महिला कुछ नहीं कह पाती, वह घर के कामों में ही लगी रहती है। इसलिए मेरा आप लोगों से निवेदन है कि हम विमेन एम्पावरमेंट की बात तो करते हैं, लेकिन जब उनकी सेहत ही ठीक नहीं होगी तो उनकी एम्पावरमेंट कैसे होगी?

उपसभापति जी, आज मैं एक बहुत ही गम्भीर मसला उठाने जा रही हूँ और वह है - चाइल्ड मैरिज। हम यहां पर बहुत से कानून लाए हैं। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि इसके बारे में हम गम्भीरता से सोचेंगे, जो हमारे लिए एक श्राप बनता जा रहा है। हमारे देश में, खासकर झारखंड, छत्तीसगढ़, तेलंगाना, आन्ध्र प्रदेश के जो ट्राइबल एरियाज हैं, वहां आज भी चाइल्ड मैरिजेज हो रही हैं। सर, मैं यह "यूनिसेफ" की रिपोर्ट से बता रही हूँ। जब हम अभी नारायण जी के साथ वहां गए और वहां रिपोर्ट पेश की तो हमारी आंखें झुक गईं कि आज भी हम इस बात से जुड़े हुए हैं, आज भी चाइल्ड मैरिज होती है। जिस बच्ची की शादी होती है, उसको पता ही नहीं होता कि मेरे साथ क्या होने जा रहा है, क्यों मुझे सजाया जा रहा है, क्यों मुझे गहने पहनाए जा रहे हैं, क्यों मुझे वेदी पर लाया जा रहा है? उसको इन बातों की समझ नहीं होती है, लेकिन उसको उसकी बलि चढ़ाया जाता है।

महोदय, मैं यहां बैठे अपने यूपी के भाइयों को बताना चाहती हूँ कि यूपी में एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट है, जहां अभी भी विमेन चाइल्ड मैरिज होती हैं। सर, यूपी में श्रावस्ती जिला है, जहां की रिपोर्ट है कि वहां 85 परसेंट चाइल्ड मैरिजेज होती हैं। नरेश जी, ध्यान से सुनिए। वहां पर 85 परसेंट चाइल्ड मैरिजेज होती हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, यह सही नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: नरेश जी, अगर यह गलत है, तो आप इंकवायरी कराइये और हम लिखेंगे कि लोग ऐसी रिपोर्ट क्यों देते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपसे सहमत हूँ कि यह गलत है, लेकिन अगर यह सच है तो इसके लिए उपाय कीजिए, इसके लिए समाधान कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह छोटी बात

नहीं है। आज हम एक तरफ विमेन एम्पावरमेंट की बात करते हैं, जबकि दूसरी तरफ छोटी-छोटी बच्चियों की शादियाँ कराई जा रही हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... इसके लिए हम सबको सोचना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right. ...(Interruptions)... That is okay. ...(Interruptions)... See, if ...(Interruptions)... If this practice is not prevalent, that is good. If there is no child marriage, that is better. ...(Interruptions)... Your time is over. ...(Interruptions)... If child marriage is not prevalent, that is the best situation. But if it is prevalent, certainly, the Government should take action. That is all the point. Now, Shrimati Rajani Patil.

Role of women and challenges being faced by them in the society

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ कि आज 'महिला दिवस' के अवसर पर आपने सब महिलाओं को बोलने का मौका दिया है। इस सभागृह में आपके द्वारा मैं हमारे सभी भाईयों और बहनों को महिला दिवस की शुभकामनाएं देती हूँ। सर, अभी-अभी मेरी बहन विप्लव ठाकुर जी ने महिलाओं के बारे में बताया, लेकिन मैं बहुत गर्व से कहना चाहती हूँ कि यहां पर गार्गी, मैत्रेयी जैसी महिलाएं भी हुई हैं, जिन्होंने बहुत बड़े वाद-विवाद में अपना प्रभुत्व स्थापित किया था। हमारे यहां महिलाओं की जो प्राचीन परम्परा है, वह कहीं भी कम नहीं है। आज ही फाइटर फ्लाइट्स में महिलाओं को लेने का डिस्मिशन लिया गया है, उसकी हम सराहना करते हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहूंगी कि जिस विषय पर आज चर्चा हो रही है, जिसके संबंध में हम सब आस लगाए बैठे हैं, उस महिला आरक्षण के बारे में मैं यहां पर कहना चाहूंगी। सर, मैं हमारे भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री राजीव गांधी जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगी, जिनके विज्ञान से हमारी महिलाएं आगे आयीं। सर, मैं एक ऐसी महिला हूँ, जो जिला परिषद से यहां तक आयी हूँ। मुझे जिला परिषद में पहली बार आने का जो मौका मिला, वह राजीव गांधी जी की पंचायत रिज़र्वेशन के अनुसार मिला। सर, अगर 73वां अमेंडमेंट न होता और पंचायती राज में आरक्षण का मसौदा पास न होता तो आज पूरे देश में, पंचायतों में जो 30 लाख लोग चुनकर आते हैं, जिनमें पहले चंद महिलाएं ही आती थीं, उनमें आज 10 से 15 लाख महिलाएं चुनकर आनी शुरू हो गयी हैं - उसका credit अगर किसी को जाता है तो वह राजीव गांधी जी को जाता है। उसी मुद्दे को आगे बढ़ाकर हमारी नेता, हमारी लीडर, हमारी कांग्रेस की अध्यक्षा, श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी ने यह ठान लिया कि अगर इसको आगे ले जाना है तो न केवल पंचायतों में, बल्कि लोक सभा, राज्य सभा, विधान सभा और विधान परिषदों में महिलाओं को आरक्षण मिलना आवश्यक है। जब डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी की सरकार थी, तब उनके नेतृत्व में इसी राज्य सभा में महिला आरक्षण बिल पारित किया गया, उनके लिए 33 प्रतिशत आरक्षण का बिल पारित हुआ था। हम सरकार के मंत्रियों से, खासकर प्रधान मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहते हैं कि अगर आपकी political will सही है, अगर सही मायने में आपकी राजकीय इच्छा शक्ति है, अगर आपकी नीयत में खोट नहीं है, तो जो वायदा आपने इस देश की महिलाओं को किया था कि हम 33 प्रतिशत आरक्षण देकर रहेंगे, उस वायदे को आप निभाइए। आपके हाथ में लोक सभा में पूरी ताकत है, आप वहां पर इस बिल को पारित करिए और देश को दिखाइए कि केवल lip sympathy नहीं, बल्कि सही मायने में आप इस विषय पर

[श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल]

गंभीर हैं। सर, female foeticide के बारे में बात की गयी, उनके साथ नौकरी मिलने के समय जो discrimination होता है, उसके बारे में बोला गया। मैं इतना कहना चाहती हूँ कि कुछ भी हो, लेकिन पूरे देश में जो मानसिकता है, उसे बदलने की बहुत आवश्यकता है क्योंकि इस तरह से भी discrimination होता है, जिसके बारे में हम बताते नहीं हैं। जैसे अभी मेरे किसी भाई ने बोला कि ठीक है, बोलना है तो बोलने देंगे, हम बोलने देंगे, हम करने देंगे। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, the time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shrimati Sasikala Pushpa. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak on a very important subject on a very important day, the Women's Day. The commemoration and celebration of this Day will be in its true sense only if we legislate 33 per cent reservation for women in the Parliament and State Legislatures. Till then, the louder voices, the eco, wherever it will be, will be only lip sympathy.

Sir, today, women hold respective positions in all spheres, still they face many problems due to discrimination and harassment. Sir, recently, our country has witnessed five year old, two year old children being raped, nuns being raped. Apart from this, wage discrimination, polygamous marriages, and many offences are going on against women. According to the National Crime Records Bureau, the total incidence of crimes against women have increased by 9.2 per cent. In the recent past, the countries of the world have signed the United Nations Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discriminations Against Women. However, the realization of all these objectives still Seems to be a far away goal. What is the solution for all these problems? The most effective form of women empowerment is not only the economic growth but also their participation in decision making, *i.e.*, legislative process. Sir, at present, Parliament has only 12 per cent of women representatives. Is this gender equality? Is this social equality as per the Constitution? I am proud to register here that what could not be done by us, as legislators of India, that is, bringing 33 per cent reservation for women, has been achieved by our hon. Chief Minister, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, in Tamil Nadu. Yes, on 20th February, 2016, our hon. Chief Minister, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, enacted a historic resolution, historic legislation that provides 50 per cent reservation for women in both, rural and urban local bodies, through our courageous leaders' women empowerment initiatives, like, all-women police stations. This initiative was first of its kind in India, which was taken in 1992. The other initiatives include the Cradle Baby Scheme for preventing female infanticides, which was applauded even by the UNESCO, for saving thousands and thousands of girl children;

self-help group revolution; thirteen point action plan for violence against women in Tamil Nadu; four grams of gold and fifty thousand rupees for children on their marriages. Tamil Nadu has achieved higher socio-economic indicators, like, infant mortality rate, which is 21, whereas India, as a whole, has 44 per cent. Likewise, the maternal mortality ratio and the child-sex ratio are quite good. Tamil Nadu has achieved 74 per cent female literacy rate, whereas India, as a whole, has achieved only 65 per cent. This proves that our most respected leader ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shrimati Ambika Soni. ...(*Interruptions*)... Your time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)... Your time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shrimati Ambika Soni.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI (Punjab): Thank you, Sir. I had, with a great hope, given a Zero Hour notice to attract the attention of the House on the questions of security, empowerment and parity for women. I had hoped that the Chair would signal a process where we could really have a debate. But when our representatives came out from the chamber, I was told that not to be worried as all the women Members were going to be given three minutes each to make their point. That attitude has disappointed me. I must say that I came with a great hope, but now I am speaking with a sense of disappointment. The expressions on the faces of my colleague Members in the House is one of waiting for us to get over with little interventions so that the business of the House can be resumed. That should not be the intent. This should not be a ritual. As you rightly said, we passed the Bill for women reservation in the Rajya Sabha with a great hope. We had thought that the next process would be passing that in the Lok Sabha. If there are parties, there are representatives who feel that there is a defect in the Bill for women empowerment, then, let us have a discussion. Why has only this issue been kept aside as 'touch-me-not'. There is no discussion and no amendment. It is not being passed. I would again like to raise the issue, as my colleague Rajani Patil said, that there required a certain amount of courage, commitment and dedication to the cause of women, which made the Bill to be passed under the aegis of the thought processes of the Congress Party under the able leadership of Late Rajiv Gandhi. Women got 33 per cent reservation. And, that has been such a success story that States are today making 50 per cent reservation for women in the local bodies. Why is it so? It is only because the UPA had passed the Bill for women reservation. We passed several Bills, which were women-centric, which ensured empowerment of women, whether it was the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Bill or it was the issue of self-help groups for women, or it was all-women banks, which, unfortunately, the present Government has put an end to. Post Nirbhaya, the unfortunate incident, we amended the CrPC in a record time. And, it is a big shame, I feel, that a sum of rupees one thousand

[Shrimati Ambika Soni]

crores, which was kept for this purpose to create consciousness among the people, has been given back by the present Government. Instead of enhancing that amount, it is being given back! I can go on citing a lot of issues. The present Government's Budget does not have anything ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But it will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... It will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी (आन्ध्र प्रदेश): सर, आज रहने दो। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not my fault. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is the system. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, take the sense of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a system. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a system. It is not my fault. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a system. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, I am not doing anything. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a system - three minutes, three minutes, three minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... What to do?. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: * ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Soniji, it is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: * ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: * ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You will get another opportunity later. ...*(Interruptions)*... We can have a discussion on women empowerment. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why don't we have a discussion on women empowerment? ...*(Interruptions)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, मैं इससे सहमत हूँ कि अगर महिलाओं के संदर्भ में कोई डिस्कशन होता है, तो उसके लिए हम बिल्कुल तैयार हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, if you give a notice, the hon. Chairman will examine it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Not recorded.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Yes, yes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... We can also put our indirect pressure to see to it that the Bill which we passed finally becomes a law. ...*(Interruptions)*... That discussion will also... ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Kumari Selja. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: * ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Soniji, it is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... If it is not going on record, then what is the point? ...*(Interruptions)*... If it is not going on record, then what is the point? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: * ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Kumari Selja. ...*(Interruptions)*... Kumari Selja. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: * ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, we have to go by rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... Kumari Selja, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Women Empowerment

कुमारी शैलजा (हरियाणा): उपसभापति महोदय, आज हम सभी लोग "International Women's Day" सेलिब्रेट कर रहे हैं, लेकिन किस ढंग से कर रहे हैं, यह हमें मालूम नहीं पड़ता, शायद बाहर और अच्छी तरह से सेलिब्रेट किया जा रहा हो। हमारे कलीग्म को थोड़ा यह महसूस जरूर हो रहा है कि अभी जो हम बात कर रहे हैं, वह शायद एक टोकनिज्म ही है, क्योंकि हम ढंग से बात नहीं कर पा रहे हैं।

सर, अभी दो दिन की कांफ्रेंस हुई। हमें माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से बहुत उम्मीद थी कि वे women's reservation की बात करेंगे। हमारे दिवंगत नेता भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्री राजीव गांधी जी अपने समय में 65th और 66th अमेंडमेंट पंचायती राज इंस्टिट्यूशन्स में women's empowerment के लिए और उनके रिजर्वेशन के लिए लाए थे। उसके बाद 73rd और 74th अमेंडमेंट के तहत हमने उन्हें 33 प्रतिशत रिजर्वेशन दिया भी और वह कांग्रेस की यू.पी.ए. गवर्नमेंट थी, जिसने महिलाओं को रिजर्वेशन दिया।

सर, हमारे समय में ही राज्य सभा से यह बिल पास हुआ कि हम पार्लियामेंट में और विधान सभाओं में women के लिए reservation करेंगे। हम सरकार से यह उम्मीद करते थे, लेकिन शायद यह टोकनिज्म ही था, जो दो दिन की कांफ्रेंस रही।

*Not recorded.

[कुमारी शैलजा]

सर, वैसे कांग्रेस पार्टी ने हमेशा रास्ता दिखाया है। सर, Mrs. Annie Besant, Mrs. Nellieji, श्रीमती सरोजनी नायडु, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी से लेकर श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी तक हमारी कांग्रेस पार्टी की प्रेजिडेंट रही हैं। आज के दिन भी ममता जी हैं, मायावती जी हैं, जयललिता जी हैं और कितनी महिला नेता हैं अलग-अलग पार्टियों की, जो दिखा सकती हैं कि कुशल नेतृत्व क्या होता है? सर, जो सत्ता पक्ष है, मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इनकी पार्टी ने आज तक नहीं दिखाया, मुझे नहीं लगता। Please correct me if I am wrong, and I shall regret if I am saying the wrong thing. लेकिन मुझे नहीं लगता कि सत्ता पक्ष की पार्टी भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने अपनी कभी भी कोई प्रेजिडेंट एक महिला बनाई हो। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (डा. नज़मा ए. हेपतुल्ला): यह गलत बात है।

कुमारी शैलजा: सर, देश में तो महिला प्रेजिडेंट तक रह चुकी हैं। सर, ज्यादा कुछ न कहते हुए, आज हमें सरकारी रूप से तो करना ही है, महिलाओं के लिए रिजर्वेशन तो लाना ही है, लेकिन समाज में भी हम सभी को, rising above party-lines, महिलाओं को जितनी इज्जत देनी चाहिए, उसकी आज के दिन भी बहुत कमी है। सारे समाज को इसके बारे में सीरियसली सोचना पड़ेगा। एक दिन के टोकनिज्म से नहीं, बल्कि इसमें पूरा बदलाव लाना पड़ेगा। जब तक महिलाओं को हम पहले as a human being की तरह इज्जत नहीं दे पाएंगे, तब तक... हम कभी कहते हैं कि दुर्गा है, कभी कहते हैं कि लक्ष्मी है, कभी कहते हैं कुछ हैं, ऐसा भगवान न बनाएं। महिलाओं को महिला ही रहने दें और उनको एक human being समझें। सर, मैं बड़े दुख के साथ एक आखिरी बात कह कर बैठना चाहूंगी। Sir, please don't take it personally, and I hope I would be corrected if I am wrong, लेकिन आज के दिन राज्य सभा में कोई महिला प्रीसाइडिंग आफिसर नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Your suggestion would certainly be brought to the notice of the hon. Chairman.

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, it has not gone on record because the mike had been switched off.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury.

**UN International Women's Day theme for 2016 - 'Planet 50-50 by 2030:
Step It Up initiative for gender equality'**

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी (आन्ध्र प्रदेश): सर, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ कि आज आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है और मैं बोलूँ, तो उसको सुन लिया जाए। मैं सबसे पहले यह पूछना चाह रही हूँ कि जितने भी मेरे मर्द कलीग्स हैं, आपको क्या तकलीफ है कि आज के दिन आप लोग नहीं बोल रहे हैं? हेलो, आप हर रोज मौका लेते हैं, तो आज आपको बोलना था, ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमारे सपोर्ट में इस हाउस को रिजोल्यूशन लेना था। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I may be permitted to speak.
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Yes, yes. Now, you are getting up. It is very good. सर, दूसरी बात यह है कि हम ...(व्यवधान)... इस देश में जहां जन्म लेते हैं, तो यहां कहा जाता है, मातृभूमि। हम जो जुबान इस्तेमाल करते हैं और बोलते हैं, तो उसको कहा जाता है, मातृभाषा। इस मातृ का वैभव और इसकी मर्यादा और गरिमा को एक ही मर्द ने पहचाना था, जो असली मर्द स्वर्गीय राजीव गांधी जी थे, जिन्होंने एक दस्तख्त से हमारी तकदीर बदल दी कि हम पूरे देश में कंधे से कंधा मिलाकर खड़े हो सकते हैं। मैं आज के दिन उन माताओं और महिलाओं को, जो रोहित वेमुला की मां हैं, जो नीलम कटारिया हैं, जो सुनीता कृष्णन हैं, जिनको अभी पद्मश्री मिला है, जो आन्ध्र प्रदेश से हैं और जो निर्भया ज्योति की मां आशा हैं, मैं इन सब महिलाओं को सलाम करती हूँ कि इनके हर्षबैड उनको सपोर्ट करें या न करें, लेकिन आज वे खड़ी होकर एक लड़ाई लड़ रही हैं। इसी पहचान के लिए, इसी मौके के लिए, जो आज हम इस हाउस में खड़े होकर बोल रहे हैं। हमारे देश का क्या इतिहास रहा है कि आजादी के बाद 16 पार्लियामेंट, 16 लोक सभा के बाद हम इस हाउस में आए गए। जब मैं यहां आ रही थी, तो मुझसे मीडिया के लोग पूछ रहे थे कि किसी फिल्म स्टार ने किसी महिला के बारे में बदकिस्मती से बुरा बोला है। यदि कोई यह कहे कि सेक्सुअल हैरेसमेंट का केस चल रहा है और इंस्टिट्यूशन्स उसको नहीं देखते हैं। आप लोग क्या सोचते हैं? अगर यहां से इशारा नहीं मिलेगा, हम अपने घर की चौखट छोड़कर यहां आते हैं, हम संविधान द्वारा दिए गए अधिकार से यहां आते हैं, किसी के एंटरटेन्मेंट के लिए नहीं आते हैं। हम आप लोगों की नौकरी की पर्स नहीं हैं। जब तक यह नहीं पहचाना जाएगा in the organizations and in the institutions, साल में यहां एक बार बोलना, यह एक मज़ाक की बात हो जाती है। We need to make a concerted effort, हम क्या बोलना चाह रहे हैं? हम लोग 50 per cent पॉपुलेशन में हैं। हैलो, हम 50 per cent gender-wide पॉपुलेशन हैं। आप जो 50 per cent पिता, भाई ...(व्यवधान)... जो भी आप लोग हैं, we look after all of you. इतने घुमाफिराकर ...(व्यवधान)... आप लोग हम से मांग रहे हैं।*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Please रेणुका जी, बैठिए। It is not going on record.

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, Notices given by women Members are over. Now, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

Threats to life of political opponents

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): उपसभापति जी, मैं अपनी बात दो मिनट में रखूंगा। मैं अपने और मेरे ख्याल में सभी पुरुष साथियों की तरफ से, हम पर जो आरोप लगा है कि हम इसके हक में नहीं हैं, जबकि हम बराबर हक में हैं, उस संदर्भ में बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज चेयर की अध्यक्षता में यह डिसाइड हुआ था कि आज सबसे पहले हमारी बहनों को मौका दिया जाए, इसलिए हमारे जो पुरुष साथी हैं, वे बोल नहीं पाए, लेकिन उनकी खामोशी का यह मतलब नहीं है कि वे हमारी बहनों, बहू-बेटियों, माँओं की भावनाओं से सहमत नहीं हैं, हम उनसे बराबर सहमत हैं, रिजर्वेशन बिल्कुल

*Not recorded.

होना चाहिए। इस हाऊस में तो हुआ है, उस हाऊस में ...**(व्यवधान)**... रूलिंग पार्टी का बहुमत है। यह जिम्मेदारी उन पर है कि इसको पास कराएं। सर ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह तो खत्म करने दो। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†[رکھونگا۔ قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): آپ سبھایتی جی، میں اپنی بات دو منٹ میں میں اپنے اور میرے خیال میں سبھی پُروش ساتھیوں کی طرف سے، ہم پر جو آروپ لگایے کہ ہم اس کے حق میں نہیں ہیں، جب کہ ہم برابر حق میں ہیں، اس سلسلے میں بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ آج چیئر کی ادھیکشتا میں یہ طے ہوا تھا کہ آج سب سے پہلے ہماری بہنوں کو موقع دیا جائے، اس لیے ہمارے جو دوسرے پُروش ساتھی ہیں، وہ بول نہیں پاتے، لیکن ان کی خاموشی کا یہ مطلب نہیں ہے کہ وہ ہماری بہنوں، بہو بیٹیوں، ماؤں کی بھاؤناؤں سے سہمت نہیں ہیں، ہم ان سے برابر سہمت ہیں، ریزرویشن بالکل ہونا چاہیے۔ اس باؤس میں تو ہوا ہے، اُس باؤس میں ---**(مداخلت)**--- رولنگ پارٹی کی اکثریت ہے۔ یہ ذمہ داری ان پر ہے کہ اس کو پاس کرائیں۔ سر ---**(مداخلت)**--- یہ تو ختم کرنے دو ---**(مداخلت)**---

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a Zero Hour submission. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Let me finish the subject. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have not given notice. ...**(Interruptions)**... He has given notice. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Let me finish the subject. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Today is your birthday. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: That was yesterday. ...**(Interruptions)**... Thank you very much. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is only for those who have given notice. ...**(Interruptions)**... He has given notice.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Now, Sir, I am on the subject. मैंने ज़ीरो ऑवर के लिए नोटिस दिया था कि 5th मार्च को, सैटरडे को दो घटनाएं हुईं। एक तो आदर्श शर्मा, जो पूर्वचल सेना का सदस्य था, उसने कन्हैया कुमार के बारे में दिल्ली में पोस्टर लगाए और कहा कि जो भी उसको मारेगा, उसको 11 लाख रुपये इनाम दिए जाएंगे। दिन में सभी चैनल्स ने इस घटना को

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

دیکھا یا اور اسی دن ڈسٹرکٹ پریسیڈنٹ भारतीय जनता युवा मोर्चा के कुलदीप वार्षी ने एक और स्टेटमेंट दी और कहा कि जो कन्हैया कुमार की जबान काटकर लाएगा, उसको 5 लाख रुपये इनाम देंगे। उस दिन छुट्टी थी, मैंने माननीय गृह मंत्री जी के घर पर एक लेटर पहुंचाया कि कन्हैया कुमार को तुरंत सिव्हरिटी देनी चाहिए। सर, मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा। पहले कन्हैया कुमार और उनके साथियों को एक नकली वीडियो बनाकर बदनाम किया गया, उन पर केसेज दर्ज किए गए, उन पर देशद्रोही का केस दर्ज किया।... (व्यवधान)...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: ناؤ سر، آئی ایم اون دی سبجیکٹ۔ میں نے زیرو اور کے لیے نوٹس دیا تھا کہ پانچ مارچ کو، سیٹرڈے کو دو گھنٹاتیں ہونیں۔ ایک تو آدرش شرما، جو پروانچل سینا کا ممبر تھا، اس نے کنہیا کمار کے بارے میں دہلی میں پوسٹر لگانے اور کہا کہ جو بھی اس کو ماریگا، اس کو گیارہ لاکھ روپے انعام دیئے جائیں گے۔ دن میں سیھی چینلز نے اس گھنٹا کو دکھایا اور اسی دن ڈسٹرکٹ پریزیڈنٹ بھارتیہ جنتیوا مورچہ کے کلیدیپ واشنوں نے ایک اور اسٹیٹمنٹ دی اور کہا کہ جو کنہیا کمار کی زبان کاٹ کر لائے گا، اس کو پانچ لاکھ روپے انعام دیں گے۔ اس دن چھٹی تھی، میں نے مائٹے گرہ منتری جی کے گھر پر ایک لیٹر پہنچایا اور کنہیا کمار کو فوراً سیکورٹی دینی چاہئے۔ سر، میں ایک منٹ میں اپنی بات ختم کروں گا۔ پہلے کنہیا کمار اور ان کے ساتھیوں کو ایک نقلی ویڈیو بناکر بدنام کیا گیا، ان پر کیسیز درج کئے گئے، ان پر دیش-دروہی کا کیس درج کیا۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): सभापति जी, यह मामला सबज्यूडिस है।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: आपने तो नहीं बनाया न? अगर आपने बनाया है, तब तो आपको गुस्सा करना चाहिए। अब, जबकि वह जमानत पर छूटा हुआ है, उसको मारने की साजिश हो रही है, इसलिए मेरा इस सदन से और सदन के द्वारा सरकार से निवेदन होगा कि कन्हैया कुमार को तुरंत सिव्हरिटी देनी चाहिए, उसकी जान को खतरा है। जिन लोगों ने वह नकली वीडियो बनाया था, जिसके कारण पूरा देश बंट गया, उनके खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए।... (व्यवधान).... मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि... (व्यवधान).... देश में युनिवर्सिटीज़ में क्या हो रहा है? पहले हैदराबाद सेंट्रल युनिवर्सिटी में रोहित वेमुला के खिलाफ, अब जे.एन.यू. में कन्हैया कुमार के खिलाफ और शायद स्वतंत्र भारत में पहली बार इलाहाबाद युनिवर्सिटी की लड़की चुनकर आई है, रिचा सिंह, उसके खिलाफ एक दुष्‌अभियान चल रहा है। हमें इस दिशा में भी देखना होता कि कौन इसके पीछे है, जो युनिवर्सिटीज़ को खत्म करना चाहता है।

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد : آپ نے تو نہیں بنایا نا؟ اگر آپ نے بنایا ہے، تب تو آپ کو غصہ کرنا چاہئے۔ اب، جبکہ یہ ضمانت پر چھوٹا ہوا ہے، اس کو مارنے کی سازش ہو رہی ہے، اس لئے میرا اس سदन سے اور سदन کے ذریعے سرکار سے نویدن ہوگا کہ کنہیا کمار کو فوراً سیکورٹی دینی چاہئے، اس کی جان کو خطرہ ہے۔ جن لوگوں نے وہ نقلی ویڈیو بنایا تھا، جس کی وجہ سے پورا دیش بنت گیا، ان کے خلاف سخت سخت کارروائی ہونی چاہئے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ میں یہ بھی بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ دیش میں یونیورسٹیز میں کیا ہو رہا ہے؟ پہلے حیدرآباد سینٹرل یونیورسٹیز میں رویت ویمولا کے خلاف، اب جے۔این۔یو۔ میں کنہیا کمار کے خلاف اور شاید آزاد بھارت میں پہلی بار الہ آباد یونیورسٹی کی لڑکی جن کر آئی ہے، رچا سنگھ، اس کے خلاف ایک ڈش-ابھیان چل رہا ہے۔ ہمیں اس دشا میں بھی دیکھنا ہوگا کہ کون اس کے پیچھے ہے، جو یونیورسٹیز کو ختم کرنا چاہتا ہے۔

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई (छत्तीसगढ़): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करती हूँ।

† [محترمہ محسنہ قدوائی (چھتیس گڑھ) : آپ سبھا پتی جی، میں خود کو اس سے سمبद्ध کرتی ہوں۔]

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करती हूँ।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR (Assam): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI (Punjab): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): उपसभापति जी, ऑनरेबल लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन ने जिस इश्यू को उठाया है, मैं उनको पूरी तरह से, पूरी जिम्मेदारी के साथ कहना चाहूंगा कि नबर वन तो उन्होंने जिस मुद्दे को लिया है — हमारे जिले के किसी कार्यकर्ता द्वारा दिए गए बयान के संबंध में, मैं माननीय नेता विरोधी दल को बताना चाहूंगा कि एक जिले के किसी कार्यकर्ता ने बयान दिया था, उसके खिलाफ

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

हमारी पार्टी के नेतृत्व में तत्काल कड़ी कार्यवाही की गई, उसकी निन्दा की गई और उस पर जो कानूनी कार्यवाही है, वह भी हो रही है। दूसरी चीज़, यह है कि कन्हैया को जान से मारने की धमकी या इस तरह की जो भी घटना हुई है, मुझे लगता है कि यहां की जो सुरक्षा एजेंसी है, मैं उसके बारे में श्योर करूंगा कि उनको सुरक्षा की जितनी भी आवश्यकता होगी, वह दी जाएगी। तीसरी चीज़, जो माननीय नेता विरोधी दल ने fake video के बारे में कहा, कुछ टेलीविजन चैनल्स ने चार दिन एक वीडियो दिखाया, फिर उन्होंने टेलीविजन चैनल्स ने चार दिन यह कहते हुए दूसरा वीडियो दिखाया शुरू किया कि जो वीडियो हमने पहले दिखाया था, वह वीडियो ठीक नहीं था, यह ठीक है। इसके ऊपर investigation हो रहा है कि क्या ठीक था और क्या ठीक नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Conduct investigation.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: It is under investigation. इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हम जान से मारने की धमकी को स्वीकार नहीं करते हैं और कोई भी व्यक्ति, जो वैचारिक रूप से, राजनीतिक रूप से, सैद्धांतिक रूप से हमसे सहमत न हो, तब भी हम उसकी सुरक्षा के प्रति प्रतिबद्ध हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Investigation should be conducted on fake videos.
...(Interruptions)... Shri P.L. Punia ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, I differ. They are not investigating. The Central Government is not conducting investigation. ...(Interruptions)... It is the Delhi Government which is trying to do ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mistry, sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Only what Mr. Punia says will go on record, not the other thing.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: *

Need to continue ban on production of Khesari Dal

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे मौका दिया। मैं भारतीय संविधान के आर्टिकल 16(4ए) का संदर्भ लेना चाहूंगा, जिसमें अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए पदोन्नति में आरक्षण का प्रावधान है और यह निरंतर चला आ रहा है। उसके साथ-साथ अलग-अलग संविधान संशोधन के माध्यम से पदोन्नति में आरक्षण की व्यवस्था की गई।

श्री उपसभापति: पुनिया जी, आपका सब्जेक्ट खेसारी दाल के ऊपर है। आप अपने सब्जेक्ट के ऊपर बोलिए, दूसरे सब्जेक्ट के ऊपर मत बोलिए। आपने खेसारी दाल के बारे में नोटिस दिया है।

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: सर, मैं तो बार-बार नोटिस देता हूं, लेकिन मेरा नम्बर ही नहीं आता है। आज खेसारी दाल के बारे में मेरा नोटिस आया है।

श्री उपसभापति: आप खेसारी दाल के बारे में बोलिए।

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: सर, मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ। 1961 में खेसारी दाल को ban किया गया और उसके उत्पादन पर ban लगाया गया, क्योंकि उसमें हानिकारक तत्व हैं, essence हैं, chemicals हैं, जो उसमें पाए जाते हैं। उसकी वजह से बहुत से लोगों को paralysis हुआ। इससे धड़ के नीचे का हिस्सा paralytic होने के बाद वह कमजोर हो जाता था, खास तौर से बच्चों में इस तरह की बीमारी होने लगी। इसलिए इसको ban किया गया।

अब पता लगा है कि भारत सरकार की तरफ से कोई एजेंसी है, जिसने इसके ऊपर रिसर्च की है और कम घातक essence वाली खेसारी दाल की तीन प्रजातियाँ develop की हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक गम्भीर मुद्दा है और स्वास्थ्य के लिए बहुत हानिकारक है, इसके बावजूद वह इस प्रजाति को आगे बढ़ाने का काम कर रही है। क्या आपने इसके ऊपर कोई trial किया है, कोई demonstration किया है? क्या उसके परिणाम आपके सामने आए हैं? बिना किसी परीक्षण के इन प्रजातियों को launch करना, यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। एक तरफ केन्द्र सरकार दाल की कमी को पूरा नहीं कर पा रही है और दूसरी तरफ विदेश से जो दाल आयात की गई, वह भी ठीक से मार्केट में नहीं पहुंची, जिसकी वजह से आज दाल के दाम 200 रुपए या उससे ज्यादा हैं। उसकी कमी को पूरा करने के लिए और अपनी कमी को छिपाने के लिए आप इस तरह की प्रजातियों को मार्केट में लाना चाह रहे हैं, जो स्वास्थ्य के लिए बहुत ही हानिकारक हैं।

इसलिए मैं सरकार से चाहूंगा कि इसको पूरी तरह से स्पष्ट करें और इन प्रजातियों को तब तक मार्केट में नहीं लाना चाहिए, जब तक इनका पूरा परीक्षण न हो जाए और यह तय न हो जाए कि ये स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक नहीं हैं। यह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है, मैं इसमें आपका हस्तक्षेप चाहूंगा।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri P.L. Punia.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri P.L. Punia.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri P.L. Punia.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy - not present.
Shri B.K. Hariprasad.

Alleged atrocities on tribals, journalists and others in Bastar, Chhattisgarh

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of this House and the Governments towards a big story that appeared in The Indian Express the day before yesterday on the atrocities committed on the poor farmers, villagers and the

tribals in Bastar region. This big story, that appeared in The Indian Express on 6th March, Sunday, is a shocking and frightening story of Bastar region. Sir, we all know that Bastar is infested with Naxal activities for ages and it is surrounded by all the States, especially Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh. A lot of naxal activities are taking place and the Bastar region is the epicentre of naxal activities. Of late, it has been the view amongst the poor villagers and the tribal people that the Government exists only at the National Highway. Nobody can just get into the villages even and barred from the National Highway because the place is full of land mines, especially, the Bastar region. In the recent past, we have witnessed Tadmetla incident where around 74 police personnel were killed and later, our own Congress top leaders including Congress President and the former Union Minister, Mr. V.C. Shukla, were massacred in the Jiram Ghati incident.

Sir, what can we expect from the administration? In Sukma, the District Collector was easily abducted on a motorcycle from his own office, and, you can imagine the state of administration in that region. Sir, it is reported that almost 4,000 sq.kms. of area is a free zone where nothing moves without the permission of the naxals. Sir, the poor tribal people have been caught between the crossfire of naxals and the police. Naxals feel that the tribals are police informers and the police feel that they are all naxals. Whenever the police take action, the worst-affected people are the women and the girl children in these areas. Sir, the picture coming out of Bastar is really brutal. There has been the gang rape of about 15 women from the Pedagelur and Chinnagelur. It has been mentioned here, 'Molested, Beaten, Threatened' — women and children were chased out of their homes, and, the same have been used as night shelter for the security forces in these areas. Out of the 15 women who were molested, three women including a 15-year old were raped in October, 2015. This incident was independently investigated by a lady MLA from the region and was found to be true and correct. Even after reporting, no action has been taken, Sir. One of the instances ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)... Time is over. It is not going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Time is over.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: *

श्री मोती लाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं इनके उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri K.C. Tyagi. ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes, Mr. K.C. Tyagi. It is okay. ...(*Interruptions*)...

*Not recorded.

**Alleged harassment of the first woman president of
Allahabad University Students' Union**

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं एक महत्वपूर्ण सवाल के ज़रिए सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। आज 'महिला दिवस' है और यह संसद में बहुत जोर-शोर के साथ मनाया जा रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): जोर के साथ नहीं, शोर के साथ मनाया जा रहा है।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: ठीक है, मैं आपकी बात से agree करता हूँ।

सर, कल इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी की छात्र संघ की अध्यक्षा, रिचा सिंह मुझसे मिलने के लिए आई थीं। इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी के छात्र संघ के भूतपूर्व अध्यक्षों के दो-दो परिवारों के लोग यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं। यहां पर मोहन सिंह जी की बिटिया है और बृजभूषण तिवारी जी के बेटे हैं। श्री शरद यादव जी से लेकर, अरुण जेटली जी और मेरे दोस्त जावेद जी सहित दर्जनों छात्र नेता यहां बैठे हुए हैं। उस लड़की को छात्र संघ का अध्यक्ष बने अभी छः महीने भी नहीं हुए हैं और कल उसने सारे सांसदों के नाम पर चिट्ठी लिखी है, जिसमें she is saying, "I would like to bring to your notice the crime against women, gender insensitiveness, authoritarian attitude of the Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University."

सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ, यह लड़की छात्र संघ की अध्यक्षा है, जिसको लेकर वहां की दीवारों पर भद्दे-भद्दे नारे लिखे गए। लिखने वाले के विरुद्ध शिकायत दर्ज की गई, जो वहां का ओएसडी है और जिस पर sexual harassment at public place का मुकदमा भी चल रहा है। वहां पर जंगल राज कायम हो गया है।

सर, पहले हमने रोहित की कुरबानी देखी, अभी कन्हैया एपिसोड देखा है और मेरे ख्याल में रिचा सिंह का एपिसोड in process है। कल उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने उसको रानी झांसी पुरस्कार से सम्मानित किया है। कुछ लोग झांसे वाली रानी के चक्कर में हैं, लेकिन वह लड़की झांसी वाली रानी का पुरस्कार पा रही है। उसके लिए इस सदन की चिन्ता को मैं शेयर करना चाहता हूँ।

सर, यह वही यूनिवर्सिटी है, जहां से पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी से लेकर कई भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री, सांसद और विधायक हुए हैं। यही नहीं, आज़ादी की लड़ाई के गौरवशाली नेता, चन्द्र शेखर आज़ाद भी वहां की गतिविधियों के केन्द्र रहे हैं। जहां पर इस तरह की घटना यूनिवर्सिटी कैम्पस में होती हो, जहां वाइस चांसलर पर यह इल्जाम लगता हो, तो मैं आपके माध्यम से हमारे देश के राष्ट्रपति जी, जोकि विजिटर हैं, उनका भी ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

पूरे देश के विश्वविद्यालय इस समय अशांत हैं। कभी 1966-67 में हुए उस घटनाक्रम के शरद यादव जी गवाह हैं, जब लेफ्ट और सोशलिस्ट्स के जितने भी छात्र आर्गेनाइजेशन थे, सबके सब ने दिल्ली में आकर स्टूडेंट मार्च टू पार्लियामेंट किया था। कामरेड भूपेश गुप्त से लेकर डा. लोहिया तक के मकानों में गिरफ्तारियां हुई थीं।

सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि चूँकि मंत्री महोदय वहीं से आते हैं, वे छात्र नेता रहे हैं और जेल में हमारे साथ रहे हैं, नक़वी जी ...(व्यवधान)... ये बिल्कुल इस समय मौनी बाबा बने हुए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं इनसे भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह उसी विश्वविद्यालय से जुड़ा हुआ है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: जहां उन्होंने शिक्षा प्राप्त की है। ...(व्यवधान)... ...(समय की घंटी)... रजिस्ट्रार को हटाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... दलितों पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tyagiji, time is over. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, we all associate ourselves with this issue.

DR. BHALCHANRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

جناب جاوید علی خان (اتر پردیش): مہوے، میں خود کو اس موضوع سے سمبند کرتا ہوں۔†

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अरविंद कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कनक लता सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we also associate ourselves with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All are joining. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, a person charged with sexual harassment ...*(Interruptions)*... was appointed OSD in the Allahabad University. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Naqviji, would you like to react? ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Mr. Minister wants to react. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to the Minister's response. ...*(Interruptions)*...

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): उपसभापति महोदय, ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय श्री के.सी. त्यागी जी ने इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय से संबंधित जो मुद्दा उठाया है, उसके बारे में..

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: उससे हम सब एसोसिएटेड हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: हाँ, आप सब एसोसिएटेड हैं। सीताराम येचुरी जी से लेकर शरद यादव जी तक, सब लोग इससे एसोसिएटेड हैं।

छात्र आन्दोलन और छात्रों की जो स्वतंत्रता है, उस पर किसी तरह का कोई भी हमला नहीं होना चाहिए, इसके हम पक्ष में हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... हम इस आन्दोलन और इस लड़ाई को जानते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... इस तरह की घटनाओं को यदि राजनीतिक पूर्वाग्रह के आधार पर देखा जायेगा, उनको बढ़ावा दिया जायेगा, तो वह ठीक नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, this is the third President who is being targeted. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: जिस स्पेसिफिक घटना के बारे में के.सी. त्यागी जी ने बताया है और जिससे सीताराम जी तथा अन्य सभी लोगों ने अपने को एसोसिएट किया है, उसके बारे में इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय के प्रशासन के द्वारा अगर कोई भी भेदभाव की बात होगी, तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बताऊंगा ...(व्यवधान)... ताकि वे उचित कार्रवाई करें। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, one point, please. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, one point, please. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Especially a woman person. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Sharad Yadav. ...(Interruptions)... शरद यादव जी, आपका ज़ीरो ऑवर मेशन है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: The question is not about the Student's Union. ...(Interruptions)... The question is about a person charged with sexual harassment and proof. ...(Interruptions)... He was appointed OSD in the University. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Minister said he will ensure that. ...(Interruptions)... there will be investigation. ...(Interruptions)... Tapanji, Minister has promised investigation. ...(Interruptions)... Especially being a lady. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.C. TYAGI: The Vice-Chancellor must be removed from there. ...(Interruptions)... The Registrar must be removed. ...(Interruptions)... OSD must be removed. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: शरद यादव जी, आप शुरू कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Now, nothing else will go on record. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Sharad Yadav. ...(Interruptions)... I have called Sharad Yadavji ...(Interruptions)... Why are all of you speaking like this?

[श्री उप सभापति]

...(Interruptions)... I have called Shri Sharad Yadav. ...(Interruptions)... He has reacted. ...(Interruptions)... The Minister has reacted. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: The issue is not. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The whole House is supporting that cause. ...(Interruptions)... See, in Allahabad University, a Union President, especially a lady student ...(Interruptions)... and, therefore, the whole House is supporting that. ...(Interruptions)... The Minister has promised action. ...(Interruptions)... I hope the Minister, ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: What about the OSD? ...(Interruptions)... The person who is appointed as OSD, ...(Interruptions)... is a person with proven charge of atrocities on women! ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Minister, ...(Interruptions)... please report to the HRD Minister and come back to this House also about action. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... Not to the HRD Minister. ...(Interruptions)... Report to the Prime Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Inform us about action. ...(Interruptions)... You come back ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, एचआरडी मिनिस्टर भी महिला हैं और बहुत ही संवेदनशील महिला हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... वे निश्चित तौर से इसमें जो उपयुक्त कदम होगा, उठाएंगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; both. He will come back to this House. Now, Sharad Yadavji.

Special package to the State of Bihar

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सर, मैं इस मामले के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करते हुए एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

सर, देश में लोकतंत्र और लोकशाही की उम्र जितनी बढ़ती जा रही है, उतना ही लोग चुनाव के समय जनता से जो वादे करते हैं, वे वादे, वादे हो जाते हैं, वे सपने, सपने हो जाते हैं और वे जुमले, जुमले हो जाते हैं। बिहार के मामले में चुनाव के दौरान लाखों रुपये के पैकेज की बात कही गयी। महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण और बजट में भी इसका कोई जिक्र नहीं है,

श्री उपसभापति: टाइम खत्म हो गया। ...(व्यवधान)... टाइम खत्म हो गया। ...(व्यवधान)... Now, it is time for Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शरद यादव: इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि चुनाव में जो वायदे किए जाएं, उन्हें पूरी तरह लागू किया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह बात पक्की होनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

12.00 NOON

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

उत्तराखंड में नए विमानपत्तन

*106. **श्री तरुण विजय :** क्या **नागर विमानन मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उत्तराखंड में किन-किन स्थानों पर नए विमानपत्तनों का निर्माण किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) पंत नगर से प्रतिदिन सुबह और शाम के समय दिल्ली और मुंबई के लिए विमान सेवाएं कब तक आरंभ कर दी जाएंगी?

नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अशोक गजपति राजू पुसापति): (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) नागर विमानन मंत्रालय को उत्तराखंड राज्य सरकार या किसी अन्य व्यक्तिगत विकासकर्ता की ओर से उत्तराखंड में नए ग्रीनफील्ड हवाईअड्डों के निर्माण के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) सरकार ने देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की हवाई परिवहन सेवाओं का बेहतर विनियमन प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से मार्ग संवितरण दिशानिर्देश (आरडीजी) निर्धारित किए हैं। एयरलाइनें मार्ग संवितरण दिशानिर्देशों के अनुपालन के अध्यधीन देश में कहीं भी प्रचालन के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं। अनुमोदित शीत अनुसूची - 2015 के अनुसार, एलाइंस एयर दिल्ली-पंत नगर सेक्टर पर अपराह्न में प्रति सप्ताह 4 उड़ानों की आवृत्ति के साथ अनुसूचित घरेलू उड़ानें प्रचालित कर रही है।

New airports in Uttarakhand

†*106. **SHRI TARUN VIJAY:** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the locations in Uttarakhand where the construction of new airports is proposed; and

(b) by when Pant Nagar would be connected to Delhi and Mumbai by daily morning and evening flights?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Ministry of Civil Aviation has not received any proposal from the State Government of Uttarakhand or any other individual developer for setting up of new Greenfield Airports in Uttarakhand.

(b) Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDG) with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services of different regions of the country. Airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of Route Dispersal Guidelines. As per approved Winter Schedule - 2015, Alliance Air is operating schedule domestic flight on Delhi-Pant Nagar sector with a frequency of 4 flights /week in the afternoon.

श्री तरुण विजय: सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने जो प्रश्न दिया था, उसमें मुझे आशा थी कि वे उत्तर में उत्तराखंड के एयरपोर्ट्स के बारे में कुछ जानकारी देंगे। देश में उत्तराखंड अकेला एक ऐसा प्रांत है, जिसकी जनसंख्या एक करोड़ है और वहां दो करोड़ पर्यटक और तीर्थयात्री प्रति वर्ष आते हैं। सर, वहां एयरपोर्ट्स की क्या स्थिति है? Security area में 75 पैसेंजर्स की कैपेसिटी वाला देहरादून एयरपोर्ट है, जिसमें maximum 275 पैसेंजर्स आ सकते हैं। 2010 में एक लाख पैसेंजर्स की क्षमता वाला एयरपोर्ट बना था, उस एयरपोर्ट पर आज प्रति वर्ष 4 लाख एयर ट्रेवलर्स आते हैं, लेकिन वहां की स्थिति क्या है? माननीय मंत्री जी, कृपया इस विषय में बताएं कि पतनगर और देहरादून एयरपोर्ट्स को कब विस्तारित किया जा सकता है? जिस प्रांत में चार करोड़ पर्यटक आते हैं, उस प्रांत में एयर कनेक्टिविटी के लिए केवल एक एयरपोर्ट है, जहां पर केवल 75 यात्री security क्षेत्र में और 275 यात्री पूरे एयरपोर्ट पर आ सकते हैं। मंत्री जी, उत्तराखंड को इससे बेहतर एयरपोर्ट की सुविधा चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please, not a speech.

श्री तरुण विजय: मुझे विश्वास है कि आपका ध्यान हमारी ओर है, लेकिन उत्तराखंड में इस एयरपोर्ट की सुविधा बढ़ाने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं?

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, there are two airports in the State. One is at Dehradun which has become congested. There is a move rather that is going on now, a proposal to build a new terminal there with a cost of ₹ 327.09 crores and the consultancy is being given right now. We expect it to be in place in November, 2018.

Sir, with regard to Pant Nagar, Air India, at present, has about four flights a week which they are thinking to make six weekly flights. They are in talk with the State

Government on Viability Gap Funding. We hope that it will materialise. And if that materialises, the flights to Pant Nagar also will increase. The Government is interested in making our air vibrant and we are acting.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Second supplementary.

श्री तरुण विजय: माननीय सभापति महोदय, दुनिया का कोई हिन्दू नहीं होगा जो उत्तराखंड के बद्रीनाथ, केदारनाथ, गंगोत्री, यमुनोत्री नहीं जाता होगा। वे उत्तराखंड आए बिना नहीं रह सकते हैं, क्योंकि उत्तराखंड में आने से ही उन्हें पुण्य मिलता है। वहां पर गोचर एक ऐसी जगह है, जहां पर पहले से हवाई अड्डा बना हुआ है और आपने गोचर का नाम ही नहीं लिया। यात्रीगण गोचर के माध्यम से बद्रीनाथ और केदारनाथ आसानी से जा सकते हैं और इससे उत्तराखंड की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधर सकती है। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि चूंकि पंतनगर में एयर ट्रेवल कभी भी कैंसिल हो जाता है, जिसके कारण हम पंतनगर के लिए हवाई टिकट की बुकिंग भी नहीं करवा पाते हैं, इसलिए क्या गोचर में हवाई सुविधा देने की आपकी कोई योजना है, जहां पर हवाई पट्टी पहले से ही बनी हुई है? अगर आप इसको बेहतर बना देंगे, तो यह पूरे उत्तराखंड से जुड़ जाएगा।

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, the air strip also belongs to the State Government. In fact, we are trying to bring out a policy which will make the non-operational airports operational. They are four and they are non-operational. They belong to the State Government. We are requesting the State Government to bring them into shape which will make the operations possible. We are working at it.

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा: चेयरमैन सर, वर्ष 1960 में तत्कालीन उत्तर प्रदेश के समय से ही देश की सामरिक स्थिति को देखते हुए केन्द्र सरकार ने तीन जिलों का निर्माण किया था, जो उत्तराखंड के नाम से जाने जाते थे। उन तीन जिलों के कारण ही "उत्तराखंड" नाम बना और वे जिले थे - उत्तरकाशी, चमोली और पिथौरागढ़। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने इन तीन हवाई पट्टियों के निर्माण हेतु कोई योगदान दिया है? यदि नहीं, तो क्या आप देश की रक्षा की दृष्टि से एवं 2013 की त्रासदी को ध्यान में रखते हुए इन हवाई पट्टियों के विस्तार हेतु धन उपलब्ध कराएंगे?

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, I have already mentioned that these four belong to the State Government and if they can be brought into an operational stage, then operations can start.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि यह राज्य सरकार का अधिकार क्षेत्र है। केन्द्र सरकार ने तमाम राज्य सरकारों से यह प्रस्ताव माँगा था कि वे कौन-कौन से एयरपोर्ट्स अपग्रेड करना चाहती हैं या नये बनाना चाहती हैं, जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश ने 16 प्रस्ताव भेजे थे।

श्री सभापति: नरेश जी, सवाल दूसरा है। Let's stick to the question.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, यूपी और उत्तराखंड अलग-अलग नहीं हैं।

श्री सभापति: वे बिल्कुल अलग हैं।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: वह थोड़ा सा अलग पार्ट हो गया, लेकिन मैं उनके उत्तर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: देखिए, don't commit aggression like this.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: चेयरमैन साहब, मैं उत्तर से संदर्भित प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ, क्योंकि माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि राज्य सरकारों का अधिकार क्षेत्र है और राज्य सरकारों ने केन्द्र सरकार को प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र को किन-किन राज्य सरकारों ने अपने राज्य में नये एयरपोर्ट्स स्थापित करने के लिए प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं? अगर उनमें उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने भी प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं, तो उन पर क्या कार्रवाई हुई है?

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not related to the question.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: I can collect the information and reach it out to the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Fair enough. Shri C.M. Ramesh. ...**(Interruptions)**... That's all. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा: चेयरमैन सर, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं मिला।

श्री सभापति: अगर उत्तर नहीं मिला, तो आप मंत्री जी को लिखिए।

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से कह रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Sir, recently, the hon. Minister opened an airport at Kadapa in Andhra Pradesh. That airport is not functioning because there are no flights. At that airport, only ATRs can land. Air India has some ATRs. ...**(Interruptions)**...

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

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा: सर, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं मिला। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just sit down, अगर आपके सवाल का जवाब नहीं मिला, तो please point this out in a formal communication. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा: सर, यह तीन हवाई पट्टियों के बारे में है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That's all right. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Sir, that airport has opened. That airport has to be expanded. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Where? ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Kadapa Airport in Andhra Pradesh.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are not discussing Andhra Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Sir, he is the Minister for Civil Aviation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't create unnecessary confusion. This is a question in respect of Uttarakhand. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please read the question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question No.107. Shri Bhupinder Singh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा: सर, मेरा प्रश्न उत्तराखंड से ही संबंधित है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please complain if you have not got the answer. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You know the procedure. Now, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question No.107.

श्री रामदास अठावले: सर, मेरा भी एक प्रश्न है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: आप भी बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... I don't See a need for this indiscipline. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठ जाइए, प्लीज। ...*(व्यवधान)*... We are onto Question No.107.

Central assistance for Area Specific Development Programmes

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

(a) whether steps have been taken to continue Central assistance for the Area Specific Development Programmes like special plan for Kalahandi-Bolangir- Koraput region (KBK) in Odisha and Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) and Integrated Action Plan (IAP) in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government would continue to take steps; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Consequent to recommendation of 14th Finance Commission for increase in the States' share in divisible pool of Union taxes from 32% to 42%, Central Assistance to State Plans (CASP), including Backward Region Grant Fund and ACA for LWE affected districts (earlier known as Integrated Action Plan) has been subsumed in overall enhanced devolution to the States from Financial Year 2015-16. However, considering spillover liabilities of Backward regions, a provision of one time grant of

₹ 3583.79 crore has been made during 2015-16 for projects earlier sanctioned under BRGF including Special Plan for KBK districts of Odisha, Special Plan for Bihar, Special Plan for West Bengal and Bundelkhand Drought Mitigation package for Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Out of allocated one time grant of ₹ 3583.79 crore under BRGF, Rs. 1898.6 crore has so far been released during 2015-16 including ₹132.07 crore for KBK district of Odisha and ₹ 1766.53 crore for Special Plan for Bihar. Integrated Action Plan (IAP) was in operation during 2010-11 to 2012-13 and thereafter IAP was replaced with a new scheme ACA for LWE affected districts which was in operation during 2013-14 and 2014-15. A provision of one time assistance to support for LWE affected districts has been made in 2015-16 under special assistance head of Demand No. 37 of Ministry of Finance.

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: सर, यह क्वेश्चन केबीके से संबंधित है। केबीके कब फॉर्म हुआ था? Sir, KBK is a special region decided by the Government of India. वहां पहले 90:10 की शेयरिंग होती थी या नहीं? बीआरजीएफ, केबीके बनने के बाद बना था। जब बीआरजीएफ फंडिंग बन्द हो गई, तो केबीके की फंडिंग भी बन्द हो गई, क्या यह सच है? इस बारे में ओडिशा के ऑनरेबल चीफ मिनिस्टर नवीन पटनायक जी ने प्रधान मंत्री जी को और आपको बार-बार चिट्ठी लिखी है, आप उसको कंसीडर कीजिए, क्योंकि वह एक स्पेशल एरिया है। क्या केबीके में फूलबनी और गजपति जिलों को भी शामिल करने के लिए कहा गया है?

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as you know, after the Fourteenth Finance Commission, there has been, in fact, a paradigm shift in the manner in which States are funded for projects as well as for special situations like the KBK situation in Odisha, the Bundelkhand situation, special package for Bihar and so on. What has happened with the Fourteenth Finance Commission is that the States have received unconditional amounts of money which is far in excess of what they were receiving through the devolution proceeds previously as well as the various different Central assistance programmes and the Centrally-sponsored schemes. The idea in doing it that way as per the 14th Finance Commission was to give the flexibility and the resources to the States to be able to spend as required which, of course, makes it possible, in the case of Odisha as well, to be able to spend for the KBK region. Now, there are two additional factors here that I would like to emphasise. One is that if you look at the 13th Finance Commission and you see the amount of funds that were allocated to Odisha between 2010 and 2015, the sum total of that was ₹ 78,975 crores. Under the 14th Finance Commission that allocation is ₹ 1,97,791 crores, an increase of over 150 per cent which gives them a tremendous amount of resources to be deployed as required. Even if you look at it annually...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: My question is not general, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't interrupt, please.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: I am giving the general context and, then, I will come to the specific aspect of the KBK region as well.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Please come to the specifics.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Hon. Member, Sir...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, you should protect me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. Be a little patient.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Hon. Member, Sir, I would like to tell you through the hon. Chairman, Sir, that, in fact, not just for Odisha but for all the States, sufficient quantity of funds have been allocated more than they were being allocated across the various Heads previously so that they can be deployed as per the requirements of each individual State. So, in KBK region, certainly you can deploy that money. If you actually look at the numbers, the distribution of net proceeds went up from ₹ 16, 267 crores last year to ₹ 23,978 crores, an increase of over 50 per cent. This naturally gives you the resources to allocate to all the areas that you require.

Now, when we come to the KBK region itself, we recognize, of course, that we were transitioning from one way of funding to the States to another way of funding, and so there was a transitional allotment as well in this current financial year and, in this current financial year, ₹ 132 crores were given to the KBK region. So, we are also providing a transition pathway for you even as you move towards the new way of funding under the 14th Finance Commission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Second question.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, my specific question was about the KBK region. I did not ask a question on the General Budget as to how much we got in the 13th Finance Commission, how much we would be getting in the 14th Finance Commission, and so on.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, as you would know, while the last UPA Government had allotted ₹ 132 crores for the KBK region, it has now been enhanced to ₹ 250 crores. We had demanded ₹ 1,000 crores for those eight districts and 80 blocks, including Kandhamal, Gajapati as well as all the tribal districts. We are offering PDS, etc., without any support from the Central Government. 30 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स और 19 जिले Left

Wing Extremism से अफेक्टेड हैं। अभी होम मिनिस्टर साहब 19 तारीख को वहां गए थे, उस समय चीफ मिनिस्टर ने उस फंड के संबंध में, IAP के संबंध में उनसे कहा था, तब होम मिनिस्टर ने उनसे कமிट भी किया था। तो IAP फंड, जो Left Wing Extremism का है, क्या आप वह फंड उसको देना शुरू करेंगे? जो 35 करोड़ रुपया उन्हें मिल रहा था, उसको आप कब से देना शुरू करेंगे? इसके अतिरिक्त BRGF के बारे में आपने यहां कहा है कि 3,583.79 करोड़ का प्रोविज़न किया गया है। उसमें से आपने 1,800 करोड़ रुपए रिलीज़ किए हैं। बाकी 1,800 करोड़ रुपए आप कब तक रिलीज़ करेंगे, उसके बारे में क्या अप स्पेसिफिक बताएंगे?

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as has been indicated in the answer, and I would reiterate, we recognize that as we move towards a new paradigm for the deployment of funds from the Centre to the States, there will be transitional issues. Taking into account those transitional issues, we allocated a ₹ 132 crores for the KBK districts of Odisha and those have, in fact, been released and taken up by the State of Odisha. There are still some funds that are pending. As you know, there are still, approximately, 25-26 days before the financial year ends, and we expect a lot of this will be taken up by the State as per the ₹ 1,800 crores that is still available under the transitional funds that we have made available.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Absolutely. Those funds are available. You have to request them from the Department of Expenditure. I will be able to release those funds. Those funds will be made available to the States.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shrimati Jaya Bachchan.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: No, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Digvijaya Singh.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, although the devolution of Central taxes to the States has increased as per the Finance Commission, you see the net loss to the State Governments ever since you have implemented the recommendations of the Finance Commission. The fact remains, Sir, if you see the Central assistance to the States after you have increased it from 32 to 42 per cent, there is a net loss to the State Governments as percentage of the GDP. That has been accepted by your officials also. Sir, the Congress Government has always paid attention to specific areas where they had set up KBK Scheme, Bundelkhand Pariyojana and also the Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF). So, therefore, Sir, it is totally unfair on the part of the Government of India. My question

to them is; Would they again look at the decision to make provisions for specific areas as had been done for KBK and Bundelkhand and revive the Backward Region Grant Fund?

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as you know, during the discussion on the Budget for this financial year, there was a lengthy debate in this House. Many hon. Members participated in this regarding the net moneys going to the States, given the changes brought about by the increase in devolution by the 14th Finance Commission. As hon. Finance Minister, at that time, clarified, if you actually look at it on a net-net basis, the States, in fact, have benefited greatly in terms of getting additional funds and hon. Members are welcome to go back again and take a look at those debates where those numbers were presented and those numbers will clarify that if you look at it on a net basis, the States have actually come out ahead.

I will now respond to hon. Member's second Question or second issue that he brought up regarding the UPA Government's approach towards providing funds for these various different projects or various different requirements, I would like to mention to hon. Member that as far as our Government is concerned and as far as the 14th Finance Commission is concerned, there was a paradigm shift between doling out funds to various special projects, various special requirements and moving instead, as I said, from a completely one-off basis and these special dispensations to an approach where we provided the funds to the States because the States themselves are responsible to the people; they are accountable to the people. They know best in terms of how to deal with the subjects that are on the State List and the Concurrent List. So, that flexibility has now been provided by the States to respond to the special needs of the people in each of their States. I think that is a very welcome and a very necessary approach and is very much consistent with the hon. Prime Minister's approach of co-operative federalism. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: It is the net loss to the States as far as your GDP is concerned. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. भूषण लाल जांगडे: सभापति महोदय, ओडिशा का मयूरभंज लोक सभा क्षेत्र है, उसमें चिट फंड के कारण हजारों आदिवासी फंसे हुए हैं। वे गरीबी के कारण से बरबाद हो गए हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उनके लिए केन्द्र सरकार क्या कर रही है? वहां के जो सांसद हैं, वह भी अरेस्ट हो गए हैं। उनको मुआवजा देने के संबंध में केन्द्र सरकार कुछ कर रही है या नहीं कर रही है?

श्री जयंत सिन्हा: सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने चिट फंड के बारे में प्रश्न पूछा है। यह प्रश्न इससे संबंधित नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is not connected with this. This is not connected with that.

Sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not connected with this. Thank you. Now, Shri Prem Chand Gupta.

श्री प्रेमचंद गुप्ता: चेयरमैन सर, 14वें वित्त आयोग की रिकमेंडेशन्स के अनुसार केन्द्र सरकार ने राज्यों का हिस्सा 32 परसेंट से बढ़ाकर 42 परसेंट कर दिया है और इससे ऐसा लगता है कि राज्यों को एक्स्ट्रा पैसा मिलेगा, लेकिन साथ ही साथ आपने दूसरी स्कीमों को खत्म कर दिया है, जैसे बैकवर्ड रीजन डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम है या बीआरजीएफ है, इन सबको अपने खत्म कर दिया है। दूसरी बात यह है कि पहले केन्द्र सरकार राज्यों को सहायता देती थी कि आप मैचिंग ग्रांट 10 परसेंट देकर कुछ प्रोजेक्ट्स ले लो। श्रीमान् जी, यह जो केन्द्र सरकार का स्टेप है, यह रीजनल imbalance को disturb करेगा। आप बिहार तथा देश के दूसरे राज्यों को कैसे कम्पेयर करेंगे, सबको 42 per cent देंगे, तो जो पिछड़े राज्य हैं, वे कैसे आगे आएंगे? सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि पिछड़े राज्यों के लिए आप क्या करेंगे? दूसरा ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: एक सवाल। आप केवल एक ही सवाल पूछिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रेम चंद गुप्ता: सर, इसी से कनेक्टिड है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं। हर चीज़ से हर चीज़ कनेक्टिड है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Let the hon. Minister answer.

श्री प्रेम चंद गुप्ता: सर, इसी से कनेक्टिड है और इसमें बिहार के इलेक्शन में 1 लाख 25 हजार करोड़ असिस्टेंस देने की बात की थी। इस 42 per cent से एक्स्ट्रा होगा या इसी में होगा या क्या होगा और वह कब आएगा, जरा इसको बताने का कष्ट करेंगे? आप तो बिहार के शुभचिंतक हैं। आप झारखंड से आते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No commentary, please.

श्री जयंत सिन्हा: मिस्टर चेयरमैन सर, माननीय सदस्य ने यह प्रश्न पूछा है कि 14th फाइनेंस कमीशन में regional imbalance पर कोई चिंता की गई या नहीं की गई है अगर नहीं की गई है, तो इसको किस तरीके से सुधारा जा सकता है?

मैं माननीय सदस्य को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जब 14th फाइनेंस कमीशन ने तय किया, जिसको horizontal devolution कहते हैं तथा vertical devolution यह होता है कि पहले जो 32 प्रतिशत था, वह 42 प्रतिशत हो गया है। लेकिन जो 42 प्रतिशत है, उसको राज्यों में किस प्रकार से बांटा जाए, उसे horizontal devolution कहा जाता है। यह जो horizontal devolution का फार्मुला था, उसमें जिस क्राइटेरिया का प्रयोग किया गया, उसमें regional imbalances को बहुत महत्व दिया गया था। यह भी देखा गया था कि हर राज्य की जो रेवेन्यू पोजिशन है और उनके जो साधन हैं, अगर वह रेवेन्यू उनको उठाना है, तो किस प्रकार से उठा सकते हैं। अगर वहां उनको कुछ कमियां महसूस हो रही हैं, तो जो horizontal devolution किया गया था, उसमें इसकी पूरी तरीके से चिंता करके किया गया था।

मैं माननीय सदस्य को आंकड़े बताना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप देखें कि 13th फाइनेंस कमीशन में बिहार को इसका कितना प्रावधान किया गया था, तो आंकड़े बताते हैं कि 172 हजार, 944 करोड़ बिहार को दिया गया था। चूंकि regional imbalances हैं, पिछड़ा राज्य है, मैं खुद झारखंड से हूँ और मुझे अच्छी तरह से मालूम है तथा मैं बिहार में भी काफी सालों तक रहा हूँ, अब 14th फाइनेंस कमीशन द्वारा इसको 4 लाख, 8 हजार, 166 करोड़ दिया जा रहा है। यानी कि 136 per cent की बढ़ोतरी हुई है। इस प्रकार से 14th फाइनेंस कमीशन ने सब बातों में जाकर, पूरी तरह से अध्ययन करके यह तय किया है कि horizontal devolution किस तरीके से किया जाए, तो ये सब जो imbalances थे, इन्होंने इसको इस प्रकार से एड्रेस किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, प्लीज़। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री जयंत सिन्हा: आपका जो दूसरा प्रश्न है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह यह है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए।

श्री जयंत सिन्हा: जो 125 हजार करोड़ का स्पेशल पैकेज था ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not being heard.

श्री जयंत सिन्हा: जो 125 हजार करोड़ का स्पेशल पैकेज था ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: गुप्ता जी, प्लीज़। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please stop shouting.

श्री जयंत सिन्हा: जो 125 हजार करोड़ का एक्स्ट्रा पैकेज था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prem Chand Guptaji, you were given a supplementary, and now you are converting the supplementary into a discussion. That is not correct.

श्री जयंत सिन्हा: माननीय सदस्य जो बात उठा रहे हैं कि अगर नेट देखा जाए, तो राज्यों को कम मिला है। मैंने पहले भी कहा है और अभी भी इसी विषय पर जवाब दिया है। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी भी यहां हैं और वे इस पर और क्लेरिफिकेशन दे सकते हैं अगर हम नेट देखें, तो जो सेन्ट्रली स्पांसर्ड स्कीम्स वगैरह हैं या devolution हुआ है, 42 per cent हुआ है, उसमें सब स्टेट्स को अधिकतर नेट ज्यादा पैसा मिला है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will go to the next question. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री जयंत सिन्हा: आपका जो अगला क्वेश्चन था कि बिहार का जो स्पेशल पैकेज है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... 14वें फाइनेंस कमीशन की रेकमेंडेशन है। धन्यवाद। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, this is totally misleading. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If there is a misleading answer, please take it up through appropriate procedure. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Bhupinder Singhji, please sit down.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, let there be a discussion on this.

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

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, let there be a discussion on this.
...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Question No. 108.

सेना में आई.एस.आई. के जासूसों की गिरफ्तारी

*108. श्री हरिवंश : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सेना में आई.एस.आई. के लिए जासूसी करने के आरोप में कितने व्यक्ति पकड़े गए हैं;

(ख) क्या जासूसी का मामला पहले भी चल रहा था या इसका हाल में ही पता चला है; और

(ग) अब तक किन-किन क्षेत्रों की जासूसी किए जाने का मामला सामने आया है और इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री मनोहर पर्रिकर): (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) से (ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान, पाकिस्तानी आसूचना गुप्तचरों के इशारे पर जासूसी गतिविधियों में कथित संलिप्तता हेतु तीन सेवारत सेना कार्मिकों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है।

जासूसी की ऐसी घटनाएं पहले भी हुई हैं। सैन्य कार्मिकों को पाकिस्तानी आसूचना गुप्तचरों द्वारा अपनाई जा रही कार्य प्रणाली के संबंध में नियमित रूप से जानकारी दी जाती है। इसके अलावा, इस तरह की जासूसी गतिविधियां, सेना तैनाती, संचलन एवं प्रशिक्षण अभ्यासों, वरिष्ठ अफसरों की नियुक्ति, विरचना संकेत, रणनीतिक संख्या आदि जैसी रक्षा संबंधी सूचना मुहैया कराए जाने से संबंधित है।

Arrest of ISI spies in the Army

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

(a) the number of persons apprehended in the Army, on the charge of spying for ISI;

(b) whether spying had already existed in the past or it has come to the fore recently; and

(c) what are the areas regarding which spying has come to light, so far, and the reasons therefor?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

Statement

(a) to (c) During the last three years and the current year, three serving Army personnel have been arrested for alleged involvement in spying activities at the behest of Pakistan Intelligence Operatives.

Such incidents of spying have existed in the past also. Service personnel are regularly educated on the *modus operandi* being adopted by the Pakistan Intelligence Operatives. Further, such spying activities are related to providing defence related information like Army deployment, movement and training exercises, appointment of senior officers, formation sign, tactical number etc.

श्री हरिवंश: माननीय सभापति जी, आपके माध्यम से माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी से मेरा पहला सप्लीमेंट्री सवाल यह है कि आईएसआई के लिए जासूसी करने के नाम पर सेना के जो मौजूदा या रिटायर्ड लोग पकड़े गए हैं, क्या उनके एक-एक मामले को गहराई और गौर से देखा गया है? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि सेना में किस स्तर के कितने लोग इस तरह के काम में प्रामाणिक तौर पर शरीक पाए गए, कितनी गोपनीय सूचनाएं बाहर गईं और देश का कितना नुकसान हुआ? या यह एक प्रचलन जैसा हो गया है कि किसी भी मामले में कोई पकड़ा जाए, हम आईएसआई का नाम लगा दें?

श्री मनोहर पर्रिकर: सभापति जी, जो लोग पकड़े गए हैं, उनकी involvement आईएसआई से establish हुई है and the are cases also filed on them. In cases of Army, the current serving people have been mostly terminated from services after conducting proper court of inquiry. In case of Air Force, there were two people who were monitored by Air Force and their services have been terminated.

श्री हरिवंश: सभापति जी, आपके माध्यम से मेरा दूसरा सप्लीमेंट्री प्रश्न पूछने से पहले मैं यह स्पष्ट करना चाहूंगा कि मेरे तीनों सवाल बड़े साफ और स्पष्ट हैं, परंतु खेद के साथ कह रहा हूँ कि उनके उत्तर पहले की तरह अस्पष्ट हैं। यदि आप सवालों के उत्तर पढ़ने की और सवाल पढ़ने की इजाजत देते, तो मैं स्पष्ट करता। मैंने अपने पहले सप्लीमेंट्री में आशंका व्यक्त की थी कि अनेक ऐसे मामले आते हैं, जिन पर लगता है कि बगैर जांच किए ही हम कह देते हैं कि यह आईएसआई का मामला है। मैं सिर्फ दो तथ्य रखना चाहूंगा कि 16 दिसम्बर, 2015 को राज्य सभा के हवाले से एक खबर छपी थी, जिसमें गृह मंत्री श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी ने कहा था कि eleven serving and retired Army personnel arrested in three years for being ISI moles. अब माननीय डिफेंस मिनिस्टर ने मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा है, "During the last three years, and the current year, three serving Army personnel have been arrested for alleged involvement in spying activities at the behest of Pakistani Intelligence Operations." Sir, एक ही सरकार के दो वरिष्ठ मंत्रियों, रक्षा मंत्री और माननीय गृह राज्य मंत्री के एक ही प्रश्न पर अलग-अलग बयान आए हैं। सभापति जी, यह देश जानना चाहता है कि सच और तथ्य क्या है?

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: I think, the questions are different. This is regarding serving Army officers and it refers to the last three years. I stand by my question that serving three Army officers have been arrested spying for ISI. Seven ex-Army personnel have been arrested besides these three. They are ex-servicemen. They are not serving Army personnel.

श्री माजीद मेमन: सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी से एक सवाल पूछना चाहूंगा कि तीन serving Army personnel को गिरफ्तार किया गया है, जो कि सिक्युरिटी के दृष्टिकोण से बहुत ही गंभीर मामला है। मेरा सवाल है कि this spying by Army personnel को रोकने के लिए हमने क्या स्टेप्स उठाए हैं, जिससे कि आगे ऐसा न हो?

श्री मनोहर पर्रिकर: सभापति जी, मुझे लगता है कि रोकने के लिए काफी हद तक, If you See these personnel, who have been arrested, they are normally not very high ranking officers. They are Army personnel who are basically Jawans and JCOs, and many of them have been trapped into these activities. So, we are sensitizing Army personnel on not getting into or falling into the trap.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: सभापति जी, धन्यवाद। अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में बताया है कि उनकी सर्विसेज टर्मिनेट कर दी गई हैं। जो स्पाइंग करते हैं, जो कि देश के साथ एक बहुत बड़ा धोखा है, क्या इन लोगों की सर्विसेज को टर्मिनेट करना sufficient सजा है? क्या उन लोगों द्वारा कमाया गया पैसा, बनाई गई प्रॉपर्टी को confiscate करके, सरकार को देना ठीक होगा, ताकि बाकी लोगों एक बड़ा मैसेज जाए कि अगर वे स्पाइंग में पकड़े गए तो उनका भी वही हश्र होगा, जो इन लोगों का हुआ है? क्या इसमें एक कड़ी सजा का प्रावधान है या नहीं है?

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Against them, cases in District Courts, under various Sections of IPC are pending. एक को तो आर्मी ने डिसमिस करने के बावजूद 7 वर्ष की कड़ी सजा दी है। डिसमिस करना एक मिनिमम requirement है। We have also given them punishment like one person has been sentenced seven years' rigorous imprisonment. As per the law, whatever provisions are there, we follow them.

श्री जावेद अली खान: माननीय सभापति जी, यह मामला गम्भीर है और चिंताजनक भी है। मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री से सिर्फ इतना पूछना चाहता हूं कि जासूसी की ऐसी घटनाएं पहले भी हुई हैं और अब भी हुई हैं, यानी यह क्रम लगातार चल रहा है, तो इसमें rate of conviction क्या है? हम जिन जासूसों को पकड़ते हैं, उनमें अब तक कितने फीसदी को सजा होती है और कितने फीसदी छूट रहे हैं?

جناب جاوید علی خان : مائنے اپ سبھا پتی جی، یہ معاملہ گمبھیر ہے اور

چنٹاچنک بھی ہے۔ میں مائنے منٹری جی سے صرف اتنا پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جاسوسی کی ایسی گھٹنائیں پہلے بھی ہوئی ہیں اور اب بھی ہوئی ہیں، یعنی یہ کام لگاتار چل رہا ہے، تو اس میں rate of conviction کیا ہے؟ ہم جن جاسوسوں کو پکڑتے ہیں، ان میں اب تک کتنے فیصدی کو سزا ہوتی ہے۔ اور کتنے فیصدی چھوٹ رہے ہیں؟

श्री मनोहर पर्रिकर: सर, आर्मी की Court of Inquiry से हरेक को punishment हुई है। जो मामला सिविल कोर्ट में होता है, उसकी पूरी जानकारी मेरे पास नहीं है, लेकिन तीन वर्ष के सभी मामलों में, the cases are going on. Since they are not completed, we are not aware as to how many will be punished. That will be known only after the process is completed.

श्री जावेद अली खान: अब तक कितने मामले पकड़े गए हैं?

†[جناب جاوید علی خان : اب تک کتنے معاملے پکڑے گئے ہیں؟]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Can the information be collected and given?

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Sir, the question pertains to last three years. In respect of these three years, everyone has been punished under the Army Act either by termination or by rigorous imprisonment. Sir, chargesheets have been filed. The cases are going on in the Courts and punishments have not been awarded as yet. But there are chargesheets filed against them.

Advancement in reporting time for air travellers at airports

*109. SHRI AK. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that in view of the recent security alert in the country after the Pathankot attack, air travellers will now have to report at airports much earlier;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that Air India had asked its passengers to report three hours before their flights scheduled departure time, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the enhanced security remained in place only up to the Republic Day?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) There is no laid down regulation on the reporting time for air travelers at airports. It is the operational requirement of the airlines to suitably inform air passengers to report at airports early so as to make it convenient for them to complete all procedural formalities including security checks before they board the aircraft.

(b) With a view to avoid inconvenience to air passengers due to the recent security

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

alert in country, an advisory was issued by Air India advising its passengers that check in will commence 3 hrs prior to the departure and check in will be closed 45 minutes prior to departure for domestic passengers and 60 minutes for international passengers. The passengers are free to report anytime during this period.

(c) Appropriate security measures are put in place at various airports depending upon the threat perception and intelligence inputs. Further course of action is decided from time to time based on the security requirements.

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Sir, the handling of passengers by airport staff involves the security aspect as they screen the passengers while issuing boarding passes and it involves accountability. The Air India has, completely, outsourced this segment. The employees on payroll alone can be accountable and not the people engaged through outsourcing. The outsourced people lacks experience to handle the volume of traffic. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Air India is considering replacing the outsourced staff by its own personnel due to increased security threats.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, the question is regarding security. Security will never be compromised. It has to be effective. With regard to travel times, the Airlines fix their own travel times based on congestion, traffic, etc. There are so many angles to it. The Airlines are free to do it, and they are doing it. If there is anything specific that he wants to know, he can let me know and I can gather the information and reach it out to him.

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Sir, today most of India's airports are jammed and they look like railway stations. This is due to increase in the number of passengers. In the last 10 years, the volume of passenger traffic has more than tripled and it is expected to grow three times more in the next 10 years. By 2025, most of India's large cities would require a second airport and metropolitan cities may also need a third airport by 2030.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a question on airports' security.

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Yes, Sir. So, my question is: What are the steps taken by the Government to handle this increase in volume of air traffic as the aviation sector is such a sector where the security aspect needs to be given the utmost importance?

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, through you, I would like to submit that security will never be compromised. Traffic has, no doubt, been increasing and we are looking at it. It is generating certain congestions, and steps are being taken to eliminate those congestions.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, the hon. Minister replied about the advisory given by the Air India about reporting in airports three hours in advance. Sir, in our airports, long queues are there. There is heavy traffic and a heavy rush at airports. Actually, airports are receiving a lot of passengers, but facilities in terms of X-ray machines, the number of security personnel, etc., are not being increased. As a result, we see sometimes passengers not able to go through the security check and report in time because of long queues. Sir, whether the Government will increase the number of security personnel and facilities like X-ray machines and others to address the question of increase of passengers.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, this is a dynamic process. As passengers increase, equipments also have to increase. Personnel will also have to increase. So, this is being attended to.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, I must say, having also been in the Ministry for many years, that Indian Airport security is, probably, the most user-friendly and, probably, quite efficient as compared to any country or any airport in the world. So, I must say that as a measure of compliment, we must appreciate the work the CISF and the overall Bureau of Civil Aviation Security have been doing. Having said so, Sir, Airports have been upgraded and they need to be constantly upgraded, as the Minister has rightly acknowledged. I would just like to ask him one or two aspects and I would also bring to his notice that when we go to most airports — I am not only talking of Mumbai, Delhi, because those have been highly upgraded in terms of modernisation, but - most secondary airports - when we normally go to an airport, we first have to put our baggage through a scanner and then it goes to the checking counter. It involves multiple processes. Most of our airports, after having been upgraded, also have the provision for inline baggage screening, as is being done especially in Mumbai and Delhi. So, if in most of the airports the inline baggage screening is done, then the passengers won't have to do a double transfer of his luggage, which is also not very easy for older people and ladies, and also for children. So, by when would we be able to put the inline baggage screening system in most of our airports, if not all? I think, that is something which you would like to throw some light upon. And one more important thing is, it may not be directly about security, but when you come back from overseas, including Delhi and Mumbai, airports which have got the highest number of incoming passengers, the immigration desks have been provided in plenty, but are not manned in full because of the shortage of staff, leading to long queues, and especially when we are being so tourist-friendly, we are giving visas on arrival, and the number of queues is increasing and is probably not well-intentioned, I think we need to do something about that. And one more thing, Sir, is....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please....

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, this is what affects everybody.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know, but there has to be a limit.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: After clearing the immigration and getting a stamp, there is another line just to see whether the stamp has been put or not. That is in no other airport in the world. This is a recent thing which has been started. I think, the hon. Minister can take it up with the concerned agencies, which is the IB in this case, that once our passport has been stamped, then, why should there be a second line to check whether the passport has been stamped or not. There are enough cameras and all to monitor in case somebody is doing something surreptitiously. Sir, I would like an answer at least on the inline baggage screening.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, inline baggage system is an expensive system. So, where the number of passengers justifies it, those airports will definitely have it, if not having it already. If it is not there, it is going to be done, but it depends on the number of passengers. Sir, that is how it will be done. With regard to security,...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is there a limit beyond which this system is activated?

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, the system is in place in some places. He has mentioned it also, but he has asked whether it should be put up in all places. Now, to put up in all places is too expensive. We will be pushing up the cost everywhere. That is not the intention. Where the number of passengers is high, the equipment will be installed. Otherwise, it will not be installed.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: I don't think that you should not install. Maybe in future you can do it. They are already collecting passenger service fee.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that CISF and BCAS have been doing a good job and whatever is being laid down regarding reporting of the passengers three hours before or whatever time schedule is being given. The thing is, what is being noted is that apart from CISF, BCAS is a subsidiary of Air India, *i.e.* AIATSL. Under that, security personnel staff is also hired on a contract basis. It may come into compromise as far as the security of the passengers is concerned. On this aspect, a lot of inconvenience is being experienced by the passengers. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any movement that instead of taking the staff on a contract basis, regular recruitment is done which would really have

a component of integrity, which is very necessary as far as security is concerned. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, I submit, through you, to the House that no core security activity is being privatised. The core activity is kept with the Government. It is the responsibility of the State.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is this other agency that the Member is referring to?

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, the non-core activities are generally in other areas where other people are called because trained people are expensive. So, they are called to do other things like lifting the bag carriages, etc. ...*(Interruptions)*... Under AIATSL, in security, we follow the pattern. We have the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security and they are second to none in the world. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Why don't you define 'core' and 'non-core' activities?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a separate matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: They are under AIATSL and there is no compromise as far as security is concerned. Even fire-fighting tenders which are there, are also main and if that is also outsourced, if it makes a problem, that may become a big problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is all right. Now, Question No.110.

Full immunisation under Mission Indradhanush

*110.SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that millions of children in the country remain either unvaccinated or partially vaccinated during routine immunisation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the concrete steps taken by Government to achieve full immunisation under its Mission Indradhanush?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) As per the Rapid Survey on Children (RSOC), 2013 data which is the latest survey data available annually about 89 lakh children in the country remain either partially vaccinated or unvaccinated. Of these 89 lakh children, nearly 17 lakh are unvaccinated while 72 lakh are partially vaccinated. Evaluations have indicated that the major reasons for all children not receiving the vaccines are lack of awareness amongst the parents about the benefits of vaccination and fear of some side effects of the vaccines (adverse events following immunization).

(c) Under Mission Indradhanush, week-long intensified immunization drives have been conducted for four consecutive months in two phases. Phase I was observed during April, 2015 to July, 2015 and Phase II observed during October, 2015 to January, 2016. Mission Indradhanush in two phases (as on 15th February, 2016) reached out to 1.42 crore children of which 37 lakh children were fully vaccinated and about 37 lakh pregnant women were vaccinated for tetanus toxoid. Mission Indradhanush focused upon increasing awareness about benefits of vaccination by enhancing IEC activities and health systems strengthening through measures to revise micro-plans and capacity building of health officials and frontline workers.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, India is today the youngest country in the world with the critical mass of youngsters here. India spends a lot on ensuring that the citizens will be reproductive for the nation. In view of that, after the concerted efforts that the UPA Government had done, the population came down and is coming down gradually to ensure that we have an optimum situation as far as resource is concerned. Sir, 9.46 million children in India remain partially immunized or totally unimmunized. It is understood that children who are partially immunized or totally unimmunized, their life expectancy comes down drastically which will then impact on the population growth. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister this. Since the Mission Indradhanush was taken up by the Government, there are high-focused 201 districts which this has been applied on. What is the percentage of immunization you have been able to achieve in the one year of its implementation of the Mission Indradhanush?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, as you all know, approximately 2.7 crore children have to be immunized under the routine immunization programme. But we also know that approximately 89 lakh children in the country are receiving either partial immunization or no immunization; 17 lakh children don't have any immunization done and the rest are only partially immunized. Taking this factor in view, in the past four years, right from 2010 to 2014, in the routine immunization programme, there was an increase

of four per cent; that is, one per cent in each year. Keeping that factor in view, we started a programme called Mission Indradhanush where seven types of vaccination are being administered apart from the routine immunization. We took it up as a programme which started in the first phase from 7th April, 2015 and it was for seven days till 13th April, 2015. This was done for four months—April, May, June and July. Then, the second phase was started in October—October 7-13, November 7-13, December 7-13, and January 7-13, 2016. So this was the second phase. In these two phases, we were able to immunise approximately 1.42 lakh children. The number of sessions held were 20 lakhs and, approximately, the number of children immunised was one crore forty-two lakhs. The total immunisation which took place was 37 lakh children. Apart from this, the pregnant women completely immunised were 19.5 lakhs and the pregnant women who were given the administration were 36.7 lakhs. At this point of time, our information says that because of Mission Indradhanush, in 2015, in the first phase, we were able to vaccinate approximately five per cent more and by the end of second phase of immunisation, which needs validation, the immunisation is six to seven per cent. So there is an increase of six to seven per cent in the year 2015-16, as far as immunisation is concerned.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, I had asked the hon. Minister specifically about the 201 high-focussed districts as to what is the percentage we achieved there. That was my first question.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, in the first phase, we have done it in 201 districts. Twenty lakh children have been fully vaccinated and 21 lakh mothers got the Neonatal Tetanus vaccination. The evaluation is, five per cent increase in the first stage. Five per cent increase in the vaccination.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Second question, please.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, in the UPA Government, we ran a campaign for Polio immunisation, which caught the public fancy. We had a lot of people in public domain who came in and partnered with us in doing that. Happily, today, India can boast of having eradicated Polio. We, still, of course, keep immunising to make sure that the Polio Virus is completely out of India's population. Has the Government launched any special catch-up campaign to increase the full immunisation coverage of children by five per cent or more annually? If you have, then, may I know the details?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I have told that within one year we were having an increase in routine immunisation by one per cent every year. In one year itself, the increase is seven per cent. Seven types of vaccination have been given to children

which was being increased by percentage of one; it has been increased to six to seven per cent. In the first phase, I have said that it was five per cent. We are also increasing the basket of vaccination. We are introducing it for JE adults. We are introducing Rotavirus. We are introducing Measles, Rubella, and we are using IPV also. So these are the four types. In the coming time, we will also introduce for Pneumonia, Pneumococcal. So, this also we are enhancing on this front.

Secondly, I will tell you that it is a continuous process. When we talk about Pulse Polio Programme, I would not like to name in which Government it came, but it was before UPA that the Pulse Polio Programme started and the results came during your regime. After that, as we are adding to it, as our capacity is increasing, accordingly, we are going forward in this direction. We want to see to it that this is a very cost-effective health intervention because when we make our children healthier, and we see to it that we can prevent the deaths of the children, which is preventable. We are also seeing that we are able to reduce the mortality. That is number one. Secondly, we are able to give them a healthy life and, so, the productivity increases. In this capacity, we are also trying to see to it that how we can increase the number of vaccinations for the children. This year we are adding four. And the fifth is Pneumococcal and it is in the pipeline.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, there is a controversy regarding immunisation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. No further discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have your three questions. That is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, because the House is seen all over the constituencies. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Renukaji, please allow the next question.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Hon. Minister, could you kindly tell the House about vaccination in the tribal areas for the infants and have you started the Zika vaccination?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, though this question is related to routine immunization, yet I would like to say that as far as tribal is concerned, we are taking very due consideration in the Mission Indradhanush. You see, the Mission Indradhanush takes a viewpoint where we are not reaching in routine immunization, like, labourers who keep moving from one place to another, nomadic tribes who keep moving from one place to another, kiln workers, construction labourers, and, likewise, the tribal areas

where we do not have the facilities to give it to them and where we do not have the regular health workers to take care of the routine immunization. All those areas have been given due consideration in the Mission Indradhanush. We have not left out the left-outs. This programme undertakes only those immunizations where we send our health workers specially to those areas and see to it that those who are left out are covered. So, tribal areas are very much in focus. And, we are getting very good results in the tribal areas.

SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Sir, I compliment the Minister for his detailed reply. मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश के और specially महाराष्ट्र के कुपोषणग्रस्त इलाकों को fully immunize करने के लिए क्या कोई विशेष कदम उठाया जा रहा है?

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा: सर, मैंने पहले ही कहा कि जो ट्राइबल एरियाज़ हैं, चाहे वे महाराष्ट्र के हों या बाकी जगहों के हों, वे हमारे मैप पर हैं। इतना ही नहीं, मान लीजिए कि जहां कोई हेल्थ वर्कर तीन महीने से absent रही है या कहीं पर पोस्टिंग नहीं हुई है, उन एरियाज़ को हम लोगों ने special attention में लिया है और जहां उनकी vaccination नहीं हुई थी, उनको लिया है। इस तरह से महाराष्ट्र के भी ऐसे सभी एरियाज़ को इसके तहत लिया गया है।

जहां तक "जीका" वायरस के बारे में आपने पूछा, इसके बारे में मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए अभी तक कोई वैक्सीन नहीं निकली है, इसलिए अभी हमें इसके preventive part पर ही वर्क करना पड़ेगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Viplove Thakur. Women's Day question!

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सर, माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात को पूरी तरह से जानते हैं कि देश में टीबी बहुत फैल रहा है। हमारे देश में इसका प्रकोप दोबारा पड़ रहा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या टीबी की vaccine pregnant woman और बच्चों को दी जा रही है और इसके क्या रिजल्ट्स आ रहे हैं? क्या इसके लिए vaccination है? Pregnant women और बच्चों में इसको prevention के लिए क्या किया जा रहा है?

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा: सर, pregnant woman के लिए हमारा neo-natal tetanus का इंजेक्शन है, जिसे हम दे रहे हैं। जहां तक tuberculosis का सवाल है, इस तरीके का कोई इंजेक्शन pregnant woman को नहीं दिया जाता है। हम BCG का इंजेक्शन देते हैं, which includes tuberculosis, which is given to the children, not to the pregnant mothers.

[The Questioner (SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN) was absent.]

बिहार को योजनागत धनराशि जारी किया जाना

*111. **श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार बिहार के लिए निर्धारित योजनागत धनराशि में से काटी गई राशि को जारी करने का विचार रखती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयंत सिन्हा): (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख) विद्यमान पद्धति के अनुसार, योजना स्कीमों सहित विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के तहत राज्यों को केन्द्रीय धनराशि, संबंधित स्कीमों के लिए निर्धारित दिशा-निर्देशों, सामान्य वित्तीय नियमावली के अनुसार जारी की गई धनराशि का उपयोग प्रमाण-पत्र प्रस्तुत किए जाने और केन्द्र सरकार के पास सकल बजट सहायता के अंदर धनराशि की उपलब्धता को देखते हुए जारी की जाती है और जो धनराशि अप्रयुक्त रहती है उसे अगले वर्ष दिए जाने वाले अनुदानों में समायोजित किया जाता है। इन कारकों के आधार पर, बिहार सहित राज्यों को समय-समय पर धनराशि जारी की जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्यों को संबंधित मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा तैयार स्कीम के निर्धारित दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार विभिन्न केन्द्र प्रायोजित स्कीमों एवं केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की स्कीमों के तहत भी धनराशि प्राप्त होती है।

14वें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के परिणामस्वरूप, केन्द्रीय करों की निवल आय में राज्यों का हिस्सा 32% से बढ़ाकर 42% किए जाने के रूप में भारी वृद्धि की गई है। 13वें वित्त आयोग (2010-11 से 2014-15 तक) द्वारा 158341.22 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमानित कर अंतरण के मुकाबले में 14वें वित्त आयोग द्वारा 2015-20 की अवधि के लिए बिहार राज्य के लिए अनुमानित कुल कर अंतरण 381592.27 करोड़ रुपए है। इससे कर अंतरण में 141% की वृद्धि दिखाई देती है। उच्चतर कर अंतरण से राज्य को अपनी प्रासंगिक जरूरत और प्राथमिकता के अनुसार स्कीमों के वित्त पोषण और रूपरेखा तैयार करने में अधिकाधिक स्वायत्ता मिलेगी।

Release of plan funds for Bihar

†*111. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to release the amount deducted from the Plan funds earmarked for Bihar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) As per the extant practice, release of Central funds to the States under various programmes including Plan Schemes are governed by prescribed guidelines of the respective schemes, submission of Utilization Certificates for funds released as per General Financial Rules (GFR) and availability of funds within Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) with the Union Government and the funds that remain unutilized is adjusted towards

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the grants payable during the next years. Based on these factors, funds are released to the States including Bihar from time to time. Further, States also received funds under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and Central Sector Schemes (CS) as per the prescribed scheme guidelines framed by the concerned line Ministries/Departments.

Consequent to the recommendations of 14th Finance Commission (FFC), share of States in the net proceeds of union taxes has been significantly enhanced from 32% to 42%. The total tax devolution to Bihar State for the period 2015-20 estimated by the 14th Finance Commission (FFC) is at ₹ 381592.27 crore against the estimated tax devolution of ₹ 158341.22 crore by 13th FC (2010-11 to 2014-15). This shows an increase of 141% increase in tax devolution. The higher tax devolution will allow the State greater autonomy in financing and designing of schemes as per their contextual need and priority of the State.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 111. Questioner not present, let the question be answered.

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी: सभापति महोदय, जो जवाब दिया गया है, वह बिहार की काटी गई राशि के बारे में है। यह सच है कि आप यूटिलाइजेशन सर्टिफिकेट आने के बाद ही धनराशि भेजते हैं, मगर मैं आपसे इससे अलग प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने चुनावी भाषण में 50 करोड़, 60 करोड़, 70 करोड़, 100 करोड़, सवा सौ करोड़ देने की बात कही थी, उसके लिए पूरे बिहार के लोग आपकी ओर आशा से देख रहे हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप यह पैसा, यानी 50 करोड़, 60 करोड़, 70 करोड़, 100 करोड़, या सवा सौ करोड़ एकमुश्त भेजना चाहते हैं या किस्तों में भेजना चाहते हैं? आप यह बताने का कष्ट करें, क्योंकि बिहार की जनता आशा से आपकी ओर देख रही है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूँ कि आप यह स्पष्ट करें कि यह केवल एक चुनावी जुमला था या सही में यह पैसा जाने वाला है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयंत सिन्हा): चेयरमैन सर, आपको मालूम है कि जब सरकार में, खासकर माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी इस प्रकार से बात करते हैं और जनता को बताते हैं और उनकी तरफ से जब 1 लाख 25 हजार करोड़ का कमिटमेंट दिया गया है तो उस कमिटमेंट को पूरी तरह से निभाया जाएगा। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की तरफ से यह जो कमिटमेंट था, यह अभी भी बरकरार है और इसे पूरे तरीके से निभाया जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Silence, please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री जयंत सिन्हा: चेयरमैन सर, आपको यह भी मालूम है कि माननीय सदस्य बड़े वरिष्ठ नेता हैं। उनको सरकार की पूरी जानकारी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... You have put your question. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री जयंत सिन्हा: उनको मालूम है कि जब सरकार की तरफ से धनराशि जाती है, तो यूटिलाइजेशन सर्टिफिकेट और रिलीज अमाउंट के सब तरीके से प्रमाण आने के बाद ही ये फंड्स रिलीज किए जाते हैं। यह 1 लाख 25 हजार करोड़ का जो मामला है, मैं स्पष्ट कर दूँ कि माननीय

सदस्य ने पहले भी प्रश्न पूछा था। उन्होंने यह प्रश्न पूछा था कि जो devolution का पैसा है, जो 1 लाख 25 हजार करोड़ है, यह अलग है या नहीं है। मैं उनको भी स्पष्ट तरीके से बताना चाहता हूँ और माननीय सदस्य को भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो 1 लाख 25 हजार करोड़ रुपये की बात हुई थी, वे सेंट्रली स्पॉन्सर्ड स्कीम्स के तहत चाहिए, चाहे वे ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्ट्री से हों, चाहे वाटर रिसोर्सेस मिनिस्ट्री से हों, इन सबको मिलाकर 1 लाख 25 हजार करोड़ का पैकेज बनाया गया था। इस पैकेज की मॉनिटरिंग पी.एम.ओ. से हो रही है, हमारे वित्त मंत्रालय से भी हो रही है। आप सब लोगों को विश्वास होना चाहिए कि अगर हम सब लोगों ने यह बात कही है, तो हम इस बात को पूरे तरीके से निभाएंगे। इसकी मॉनिटरिंग भी होगी और इसका बिहार की जनता को पूरा लाभ मिलेगा। धन्यवाद।

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: मान्यवर, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ये स्कीम्स पेपर्स पर ही रहेंगी? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. It is not your question. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: सर, इसकी कोई समय-सीमा निश्चित होनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; this is not your question. ...**(Interruptions)**... This is not your question. ...**(Interruptions)**... Prem Chandji, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Shri Gulam Rasool Balyawi.

श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी: सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय का इस बात के लिए शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ कि कम से कम आपकी नीयत है कि देंगे। कब देंगे, समय निर्धारित नहीं है, लेकिन बिहार के पुल और एन.एच. के रिपेयरिंग के लिए, जबकि केन्द्र सरकार ने इस बात को स्वीकार भी किया कि माननीय नीतीश कुमार जी के नेतृत्व में बिहार की सड़कें सुधरी हैं, वह जो पैसा बाकी है, उस पैसे को भी अभी तक आपने नहीं दिया, तो कम से कम कृपा कर दीजिए और जो बकाया है, वह दे दीजिए। जो वायदा करके आए हैं, उसे बाद में भेज दीजिएगा, उसका हम इंतजार करेंगे। आप बकाया को कब तक देंगे, यह बता दीजिए?

†**جناب غلام رسول بلیاوی :** سبھاپتی مہودے، سب سے پہلے تو میں مانینیے منتری مہودے کا اس بات کے لیے شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں کہ کم سے کم آپ کی نیت ہے کہ دیں گے کب دیں گے، وقت مقرر نہیں ہے، لیکن بہار کے پل اور این ایچ کی مرمت کے لیے، جب کہ مرکزی سرکار نے اس بات کو قبول کیا ہے کہ مانینیے نتیش کمار جی کی قیادت میں بہار کی سڑکیں سدھری ہیں، وہ جو پیسہ باقی ہے، اس پیسے کو بھی ابھی تک آپنے نہیں دیا۔ تو کم سے کم مہربانی کر دیجیے اور جو بقایا ہے، وہ دے دیجیے۔ جو وعدہ کر کے آئے ہیں، اسے بعد میں بھیج دیجیے گا، اس کا ہم انتظار کریں گے۔ آپ بقایا کو کب تک دیں گے، یہ بتا دیجیے؟

श्री जयंत सिन्हा: सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य जी ने पूछा है कि जो धनराशि जानी चाहिए, वह जा रही है या नहीं जा रही है और यह सरकार की कृपा है या नहीं है। मैं फिर से उन्हें एक बार विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह कृपा की बात नहीं है, यह जिम्मेवारी की बात है। आपकी तरफ से यूटिलाइजेशन सर्टिफिकेट आएगा, आपकी तरफ से यह प्रमाण आएगा कि यह काम हो रहा है, तो ...**(व्यवधान)**... सरकार की जिम्मेवारी है कि इसका खर्चा दिया जाए। इसका खर्चा जरूर मिलेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

अगर रूरल रोड्स की बात करें, ग्रामीण सड़कों की बात करें, तो माननीय सदस्य को बिल्कुल अच्छी तरह से मालूम है कि उसमें कई हैड्स होते हैं, कुछ हैड्स राज्य सरकार के होते हैं, जिसमें से राज्य सरकार खर्चा करती है, कुछ हैड्स हैं - जैसे "प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना" है, उसकी पूरी प्रक्रिया बनी हुई है। जैसे-जैसे उसका सर्टिफिकेट आता है, वैसे-वैसे उसके फंड्स रिलीज होते हैं और वे पैसा केन्द्र सरकार से उनको मिलेगा।

जो नेशनल हाइवेज हैं, उनका काम तो एन.एच.आई. के माध्यम से किया जाता है। वहां जो ठेकेदार हैं, वे सर्टिफिकेट पेश करते हैं कि यह काम किया गया है और उसके अनुसार उन लोगों को पैसा दिया जाता है। अगर वे काम सही नहीं करते हैं, तो फिर उनका पैसा जरूर रोका जाता है और देखा जाता है कि वे किस तरीके से काम कर रहे हैं। उसके आधार पर फिर फंड्स रिलीज हो जाते हैं। इसीलिए मैं माननीय सदस्य जी को फिर कहूंगा कि यह कृपा की बात नहीं है, यह बिजनेस की बात है। आप सही तरीके से काम करेंगे, तो सरकार से आपको पूंजी जरूर मिलेगी।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि 2005 से कुछ पथ का उपयोगिता प्रमाण पत्र बिहार सरकार से आपके पास आया हुआ है। अभी तक उस राशि को केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से भेजा नहीं गया है। हम आपसे यह जानना चाहते हैं कि कब तक वह राशि यहां से विमुक्त हो जाएगी?

श्री जयंत सिन्हा: सभापति महोदय, जैसा कि मैंने बताया कि अगर केन्द्र सरकार की योजनाएं देखें, तो वहां पर दो प्रमुख योजनाएं हैं, जिनमें कि सड़कों के लिए पैसे रिलीज किए जाते हैं। वहां पर एक तो "प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना" है और दूसरी एनएचआई है। माननीय सदस्य इसके बारे में औपचारिक रूप से हमें लिखित में दे दें और बता दें कि कहां-कहां रुकावट आई हुई है, तो हम लोग उस पर जरूर कार्रवाई करेंगे।

Malpractices in sale of attached properties of loan defaulters

*112.SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government is wary about rising Non Performing Assets (NPA) in Public Sector banks, if so, the action taken for speedy recovery thereof;

(b) whether Government is aware that the attached properties with banks are being sold at very cheap rate due to prevalent malpractices and corruption; and

(c) whether Government would take steps to have and appoint more reliable and responsible property valuers to assess property worth while granting loans and during disposing off attached properties, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) have risen from 5.63% as on Dec. 2014 to 7.30% as on Dec. 2015 (provisional) in respect of Public Sector Banks (PSBs). The Government has taken specific measures to address issues in sectors such as Infrastructure (Power, Roads etc.), Steel and Textiles, where incidence of NPAs is high. The Government has also approved establishment of six (6) new Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs), to speed up the recovery of bad loans of the banking sector, in addition to existing thirty three. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has also undertaken steps which include (i) Formation of Joint Lenders' Forum (JLF) for revitalizing stressed assets in the system, (ii) Flexible Structuring for long term project loans to Infrastructure and Core industries, and (iii) Strategic Debt Restructuring (SDR) scheme.

(b) and (c) As per RBI guidelines, banks have a board approved policy in place for valuation of properties done by professionally qualified independent valuers. RBI mandates banks to have a procedure for empanelment of professional valuers based on prescribed minimum qualifications and maintain a register of approved list of valuers. Valuation of fixed assets is done before sanction of loan to a borrower as part of the appraisal process and before sale to recover dues under SARFAESI Act, 2002. In order to maintain transparency, for properties valued at ₹ 50 crore or above, banks obtain minimum two independent valuation reports. Upon enforcement of security interest for an NPA account, the bank takes possession of the property and obtains valuation from an approved valuer before disposing it off. Department of Financial Services (DFS), vide its circular dated June 13, 2012, has instructed Recovery Officers of Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) that all auctions should be conducted only through e-auction.

As per RBI master circular on IRAC norms dated July 1, 2015, collateral such as immovable properties charged in favour of the bank should be valued once in three years by empanelled valuers. Further, Joint Lenders Forum (JLF) guidelines, issued by RBI in February 2014, empower banks to Seek explanation from valuers who overstate security value and report their names to Indian Banks Association (IBA) in case satisfactory clarification is not received, to enable IBA to circulate the names of such valuers among its members.

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि एनपीए हमारे नेशनलाइज्ड बैंकों के लिए एक बड़ी समस्या बन गई है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने मुझे रिप्लाइ दिया है कि 50 करोड़ रुपया जो बकाया है, उसे लेने के लिए और जब उधारकर्ता पैसा वापिस नहीं करते हैं, ऐसी स्थिति में 50 करोड़ से ज्यादा की सम्पत्ति के लिए दो मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट मंगवाकर उसको बेचा जाता है। जो 50 करोड़ से कम की सम्पत्ति है, उसके लिए क्या व्यवस्था है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

श्री जयंत सिन्हा: चेयरमैन सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य को एक बार फिर से भरोसा दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस विषय पर जो वैल्युएशन रिपोर्ट्स आती हैं, प्रॉपर्टीज पर आर.बी.आई. का सर्कुलर 2007 से ही जारी है। उसमें कहा गया है कि जो भी इस प्रकार की प्रॉपर्टीज हैं ...

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Increase in gross NPA ratio of PSBs**

*113. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that gross NPA ratio of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) has increased in the financial year 2015-16; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of gross NPA ratio of public sector banks during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) The gross Non Performing Assets ratio of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) increased from 5.43% as on March 2015 to 7.30% as on December 2015. The details for the last three years are given as under:

	(₹ in crore)			
Public Sector Banks	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (till Dec. 2015)
Gross Advances	40,55,874	45,90,458	49,16,113	49,57,692
Gross NPAs	1,55,890	2,16,739	2,67,065	3,61,731
GNPA Ratio	3.84%	4.72%	5.43%	7.30%

Incentives to insurance companies for health insurance

†*114. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of GDP being spent on health services at present and whether Government is moving towards increasing this expenditure;

(b) whether Ministry proposes to give any incentives to the Insurance Companies for health insurance so that the benefit of health services could reach the ordinary citizens easily through insurance; and

(c) the measures taken by the Ministry to make health services accessible and affordable during the last three years, and the status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per Economic Survey 2015-16, the expenditure by Government (Central

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and State Governments combined) on health as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for 2015-16 (BE) is 1.3 per cent. The Draft National Health Policy 2015 envisages raising progressively the public health expenditure to 2.5% of the GDP.

(b) There is no proposal presently under consideration of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to give any incentives to the Insurance companies for health insurance.

(c) In order to provide affordable health care services to the people, especially the poor, the Government has taken several steps which *inter-alia* includes:

- Initiatives under 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 program, Menstrual Hygiene Program, Mission Indradhanush, Kayakalp initiative, Free Drugs and Diagnostic Initiative, Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (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.
- Making available quality generic medicines at affordable prices to all, under 'Jan Aushadhi Scheme', in collaboration with the State Governments.
- Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) which provides for smart card based cashless health insurance including maternity benefit on family floater basis.

Increase in AIDS and cancer patients

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of AIDS and cancer patients is increasing constantly in the country; and

(b) if so, the measures Government is taking to create public awareness about these diseases and provide adequate latest facilities for their prevention, diagnosis and treatment and other effective steps, as required in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The number of new HIV positive cases detected at Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres across country has been declining over the years from 2,85,152 in 2011-12 to 1,55,532 in 2014-15.

As reported by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the estimated incidence of cancer in the country for all sites for both sexes has been increasing as per table given below:

Year	2013	2014	2015
All Sites (Both Sexes)	1086783	1117269	1148692

(b) Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government for improving healthcare including prevention, diagnosis and treatment of Cancer. The objectives of the 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, include awareness generation for Cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment.

Screening guidelines for breast, cervical and oral Cancer have been provided to State Governments for implementation. Screening for cervical cancer is recommended by Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (VIA) technique. ICMR has launched an indigenous instrument called Magnivisulizer which can be used by trained health workers for screening for early detection of cervical cancer. Suspected cases are to be referred for confirmatory diagnosis by various tests including histo-pathological biopsy. Electronic and Print media is utilized for health awareness for cancer.

Government of India has approved a Scheme for "Tertiary Care for Cancer" 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. The maximum assistance inclusive of State share for SCI is upto 120 crore and for TCCC is upto 45 crore subject to eligibility as per scheme guidelines and availability of funds.

The treatment for cancer in Government Hospitals is either free or subsidized. In addition to Cancer diagnosis and treatment by the State Governments Health Institutes, the Central Government Institutions such as All India Institute of Medical Sciences,

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 National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar (Haryana) and 2nd campus of Chittranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata has also been approved.

The National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) is being implemented by the Government of India as 100% centrally sponsored scheme through State AIDS Control Societies to prevent and control HIV/AIDS in the country.

The key strategies under NACP Phase-IV include intensifying and consolidating prevention services with a focus on High Risk Groups (HRG) and vulnerable population, increasing access and promoting comprehensive care, support and treatment, expanding Information, Education and Communication (IEC) services for general population and high risk groups with a focus on behavior change, building capacities at national, State and district levels and strengthening the Strategic Information Management System.

Mental well being of defence personnel

*116. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken measures to ensure that defence personnel, especially war veterans, receive adequate mental healthcare, especially for war-related issues such as Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD); and

(b) if so, the details of the provisions and budgetary allocations made therefor, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) There exists a robust programme in Armed Forces to deal with mental health issues through the network of psychiatry centres and community outreach. Preventive, promotive and curative services exist to deal with mental health issues. Trained psychological counselors have been deployed for counseling of service personnel at unit level. Unit Psychological Counsellors are trained in a manner to enable them to identify stress markers at an early stage. Psychiatrists of the Armed Forces deal with Post-Traumatic Stress Disorders.

Ex-servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS) provides quality medicare to all ex-servicemen beneficiaries including war veterans and their dependents through a network of Polyclinics, service hospitals and civil empanelled / Government hospitals spread across the Country. All healthcare including mental healthcare is provided under the Scheme.

No separate allocation of funds is made for the purpose of mental healthcare alone. However, adequate budget provisions are made for holistic healthcare, including mental healthcare of defence personnel as well as ECHS clientele.

Mechanism to check corporate frauds

*117. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether corporate frauds such as money laundering, tax evasion, window dressing, financial reporting fraud and bribery are on the rise in India;
- (b) if so, the details of the top category of corporate frauds happening in India;
- (c) the top 50 corporate frauds that happened during the last two years; and
- (d) whether Government is setting up any independent mechanism to check corporate frauds in India, and, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, certain complaints which are received, regarding cases of corporate frauds are duly investigated under the provisions of Companies Act, 2013. During the period of last two years and the current year *i.e.* from 2013-14 to 2015-16 (up to 31.12.2015), the Ministry, has ordered investigations under sections 235/237 of the Companies Act, 1956 and sections 210/212 of the Companies Act, 2013 through the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) of the Ministry in respect of 196 companies as per details below:

Year	No. of companies ordered for investigation
2013-14	83
2014-15	71
2015-16 (up to 31.12.2015)	42
TOTAL	196

These cases involve allegations of frauds through running of schemes by companies for collecting money from the public, siphoning/ diversion of funds belonging to companies by the promoter/ directors, manipulation of books of accounts and other records, etc., as per details given in the Statement (*See* below).

- (d) No, Sir. The Companies Act, 2013 has relevant provisions to check corporate frauds.

Statement

List of investigations ordered during the period 2013-14 to 31.12.2015 indicating estimated quantum of funds involved and main findings/ allegations

Sl. No.	Name of companies	Estimated Quantum of funds involved (in crore)	Main findings/allegations
1	2	3	4
Year-2013-14			
1 to 19	Rose Valley Real Estate & Construction Ltd. and its 18 group companies	10281.00	Chit Fund, diversion of funds, financial reporting fraud
20 to 31	Icore E-services Ltd. and its 11 group companies	3194.69	Chit Fund, diversion of funds, financial reporting fraud
32 to 45	Saradha Realty India Ltd. and its 13 group companies	2394.00	Chit Fund, diversion of funds, financial reporting fraud
46 to 54	Sunshine India Land Developers Ltd. and its 8 group companies	29.20	Chit Fund, diversion of funds, financial reporting fraud
55.	Devred (I) Ltd. (In Liquidation)	-	Management Dispute
56 to 64	URO Infra Reality India Ltd. and its 8 group companies	246.59	Chit Fund, diversion of funds, financial reporting fraud
65.	KNS Infracon Private Ltd.	-	Management Dispute
66 to 76	NKS Holdings Private Limited and its 10 group companies	Under Progress	Money laundering and financial reporting fraud
77.	Paramount Airways Pvt. Ltd. (Under Liquidation)	611.82	Financial reporting fraud for obtaining bank loans

78 to 81	Bhagyaraaj Vyapaar Pvt. Ltd. and its 3 group companies	Under Progress	Diversion of funds, money laundering
82.	T.S. Logistics Pvt. Ltd.	6.83	Diversion/ siphoning of funds
83.	Eastern Medikit Ltd. (Under Liquidation)	Order of investigation was quashed by the Delhi High Court on 15.09.2014.	Order of investigation was quashed by the Delhi High Court on 15.09.2014.
Year-2014-15			
1.	Worship Impex Pvt. Ltd.	Order of investigation was quashed by the Delhi High Court on 11.02.2015.	Order of investigation was quashed by the Delhi High Court on 11.02.2015.
2.	CALS Refineries Ltd.	Under Progress	Financial reporting fraud
3.	Mangalam Agro Products Ltd.	191.25	Illegal collection of funds
4 to 13	Shark Communications Pvt. Ltd. and its 9 group companies	Under Progress	Illegal collection of funds
14 to 29	Ramel Industries Ltd. and its 15 group companies	Under Progress	Chit fund activities
30.	Suman Prakashan (P) Ltd. (in Liquidation)		
31.	Pearl India Publishing House (P) Ltd. (in Liquidation)	Delhi High Court (Division Bench) on 02.12.2014 remanded (withdrawn) the case to Company Court for fresh decision.	Delhi High Court (Division Bench) on 02.12.2014 remanded (withdrawn) the case to Company Court for fresh decision.
32.	Catmoss Retail Pvt. Ltd. (in Liquidation)	244.00	Siphoning of funds and financial reporting frauds
33 to 48	Rahul Hi Rise Ltd. and its 15 group companies	Under Progress	Chit fund activities
49 to 53	Suburban Diagnostics (India) P. Limited and 4 other companies	No instance of diversion of funds or collection of deposits was found	Collection of deposits, diversion of funds

1	2	3	4
54 to 71	Seashore Securities Ltd. and its 17 group companies	Under Progress	MLM activities
	Year 2015-16		
1.	Saradha Housing Pvt. Ltd.	13140	Illegal collection of deposits
2 to 9	Ambujaatripuri Infra (India) Ltd. and 7 group companies	Under Progress	Chit fund activities
10.	Kingfisher Airlines Ltd.	Under Progress	Diversion of funds, financial reporting frauds
11 to 16	Grand Vyapaar Pvt. Ltd. and its 5 group companies	Under Progress	Diversion of funds
17 to 27	Msquare Prudent Multitrade Pvt. Ltd. and 10 other companies	Under Progress	Foreign exchange scam
28 to 35	Goldmine Food Products Ltd. and its 7 group companies	Under Progress	Chit fund activities
36.	Samruddha Jeevan Foods Ltd.	Under Progress	Chit fund activities
37 to 39	Sai Prasad Foods Ltd. and its 2 group companies	Under Progress	Chit funds activities
40.	Utkarsha Plotters and Multi Agro Solutions India Ltd.	Under Progress	Chit fund activities
41.	PGF Ltd.	Under Progress	Illegal collection of deposits
42.	PACL Ltd.		

Revival of economy

*118. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the position of revival of our economy from the world-wide economic recession as on date; and

(b) what are the steps initiated for reviving and pushing up Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of our economy and promoting industrial growth?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) The growth rate of the Indian economy, measured by the rate of growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant market prices, increased from 6.6 per cent in 2013-14 to 7.2 per cent in 2014-15 and is estimated to have further increased to 7.6 in 2015-16 (Advance Estimates), indicating that economic growth has been improving in India. As per the information available from the International Monetary Fund, the global output growth remained positive, although it has been projected to have declined from 3.4 per cent in 2014 to 3.1 per cent in 2015.

(b) The Government of India has taken various initiatives to boost the growth of the economy, and industrial growth in particular, which, *inter alia*, include; fillip to manufacturing and infrastructure through fiscal incentives and concrete measures for transport, power, and other urban and rural infrastructure; increasing the validity of industrial licenses; initiatives for industrial corridor development; and, measures to debottleneck the supply of key raw materials. In addition, measures like Skill India and Digital India initiatives and “Make in India” initiative along with the attendant facilitatory measures, are expected to create a more conducive environment for investment. Start-up India initiative has been launched to boost entrepreneurship and creation of jobs. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana aim at financial inclusion and boost to household financial savings. Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency Ltd. (MUDRA) and “Stand Up India” schemes have also been launched to promote entrepreneurship, the latter focussing on SC/ST and women entrepreneurs. Initiatives have also been taken to improve clarity and transparency in economic policy-making. The Budget 2016-17 continued the Government’s growth promoting agenda with many measures which, among others, include: continued push to domestic demand; measures to improve agricultural growth and infrastructure, particularly, rural infrastructure; and, time-bound plans for rural electrification and connectivity; boost to manufacturing with rationalization of customs and excise duties; liberalized FDI policy in various sectors; and improved ease of doing business for start-ups.

Children falling sick after taking deworming campaign

†*119. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the medicine for deworming was administered to children throughout the country under a campaign on 10 February, the National Deworming Day, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether cases of children falling sick immediately after taking deworming medicine have come to light from several States in the country, on that day and, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Yes. Government of India had launched National Deworming Day which was observed on 10 February 2016, across 30 States/UTs covering approximately 20.16 crore children. As per available information from these States/UTs, 737 children experienced mild nausea and vomiting.

The State/UT-wise details of the coverage and the reported adverse events are given in the Statement.

Statement***State/UT-wise details of the coverage and the reported adverse events on National Deworming Day 2016***

Name of State/UT	Children covered (Preliminary) in lakh	Adverse events reported
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.92	0
Andhra Pradesh	90.30	0
Arunachal Pradesh	4.55	0
Assam	86.24	0
Bihar	392.06	7
Chandigarh	2.40	0
Chhattisgarh	21.72	6
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.12	0
Daman and Diu	0.37	0
Delhi	32.35	0

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3
Goa	2.81	2
Gujarat	43.40	0
Haryana	24.54	18
Himachal Pradesh	5.79	0
Jammu and Kashmir	Not Implemented	
Jharkhand	109.10	0
Karnataka	128.68	0
Kerala	Not Implemented	
Lakshadweep	0.16	0
Madhya Pradesh	129.88	196
Maharashtra	128.55	149
Manipur	9.18	0
Meghalaya	Not Implemented	
Mizoram	2.22	0
Nagaland	8.09	0
Odisha	144.48	96
Puducherry	3.76	0
Punjab	Not Implemented	
Rajasthan	237.20	138
Sikkim	Not Implemented	
Tamil Nadu	209.13	0
Telengana	72.90	0
Tripura	10.30	56
Uttar Pradesh	94.50	17
Uttarakhand	19.72	52
West Bengal	Not Implemented	
TOTAL	2016.43	737

Government expenditure on advertisements

†*120. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

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

(b) whether any study or assessment has been carried out to ascertain the utility of these advertisements and the benefits accrued from them, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) The total amount spent on advertisements by Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP), the nodal agency for release of Government Advertisements on behalf of various Central Government Ministries/Departments, Attached and Subordinate Offices etc., during the financial year 2015-16 (as on 29.02.2016) is as under:

Media	Amount (in crores)
1. Print Media	402.79
2. Electronic Media *	353.31
3. Outdoor Publicity	66.83
4. Printed Publicity	12.13
5. Exhibition	7.83
TOTAL	842.89

* (Electronic Media includes Pvt. C&S TV Channels, FM Radio, Digital Cinema, SMS, Internet)

The break-up of expenditure incurred by DAVP during 2015-16 (as on 29.02.2016), Ministry/Department-wise and media-wise, is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Impact assessment is part of monitoring and evaluation of a programme, the timing and appropriateness of conducting impact assessment is required to be decided by concerned implementing Ministry/Department. DAVP has empanelled seven (7) impact Assessment Agencies to carry out evaluation study of the publicity campaigns launched by client Ministries/Departments.

DAVP engages from the above agencies on the basis of request of the client Ministries/Departments. However, no such study or assessment has been carried out by DAVP during the last one year to ascertain the utility of these advertisements and the benefits accrued from them.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*Details of amount spent by Government on advertisements**(A) Media-wise total amount of expenditure incurred by DAVP during 2015-16 and expenditure incurred on print media during 2015-16*

Ministry Name	Head Name	Expenditure (in Rupees)
Agriculture	ASRB	1604730
	All India Soil and Land Use Survey, New Delhi	55847
	Coconut Development Board	188636
	D/o Agriculture and Cooperation	981368
	Deptt. of Agricultural Research and Education	276726
	Deptt. of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	1398901
	ICAR (PRO)	2030822
	National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED)	4352
	National Horticulture Board, Gurgaon	179348
	Veterinary Council of India, New Delhi	3665815
	TOTAL	10386552
	BARC facility, Kalpakkam	334167
Atomic Energy (Independent Deptt.)	Bhaba Atomic Research Centre, Mumbai	21465342
	D/o. Atomic Energy Mumbai	45938
	Directorate of Purchase and Stores, Hyderabad	988050
	TOTAL	3514684

Ministry Name	Head Name	Expenditure (in Rupees)
Cabinet Sectt.	Cabinet Sectt- (NP)	2411388
	TOTAL	2411388
Central Vigilance Comm.	Central Vigilance Commission (NP)	2484487
	TOTAL	2484487
Chemical and Fertilizers	D/o Chemicals and Petrochemicals	3708691
	Deptt. of Fertilizers	882
	National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority	3193
	TOTAL	4028950
Civil Aviation	DG Civil Aviation	135754
	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Udan Academy	868747
	TOTAL	1004501
Coal	M/o Coal	339
	TOTAL	339
Commerce and Industry	Council for Leather Exports, Egmore, Chennai	1633515
	D/o Commerce	225402
	D/o Industrial Policy and Promotion	6383836
	DG Foreign Trade	34289
	DG S and D	10339
	EEPC India, New Delhi	2914561
	Federation of Indian Export Organisation	5041723

National Council for Cement and Building Materials, Ballabhgarh, Haryana	819554
Salt Commissioner, Chennai Tea Board, India	14701
Tea Board India	29706
The Plastics Export Promotional Council (PLEXCONCIL)	99402
TOTAL	12670028
Communication and IT	
Asstt. Director, CPMG, Meghdoot Bhavan, Delhi	28247
Asstt. Director, CPMG, Delhi Circle	189013
BD Divn. CPMG, Maharashtra Circle, Mumbai	78625
BD Group, CPMG, Meghdoot Bhavan, Delhi	147393
Business Development and Mktg., Dte., Dak Bhavan	6528910
Centre of Electronic Design, Imphal	19306
Chief Postmaster General, Jammu	29430
Chief Postmaster General, Tamil Nadu Circle, Chennai	256376
Controller of Certifying Authority	2555512
D/o Information Technology	376961
D/o Posts	2925557
DOEACC, New Delhi	4628880
Deptt. of Telecommunications	1329536
Dte. of Postal Life Insurance	2356148
NICSI	1800267

Ministry Name	Head Name	Expenditure (in Rupees)
Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology (NIELIT), Agartala	58559
	O/o Controller of Communication Accounts, Rajsthan Telecom Circle, Jaipur	35240
	Office of the Senior Manager, Mail Motor Service, Naraina	208038
	Software Technology Parks of India, New Delhi	303696
	TRAI - TCEP Fund, Delhi	7401994
	Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal, New Delhi	22261
	Telecom Regulatory Authority of India	616592
	TOTAL	31896541
	Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), Delhi	33459182
	Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), Mumbai	332215
	D/o Consumer Affairs	118045565
	D/o Food and Public Distribution	653532
	National Sugar Instt., Kanpur	757719
	National Test House, Kolkata	35162
Corporate Affairs	Warehousing Development And Regulatory Authority	475551
	TOTAL	153758926
	Competition Commission of India (CCI)	2243809
	Official Liquidator, Chandigarh	12261

Official Liquidator, Delhi	524777
Serious Fraud Investigation Office	1261425
The Institute of Company Secretaries of India	4511443
TOTAL	8553715
Culture	194231
Archeological Survey of India	45246
Central Secretariat Library, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi	208232
Centre for Cultural Resources and Training	31759
Delhi Public Library, Delhi	594466
Lalit KalaAcademy, Delhi	2939264
M/o Culture	26557
Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies, Kolkata	1189659
National Archives of India, Delhi	1999123
National Gallery of Modern Arts, Delhi	328924
National Library, Kolkata	229697
National Monument Authority, New Delhi	599941
National Museum, Delhi	281508
National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property	8668607
TOTAL	7756132
DONER	7362034
Ministry of DONER	15118166
North Eastern Council, Shillong	
TOTAL	

Ministry Name	Head Name	Expenditure (in Rupees)
Defence	Jammu and Kashmir Rifles, Jabalpur	300478
	ADG Admin and Coord	256201
	Army (Rectt.)	27499846
	Army DGR Recruitment	6499998
	Army Group Insurance Fund	1073758
	Army HQ, GS Branch	7019
	Army HQ, QMG Branch	26176
	Army Purchase Organisation	799175
	Ceremonial and Welfare Dte.	1505229
	Coast Guard	5999513
	DGQA	11306829
	DG, AFMS	271
	DG, MAP	477087
	DG, Ordnance Services	19440374
	DG, Supplies and Transport	122719
	DG, NCC	9995589
	DIPAC	71160
	Defence Exhibition Organisation	4222098

Defence Services Staff College, Tamil Nadu	33388
Deptt. of Defence Research and Development/DRDO	119999910
Deptt. of Defence Finance (CGDA)	27100
Deptt. of Defence Production & Supply/Ordnance Factories Board (OFB)	159999915
Deptt. of Ex-servicemen Welfare (DG, Resettlement)	5052309
Director General of Military Intelligence	32621382
Directorate General of Signals (Sig-2)	4999963
Dte. Gen of Army Air Defence, IHQ (Army)	6880
Eastern Command	561039
Gallium Arsenide Technology Centre, Hyderabad	398050
HQ Andaman and Nicobar Command (ANC)	3622441
HQ Integrated Defence Staff	502111
Indian Air Force (CL)	15074008
Indian Air Force (Rectt.)	47087134
Indian Navy (CL)	59999993
Indian Navy (Rectt.)	141821707
Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis	282972
Kendriya Sainik Board (DGR), Delhi HQ.	2064025
Military Engineering Service	119999978
Military Training	54708

Ministry Name	Head Name	Expenditure (in Rupees)
	Ministry of Defence (Civil)	4470
	National Defence Academy, Pune	1664909
	Sectt. Board of Canteen Services	149296
	South West Command	732488
	South Western Command (MIS)	499039
	Southern Command	1034417
	Station HQs Field Firing Ranges	759202
	Territorial Army	999385
	Western Command	1886957
	TOTAL	811542696
Earth Sciences	Indian Meteorological Department	821856
	Ministry of Earth Sciences	1246387
	TOTAL	2068243
Election Commission of India	Election Commission of India	4168399
	TOTAL	4168399
Environment and Forest	Animal Welfare Division, M/o Environment and Forest	40301
	Botanical Survey of India	41506
	Central Pollution Control Board	4527651

	Ministry of Environment and Forest	10546714
	National Geological Park, Delhi	26481
	National Museum of Natural History, Delhi	98251
	TOTAL	15280904
External Affairs	CPV Division, Ministry of External Affairs	21978
	Haj Committee	15358
	ITP Division	1157952
	Indian Council of World Affairs	55286
	Nalanda University	228300
	XP Division	70505
	TOTAL	1549379
Finance	BIFR	383347
	Central Excise Commissionerate, Chandigarh	949
	Commissioner of Customs, Delhi	35196
	Commissioner of Income Tax Delhi	64024
	D/o. Disinvestment	372780
	DG Inspection Customs and Central Excise, Delhi	310117
	Department of Financial Service—Banking Division, New Delhi	35975973
	Deptt. of Expenditure	207409
	Deptt. of Revenue	312350

Ministry Name	Head Name	Expenditure (in Rupees)
Food Processing Industries	Directorate of Income Tax (Systems)	326160
	Dte. General of Systems and Data Management, Customs and Central Excise	7473
	Dte. of Income Tax, Delhi	122051
	Dte. of Revenue Intelligence, Delhi	32620
	Dte. of Revenue Intelligence, Mumbai	8756
	Dy. Commissioner Service Tax, Delhi	5610
	Income Tax (PR and RSP), Delhi.	459244698
	India Government Mint, Noida	23150
	Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA)	13748
	National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, Delhi	49690
Health and Family Welfare	PR Customs & Central Excise	190381547
	Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority	159938883
	SEBI	16805957
	TOTAL	864622488
	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	7285804
	TOTAL	7285804
	AIIMS	39446608
	AIIMS, BHOPAL	348887
	All India Instt. of PMR, Mumbai	775783

CGHS Headquarter	311365
Central Council for Homoeopathy	95018
Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences	286891
Central Council for Yoga and Naturopathy	565768
Central Council of Indian Medicine	270356
Central Health Education Bureau, Delhi	503621
D/o Health and Family Welfare	2748951
DGHS (Leprosy)	3552425
DGHS (TB Division)	18790670
DGHS Headquarter	8978805
DGHS, Ophthalmo	15177339
Dental Council of India	231465
Department of Health Research	590280
Deptt. of AYUSH (Admn. etc.)	434789
Deptt. of AYUSH (IEC)	999070
Family Welfare (IEC)	132304514
Food Safety and Standard Authority of India	860155
Government Medical Stores Depot., Delhi	169040
Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), New Delhi	2846892
Indian Nursing Council	1331275

Ministry Name	Head Name	Expenditure (in Rupees)
	Instt. of Hygiene, Kolkata	33340
	International Instt. of Population Science	41648
	Lady Harding Medical College	6999723
	Lady Reading Health School	42250
	Morarji Desai Instt. of Yoga, Delhi	449897
	NACO (AIDS)	5182788
	National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, Munirka, New Delhi	2197792
	NEIGI, Instt. Shilong	1064892
	National Organ and Tissue Transplant Organisaion (NOTTO)	1788469
	National Instt. of Communicable Diseases	2358543
	National Instt. of Homoeopathy, Kolkata	864448
	National Inst. of Naturopathy, Pune	185348
	National Medicinal Plants Board, Delhi	628322
	National Population Stabilisation Fund, New Delhi	2746269
	National Programme for the Health Care of the Elderly	7302820
	National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme	33661216
	North East Institute of Ayurveda And Homoeopathy (NEAIH)	990797
	Port Health Organisation, Mumbai Fort	49972
	RAK College of Nursing	469838

RSTC, Najafgarh	99844
Ram Monohar Lohia Hospital	4995103
Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth	1697816
Safdarjung Hospital	6877346
Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi	694179
TOTAL	313042627
Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises	
Cement Corporation of India	20264
Deptt. of Public Enterprises	222077
Deptt. of Heavy Industries	475
TOTAL	242816
Home Affairs	
Border Security Force	27527611
Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Bhopal	3624
Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Chandigarh	68396
Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Hyderabad	16382
Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Kolkata	24037
Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Pune	113442
Central Industrial Security Force Advertisement	1853001
Central Industrial Security Force, Recruitment	1735943
Central Reserve Police Force	17999502
Central Reserve Police Force, Recruitment	19692081

Ministry Name	Head Name	Expenditure (in Rupees)
	DG Civil Defence	1033177
	DGCD-Fire Project Cell	960118
	Deptt. of Official Language	55475
	Deptt. of Official Languages(NP)	334
	Director of Coordination (Police Wireless)	203585
	Dte. Of National Disaster Response Force(NDRF & CD)	1201923
	Dte. of Forensic Science	602957
	Indo Tibetan Border Police - Establishment	9007276
	Indo Tibetan Border Police - Recruitment	1060933
	Intelligence Bureau	1395846
	Land Ports Authority of India	12933
	M/o Home Affairs (JS, Admn., Public etc.)	18359
	Narcotics Control Bureau	3619671
	National Disaster Management Authority	2624464
	National Fire Service College.Nagpur	10166
	National Foundation for Communal Harmony	491104
	National Institute of Criminology & Forensic Science	206861
	National Instt. of Disaster Management	7222663
	National Intelligence Grid - NATGRID	22726
	National Investigation Agency, New Delhi	4504598

	National Security Guards	3487689
	RGI (VS Divn.) & Directors of Census Operations	18419
	Registrar General of India(Headquarters), Man Singh Road, New Delhi	230670
	Sashtra Seema Bal-General Administration	13641
	Sashtra Seema Bal-Recruitment	2040048
	TOTAL	109740171
Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council	257127
	Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation	1655660
	National Building Organisation	682258
	TOTAL	2595045
Human Resource Development	Ambedkar University Lucknow	967
	Board of Apprenticeship Training	76890
	Board of Practical Training, Kolkata	22723
	Central Board of Secondary Education	28974871
	Central Hindi Directorate, Delhi	3265252
	Central University of Odisha, Koraput	699538
	Central University of Punjab	621582
	Central University of Tamil Nadu	285734
	Commission For Scientific And Technical Terminology	1617873
	Council of Architecture	1959905

Ministry Name	Head Name	Expenditure (in Rupees)
	Delhi University	2221788
	Deptt. of Higher Education	2591321
	Deptt. of School Education and Literacy	3880419
	Dte. of Adult Education	2998460
	IGNOU, Vishakhapatnam	51453
	IGNOU, Zorhat	11518
	IGNOU, Guwahati	1643
	IIM, Indore	31067
	IIT, Jodhpur	4435
	Indian Council of Philosophical Research	132040
	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Kolkata	146618
	Indian Institute of Information Technology Design and Manufacturing (IIITDM)	9302
	Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi	4966
	Jawaharlal Nehru University	875440
	Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, Jabalpur	62465
	Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, Bhopal	7705
	Mahatma Gandhi Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Delhi	210458
	Malviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur	318281
	N.C.E.R.T	2645514

National Board of Accreditation (NBA)	2502773
National Book Trust	2884099
National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language, New Delhi	726980
National Institute of Technology, Kurukshetra	23703
Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Delhi	236986
Regional Instt. of Education, Ajmer	127243
Tata Institute of Social Science	630861
University of Hyderabad	10847
Vikas Bharati, Bishunpur	26442
TOTAL	60900162
Information and Broadcasting	
AIR Hyderabad	61789
AIR Kochi	16309
AIR CCW (CIVIL), Chandigarh	15727
AIR CCW (Civil), Chennai	56726
AIR CCW (ELECT.), Chennai	37886
AIR CCW Bangalore	87806
AIR CCW Guwahati	11848
AIR CCW Itanagar	10885
AIR CCW Kingsway Camp, Delhi	185305
AIR CCW Kolkata	1084

Ministry Name	Head Name	Expenditure (in Rupees)
	AIR CCW Pushpa Bhavan, New Delhi	263049
	AIR CCW Silchar	15289
	AIR CCW Sochna Bhawan	299509
	AIR Kingsway Camp Delhi	51657
	AIR Kolkata	10932
	AIR Mumbai	7736
	AIR Vijayawada	1805
	AIR, Chennai	
	AIR, News Services Division, New Delhi	1329586
	AIR-CCW, Guwahati	17047
	BHARAT NIRMAN	274953
	Central Board of Film Certification, Mumbai (NP)	19156
	D.A.V.P.(NP)	8539603
	DD Chief Engineer (EZ), Kolkata	2903
	DD Chief Engineer (NZ), Jannagar House, Delhi	541834
	DD Chief Engineer (SZ), Chennai	12265
	DD Chief Engineer (WZ), Mumbai	68864
	DD Purchase Cell Delhi	1289416
	DDK Ahmedabad	34911

DDK Mumbai	3094
DDK, Hyderabad	18237
DDK, New Delhi	248152
Doordarshan News, Asiad Village, New Delhi	78341
Dte. of Field Publicity (NP)	267067
Dte. of Film Festival (NP)	8139002
FTII, Pune (P)	1244821
Films Division(NP)	1644466
General client Fund	177046720
I and B Plan Funds(PL)	217709781
I &B Non-Plan Funds(NP)	207281739
IFFI, Dte. of Film Festival (P)	12009614
Indian Instt. of Mass Communication (P)	2504251
National Film Archives of India(NP)	528397
Photo Division (NP)	2420868
Prasar Bharti, AIR, Administration Section	121654
Press Council of India (P)	281124
Press Information Bureau(NP)	581231
Publication Division(NP)	4159857
Registrar Newspapers of India (NP)	260150
Song and Drama Division (NP)	282075

Ministry Name	Head Name	Expenditure (in Rupees)
Labour and Employment	Staff Training Institute(Tech.), AIR and Doordarshan, KINGSWAY, DELHI	71260
	TOTAL	650186569
	CTI for Women	370883
	Central Employment Exchange	1383249
	DG Employment and Training	757942
	DG Mine Safety Dhanbad	632905
	Employees Provident Fund Orgn.	4086735
	Labour Bureau	510826
	Ministry of Labour and Employment	1719450
	TOTAL	9461990
Law and Justice	Deptt. of Legal Affairs	1007879
	Indian Law Institute Bhagwan Das Road, New Delhi	209516
	National Legal Service Authority Delhi	1957118
	TOTAL	3174513
	Coir Board, Kochi	13211
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	Indian Instt.of Entrepreneurship, Guwahati	53174
	MSME Development Institute (MSME)	27069013
	TOTAL	27135398
	Geological Survey of India, Delhi	504126
Mines		

Minority Affairs	Ministry of Mines	35019
	TOTAL	539145
	Ministry of Minority Affairs	47918053
	TOTAL	47918053
Ministry of Railways	Indian Railway Catering And Tourism Corporation Ltd.(IRCTC)	1024432
	TOTAL	1024432
National Human Rights Commission	National Human Rights Commission	984030
	TOTAL	984030
New and Renewable Energy	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	17499753
	National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE)	46134
	TOTAL	17545887
Panchayati Raj	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	5970334
	TOTAL	5970334
Parliamentary Affairs	Lok Sabha Sectt. (NP)	3182092
	Rajya Sabha Sectt. (NP)	6714974
	TOTAL	9897066
Personnel Public	C.B.I.	210345
Grievance and Pensions Central	Administrative Tribunal, New Delhi	10198
	Department of Pensions	934232

Ministry Name	Head Name	Expenditure (in Rupees)
	Deptt. of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances	8076525
	Deptt. of Personnel and Training	261616
	Staff Selection Commission (NP)	10720362
	TOTAL	20213278
Petroleum and Natural Gas	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	364804
	PCRA	43532302
	TOTAL	43897106
Planning Commission	Planning Commission (NP)	686909
	UIDAI, Regional Office, Bangalore	1023774
	UIDAI, Regional Office, Delhi	6556117
	UIDAI, Regional Office, Ranchi	5152031
	Unique Identification Authority of India, UIDAI (Paying)	30342457
	TOTAL	43761288
Power	Appellate Tribunal For Electricity, Delhi	10874
	Bureau of Energy Efficiency	86794273
	Central Electricity Authority	19634
	Ministry of Power	2439990
	National Power Trg. Instt. Faridabad	1936339
	Northern Regional Power Committee	58684

	Rural Electrification Corporation	14429
	TOTAL	91274223
President Sectt.	President Sectt. (NP)	1092776
	TOTAL	1092776
Prime Minister's Office	Prime Ministers Office (NP)	32530
	TOTAL	32530
Reserve Bank of India (RBI)	National Payments Corporation of India	102249
	TOTAL	102249
Rural Development	Deptt. of Drinking Water Supply	25498283
	Deptt. of Land Resources	213861
	Deptt. of Rural Development	20186877
	National Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society	520493
	National Rural Roads	630813
	TOTAL	47050327
Science & Technology	Deptt. of Biotechnology	1924605
	Deptt. of Science and Technology	3876584
	Deptt. of Scientific and Industrial Research	334747
	Institute of Advanced Study in Science and Technology, Guwahati	111753
	National Research Development Corporation, New Delhi	795863

Ministry Name	Head Name	Expenditure (in Rupees)
	Science And Engineering Research Borad (SERB)	393722
	TIFAC	3311736
	TOTAL	10749010
Shipping Road	DG of Shipping, Mumbai	111693
Transport and Highways	Department of Road Transport and Highways	35682936
	Deptt. of Shipping	14024
	Indian Ports Association	883965
	Road Transport And Highways, Regional Office-Guwahati	1821369
	Tariff Authority for Major Ports - Mumbai	16187
	TOTAL	38530174
Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	30050291
	TOTAL	30050291
Social Justice and Empowerment	Ali Yavar Jung Instt. Mumbai	923211
	Ambedkar Foundation, Delhi	2663174
	Comp. Regional Centre, Guwahati	45965
	Department of Disability Affairs	49999935
	Institute for Physically Handicapped, Delhi	900441
	Ministry of Social Justice	178534122
	National Handicapped Finance Corpn., Faridabad	2433572

	National Intt. for Orthopaedically Handicapped, Kolkata	61998
	National Scheduled Castes Finance And Development Corporation	692974
	TOTAL	236255392
Statistics and	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	6242344
Programme Implementation	National Sample Survey Organisation	184176
	TOTAL	6426520
Steel	National Instt. of Steel Technology	104918
	TOTAL	104918
Textiles	Central Silk Board, Bangalore	297744
	Development Commissioner Handicrafts, Delhi	15997715
	Development Commissioner Handloom, Delhi	7758220
	Ministry of Textiles	884674
	National Handicraft and Handloom Museum	221492
	National Instt. of Fashion Technology, Delhi	873
	Textile Commissioner, Bangalore	43700
	Textile Committee	365313
	TOTAL	25569731
Tourism	Ministry of Tourism	43269719
	TOTAL	43269719

Ministry Name	Head Name	Expenditure (in Rupees)
Tribal Affairs	Ministry of Tribal Affairs (R&M)	174889
	National ST Finance & Development Corpn.	999306
	TOTAL	1174195
U.P.S.C	U.P.S.C (Exam.)	26239061
	U.P.S.C (Rectt.)	48398176
	U.P.S.C. (General)	1050149
	UPSC (NP)	10895536
	TOTAL	86582922
Urban Development	Controller of Stationery	97454
	Govt. of India Press, Aligarh	30768
	Govt. of India Press, Nasik	6293
	Govt. of India Press, Nilokheri, Haryana	10811
	Govt. of India Press, Shimla	3313
	Ministry of Urban Development	580095
	TOTAL	728734
Water Resources	Central Ground Water Authority	2368521
	Central Ground Water Board, Faridabad	3101322
	Central Water Commission	3558

Ministry of Water Resources	18226223
National Water Development Authority, Delhi	663855
National Water Development Authority, Lucknow	2105
TOTAL	24365584
CARA	2097145
Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi	42019
Ministry of Women and Child Development	28755133
National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, New Delhi	927840
National Commission for Women	13268783
National Institute of Public Co-operation and Child Development	239102
Rashtriya Mahila Kosh	82084
TOTAL	45412106
Department of Sports	1059132
Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	5895866
Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan	189266
Sports Authority of India	2725999
TOTAL	9870263
GRAND TOTAL	4027886371

(B) Expenditure on Electronic Media* during 2015-16

Ministry Name	Head Name	Expenditure (in Rupees)
Agriculture	D/o. Agriculture & Cooperation	11968913
Agriculture	National Centre Of Organic Farming	3723072
Commerce & Industry	EEPC INDIA, New Delhi	110854
Communication & IT	TRAI - TCEP Fund, Delhi	4780806
Communication & IT	Dte. of Postal Life Insurance	9717330
Communication & IT	Business Development & Mktg. Dte, Dak Bhavan	3514024
Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution	D/o. Consumer Affairs	82375710
Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution	BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS (BIS), Delhi	27244321
Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution	BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS (BIS), MUMBAI	442575
Defence	Army (Rectt)	15895273
Defence	Indian Navy (Rectt.)	92211415
Defence	India Naval Fleet	13235084
Defence	Indian Air Force(Rectt)	39007416
Finance	Pension Fund Regulatory & Development Authority	13477812
Finance	Income Tax (PR & RSP), Delhi.	275048455
Health & Family Welfare	D/o. Health & Family Welfare	518201180
Health & Family Welfare	Family Welfare (IEC)	15375351
Health & Family Welfare	NACO (AIDS)	129409937
Health & Family Welfare	NACO (Blood Donation)	60428872

Health & Family Welfare	DGHS (Leprosy)	2839252
Health & Family Welfare	DGHS (TB Division)	15586450
Health & Family Welfare	National Population Stabilisation Fund, New Delhi	72372
Health & Family Welfare	Food Safety And Standard Authority Of India	662879
Health & Family Welfare	Deptt. of AYUSH (IEC)	37989082
Health & Family Welfare	M/o. Home Affairs (JS, Admn., Public etc.)	2847816
Home Affairs	Registrar General of India(Headquarters), Man Singh Road, New Delhi	135057332
Home Affairs	RGI (VS Divn.) & Directors of Census Operations	12607345
Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	11329952
Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	National Building Organisation	28098324
Human Resources Development	Deptt. of School Education & Literacy	16446443
Human Resources Development	National Book Trust	0
Human Resources Development	Board of Apprentice Trg., Mumbai	1995260
Information & Broadcasting	Information & Broadcasting	238051652
Minority Affairs	Ministry of Minority Affairs	86079352
Overseas Indian Affairs	Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs	2126318
Petroleum & Natural Gas	PCRA	83886105
Power	Bureau of Energy Efficiency	66675393
Rural Development	Deptt. of Rural Development	25015889

Ministry Name	Head Name	Expenditure (in Rupees)
Rural Development	Deptt. of Drinking Water Supply	888196956
Shipping Road Transport & Highways	Department of Road Transport & Highways	59682681
Tourism	Ministry of Tourism	438717736
Tribal Affairs	Ministry of Tribal Affairs (R&M)	4240178
Women and Child Development	Ministry of Women and Child Development	53121186
Women and Child Development	CARA	3436651
Election Commission of India	Election Commission of India	2140303
Planning Commission	Unique Identification Authority Of India, UIDAI (Paying)	59031
	TOTAL	3533130338

* Electronic Media includes Pvt. C&S TV Channels, FM Radio, Digital Cinema, SMS, Internet

(C) Expenditure incurred on Outdoor Publicity during 2015-16

Ministry	Head No.	Head Name	Expenditure (in)	Ministry-wise Expenditure (in)
Agriculture	01123	Dte. of Mktg. & Inspection, Faridabad	491471	491471
Communication and IT	06305	Business Development & Mktg. Dte, Dak Bhavan	1988923	
Communication and IT	06302	Dte. of Postal Life Insurance	14788751	16777674
Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	08101	D/o. Consumer Affairs	27921082	27921082
Defence	10127	Director General of Military Intelligence	2889969	5112969

Defence	10701	Indian Navy (Rectt.)	2223000		
Finance	15401	Income Tax (PR & RSP), Delhi.	35723924	56589028	
Finance	15102	Pension Fund Regulatory & Development Authority	1942704		
Finance	15502	PR Customs & Central Excise	18922400		
Health and Family Welfare	17101	D/o. Health & Family Welfare	16458011		
Health and Family Welfare	17201	Deptt. of AYUSH (IEC)	7326801	31613812	
Health and Family Welfare	17136	DGHS (Leprosy)	7829000		
Information and Broadcasting	22111	BHARAT NIRMAL	2477208		
Information and Broadcasting	22204	D.A.V.P.(NP)	2924		
Information and Broadcasting	22209	Dte. of Film Festival(NP)	56629	41004603	
Information and Broadcasting	22201	I and B Plan Funds(PL)	28452740		
Information and Broadcasting	22202	I&B Non-Plan Funds(NP)	2772		
Information and Broadcasting	22101	IFFI, Dte. of Film Festival (P)	10012330		
Petroleum and Natural Gas	33104	PCRA	786520	786520	
Planning Commission	54104	UIDAI,Regional Office, Banglore	657300	657300	
Power	34106	Bureau of Energy Efficiency	41398500	41398500	
Rural Development	35301	Deptt. of Drinking Water Supply	220248258	305463257	
Rural Development	35101	Deptt. of Rural Development	85214999		
Social Justice Empowerment	38101	Ministry of Social Justice	3250368	3250368	
Tourism	42101	Ministry of Tourism	135535185	135535185	
Women and Child Development	46102	CARA	1690134	1690134	
TOTAL			668291903	668291903	

(D) Expenditure incurred on printed publicity during 2015-16

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	Total Number of Job	Expenditure Incurred (in Rupees)
1.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	31	7,41,06,226
2.	Ministry of External Affairs	1	14,95,780
3.	Ministry of Home		
	1. Dte. General Fire Services Civil Defence and Home Guards	6	31,03,662
	2. Rajbhasha Vibhag	2	2,95,960
	3. Police Wireless	1	97,994
	4. Narcotics Control Bureau	3	2,72,250
	5. Lakshdeep Administration	3	5,62,159
4.	Ministry of Defence		
	1. DG Army Recruiting	19	84,76,061
	2. DISHA	21	79,66,760
	3. NCC	7	13,80,722
	4. DGR	2	4,65,662
	5. Territorial Army	4	27,84,150
	6. CASB	11	21,72,695
	7. India Air Force (Flight Safety)	1	1,22,61,750
5.	Ministry of Labour	1	58,000
	1. Factory Advice Service Labour Institute	1	3,98,780

2. EPFO	1	2,06,030
6. Ministry of Finance		
1. PFRD	1	5,32,000
2. Dte. of Income Tax	2	5,41,000
3. NSI	1	7,51,000
7. Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (CHEB)	1	79,000
8. Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (BRO)	1	2,08,126
9. Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment	3	7,46,770
10. Deptt. of Agriculture & Cooperation	1	26,923
11. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited	1	1,41,216
12. M/o Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Khadi & Village Industries Commission)	2	5,27,487
13. Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change	2	1,29,922
14. Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	2	2,46,600
15. Ministry of Women & Child Development	2	4,00,000
16. Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (PCRA)	1	4,02,600
17. Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	1	1,96,000
18. Ministry of Rural Development	1	1,67,236
19. Ministry of HRD	1	96,000
TOTAL		12,12,96,52

(E) Expenditure incurred on exhibition during 2015-16

Sl. No.	Head Name	Amount (in Rupees)
1	I&B Plan	36230068
2	I&B Non-Plan	42035141
TOTAL		78265209

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**AYUSH treatment centres in the country**

1120. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the hospitals/dispensaries providing Ayush medical treatment in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the sanctioned strength of doctors, paramedical staff and others in Ayush hospitals/dispensaries;

(c) whether a large number of posts of doctors, paramedical staff and other employees are lying vacant;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to fill up the vacant posts; and

(e) the measures taken by Government to popularise and increase the number of hospitals/dispensaries providing Ayush medical treatment in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) As per the information reported by the State/UT Governments, the

number of AYUSH hospitals and dispensaries providing AYUSH medical treatment in the country, State/UT-wise is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) to (d) The data of vacant posts of employees in AYUSH hospitals/ dispensaries under State/UT Governments are not maintained by Government of India. However, vacant post of AYUSH doctors under Central Government Health Service are filled by the Government in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), who advertises the posts and conduct the examination, etc. of the candidates and finally recommends them to Ministry of AYUSH for appointment as Medical Officer (MO)/Research Officer(RO). The proposal for filling the post of MO/RO has already been sent to the UPSC recently. The vacancies can be filled up only after UPSC recommends the candidates and the pre- appointment formalities of the recommended candidates are completed in consultation with the respective State authorities.

(e) Government of India has approved and notified the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) on 29.09.2014, which *inter-alia* includes the component of AYUSH Services, where there is provision for co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs) and setting up of 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals in the States/UTs. The State/UT Governments are eligible for submitting the proposals through State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) as per the guidelines of NAM.

Statement*Details of hospitals/dispensaries providing AYUSH Medical treatment**(A) State-wise/System-wise Number of AYUSH Hospitals as on 1.4.2015*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Ayurveda Hosp.	Unani Hosp.	Siddha Hosp.	Yoga Hosp.	Naturopathy Hosp.	Homoeopathy Hosp.	Sowa-Rigpa Hosp.	Total Hosp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	2	0	0	0	3	0	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	0	0	0	0	1	0	10
3.	Assam	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	4
4..	Bihar	5	1	0	0	0	2	0	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	10	1	0	1	0	3	0	15
6.	Delhi	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	5
7.	Goa	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
8.	Gujarat	41	0	0	0	6	16	0	63
9.	Haryana	9	1	0	0	0	1	0	11
10.	Himachal Pradesh	30	0	0	0	1	0	0	31
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
12.	Jharkhand	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	5

13.	Karnataka	169	19	0	3	9	27	0	227
14.	Kerala	126	0	2	0	2	31	0	161
15.	Madhya Pradesh	21	0	0	0	0	2	0	23
16.	Maharashtra	63	6	0	0	0	46	0	115
17.	Manipur	0	2	0	0	13	7	0	22
18.	Meghalaya	3	0	0	0	0	7	0	10
19.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8
20.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
21.	Odisha	8	0	0	0	0	6	0	14
22.	Punjab	5	0	0	0	0	4	0	9
23.	Rajasthan	118	11	0	1	2	0	0	132
24.	Sikkim	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
25.	Tamil Nadu	2	1	271	1	0	1	0	276
26.	Tripura	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1771	204	0	0	0	8	0	1983
28.	Uttarakhand	402	2	0	0	0	1	0	405
29.	West Bengal	5	1	0	0	0	12	0	18
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	6
31.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Telangana	7	3	0	0	1	5	0	16
TOTAL		2818	257	274	7	35	207	0	3598

Note: Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Yoga, Naturopathy and Sowa-rigpa:- Figures in r/o states of Assam (2009), Jharkhand (2011), Kerala (2008), Manipur (2014), Nagaland (2008), Odisha (2012), Uttar Pradesh (2011) and Uttarakhand (2014) has been repeated as the current year information was not available.

2. *Homoeopathy:-* Figures in r/o states of Assam (2009), Jharkhand (2011), Manipur (2014), Nagaland (2008), Odisha (2012), Rajasthan (2012), Uttar Pradesh (2011) and Uttarakhand (2014) has been repeated as the current year information was not available.

3. Figures integrated in columns marked "Total" reflect the total numbers of Hospitals, Bed strength and Dispensaries under Government Local Bodies and others in each State.

Source: State Governments and concerned agencies.

(B) State-wise/System-wise Number of AYUSH Dispensaries as on 1.4.2015

Sl. No	States/UTs	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Yoga	Naturopathy	Homoeopathy	Sowa Rigpa	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	333	75	0	0	0	193	0	601
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	1	0	0	0	96	0	113
3.	Assam	380	1	0	0	0	75	0	456

4.	Bihar	1082	449	0	0	0	0	644	0	2175
5.	Chhattisgarh	956	26	0	0	0	0	112	0	1094
6.	Delhi	37	19	0	0	0	0	101	0	157
7.	Goa	11	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	26
8.	Gujarat	545	0	0	16	14	0	216	0	791
9.	Haryana	483	19	0	0	0	0	22	0	524
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1113	3	0	0	0	0	14	4	1134
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	240	177	0	0	0	0	0	25	442
12.	Jharkhand	220	54	0	0	0	0	92	0	366
13.	Karnataka	564	50	0	0	5	0	43	0	662
14.	Kerala	898	12	5	5	0	0	661	0	1581
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1496	64	0	0	0	0	213	0	1773
16.	Maharashtra	466	25	0	0	0	0	1	0	492
17.	Manipur	36	15	0	17	13	0	201	0	282
18.	Meghalaya	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	12
19.	Mizoram	2	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	22
20.	Nagaland	109	0	0	0	1	0	93	0	203
21.	Odisha	624	9	0	35	30	0	638	0	1336
22.	Punjab	489	35	0	1	0	0	111	0	636
23.	Rajasthan	3577	120	0	0	3	0	189	0	3889
24.	Sikkim	2	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25.	Tamil Nadu	97	63	773	104	0	105	0	1142
26.	Tripura	36	0	0	0	0	73	0	109
27.	Uttar Pradesh	340	49	0	0	0	1575	0	1964
28.	Uttarakhand	142	3	0	0	0	60	3	208
29.	West Bengal	502	3	0	0	0	2020	0	2525
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	0	0	3	0	18	0	33
31.	Chandigarh	9	1	0	0	0	10	0	20
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
33.	Daman and Diu	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	12
34.	Lakshdweep	8	0	0	0	0	7	0	15
35.	Puducherry	27	0	24	4	0	17	0	72
36.	Telangana	426	188	1	0	28	199	0	842
TOTAL		15291	1461	803	185	94	7856	33	25723

Note: 1. Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Yoga, Naturopathy and Sowa-rigpa:- Figures in r/o states of Assam(2009), Jharkhand(2011), Kerala(2008), Manipur(2014), Nagaland (2008), Odisha (2012), Uttar Pradesh (2011) and Uttarakhand (2014) has been repeated as the current year information was not available.

2. Homoeopathy:- Figures in r/o states of Assam (2009), Jharkhand (2011), Manipur (2014), Nagaland (2008), Odisha (2012), Rajasthan (2012), Uttar Pradesh (2011) and Uttarakhand (2014) has been repeated as the current year information was not available.

3. Figures integrated in columns marked "Total" reflect the total numbers of Hospitals , Bed strength and Dispensaries under Government Local Bodies and others in each State.

Source: State Governments and concerned agencies. Source: State Governments and concerned agencies.

Re-opening of Ayurvedic Medical College, Mayurbhanj

†1121. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ayurvedic Medical College Mayurbhanj, Odisha is old but not operational;

(b) whether Government is considering to reopen the Mayurbhanj Ayurvedic College properly; and

(c) given the abundance of medicinal herbs in Mayurbhanj Lok Sabha Constituency, whether it is possible to benefit the people of the region by setting up an Ayurvedic college and starting an Ayurvedic pharmacy there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes. The Ayurvedic Medical College, Mayurbhanj, Odisha is a private college established in the year 1983. The college has not been permitted to take admission since the academic session 2008-09.

(b) The permission of the Central Government for taking admission can be granted to the college after fulfilment of the provisions of the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970, regulations made thereunder and requirements as specified in the regulations namely "Indian Medicine Central Council (Minimum Standard Requirements of Ayurveda Colleges and attached Hospitals) Regulations, 2012 read with amendment regulations of 2013.

(c) As per the information furnished by the State Government of Odisha, the setting up of an Ayurvedic College and starting an Ayurvedic Pharmacy in Mayurbhanj Lok Sabha Constituency is beneficial for the people of the region.

Establishing Yoga universities

1122. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided the rules for the Yoga teacher, and

(b) if so, whether Government plans to start any fund to start Yoga universities in India, if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Ministry of Human Resource Development has informed that a committee on Yoga Education in Universities has been constituted with the following terms of reference:

- (i) To identify the courses and programmes in Yogic Arts and Science and the levels at which they can be offered.
- (ii) To spell out the scope of programmes offered at Certificate, Diploma, Degree, Post Graduate Degree/Post Graduate Diploma and research levels, and to develop broad details of the curriculum in the core and elective courses thereof.
- (iii) To prescribe the syllabus for conducting National Eligibility Test (NET) in Yogic Arts and Science.
- (iv) To determine the eligibility qualifications for students for joining Yoga education programmes at different levels.
- (v) To prescribe the qualifications of faculty of Yoga in Colleges and Universities and also to examine whether the existing qualifications for recruitment of the faculty in the Colleges and Universities as presently approved by the University Grants Commission, will need amendments.
- (vi) To identify universities where Departments of Yoga also exist and to consider whether they can be upgraded to be developed as Departments of Yogic Arts and Science.
- (vii) To suggest the names of national level Yoga centers whose expertise can be networked with universities where Departments of Yogic Arts and Science will be established.
- (viii) To determine the modalities of further training of persons who may be recruited with their present background in the field of yoga.

Funding of ayurvedic colleges in Chhattisgarh

†1123. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to increase the amount of funds allocated to Ayurvedic Colleges and Pharmacies in Chhattisgarh;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) whether Government is committed towards promoting Ayurvedic treatment;
- (c) if so, whether steps are being taken to ensure maximum possible budgetary provision for Ayurvedic colleges, dispensaries and pharmacies so that Ayurveda could develop; and
- (d) whether it is possible to utilize the services of the Ayurved officer of Chhattisgarh as Advisor for the development of Ayurveda at the Central level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) The Central Government has launched National AYUSH Mission (NAM) which is the flagship Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Ministry during 12th Plan for implementing through States/UTs including State of Chhattisgarh. The basic objective of NAM is to promote AYUSH systems of medicine including Ayurveda through cost effective AYUSH services for providing AYUSH treatment facility in the hospitals and dispensaries, strengthening of AYUSH educational systems including Ayurvedic Colleges, facilitate the enforcement of quality control of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani and Homoeopathy (ASU & H) drugs through strengthening of State Government/Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) Pharmacies and sustainable availability of raw-materials for ASU & H medicines.

The allocation of funds for Ayurvedic colleges, dispensaries and pharmacies under NAM is based on the proposals reflected in the State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) and the resource pool communicated to the States/UTs as per the NAM guidelines.

- (d) The posting of Ayurveda Advisor is done in the Central Government for any qualified person in accordance to due procedure as per the recruitment rules framed in this regard, subject to availability of vacancy.

Joining of private airlines by AI Pilots

†1124. SHRI P.L. PUNIA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the main reason for the Air India's pilots joining private airlines is better pay and promotions;
- (b) if so, whether the Government has reviewed it, if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of the action-plan made by the Air India to fill up the shortage of pilots required for flights services in the new routes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Pilots of Air India have joined private airlines for various, reasons including better pay and promotions offered by the private airlines.

(b) Ministry of Civil Aviation has recently conveyed approval for pay and allowances along with the conditions and penalties for Pilots of Air India Limited. Pilots will be paid fixed 70 hours of flying allowance as per rate applicable to individual Pilots, subject to a minimum 40 hours of actual flying. In the event of being grounded due to medical reasons, the applicable flying allowance will be paid on pro-rata basis. Incentive in terms of overtime allowance, has been given to the Pilots, for flying hours exceeding 70 hours in a month. Suitable penal provisions have also been provided, in case a Pilot refuses to undertake any flight after rostering.

(c) In view of the fleet augmentation, addition of new sectors and also on account of natural wastage and attrition in the category of Pilots, a recruitment exercise was carried out by Air India in 2015 and a total 78 type rated candidates have been inducted. In addition to the above, another advertisement was issued by Air India on 07.08.2015 for Trainee Pilots i.e. Commercial Pilot Licence (CPL) Holders, and recruitment exercise was completed on 17.12.2015 in which 71 candidates have been empanelled. Air India has carried out another recruitment exercise for filling up of 80 posts of Trainee Pilots from amongst the permanent serving employees of Air India, who are CPL Holders.

Abolition of 5/20 Rule

1125. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government is contemplating abolition of 5/20 Rule for domestic airlines, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the State run airlines Air India is also in favour of scrapping of this condition which is lying as a blockade to private airlines from entering into International business;

(c) the details thereof; and

(d) the stand of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No such decision has been taken so far.

(b) and (c) Air India has not offered any views on the proposal on 5/20 in the Draft Civil Aviation Policy.

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

Strike by ground staff at Chennai airport

1126. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that strike by airport ground staff holds up international flights in Chennai airport, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has sought any clarification from the service providers for the reason for the strike and any commitment has been obtained from them to prevent such strikes in future, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. Arrival/departure of the following 5 flights were delayed due to strike in Chennai airport in December, 2015:

Date	Flight No.	STNSTD
12 Dec.,15	LH 758	2359/0150
12 Dec., 15	CX 632	0020/0205
12 Dec.,15	GF 069	0320/0410
12 Dec.,15	WY 252	0645/0735
14 Dec., 15	WY 252	0645/0735

(b) The Airports Authority of India (AAI) has sought clarifications from the concerned agency and directed them to take necessary action to prevent such strikes in future'. During the strike period *i.e.* from 11th to 14th December, 2015 by the Cargo Section of the Ground Handling Agency (GHA) workers, the agency was served with a show cause notice by the Cargo Department. Subsequently, a meeting was held in the office of the Airport Director and a commitment was taken from the GHA for avoidance of such occurrences in future. AAI has also prepared a contingency plan to ensure seamless operations, in case of recurrence of such strikes in future.

Types of aircrafts used by airlines operating in the country

1127. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the number and names of airlines that operate in the country;
- (b) what types of aircrafts are used by these airlines, the details thereof, airline-wise;
- (c) the number of types of aircrafts used by Air India; and
- (d) whether a wide variety of aircrafts with a single airline leads to operational challenges, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Details of number and names of airlines that operate in the country and number of aircraft, types of aircraft used by these airlines including Air India is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) It is for the airline to decide the variety of aircraft, they want to have, taking into consideration various factors. However, for maintaining wide variety of aircraft the airline operator is required to cater to the need for each type in terms of type rated pilots, operating procedure, training programme, maintenance personnel, tools and spares, ground handling equipment, training of cabin crew on each type etc.

Statement***Details of airlines operating in the country***

Sl. No.	Name of Operator	Type of aircraft	Type-wise number of aircraft	Total no. of aircraft
1	2	3	4	4
1.	Air Asia (India) Pvt. Ltd.	A-320	06	06
2.	Air India Ltd.	B-747	05	113
		B777-200ER	03	
		B -787	21	
		B777-300 ER	12	
		A-320	28	

1	2	3	4	4
		A-319	24	
		A-321	20	
3.	Air Pegasus Pvt. Ltd.	ATR-72-212A	02	02
4.	Mr India Charters Ltd.	B-737-800	17	17
5.	Airline Allied Services Ltd.	ATR-42-320	03	12
		CRJ-700	03	11
		ATR-72-212A	05	
6.	Jet Airways (India) Ltd.	B-737-900	06	98
		B-737-700	02	
		B-737-800	60	
		B-777-300 ER	04	
		A-330	08	
		ATR-72-212A	18	
7.	Jet Lite (India) Ltd.	B-737-700	03	08
		B-737-800	05	
8.	Spice Jet Ltd.	B-737-800	16	36
		DHC -8 402	14	
		B-737-900 ER	04	
		B-737-700	02	
9.	Blue Dart Aviation Ltd. (Cargo).	B-757-204	01	05
		B-757-23 N	01	
		B-757-25 C	02	
		B-757-28 A	01	
10.	Go Airlines (India) Pvt. Ltd.	A-320	19	19
11.	Inter Globe Aviation Pvt. Ltd. (Indigo)	A-320-232	101	101
12.	TATA SIA Airlines Ltd	A-320-232	09	09
13.	Turbo Megha Airways Pvt. Ltd.	ATR-72-500	02	02
14.	Quikiet Cargo Airlines Pvt. Ltd.	B-737-400	01	01
15.	LEPL Projects Ltd.	ERJ-170-100 LR	02	04
		ERJ-190-100 STD	02	

ARMS system software of AI

1128. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether cabin crew members of the Air India have been complaining for long, of over work including lack of sufficient leave from work;
- (b) whether AI management had put in place a mechanism called ARMS system software at a cost of 5 crores three years ago to prepare duty rosters indicating weekly offs;
- (c) whether the ARMS system software has remained non-functional all through with manual preparation of duty rosters having been discontinued; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. Air India has put in place a computerized crew management system through the ARMS system for preparing duty roster for Pilots and cabin crew. The duty rosters are prepared in compliance with the requirements prescribed by the Director General of Civil Aviation which take into account factors such as flight duty periods, reporting time, check out time, rest periods, Stand by duty, weekly offs etc.

(c) and (d) The computerized crew management system is functional and the manual preparation of duty rosters has been discontinued ever since introduction of the computerized crew management system.

New aircraft to Kolkata base of Alliance Air

1129. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Alliance Air had not inducted any new aircraft to its Kolkata base for operation in the last few years; and
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Alliance Air operates from Kolkata to North-East States using the existing ATR-42-320 aircraft. At present, Alliance Air has a fleet of 3 ATR-42-320. One aircraft each is based at Kolkata and Bengaluru whereas one aircraft is under maintenance by rotation.

Affordable air travel

1130. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the high cost of operation for airlines from newly developed airports;

(b) whether present model of airport development is making air travel costlier and less affordable for the masses;

(c) if so, whether Government plans to develop low cost airports to make air travel affordable, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and how does the Government plans to make air travel affordable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The airport charges are allowed to airports operators as mean to provide fair rate-of return on the investment made by the airport developer. Since huge investments are made by the developers while construction of the airport, the charges are comparatively higher during the initial period of the airport commencement. However, the charges gets substantially reduced once the investment for the development is recovered.

(c) and (d) The Draft Civil Aviation Policy 2015 endeavors to promote connectivity by construction of 'No frills' terminals at airports in Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities. Airports Authority of India (AAI) has undertaken works at five locations namely Hubli and Belgaum in Karnataka, Kishangarh in Rajasthan, Jharsuguda in Odisha and Tezu in Arunachal Pradesh. The policy also endeavors to promote growth in sustainable manner through a series of measures and processes by implementing Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) at affordable fares to cater to middle class income bracket by revival of un-served and under-served aerodromes and airstrips.

Impact of fall of rupee on civil aviation sector

1131. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) wheather it is a fact that most of the air carriers are in financial distress due to fall of rupee; and

(b) how does it affect the aviation sector as per travel price rise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No such analysis has been carried out by Directorate General of Civil Aviation on financial stress in airlines.

Flight services from Dharamshala and Kullu

1132. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the airlines operating flights from various places of the country to Dharamshala and Kullu in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) the number of flights of each of such airlines are being operated daily from Dharamshala and Kullu;

(c) whether Government would consider to increase flight services to Dharamshala and Kullu; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) As per approved Winter Schedule-2015, M/s SpiceJet and M/s Alliance Air is operating to/from Dharamshala and M/s Alliance Air operating to/from Kullu. Schedule of operation from Dharamshala and Kullu is as follows:

Airline	Sector	Flight/week
Dharamshala:		
SpiceJet	Delhi-Dharamshala & VV	07
Alliance Air	Delhi-Dharamshala & VV	05
Kullu		
Alliance Air	Delhi-Kullu & V/V	06

(c) and (d) Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDG) with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services of different regions of the country. It is, however, upto the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. As such, the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of RDG issued by Government.

Upgradation of airports for international operations

1133. SHRI BHUPINDE RSINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has accorded approval to construct new international airports in the country during the last three years including the current year;
- (b) if so, the number of such airports location-wise; and
- (c) the details of other airports which are to be considered for up-gradation for international operation, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. During the last three years, Government of India (GoI) has granted 'in-principle' approval for setting up of a Greenfield international airport at Dholera in Gujarat. Besides, GoI has granted 'site clearance' for setting up of Greenfield international airports at Bhiwadi (Alwar) in Rajasthan and Bhogapuram (Vijaynagaram) in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) 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 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, availability of ground lighting facilities and Instrument Landing System for operation of aircrafts at night and availability of Customs, Immigration, Health and Animal and Plant Quarantine services.

Construction of new airports

1134. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the projects for construction of new airports taken up during the last three years;
- (b) the number of these projects that have been completed;
- (c) whether Indian airports are lagging behind international airports in terms of the existing infrastructure and facilities available therein;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by Government in this regard; and

(e) the current status of the Kanpur International Airport along with the details of domestic and International flights being operated/proposed to be operated from this airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) During the last three years, Government of India (GoI) has granted 'in-principle' approval for setting up of a Greenfield international airport at Dholera in Gujarat. Besides, GoI has granted 'site clearance' for setting up of Greenfield airports at Bhiwadi (Alwar) in Rajasthan and at three locations of Andhra Pradesh, namely, Bhogapuram (Vijaynagaram), Dagadathi (Nellore) and Oravakallu (Kurnool).

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Till the last decade, the airports in India were lacking the necessary infrastructure facilities and services at par with the international standards. However, with the implementation of Public Private Partnership projects at both Brownfield and Greenfield airports and various initiatives taken by the Airports Authority of India to modernize its airports, the infrastructure at Indian airports has improved at par with international standards. Presently, number of Indian airports feature in the top ranks in the global ranking published by the Airport Council International.

(e) The construction work at the Kanpur airport is at advance stage of completion and trial landing was successfully completed on 29.02.2016.

Shifting of Alliance Air base from Kolkata

1135. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Alliance Air is planning to shift its base from Kolkata; 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. Alliance Air has no plans to shift its base from Kolkata.

(b) Question does not arise.

Shortage of Air Traffic Controllers

1136. SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of Air Traffic Control Officers (ATCOs) the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

- (b) whether Government had engaged any consultancy firm to study the long term manpower in the country to manage air traffic;
- (c) if so, requirements of ATCOs;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and whether the study has been completed and report submitted;
- (e) if so, the details of the report and the time by which the report is likely to be implemented; and
- (f) the steps taken by Government to meet the manpower shortage of ATCOs in the country?

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

(b) to (e) Yes, Sir. Airports Authority of India (AAI) has conducted a study on long term manpower requirement through Washington Consultancy Group (WCG), USA, a global consultant. The consultant has conducted the study and submitted its report. As per this report, the requirement of ATCOs would be 3599 upto the year 2020. The report of WCG was reviewed by AAI and replaced it with ATM Staffing Policy and Guidelines in November, 2015 which is implemented in a phased manner and inducted 169 ATCOs in 2015.

(f) In order to meet the current and future requirements *i.e.* to cope up with the growing requirement of airspace and Air Traffic Management, the Airports Authority of India Board has approved creation of additional posts of ATCOs in various grades.

Development of regional airports

1137. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the new Civil Aviation Policy envisages emphasis on regional connectivity of airlines;
- (b) if so, the details of States where Ministry is planning to develop airports, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh; and
- (c) the details of States which have provided land for developing regional airports and progress made by the Ministry to construct airports in such lands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The proposed Draft Civil Aviation Policy envisages to connect unserved/unconnected airports/airstrips.

(b) and (c) As per the Draft Policy, to participate in the scheme, the States would be required to provide certain concessions namely reduce VAT on ATF to below 1% in RCS airports, provide police and fire service free of cost, power and other utility at concessional rates and to contribute 20% of the Viability Gap Funding. The scheme has not yet been launched.

Time schedule of Air India

1138. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the changes in Time Schedule of Air India and Air India Express flights, domestic and international for the last three years and the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether any private airlines, started services on or approximate time schedule of Air India or Air India Express Services for the last three years, and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The schedule of flights and change in schedule are determined by the airlines including Air India and Air India Express. These are based on their independent assessment of demand, availability of requisite resources and subject to availability of the requisite time slots at the various airports in India and abroad. Slots are allocated to airlines in a neutral and transparent way as per the Guidelines for Slot Allocation issued by the Ministry of Civil Aviation. Air India and Air India Express continually monitor the market developments with the objective to rationalize, infrastructure their schedule either by withdrawing from non-strategic cash loss making routes or by introducing new routes/increase or decrease frequency on existing/modifying the existing schedule/changing the equipment on a particular route etc.

Air connectivity to main cities/places of States

†1139. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new aviation policy has been implemented by Government the main target of which is to connect the main cities/places of these States through aviation service;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are many such airports in the States which are not being used and can be used to increase regional connectivity and the goal of connecting the main cities/places of the States through air service can be achieved in less time and cost; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Draft Civil Aviation Policy envisages to connect unserved/unconnected airports/airstrips by providing necessary incentives.

(c) and (d) There are several airports where there are no scheduled operations at present, of which 160 belong to the State Government, 30 to Airports Authority of India and others to Defence and private sector.

Development of new Airport at Chakulia in Jharkhand

1140. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Airports Authority of India (AAI) is proposing to develop a new airport at Chakulia (situated in Purbi Singhbhum District in Jharkhand State) which is not an appropriate place as it is 30 km. away from NH-33, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether AAI is aware that a big airstrip used in World War-II is available at Dhalbhumgarh which is very much suitable for establishment of an Airport and is near to NH-33 that connects Odisha; and

(c) considering the above reasons, why does not AAI change its proposal of establishment of a new Airport at Dhalbhumgarh instead of Chakulia?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No Sir. Airports Authority of India (AAI) have an airport at Chakulia, which is presently non-operational.

(b) Yes Sir. The airstrips at Dhalbhumgarh belongs to Ministry of Defence.

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

Air connectivity in the country

1141. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many important places across the country are still not in the aviation or air map of the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the country has got only just three 42 seater aircrafts, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) As per Winter Schedule, 2015, Scheduled domestic airlines are operating from 80 airports within the country which includes metro/non metro cities, remote/regional areas including religious, historical and tourist places of the country. The details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The lowest capacity aircraft being operated by scheduled domestic airline is ATR-42 (48 seater), which is being operated by Alliance Air with three such aircrafts. With the repeal of Air Corporations Act in March, 1994, the Indian domestic aviation was totally deregulated. Airlines were made free to induct capacity with any aircraft type, free to select whatever markets and network they wish to service and operate.

Statement*State-wise air connectivity - Winter Schedule 2015*

Sl. No.	State	Names of Cities Air linked	No. of Airports
States			
1.	Andhara Pradesh	Rajamundry, Tirupati, Vijayawada, Vizag, Cuddapah	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-
3.	Assam	Dibrugarh, Guwahati, Jorhat, Lilabari.Silchar, Tezpur	6
4.	Bihar	Gaya, Patna	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	1
6.	Delhi	Delhi	1
7.	Goa	Goa	1

Sl. No.	State	Names of Cities Air linked	No. of Airports
8.	Gujrat	Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Bhuj, Jamnagar, Porbandar, Rajkot, Surat, Vadodara	8
9.	Haryana		
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshalaj Kullu	2
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu, Leh, Srinagar, Thoise	4
12.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	1
13.	Karnataka	Bangalore, Igaum, Mangalore, Hubli, Mysore	5
14.	Kerala	Calicut, Cochin, Trivandrum	3
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur, Khajuraho	5
16.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad, Mumbai, Nagpur, Pune	4
17.	Manipur	Imphal	
18.	Meghalaya	Shillong	
19.	Mezoram	Aizwal	
20.	Nagaland	Dimapur	
21.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	
22.	Punjab	Amritsar	
23.	Rajasthan	Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur	3
24.	Sikkim	-	
25.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Trichy, Tuticorin	5
26.	Telangana	Hyderabad	1
27.	Tripura	Agartala	1
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Varanasi	5
29.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun, Pant Nagar	2
30.	West Bengal	Bagdogra, Kolkata, Durgapur	3

Sl. No.	State	Names of Cities Air linked	No. of Airports
Union Territories			
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair, Car Nicobar	2
2.	Lakshadweep Islands	Agatti	1
3.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	1
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	
5.	Daman and Diu	Diu	1
6.	Puducherry	Puducherry	1
Number of cities connected by Scheduled domestic carriers			80

Development of domestic and international airports in the country

1142. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any plans to develop and expand domestic and international airports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard;

(c) whether Government has studied about the ratio of passenger traffic and the airlines availability in various sectors and to impress the flight services in various sectors;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard; and

(e) the concrete steps taken by the Union Government to provide adequate support for the Airports Authority of India, their employees and clients to execute the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Development/expansion of airports is a continuous process which is undertaken by Airports Authority of India (AAI) from time to time depending upon availability of land free from all encumbrances, commercial viability, technical feasibility, socio-economic consideration, traffic demand, future requirements etc.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Government of India extends its full support to AAI in terms of Grant-in-Aid for execution of airport projects on need basis; besides pursuing the State Governments for providing adequate land and facilitating mandatory approvals required for construction/upgradation of airport projects.

Private chartered flights from abroad

1143. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of private chartered flights from abroad that landed in India in each of last three years and current year, the details thereof;

(b) what is the time taken, on an average, by the authorities to give permission for entry of a private chartered plane in Indian territory the details thereof along with comparative data from developed countries;

(c) whether delay in giving such permission leads to revenue loss, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether time taken to give permissions can be reduced; and

(e) whether Government is promoting use of private chartered planes for air travel, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has granted 2849 permissions from April, 2015 to February, 2016 for landing to foreign registered aircraft. DGCA did not keep the records for the previous period.

(b) A prior notice period of days is required for landing for traffic purposes. For the flights originating from PRC countries *i.e.* flights originating from Pakistan, China, Sudan, Afghanistan, Iraq, Somalia, Nigeria, North Korea, 7 working days notice period is required.

Comparison with other countries is not possible since the main aspects which are considered for grant of such permissions include Security, Safety, protection of Environment, Consumer Protection, and Protection of Domestic Aviation Industry, etc. and these parameters are different for different countries. However, it can be said that the time taken is at par with various other developed countries.

(c) No Sir, Every country including India has published the notice period required

for obtaining such permissions and operators are required to plan their flight accordingly.

(d) The notice period is not insisted upon in the cases of ambulance flights, humanitarian relief flights, requests received from diplomatic missions through MEA, flights recommended by other Ministries/Departments of Government of India. Such clearances are issued on the same day including on holidays.

(e) Use of private charter flights is an Industry requirement which operates on demand and supply basis.

Shortage of Air Traffic Controllers in Mumbai Airport

1144. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that flights coming into and going out of Mumbai get delayed because of shortage of air traffic controllers; and

(b) whether Government is considering to provide an additional good number of controllers which may help in curtailing the holding time for arrivals and departures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. There is no delay due to shortage of Air Traffic Controllers.

(b) Yes, Sir. Airports Authority of India (AAI) has taken steps to induct adequate number of Air Traffic Control Officers (ATCOs) at all airports, including Mumbai, to cope with the growing requirement of airspace and Air Traffic Management.

Abolishing 5/20 Rule

1145. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that draft Civil Aviation Policy has proposed to abolish the 5/20 Rule replacing with a credit-based system;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether views of full fare airlines Air India and Jet Airways have been taken for scrapping of 5/20 Rule; and

(d) if so, what are the views of these airlines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No such decision has been taken so far.

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

(c) and (d) Air India has not offered any views, while the views of Federation of Indian Airlines, of which Jet Airways is a member, have been obtained which is not in favour of its removal.

Investment in start-ups

1146. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is India's position in the world rankings for the number of start-ups in the country and its potential for the near future;

(b) the estimated amount of investment in start-ups in India, year-wise-since last three years including this year; and

(c) the steps Government is taking to encourage entrepreneurship and innovation across sectors?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) There is no official report on world ranking for the number of start-ups in the country. There is no estimate of investment in start-ups.

(c) An action plan for start-ups has been released by the Prime Minister on 16th January, 2016. The Action Plan includes, *inter-alia* : (i) Simplification and Handholding; (ii) Funding Support and Incentives; and (iii) Industry-Academia Partnership and Incubation. The details of the Action Plan are available in the public domain (*dipp.nic.in*).

Carry forward of unspent CSR funds

1147. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a flaw in the Companies Act, which does not provide for carry forward of unspent CSR obligations;

(b) whether Public Sector Undertakings are discriminated against by being compelled to carry forward of unspent commitments; and

(c) whether these anomalies would be corrected by suitable amendments to the Companies Act?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) The Ministry of Corporate Affairs in its circular dated 12th January, 2016, has clarified that, the Board of the Company is free to decide whether any unspent amount from out of the minimum required CSR expenditure is to be carried forward to the next year. This provision is uniformly applicable to all CSR eligible companies including Public Sector Undertaking (PSUs).

Irregularities in implementation of ECHS

1148. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether it is a fact that CAG audit has detected serious irregularities and deficiencies in implementation of Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS), if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): The Comptroller and Auditor General of India, in its report on implementation of Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS) during the year ending March, 2015, has made observations mainly relating to administration of the scheme by Central Organisation of Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (CO, ECHS), functioning of the empanelled hospitals, budgetary and manpower matters, bringing out issues such as overcharging, anomalies in submission of bills and non-adherence to Memorandum of Agreement by empanelled hospitals, short supply of medicines in polyclinics, non-disposal of expired medicines, diversion of ECHS funds for service personnel hospitals and shortage of manpower in ECHS polyclinics etc.

Ship building capacity of Indian Navy

1149. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the current ship building capability of defence shipyards meets the requirements of the Indian Navy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has taken initiatives to modernize these shipyards; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof including the funds allocated for the purpose during last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Presently, all major warships and submarines under construction are being built at the Indian Shipyards, these include both DPSUs as well as Private Shipyards.

Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Limited (MDL) and Garden Reach Shipbuilders Engineers (GRSE) are engaged in building complex weapon intensive vessels like destroyers, stealth frigates, corvettes etc. Goa Shipyard Ltd. (GSL) and Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. (HSL) have capability to build various categories of vessels like Patrol Vessels, Tankers, Landing Platform Docks, Survey Vessels, Tugs, Barges etc. MDL is also constructing submarines for Indian Navy.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A comprehensive assessment of the modernization needs of the Defence Shipyards have been made based on the requirement of the ongoing and future Projects. The modernization programme is intended to increase productivity and reduce build periods through upgradation of existing infrastructure, enhancement of capacity and incorporation of 'state-of-the-art' ship building technology. Accordingly, the DPSU Shipyards *i.e.* Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Ltd. (MDL), Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd. (GRSE), Goa Shipyard Ltd. (GSL) and Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. (HSL) have embarked on a comprehensive modernization programme. Details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Modernization programme of DPSU shipyards

MDL

MDL has undertaken the 'Mazdock Modernisation Programme' at a cost of 966.88 crore (out of which 846.20 crore was provided by Government of India and the balance 120.68 crore was from MDL's internal accruals). In the last two years Government of India has provided 157.32 crore to MDL for modernization activities. The modernization included creation of Module Workshop, 300 Ton Goliath Crane, New Wet Basin and Cradle Assembly Shop. MDL, with the completion of the modernization programme, is aiming for a paradigm shift in warship construction *i.e.* construction from unit assembly to block assembly enabling 'Integrated Modular Construction'. This would substantially reduce the construction/building periods.

Post modernization, the capacity of outfitting has increased from hitherto 3 warships to 5 warships and from 3 submarines to 6 submarines. The submarine building

capacity is being further enhanced by constructing additional submarine related infrastructure.

GRSE

The modernization Plan which was focused on enabling modular construction has been completed at a financial outlay of 605.85 crore (out of which 331.27 crore was provided by Government of India and the balance 274.58 crore was from GRSE's internal accruals, nil funds allotted in the last two years). GRSE is now capable of constructing concurrently multiple large modern ships. GRSE modernization plan included creation of the following facilities:

- (i) Modern hull shop, upgradation of TRIBON ship design software, augmenting capacity of inclined berth, shipbuilding shop etc.
- (ii) Dry Dock of 10,000 Ton capacity, inclined berth of 4500 Ton capacity, Pier Quay and associated works and systems.
- (iii) Goliath Crane of 250 Ton capacity.
- (iv) Module Hall, Paint Cell and Equipment.

GSL

GSL has undertaken a planned modernization programme and is in the process of creating infrastructure for indigenous construction of MCMVs (Mine Counter Measure Vessels) for Indian Navy. Infrastructure modernization plan is being implemented in four phases of which Phase-1 and 2 has been completed in March, 2011. Work for balance phases are in progress. On completion of modernization plan, GSL will have the capacity to build high technology glass-fibre reinforced plastic (GRP) hull Mine Counter Measure Vessels (MCMVs) indigenously with the help of foreign technology provider.

In addition, this will also substantially enhance the rate of production and shipbuilding capacity of the yard. Government of India has sanctioned 480 crore for modernization of GSL (out of which 100 crore has been provided by Government of India in the last two years).

Post modernization:

- (i) GSL will overcome the constraints in terms of launch weight restriction by installation of 6000 Ton shiplift and transfer system with associated civil structures (*i.e.* improvement from the existing 1500 Ton to 6000 Ton capacity).

- (ii) There will be addition of construction berths for Offshore Patrol Vessels (from 1 to 3 for OPV size ships).
- (iii) Augmentation of Jetty Berthing Space (from 4 wet berths to 10 wet berths).
- (iv) Augmented material handling and crane capacity (addition of new workshop cranes from 5 Ton to 80 Ton capacity).
- (v) New Level Luffing outdoor cranes upto 60 Ton Lifting capacity, two new block transporters of 100 Ton capacity.
- (vi) Increased repair capability with two berths for repairs of ships upto 6000 Ton and rationalization of layout and material flow for efficient modular construction methodology.

HSL

Currently the Repair and Refurbishment of Machinery and Infrastructure (RRMI) to modernize and upgrade the shipyard is under progress. The RRMI activities are being carried out progressively to meet the requirement for construction of future platforms. Government of India in 2011 sanctioned and provided 457.36 crore to HSL for RRMI activities (nil funds allotted in the last two years).

Security audit of military installations

1150. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to conduct a time bound security audit for all vulnerable installations of military across the country, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether it is also a fact that no audit of military installations was conducted for many of the military installations for quite some time, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) The Government has constituted a committee under the chairmanship of a former Vice Chief of Army Staff to *inter alia* suggest measures to strengthen security of various military establishments across the country. The Committee is expected to submit its report by 31st March, 2016.

Security arrangements in military establishments are dynamic in nature and are periodically reviewed. The observations and recommendations of these reviews are progressively implemented to maintain a robust and strong response mechanism to emerging threats.

Withdrawal by empanelled hospitals from ECHS

1151. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether empanelled hospitals in the Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS) are withdrawing from the scheme, if so, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether Government has received complaints from ex-servicemen regarding non-admission of patients by hospitals demanding advance payments; and
- (c) if so, the action taken by Government against such hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Some empanelled hospitals have stopped providing services citing reasons of delayed payments, low CGHS rates of treatment etc. 407 empanelled hospitals have not renewed Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with Ex-Servicemen Contributory Scheme over the time.

- (b) Yes, Sir.
- (c) Action, such as show cause notice to the concerned hospitals to explain reasons for asking advance payment, direction to refund the advance payment, stoppage of referral to the defaulter hospitals and warning to desist from such action else face dis-empanelment is taken by the Government.

Weapons imports by neighbouring countries

1152. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of increase in import of weapons by some of our neighbouring countries and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has reviewed or proposes to review the implications of such imports on national security and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by Government to augment the defence preparedness to meet the challenges in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (c) Government keeps a close watch on all developments having a bearing on our national security and take necessary measures to safeguard it. Further, appropriate steps are

taken to ensure that the security concerns pertaining to the borders are adequately addressed through various measures including capability building and infrastructural development.

Assessing country's maritime strength

1153. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recently held International Fleet Review at Visakhapatnam with more than 50 countries participating gave India an opportunity to assess its present maritime strength and priorities its immediate expansion plans in terms of maritime capabilities;

(b) whether with more than 40 per cent of its current GDP linked to global trade, mostly sea-borne, India needs to modernize its poor maritime infrastructure on the lines of what US did at the turn of 20th Century and China at the dawn of 21st Century; and

(c) whether Indian Navy's budget has remained modest at well below 20 per cent and needs review?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) The recently held International Fleet Review at Visakhapatnam was primarily conducted to build 'Bridges of Friendship' with friendly foreign countries.

However, Government constantly reviews requirement of assets for Indian Navy keeping in view threat perceptions, prevailing strategic environment, emerging technologies, availability of funds and needs of national security. Further, the Indian Navy has promulgated a 'Maritime Infrastructure Perspective Plan' (MIPP) for 2015-2027 which includes a roadmap for strengthening maritime infrastructure in consonance with augmentation of force levels and manpower of Indian Navy.

(c) Indian Navy's budget has remained below 20% of the total Defence Budget.

Shooting down of unidentified object in Rajasthan

†1154. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a balloon-like unidentified object was spotted flying in Barmer district of Rajasthan on 26 January, 2016;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is also a fact that an Indian Airforce aircraft shot it down which caused a huge explosion and developed cracks in many houses and craters in the land;

(c) if so, the material contained in that balloon and the place from where it had come; and

(d) the reason for delay in getting information about it by the Airforce?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) On 26.01.2016, a balloon like object was detected flying in Indian airspace in Barmer district of Rajasthan which was intercepted and shot down by Indian Air Force (IAF) aircraft. However, except few cracks on walls of some houses, no explosions/craters were reported.

(c) On retrieval of the balloon, it was found that it was a helium foil self-sealing balloon. No suspended/internal payload was found with the balloon. The balloon intruded in the Indian airspace from across the border with Pakistan.

(d) There was no delay in detection of the object by IAF radar.

Use of Coast Guard to warn fishermen

1155. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to seek the help of Indian Coast Guard to actively involve them in warning/preventing Indian fishermen from crossing the International Boundary in high seas and entering neighbouring water territory; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) Government attaches very high priority to the safety and security of Indian fishermen. Vessels and aircraft of Indian Coast Guard are regularly deployed for surveillance of the International Maritime Boundary Line (IMBL) to protect the Indian fishing boats. Indian Coast Guard have distributed a total of 1,778 Distress Alert Transmitters (DATs) free of cost to fishermen in the coastal States of India which provide the location of a distressed fisherman at the Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre, Chennai. Coast Guard ship or aircraft is immediately dispatched for assistance of the distressed fisherman thereby saving valuable lives in distress at sea. Community Interaction Programmes are also conducted regularly with Indian fishermen to sensitize them on the perils of cross border fishing and on prevailing security situations.

Shortage of assault rifles

1156. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a shortage of assault rifles in the Indian Army, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) what are the reasons for this shortage of rifles for the Indian jawan;
- (c) how has this impacted our national security; and
- (d) by when the Indian Army will be equipped with the rifles?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) There is no shortage of in-service rifles in the Indian Army.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Accidents involving Dhruv helicopters

1157. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total accidents involving Dhruv helicopters in India and abroad since 2002 along with the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether the Ecuador has cancelled the Dhruv deal with HAL and if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Since 2002, 14 military and 2 civil Dhruv helicopters have been involved in accidents, out of which 11 occurred in India and 5 abroad. Out of 16 accidents, 12 occurred due to human error and environmental factors and the remaining 4 occurred due to technical reasons.

(b) As per notice issued by Ecuador Government, 'non-compliance of the seller of some of the obligations contracted by virtue of the present contract' and 'value of the fines exceeding the amount of guarantee of faithful compliance of the contract' have been cited as the reasons.

(c) After the enquiry, based on the specific nature of the recommendations, the required improvements/corrective measures are implemented by the operator, HAL and other OEMs as applicable.

Measures for reducing mental stress in soldiers

1158. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that mental stress and 'Traditional Bhaiya System' is one of the major reasons for loss of interest by the soldiers in their jobs; and

(b) if so, whether Government has taken measures for reducing stress and such practice among the Indian soldiers?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) The Government is aware of the mental stress faced by the soldiers. The same is owing essentially to the operational challenges faced by them and certain issues in the domestic domain.

There is no 'bhaiya' system in Army. Army has a well institutionalized approved 'buddy' system, where officers and men are grouped into buddies to share their daily chores as also to ameliorate stress. There appears no loss of interest of soldiers in their jobs. The turnout at recruitment rallies and soldiers opting for two years extension of service are manifestation of continued interest of citizens and soldiers in the profession of Arms in the Army.

(b) The Government has taken a number of steps to reduce the mental stress among the soldiers, which includes conduct of yoga and meditation as part of unit routine, psychological counseling by psychological counselors, liberalized leave policy, improvement in living and working conditions through provision of better infrastructure and facilities, improved accessibility of leaders and frequent interaction of leaders with the soldiers, provision for sports and recreational facilities, various training on stress management, provision of married accommodation.

Space and cyber warfare

1159. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the People's Liberation Army of China has established a fifth wing of its armed forces, that is, Aerospace Force for the militarization of outer space and is working towards the integration of its military capability in space and cyber warfare; and

(b) what is the position of Government regarding the international principle of peaceful uses of outer space?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Government has seen such reports that subsequent to latest reforms in China's People's Liberation Army (PLA), China has established the PLA Strategic Support Force which is aimed at protecting China's Cyber and Space domains.

(b) India is a member of United Nations Committee on the peaceful use of Outer Space (COPUOS) from 1959 and maintains its stand on peaceful use of Outer Space.

Rehabilitation and rescue measures of Siachen Glacier

1160. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed any new rehabilitation and rescue measures in the Siachen Glacier after the sad incident of avalanche where nine jawans were martyred in the first week of February this year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) The posts in Siachen Glacier are sited after due mapping so as to ensure their safety from avalanche threat. This is reviewed on a regular basis.

Keeping in view the advances in technology, efforts are made to continuously upgrade the equipment for avalanche rescue, mobility and communication to enhance capability for avalanche rescue and survival in glaciated areas.

Security at airbases

†1161. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Airforce does not have sufficient means of safety for the safety of its airbase;

(b) the number of airbases where sensor and electronic fencing is available;

(c) whether the Airforce is not trained like the Army to tackle the situation such as terrorist attack; and

(d) the measures for safeguarding items of strategic importance in the situation of terrorist?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Adequate measures are in place to ensure safety and security of the air bases.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Four sensitive airbases have been provided with electrical smart power fence.

(c) The Air Force Special Force (Garud) is trained to handle special operations like terrorist attacks. Further, all bases have got Quick Reaction Team (QRT) consisting of air warriors who are locally trained and used as a first responder in case of any terrorist attack till reinforcement/Garud force arrives.

(d) The Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and means are in place to deal with terrorist attack and safeguard strategic assets.

Shortage of officers in the Army

1162. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sanctioned strength of officers in the Army and the number of officers currently in the Army;

(b) if there is a shortage of Army officers, then by which year does the Ministry expect to reach the full strength of sanctioned officers;

(c) the reasons for the shortage of Army officers; and

(d) the steps Government is taking to ensure that the Army reaches its sanctioned strength at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (d) In Army (excluding Army Medical Corps, Army Dental Corps and Military Nursing Service), as on 01.07.2015, against the authorized strength of 49631 officers, held strength of officers is 40525 with a shortage of 9106.

Shortage of officers is *inter alia* attributable to accretions of posts from time to time, tough selection procedures, difficult service conditions coupled with perceived high degree of risk involved in the service career as also inherent limitation of number that could be trained without compromising the quality of training.

A number of measures have been taken from time to time to reduce the shortage of officers in the Army including by making Short Service Commission more attractive, introduction of Colonel (Time Scale) rank, enhancing promotional avenues by way of upgradation of posts in Select Ranks, additional family accommodation through Married Accommodation Project.

Army has undertaken sustained image projection campaign to create awareness

among the youth on the advantages of taking up a challenging and satisfying career. Awareness campaigns, participation in career fairs and exhibitions, advertisements in print and electronic media, motivational lectures in schools, colleges are some of the measures in this direction.

All the above mentioned measures have resulted in progressive improvement with shortage of officers reducing from around 26% in 2010 to approximately 18% in 2015, inspite of accretion of about 1800 posts during this period.

Ensuring country's security

1163. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government can assure the nation for protection from China and Pakistan;
- (b) whether the Indian Army is strong enough to protect the nation;
- (c) whether the Indian Army is capable enough to protect our country in case of any war either individual or joint; and
- (d) whether Indian Army is having enough ammunitions to meet the requirement during war?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (d) Government is fully seized of the security needs of the country. Government regularly reviews the threat perception to secure our borders and protect national interest. Appropriate measures are taken from time to time to maintain/upgrade the country's defence preparedness to safeguard the sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of India.

FDI in defence sector

1164. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to allow 49 per cent and more foreign direct investment (FDI) in defence sector through automatic route, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it will not violate long stated India's policy about the security of defence procurement and production and nullify Cabinet Committee on Security's recommendations in this regard, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) in what areas of defence FDI has been received and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) The Government *vide* Press Note No. 12 of 2015 Series dated 24.11.2015 has notified the revised FDI Policy for defence sector under which foreign investment up to 49% is allowed under Automatic route and above 49% under Government route on case to case basis, wherever it is likely to result in access to modern and 'state-of-art' technology in the country. The foreign investment in defence sector is, further, subject to industrial licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation Act), 1951. The other conditions governing FDI policy in defence manufacturing sector as notified *vide* the said Press Note are as under:

- (i) Infusion of fresh foreign investment within the permitted automatic route level, in a company not seeking industrial licence, resulting in change in the ownership pattern or transfer of stake by existing investor to new foreign investor, will require Government approval.
- (ii) License applications will be considered and licenses given by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, in consultation with the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of External Affairs.
- (iii) Foreign investment in the sector is subject to security clearance and guidelines of the Ministry of Defence.
- (iv) Investee company should be structured to be self-sufficient in areas of product design and development. The investee/joint venture company along with manufacturing facility, should also have maintenance and life cycle support facility of the product being manufactured in India.

2. The Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) mandated to recommend approval of the Government in respect of proposals of foreign investment in excess of 49% in case of modern and 'state-of-art' technology, is an inter-ministerial body which *inter-alia* comprises of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) and the Ministry of Defence (MoD). The FIPB also takes into account security clearance of MHA and the views of MoD while considering such proposals of foreign investment.

3. Since the opening of Defence sector for FDI, so far till December, 2015 FDI in-flow amounting to US\$ 5.02 million has been received in the areas of manufacture of weapons and ammunitions, arms and armaments and optical instruments, etc.

Soldiers martyred at Siachen avalanche

1165. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of soldiers martyred with details in the recent avalanche on Siachen glacier;
- (b) whether all of them have been given full military honours at their respective home villages;
- (c) the compensation being paid to the next of kith and kin of martyrs, including giving employment to their dependents;
- (d) whether they would be given military award posthumously for the supreme sacrifice given by them; and
- (e) whether Pakistan authorities sent any proposal for mutual pushback from Siachen sector, if so, the comments of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Details of soldiers martyred in the recent avalanche in Siachen Glacier are as under:-

Sl. No.	Rank	Name
(i)	Subedar	Nagesha TT
(ii)	Havildar	Elumalai M
(iii)	Lance/Havildar	S Kumar
(iv)	Lance/Naik	Sudheesh B
(v)	Lance/Naik	Hanamanthappa Koppad
(vi)	Sepoy	Mahesha PN
(vii)	Sepoy	Ganesan G
(viii)	Sepoy	Rama Moorthy N
(ix)	Sepoy	Mustaq Ahmed S
(x)	Sepoy/Nursing Assistant	Suryawanshi SV

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The details of benefits/compensation admissible to Next of Kin of the soldiers

(fatal battle casualties) are given in the Statement (*See* below). As per Unit Headquarters Quota scheme of Army, 20% of the total recruit vacancies are earmarked for wards/dependents of serving/retired soldiers including war widows.

(d) The Honours and Awards Committee of the Ministry of Defence considers and recommends grant of military awards on merits.

(e) No proposal relating specifically to Siachen has been received by Ministry of Defence.

Statement

Monetary compensation to soldiers' families

I. *Ex Gratia* Lump Sum Compensation from Central Government:

- (i) Death occurring due to accidents in the course of duties - 10.00 lakh.
- (ii) Death in the course of duties attributable to acts of violence by terrorists, etc. - 10.00 lakh.
- (iii) Death occurring during enemy action in war or border skirmishes or in action against militants, terrorists, etc. - 15.00 lakh.
- (iv) Death occurring during enemy action in International war or war like engagements specifically notified - 20.00 lakh.
- (v) Death occurring while on duty in the specified high altitude, inaccessible border posts, etc. on account of natural disasters, extreme weather conditions - 15.00 lakh.

II. Details of other Monetary Benefits entitled to Next of Kin (NoK) of Battle Casualty:

- (i) **Liberalised Family Pension** as applicable to Battle Casualty that is equal to emoluments last drawn by the deceased individual.
- (ii) **Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity** that is based on length of service rendered and emoluments last drawn by the deceased individual.
- (iii) Army Group Insurance Fund:-
 - a. Officers : 60.00 lakh
 - b. JCO/ORs : 30.00 lakh

- (iv) Army Group Insurance Maturity that is based on the contribution made by the deceased Army personnel.
- (v) Army Wives Welfare Association Fund:
- | | | |
|-------------|---|----------|
| a. Officers | : | 10,000/- |
| b. JCOs/ORs | : | 15,000/- |
- (vi) Army Officers Benevolent Fund:-
- | | | |
|----------|---|----------|
| Officers | : | 50,000/- |
|----------|---|----------|
- (vii) Army Central Welfare Fund : 30,000/-

III. Other Benefits:

- (i) Education Concession Card
- (ii) Air Travel Concession Card
- (iii) Telephone Concession

Increase in military activities in IOR

1166. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether China is rapidly building up its under-sea capabilities but India's submarine fleet is not in robust condition;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and corrective measures taken by Government thereon;
- (c) whether military cooperation between China and Pakistan has been increasing and China has agreed to supply submarines to Pakistan, if so, the details thereof and reaction of Government thereto;
- (d) whether Pakistan is increasing its strength in Indian Ocean with Chinese help if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to meet the country's defence requirement and enhance surveillance in Indian Ocean Region (IOR)?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (d) Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on national

security and takes all necessary measures including force accretion, capacity building and capability enhancement to safeguard our maritime interests.

(e) Ships and Aircraft of Indian Navy and Indian Coast Guard regularly undertake surveillance in our areas of interest on the western and eastern seaboard. Information sharing with various security agencies is carried out to optimize surveillance. A coastal chain of static radars has been established.

Safety and survival measures for soldiers posted at difficult conditions

1167. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the effective measures taken by Government for the soldiers of the country for their safety and survival while discharging their duties in the adventure places such as Siachen Glacier etc.; and

(b) whether Government has proposed to carry out modernization of our defence forces keeping in view of present external as well as internal threat to the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Indian Army soldiers deployed in extremely harsh terrain and weather conditions are properly trained to undertake the operational challenges and carry out their mandated tasks. The soldiers deployed at Siachen Glacier are provided with quality winter clothing including 'Extreme Cold Climate' clothing. Besides, they are provided with prefabricated insulated shelters and wherever it is not possible to construct such shelters due to technical difficulties, insulated tents are provided which can withstand low temperatures upto - 50° C.

(b) Modernization and capability development of the Defence Forces is a dynamic and continuous process based on operational requirements and threat perception.

Achievements made by DRDO

†1168. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements of DRDO to make the country self-reliant in defence sector; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the percentage of foreign goods being imported and used to manufacture various device by DRDO and the percentage of its domestic self-reliance?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) is a Mission Mode Organisation, which is primarily engaged in design and development of strategic, complex and security sensitive systems for the Armed Forces. DRDO has developed number of systems/products/technologies, a large number of which have already been productionised. The value of systems/products/technologies developed by DRDO and inducted into Services or in the process of induction stands at over 1,90,000 crore. These include combat vehicles; missiles; multi-barrel rocket launcher; unmanned aerial vehicles; radars; electronic warfare systems; sonars; torpedos; bridging systems; combat aircraft; sensors; NBC technologies; parachutes; combat free fall systems; propellants and explosives; detonators; communication systems; armaments systems; cyber systems, etc. These are helpful in the long run for the country to achieve self-reliance in defence sector.

Significant achievements of DRDO:

Some of the major products/systems developed by DRDO and accepted/inducted by Armed Forces are:

Platforms:

- Light Combat Aircraft 'Tejas'
- Remotely Piloted Vehicle 'Nishant'
- Pilotless Target Aircraft 'Lakshya-I'
- Main Battle Tank 'Arjun Mk-I'
- Armoured Amphibious Dozer Mk-I
- Armoured Engineer Recce Vehicle
- NBC Recce Vehicle
- Bridging Systems 'Sarvatra'

Sensors:

- Airborne Early Warning and Control (AEW&C)
- Integrated Sonar System for EKM Submarine.
- Hull Mounted Sonar.
- Short Range Battle Field Surveillance Radar

- Weapon Locating Radar 'Swathi'
- 3D Low Level Light Weight Radar 'Aslesha' Mk-I
- 3D Surveillance Radar 'Revathi'
- Electronic Warfare System for Navy 'Sangraha'
- Electronic Warfare System for Army 'Samyukta'
- Electronic Warfare System 'Divya Drishti'
- Electronic Support Measure 'Varuna'
- Commander's Thermal Imager Mk-II for T-72, T-90 and BMP tanks
- Holographic Sights for Small Weapons

Weapon Systems:

- Akash Weapon System
- Prithvi Missile for Army and Air Force
- Supersonic Cruise Missile 'BrahMos'
- Multi Barrel Rocket Launcher System 'Pinaka' Mk-I
- Torpedo Advanced Light
- Heavy Weight Ship Launched Torpedo 'Varunastra'

Soldier Support Systems:

- Computerised Pilot Selection System for Indian Air Force
- Telemedicine System for Navy
- Submarine Escape Suit
- Flame Retardant Gloves
- NBC products

(b) DRDO has been making all possible efforts to increase indigenous content in DRDO products. The percentage of import content in some of the major DRDO systems are given below:

System	Import Content (in %)
Airborne Early Warning and Control (AEW&C) System (excluding Aircraft)	16
Pilotless Target Aircraft (PTA), Lakshya	5-7
Remotely Piloted Vehicle (RPV), Nishant	10

System	Import Content (in %)
Aircraft Arrestor Barrier	5
Light Combat Aircraft (LCA)	40
Combat Free Fall System	35
Parachutes	0
Heavy Drop System	10
Agni Missile	15
Prithvi Missile	15
Akash Missile	10
Nag Missile	30
Supersonic Cruise Missile, BrahMos	65
Long Range Surface to Air Missile (LR-SAM)	60
Multi Barrel Rocket System-Pinaka	10
MBT Arjun	55
Radars	10
Electronic Warfare Systems	5-30
Sonars	5-30
Pocket Dosimeter	12
Portable Dose Rate Meter	9
Roentgenometer	6
NBC Recce Vehicle	5

Reviewing pay and allowances of Armed Forces personnel

1169. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) when Government had decided to entrust the task of reviewing the pay and allowances of the Armed Forces to a Pay Commission in place of Departmental Committee;

(b) what were the constraints for and circumstances before Government for such a decision;

(c) whether the terms of references for the Armed Forces and civilians were same and why the pensions of Armed Forces Personnel were clubbed with civilians; and

(d) whether mistake had been committed in 1973 by “*Ex-parte* Administrative Order” in the matter and why that cannot be corrected to treat Armed Forces Personnel a separate class?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) The Government entrusted the task to a Pay Commission in 1973, at the time of setting up of 3rd Central Pay Commission.

(b) The Government had set up a Post War Pay Committee in 1947, a Departmental Pay Committee (Raghuramiah Committee) during 1959-60 and another Departmental Committee in 1967 for review of pay and allowances of Defence Forces Personnel. There was general discontentment amongst the services with respect to the recommendations of these Committees. Thereafter, the Government decided to entrust the examination of structure of emoluments, including benefits in cash and kind and death cum retirement benefits of the Armed Forces to the 3rd Central Pay Commission.

(c) and (d) The terms of reference with respect to the Armed Forces personnel were different to the extent that the 3rd Central Pay Commission was not required to make recommendations on the conditions of service of the Armed Forces personnel. Though, the matters related to pension of Defence Service personnel was referred to 3rd Pay Commission, there has been no clubbing with civilians. The Commission felt that by and large, the principles followed by Armed Forces Pension Revision Committee (AFPRC) continue to be valid. The 3rd Pay Commission had considered the peculiar conditions of service and hierarchical set up of the Services, age of retirement, period of qualifying service pension etc. in respect of Armed Forces personnel. As such there has been no mistake in entrusting the matter to 3rd Central Pay Commission.

Investigation of corporate frauds by SFIO

1170. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI:

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up a Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) to investigate corporate frauds of serious and complex nature;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of investigations carried out by this office during last three years with nature of frauds detected and prosecutions made; and

(d) the details of corrective measures taken to prevent such frauds in future?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The SFIO established, *vide* Government of India's Resolution No. 45011/16/2003-Admn-I dated 02-07-2003, has been notified under sub-section (1) of Section 211 of the Companies Act, 2013, *vide* Government of India, Gazette Notification S.O. 2005(E) dated 21.07.2015.

(c) Details of investigations completed and prosecutions/petitions in Company Law Board filed (including in respect of investigations completed in earlier years) by SFIO during the period of last three years and the current year (up to 31.12.2015), are as under:

Year	Number of investigations completed	Prosecutions filed
2012-13	22	45
2013-14	22	89
2014-15	39	61
2015-16 (up to 31.12.2015)	39	44

The nature of frauds detected involve:

- (i) Falsification of financial statements through inflated sales, overstatement of assets and understatement of liabilities;
- (ii) Collection of deposits by companies under the guise of real estate, chit fund, etc. by alluring small investors with astronomical returns within short time without meeting the promises;
- (iii) Fraudulent transactions;
- (iv) Manipulation through related party transactions;
- (v) Siphoning off and diversion of funds generated through various sources.
- (d) Government has taken a number of measures to curb and prevent corporate frauds, which include;
- (i) Declaring 'Fraud' as a substantive offence has been introduced in the Companies Act, 2013.

- (ii) Statutory status to the Serious Fraud Investigation Office has been granted under the Companies Act, 2013.
- (iii) Stricter norms of Corporate Governance and their implementation under the Companies Act, 2013.
- (iv) Increasing application of technology for early detection of frauds through data analysis, surveillance and usage of forensic tools, etc.

High excise duty on 10 to 13 seater vehicles

1171. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that motor vehicles of more than 10 seats but upto 13 seats capacity which are serving particularly the rural poor have to pay 27 per cent excise duty whereas vehicles with more than 13 seats are charged 12.5 per cent excise duty;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons behind this anomaly; and

(c) what remedial measures Government propose to take to remove this anomaly so as to provide relief to vehicles with more than 10 seats but 13 seat capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) (1) Excise duty for motor vehicles for transport of more than 13 persons under heading 8702 is 12.5% by tariff. Vehicle including bus, falling under this heading, is generally used in public transport.

(2) Excise duty for motor vehicles for transport of persons 10 to 13 under heading 8702 is 27% by tariff.

(3) However, there is a scheme of taxi refund in case of motor vehicles falling under tariff headings 8702 & 8703 for transport of upto 13 persons (wherein refund of 20% of the excise duty payable on such vehicles is allowed).

(b) The two types of vehicles are not comparable to each other.

(c) The excise duty structure for motor vehicles falling under tariff headings 8702 and 8703 for transport of upto 13 persons has been examined in this budget, and it was decided not to make any change.

Training for OBC aspirants in banks

1172. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether guidelines dated 6th November, 2013 have been issued to all Banks to extend pre-promotion training to OBC employees prior to promotion and pre-recruitment training to OBC aspirants prior to appearing for Bank Examination;

(b) if so, the details of the Banks that have extended this pre-promotion facility to OBC employees; and

(c) if not, the action taken for implementation of the Ministry's guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The Government asked the banks to consider the feasibility of providing pre-recruitment and pre-promotion training to OBCs, subject to exigencies and with the approval of the Board.

(b) and (c) All Banks except Indian Bank, Punjab National Bank, United Bank of India, State Bank of India, Industrial Development Bank of India, National Housing Bank and Export-Import Bank of India extend pre-promotion training to OBC employees.

Seventh Pay Commission's recommendations

1173. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has accepted the report of the Seventh Pay Commission;

(b) whether any part of the report has not been accepted by Government, if so, which are the parts which have not been accepted;

(c) whether the Government proposes to give any financial assistance to the State Governments for implementing the proposals, they desire to implement; and

(d) if so, give details?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) The Seventh Central Pay Commission submitted its Report on 19.11.2015. The different recommendations of the Seventh Central Pay Commission are under consideration.

(c) and (d) No proposal of financial assistance to the State Governments for this purpose is under consideration with the Government.

Vacancy of MD and CEOs of PSBs

1174. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of vacancies for the posts of MD and CEO and non-executive chairman in PSBs to be filled up;
- (b) since when these positions are vacant;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to fill up such vacancies; and
- (d) if so, the time by when the said vacancies are likely to be filled up, and if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) As on date, one post of Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer (MD&CEO) from 14.08.2015 and nine newly created positions of Non-executive Chairman in PSBs are vacant. Process to fill-up these vacancies is underway.

Convictions under NDPS Act

1175. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cases under Narcotic Drugs Psychotropic Substance Act, 1985 investigated in Goa in the last four years;
- (b) the number of cases in which prosecutions were filed;
- (c) the number of cases in which convictions have taken during the period;
- (d) the number of cases in which trials are pending; and
- (e) the names of villages/towns in which the offences were detected and all related details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) A total number of twelve (12) cases have been investigated since 2012.

(b) Out of the total twelve (12) cases, prosecutions had been filed in eight (08) cases.

(c) In only one (01) case conviction has taken place, where out of the four (04) accused, three (03) of them were convicted and one (01) was acquitted.

(d) The trials are pending in seven (07) cases.

(e) Anjuna, Panji, Siolim, Alto Porvorim, Mapusa, Assagao, Chapora, Thivim, Batim, Tiwsadi and Bambolim.

Cheating by a ponzi scheme

1176. SHRI D.RAJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 5.5 lakh investors in the country were cheated by a 45,000 crore ponzi scheme launched by Pearls Group of companies and CBI investigation is going on in this case; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what measures are being taken to ensure the refund of the money invested by lakhs of innocent small investors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and shall be placed on the Table of the House.

Targets for tax realisation

1177. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the targets set for realisation of both direct and indirect taxes during 2015-16;

(b) how far these have been achieved by the end of December, 2015;

(c) whether there is likely to be a shortfall in both direct and indirect tax realisation;

(d) if so, reasons therefor; and

(e) how Government proposes to meet the targets by the end of the financial year 2015-16?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The data of net Direct and Indirect tax collection during the FY 2015-16 is as under-

Financial Year 2015-16*	Revised Estimates (in crore)	Actual Net tax Collections as on 31.12.2015 (in crore)	%age of Budget Estimates Achieved
Direct Taxes	752021	496228	65.98%
Indirect Taxes	703642.34	505359*	71.82%

*provisional

(c) The budgetary targets are set before the beginning of the relevant financial year on the basis of estimates of GDP growth and expected buoyancy in taxes. These estimates are revised before the end of the financial year on the basis of the actual growth achieved up to that period. The revised estimates for both direct and indirect tax collection are likely to be achieved.

(d) The main reason for downward revision of target of direct tax has been slower growth in advance tax collection (7.07% as on 29.02.2016 as compared to 13.41% in previous year) especially from business in the mining, oil and gas and banking sectors. The target for collection of Indirect Taxes has been revised upwards to 703642.34 crore. The assumptions of economic growth, rate of inflation and other macro-economic parameters on which the budget estimates were determined have not been fully met, resulting in lower than expected increase in direct tax revenues.

(e) The targets for F.Y. 2015-16 for Indirect tax revenue collection has been revised at 7,03,642.34 crore in the Union Budget 2016-17. Further, to achieve the direct taxes collection targets, the Income Tax Department has taken various measures towards revenue mobilisation that includes monitoring of advance tax payments by top taxpayers, laying emphasis on collection/recovery of outstanding demand, monitoring payment of tax deducted at source by top deductors, organizing awareness programmes regarding TDS/TCS provisions for proper compliance, utilizing information available through Annual Information Report (AIR), Central Information Bureau (CIB) and other agencies for detection of cases of tax evasion and new tax payees, enforcement/deterrent action by way of searches and surveys, efforts towards widening of tax base, early disposal of high demand appeal cases for recovery of demand, if any, multi-media campaign to encourage voluntary compliance of tax laws, etc.

SDR scheme for banks

1178. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the loss incurred or to be incurred by the banks as a result of Corporate Debt Restructuring;

(b) the loss incurred or to be incurred by the banks as a result of Strategic Debt Restructuring (SDR);

(c) whether any assessment study has been done regarding the disinvestment of the companies at the end of 18 month period as per SDR scheme; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The details of Banks' provisions including Corporate Debt Restructuring (CDR) and Strategic Debt Restructuring (SDR) are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) RBI has introduced guidelines on Strategic Debt Restructuring (SDR) Scheme *vide* circular no. DBR.BP.BC.No.101/21.01.132 /2014-15 dated June 8, 2015. As 18 months are yet to elapse since the guidelines have been issued, no assessment study has been got done yet to examine the disinvestment of equity by lenders in the borrower companies.

Statement

Provision for NPAs for PSBs for 2014 and 2015 (crore)

Sl.No.	Banks	March, 2014	March, 2015
1.	Allahabad Bank	2,845	3,086
2.	Andhra Bank	2,515	3,188
3.	Bank of Baroda	4,584	6,507
4.	Bank of India	3,264	6,912
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	1,415	2,226
6.	Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	0	0
7.	Canara Bank	1,531	4,122
8.	Central Bank of India	4,759	4,940
9.	Corporation Bank	1,556	2,642
10.	Dena Bank	796	1,694
11.	IDBI Bank Limited	5,056	6,688
12.	Indian Bank	1,443	1,904
13.	Indian Overseas Bank	2,722	3,988
14.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1,720	2,844
15.	Punjab and Sind Bank	619	926
16.	Punjab National Bank	8,609	9,583
17.	Syndicate Bank	1,677	2,212
18.	UCO Bank	3,476	4,323

Sl.No.	Banks	March, 2014	March, 2015
19.	Union Bank of India	3,984	5,924
20.	United Bank of India	2,399	2,430
21.	Vijaya Bank	710	770
22.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	1,161	1,604
23.	State Bank of Hyderabad	3,173	3,657
24.	State Bank of India	28,129	27,335
25.	State Bank of Mysore	1,189	1,015
26.	State Bank of Patiala	1,354	1,311
27.	State Bank of Travancore	1,367	1,169
TOTAL		92,055	1,12,998

Utilisation of education cess

1179. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the funds collected through education cesses, State-wise and year-wise since 2000;
- (b) the intended beneficiary projects of this cess;
- (c) the amount and proportion of these funds that were utilised, year-wise since 2000;
- (d) the reason why the funds collected through dedicated cesses remain unutilised; and
- (e) the steps taken to immediately allocate and disburse funds for development of education in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The Primary Education Cess was introduced in Financial Year 2004-05. The Secondary and Higher Secondary Education Cess was introduced in the Budget, 2007-08. The State-wise information of Education Cess is not maintained centrally. The year-wise funds collected through primary and secondary education cesses under direct and indirect taxes are mentioned below:

Financial Year	Education Cess collected under Direct Taxes (in crore)			Education Cess collected under Indirect Taxes (in crore)		
	Primary Education Cess	Secondary & Higher Education Cell	Total Education Cess	Primary Education Cess	Secondary & Higher Education Cell	Total Education Cess
2004-05	1787.39	0	1787.39	2372.41	0	2372.41
2005-06	1490.07	0	1490.07	3828.55	0	3828.55
2006-07	4395.23	0	4395.23	4644.25	212.44	4856.69
2007-08	5977.86	2978.9	8956.76	5702.50	1709.32	7411.82
2008-09	6408.02	3197.32	9605.34	5270.68	2070.62	7341.30
2009-10	7067.72	3533.45	10601.17	4405.79	2057.76	6463.55
2010-11	8479.91	4238.51	12718.42	5860.72	2948.36	8809.08
2011-12	9648.86	4819.62	14468.48	7134.14	3208.54	10342.68
2012-13	10543.88	5267.99	15811.87	10272.62	4556.98	14829.60
2013-14	12041.74	6015.98	18057.72	10644.87	5199.78	15844.65
2014-15*	13198.54	6594.82	19793.36	10891.28	5301.49	16192.77
2015-16* up to January, 2016	9641.08	4868.27	14509.35	3814.93	1841.01	5655.94

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

Budgetary support for NHM

1180. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cognisance has been taken of growing difference between 'Budget Requested' and 'Revised Approved Budget' (RNTCP 2015 report), if so, the details thereof and measures undertaken to bridge the gap, if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether cognisance has been taken of slowdown in implementation of National Health Mission (NHM) due to transfer of funds to State treasuries instead of State health societies, if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether State treasuries released funds to health societies within stipulated 15 day period, if so, the details thereof, State-wise, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Loan to micro enterprises by Mudra Bank

1181. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mudra Bank has set before it an ambitious target of advancing loans to the micro enterprises;

(b) if so, details of loans advanced by Mudra Bank to micro enterprises since April, 2015; and

(c) how could it disburse impressive loans to the micro enterprises?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) There is no target set for Micro Units Development Refinance Agency (MUDRA) Ltd. As of 1st March, 2016, MUDRA Ltd. has extended 2,251 crore to 39 Member Lending Institutions (Mlis) by way of refinance support.

However, Government of India (GoI) has set a target of 1,22,188 crore under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY). As on 26.02.2016, 1,07, 628 crore has been sanctioned as PMMY loans by banks and Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs). The operations of the MUDRA (SIDBI) Bank are expected to enhance the level of service and availability of loans to people by supporting Mils in extending more loans.

Opening of bank branches in villages

1182. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for opening of bank branch in a village in the country;

(b) whether as per the RBI, many villages do not have bank branches till date;

(c) if so, the details of such villages, State-wise;

(d) whether there is a proposal to open a bank branch in every village with a population of 5,000 and above; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) To promote the objective of financial inclusion and to extend the banking network in unbanked areas, general permission has been granted by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (other than Regional Rural Banks) to open branches (i) in Tier 2 to Tier 6 centres (with population upto 99,999) and (ii) in rural, semi-urban and urban centres of the North-Eastern States and Sikkim subject to reporting. RBI has advised banks that while preparing their Annual Branch Expansion Plan (ABEP), the banks should allocate at least 25 per cent of the total number of branches proposed to be opened during a year in unbanked rural (Tier 5 and Tier 6) centres.

(b) and (c) RBI has informed that Scheduled Commercial Banks have 1,28,676 bank branches across the country out of which 49,040 are in rural areas and 34,928 in semi-urban areas. State-wise list is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) RBI has informed that all State Level Bankers' Committees have been advised *vide* its circular dated December 31, 2015 to identify villages with population above 5000 without a bank branch of a Scheduled Commercial Bank in their State. The identified villages would be allotted among SCBs (including RRBs) for opening of brick and mortar branches.

Statement

Position of branches of Scheduled Commercial Banks as on 30.09.2015

State/UTs	Rural	Semi-urban	Urban	Metropolitan	Total
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30	30			60
Andhra Pradesh	2,247	1,908	1,669	420	6,244
Arunachal Pradesh	72	66			138
Assam	1,041	619	472		2,132
Bihar	3,356	1,684	756	436	6,232
Chandigarh	15		352		367
Chhattisgarh	1,049	603	592		2,244
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	19	35			54
Daman and Diu	4	44			48
Goa	270	373			643

State/UTs	Rural	Semi-urban	Urban	Metropolitan	Total
Gujarat	2,541	1,801	913	1,864	7,119
Haryana	1,639	1,037	1,473	236	4,385
Himachal Pradesh	1,099	275	78		1,452
Jammu and Kashmir	881	369	400		1,650
Jharkhand	1,328	704	546	150	2,728
Karnataka	3,358	2,076	1,827	1,937	9,198
Kerala	333	4,225	1,456		6,014
Lakshadweep	8	5			13
Madhya Pradesh	2,246	1,752	1,089	804	5,891
Maharashtra	3,154	2,560	1,667	4,085	11,466
Manipur	63	43	37		143
Meghalaya	153	68	86		307
Mizoram	72	38	58		168
Nagaland	49	100			149
NCT of Delhi	103	68		3,129	3,300
Odisha	2,383	1,127	866		4,376
Puducherry	54	62	110		226
Punjab	2,440	1,806	983	686	5,915
Rajasthan	2,682	1,905	1,186	587	6,360
Sikkim	85	39			124
Tamil Nadu	2,868	3,350	2,030	1,387	9,635
Telangana	1,581	1,008	497	1,580	4,666
Tripura	203	118	80		401
Uttar Pradesh	7,576	3,275	2,623	2,099	15,573
Uttarakhand	927	574	393		1,894
West Bengal	3,111	1,181	1,495	1,574	7,361
ALL INDIA	49,040	34,928	23,734	20,974	1,28,676

Source: Banks

Tax incentives for sugar industry

1183. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that sugar industries in the country are in a pitiable condition; and
- (b) if so, whether Government is proposing any time bound action plan for tax incentives for the development of sugar industry in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Central Government has given the following indirect tax incentives to sugar sector:

- (i) Hike in import duty of raw sugar and white/refund sugar from 25% to 40% with effect from 30.04.2015.
- (ii) Exemption from central excise duty, with effect from 04.06.2015, 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, namely, Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd., Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd., for the purposes of blending with petrol.
- (iii) Allowing input tax credit of excise duty paid on molasses, used in producing excise duty exempt ethanol [referred to at (ii) above].

Decline in recovery rate in PSBs

1184. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has constituted any special arrangements to recover the loan amounts from the NPA accounts and willful defaulters, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the composition, role and responsibility of Assets Reconstruction Company (ARC) registered with Reserve Bank of India;
- (c) the total value of NPA accounts/bad loans bought by ARCs in the last five years and the total value of security receipts received by Nationalized Banks; and
- (d) the foreign investment in ARCs and the modalities for recovery procedures adopted by the ARCs with foreign investments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The percentage of amount recovered against write-offs done by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) has declined from 24.50% during FY13 to 20.59% during FY14 and further to 15.23% during FY15.

The data of amount recovered against total write-offs for top five PSBs (by gross advances) during the last three financial years is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) In the recent years the rate of recovery (out of the written-off amount) has declined due to exponential growth of the Non-Performing Assets (NPAs).

The reasons for increase in NPAs include slowdown in recovery in the global economy and continuing uncertainty in the global markets leading to lower exports of various products like textiles, engineering goods, leather and gems etc., factors like volatility in prices of raw material and the shortage in availability of power to some sectors.

The Government has taken specific measures to address issues in sectors such as infrastructure (power, roads etc.), steel and textiles, where incidence of NPAs is high. The Government has also approved establishment of six (6) new Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs), to speed up the recovery of bad loans of the banking sector, in addition to existing thirty three. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has also undertaken steps which include (i) Formation of Joint Lenders' Forum (JLF) for revitalizing stressed assets in the system, (ii) Flexible Structuring for long term project loans to infrastructure and core industries, and (iii) Strategic Debt Restructuring (SDR) scheme.

(d) The details of the number of individual or business entities whose bad debts to the tune of 100 crore or more have been written off by the PSBs in the last three years, year-wise, has been given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I**Recovery against Write-offs of top 5 PSBs**

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			Total	
		Amt. Written off	Amt. Recovered	Recovery (%)	Amt. Written off	Amt. Recovered	Recovery (%)	Amt. Written off	Amt. Recovered	Recovery (%)	Amt. Written off	Amt. Recovered
1.	Bank of Baroda	2264	356	15.72	883	320	36.28	1404	210	14.98	4550	886
2.	Bank of India	1318	36	2.70	1677	33	1.97	1315	42	3.16	4310	110
3.	Canara Bank	1535	333	21.69	1591	1247	78.38	1472	1351	91.78	4598	2931
4.	Punjab National Bank	1259	421	33.45	1701	515	30.26	6787	1017	14.99	9748	1953
5.	State Bank of India	5594	1066	19.06	13176	1543	11.71	21313	2318	10.88	40083	4927
TOTAL		11970	2212		19028	3658		32291	4938		63289	10808

Source: PSBs

Statement-II

*Bank-wise written-off accounts for the years 2013-14,
2014-15 and 2015-16 (Amount in cr.)*

Sl. No.	Bank Name	Year	Number of Accounts	Total Amount Written Off
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allahabad Bank	2013-14	3	487.7
		2014-15	2	501.46
		2015-16	1	378.44
2.	PNB	2013-14	2	236.98
		2014-15	13	4051.56
		2015-16	9	1648.47
3.	Dena Bank	2013-14	0	0
		2014-15	0	0
		2015-16	0	0
4.	Punjab & Sindh Bank	2013-14	0	0
		2014-15	0	0
		2015-16	0	0
5.	Bank of India	2013-14	2	478.97
		2014-15	2	753.05
		2015-16	0	0
6.	SBH	2013-14	0	0
		2014-15	1	121.25
		2015-16	1	158.61
7.	SBT	2013-14	1	103.39
		2014-15	1	106.1
		2015-16	0	0
8.	IOB	2013-14	1	151.6
		2014-15	0	0
		2015-16	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
9.	SBM	2013-14	0	0
		2014-15	0	0
		2015-16	1	101.81
10.	IDBI	2013-14	2	372.44
		2014-15	4	792.74
		2015-16	2	247.83
11.	Andhra Bank	2013-14	0	0.00
		2014-15	2	292.18
		2015-16	1	482.72
12.	United Bank of India	2013-14	1	100.04
		2014-15	0	0
		2015-16	0	0
13.	Central Bank of India	2013-14	0	0
		2014-15	0	0
		2015-16	0	0
14.	SBP	2013-14	0	0
		2014-15	0	0
		2015-16	2	387.92
15.	Syndicate Bank	2013-14	0	0
		2014-15	0	0
		2015-16	1	335.03
16.	Indian Bank	2013-14	0	0
		2014-15	0	0
		2015-16	0	0
17.	Canara Bank	2013-14	0	0
		2014-15	0	0
		2015-16	0	0
18.	BOB	2013-14	2	606.91
		2014-15	3	391.95
		2015-16	2	334.34

1	2	3	4	5
19.	SBI	2013-14	9	2331
		2014-15	10	4679
		2015-16	8	1304
20.	BOM	2013-14	1	276.86
		2014-15	0	0
		2015-16	0	0
21.	Union Bank of India	2013-14	1	141.74
		2014-15	1	103.75
		2015-16	1	144.47
22.	Vijaya Bank	2013-14	0	0
		2014-15	1	138.95
		2015-16	1	154.94
23.	OBC	2013-14	2	264.91
		2014-15	2	363.52
		2015-16	1	100.86
24.	Corporation Bank	2013-14	2	209.17
		2014-15	2	247.7
		2015-16	5	1046.05
25.	SBBJ	2013-14	0	0
		2014-15	0	0
		2015-16	1	313.31
26.	UCO Bank	2013-14	1	245.94
		2014-15	3	475.19
		2015-16	1	894.34
TOTAL		2013-14	30	648885
		2014-15	47	13018.41
		2015-16	38	8033.14
GRAND TOTAL			115	669936.55

Source: PSBs

Functioning of overseas branches of PSBs

1185. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the Nationalised Banks having branches abroad;
- (b) the details of the Indian staffs posted in the branches established abroad, group-wise;
- (c) the details of norms/guidelines for posting in overseas branches;
- (d) the details of the salary, training, accommodation and facilities given to the officers during overseas posting;
- (e) the details of the benefits accrued by banks by overseas branches;
- (f) whether same procedure is adopted by overseas branches in opening an account, as being followed in India; and
- (g) the details of loan lending procedure to local people followed by these overseas branches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The details of branches of Nationalized Banks abroad and staff posted therein are as under:

Name of Banks	Number of Branches	Officers posted in Branches/ offices
Bank of India	28	170
Bank of Baroda	51	305
Union Bank of India	3	43
Punjab National Bank	3	70
Allahabad Bank	1	06
Indian Bank	4	12
Indian Overseas Bank	8	30
UCO Bank	4	13
Canara Bank	8	37
Syndicate Bank	1	09
State Bank of India	55	461
IDBI Bank	1	13

(c) and (d) Government has issued guidelines for placement of bank officials in overseas branches of public sector banks and the details provide the selection process, eligibility, training, tenure, salary and allowances, promotion, resignation, cooling off, code of conduct, work experience, etc.

(e) Overseas expansion is given a thrust to meet the business needs of Indian Corporates having presence in various countries, to diversify resources mobilization from different avenues and geographies for availing low cost funds and to increase the inflow of Foreign Remittance from abroad. Bank's clientele base being mainly ethnic Indians, there is an opportunity to make inroads in local banking through inclusion of not-ethnic population. Wide correspondent network also helps in building relationships with foreign banks. Foreign presence exposes Indian Banks to latest technological advances, sophisticated financial services, products and best management practices and compliance standards and thus there is a lot we can learn from these global interfaces and reap substantial gains.

(f) Accounts are opened at overseas branches after completion of Know Your Customer (KYC) formalities and also as per host country regulations.

(g) While the International Banking Group has a Credit Policy for overseas offices, each overseas office has its own loan policy which is approved at Corporate Office of respective banks. While approving the loan policy of overseas offices, the Bank takes into account directives/regulations of RBI/Government of India as well as that of local regulatory bodies and follows the stricter regulations of the two. The loan to local people is extended in accordance with the approved loan policy for that particular country.

Decision taken in OECD Meeting

1186. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any stand in G-20 Organisation for Economic Corporation Development final plan for comprehensive, coherent and co-ordinated reform of the International tax rules called Base Erosion and Profit Shifting; and

(b) if so, what are the steps taken to address the issue through institutional and legal mechanism in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) Project identified 15 specific

actions needed in order to equip governments with the domestic and international instruments to put an end to double non-taxation and ensure that profits are taxed where the economic activities that generate them are carried out and where value is created. The leaders of G20 group of countries at the Antalya Meeting in November, 2015, have endorsed the final set of deliverables recommended under the BEPS Project and have called for widespread, consistent and timely implementation globally. India is an equal participant in making such recommendations and Government is committed to carry out necessary changes in India through institutional and legal mechanisms.

(b) A committee has been set up in the Central Board of Direct Taxes to make recommendations on the measures required to implement the BEPS outcomes. Some of the required legislative changes have been proposed through the Finance Bill, 2016.

Waiver of taxes for ports

1187. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to waive off commercial tax, sales tax, VAT, GST and all other taxes, till the ports start commercial activities in the country, particularly the ports in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps being taken in this direction, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Service tax exemption on services by way of construction, erection, commissioning, or installation of original works pertaining to an airport or port was withdrawn *vide* notification no 6/2015 dated 1.3.2015 effective from 1.4.2015. In Budget, 2016, exemption has been restored on the said services provided under a contract was entered prior to 1.03.2015, subject to fulfillment of certain conditions prescribed therein.

Further, VAT/Sales Tax being a tax on purchase or sale of goods within a State, is purely State matter by virtue of entry 54 of the List-II (State List) of Seventh of the Constitution wherein State Governments have sovereign power to frame tax laws. Therefore, no such information is available with Central Government. Further, for introduction of GST in the country, the constitution (122nd Amendment) Bill has been passed by Lok Sabha on 06.05.2015. However, the Bill is yet to be taken up for consideration and passing in Rajya Sabha to roll out the GST in the country. Accordingly, the question to waive off GST doesn't arise at this stage.

**Provisions for revenue deficit/investment in AP State
Reorganisation Act, 2014**

1188. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are explicit provisions in the AP State Reorganisation Act, 2014 for financing revenue deficit and to invest on capital and infrastructure;
- (b) whether post-bifurcation the State of Andhra Pradesh has sought specific and time bound Central assistance as provided in the said Act;
- (c) the details of Central assistance released, sector-wise;
- (d) whether a road map has been drawn to fulfil the unfulfilled promises/provisions under the AP State Reorganisation Act, 2014; and
- (e) if so, specific details thereof to meet the legitimate entitlements of the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) There is no explicit provision in the AP State Reorganisation Act, 2014 for financing revenue deficit. However, provisions have been made in the Act to provide Central assistance for various developmental activities including creation of essential facilities and other essential infrastructure in the new capital and developmental programmes for backward area of the State etc.

(b) to (e) Like other States, requests from time to time are made by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for providing Central assistance to deal with the developmental issues in post bifurcation regime. Accordingly, having considered resources available with the State and availability of funds with Union Government within Gross Budgetary Support (GBS), Central assistance to the State Governments (including Andhra Pradesh) is provided. Since enactment of AP State Reorganisation Act, 2014, an amount of 3,853 crore has been released by Ministry of Finance to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh under various provisions of the Act. The releases made by Ministry of Finance includes 2,303 for resource gap and 700 crore for development of 7 backward districts covering Rayalseema and North Coastal Region and 850 crore for creation of essential facilities/infrastructure in the new capital. Moreover, 650 crore for Polararam irrigation project and 1000 crore for creation of infrastructure facilities for the Capital City has respectively been released to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation and Ministry of Urban Development.

Action on recommendations of the Tax Administration**Reforms Commission**

1189. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has set up a Tax Policy Research Unit and Tax Policy Council;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the decision follows recommendation of Tax Administration Reform Commission; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir.

(c) *Vide* the Department of Revenue's Office Order dated 2nd February, 2016, the Government has set up a ten Member Tax Policy Council (TPC) under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Finance Minister with an aim to have a consistent and coherent approach to the issue of tax policy and having regard for need to have an inter-disciplinary approach. The Tax Policy Council will look into all research findings of the Tax Policy Research Unit (TPRU) and suggest broad policy measures for taxation. The Council will be advisory in nature and will help the Government in identifying key policy decisions for taxation.

Vide the Department of Revenue's Office Order dated 2nd February, 2016, the Government has also created Tax Policy Research-Unit (TPRU) under the direct supervision of Revenue Secretary to carry out the research on the basis of empirical data. The TPRU will carry out studies on various topics of fiscal and tax-policies referred to it by CBDT and CBEC and will provide independent analysis on such topics, will prepare and disseminate policy papers and background papers on various tax policy issues, will assist TPC in taking appropriate tax policy decisions and liaise with State Commercial Tax Departments.

Conversion of MUDRA into a Bank

1190. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that MUDRA has been converted into a bank, from a Non-Banking Financial company;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) what additional benefits will people get on conversion of it into a bank;
- (d) details of Shishu, Kishore and Tarun schemes being implemented under MUDRA; and
- (e) status of the above schemes since MUDRA came into being?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) The Union Cabinet at its Meeting held on 6th January, 2016 has approved the conversion of MUDRA Ltd. into MUDRA (SIOBI) Bank, a wholly owned subsidiary of SIOBI, with the following functions:

Refinancing operations, support services with focus on portal management, data analysis and any other activities entrusted by Government of India. The operations of the MUDRA (SIOBI) Bank are expected to enhance the level of service and availability of loans to people.

(d) and (e) The following is the break-up of number of beneficiaries and amount disbursed under three categories of loans under PMMY as on Feb. 26, 2016.

Category	Amount sanctioned (crore)
Shishu (loans up to 50000)	48049.20
Kishore (loans from 50001 to 5 Lakh)	35641.96
Tarun (loans from 5 Lakh to 10 Lakh)	23937.53
TOTAL	107628.69

Action plan to settle tax disputes

1191. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has drawn up an action plan to bring down pending tax disputes drastically; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof together with the time-frame therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The steps taken for bringing down pending tax disputes are as under:

Direct Taxes

- (i) The monetary limits for filing appeals have been increased from 4 lakhs to 10 lakhs for Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT) and from 10 lakhs to 20 lakhs for High Court *vide* Circular No.21 dated 10.12.2015. For the first time, the limits have been raised with retrospective effect. Upto 31.01.2016, 6,451 appeals before the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT) and 2,027 appeals before the High Courts stood dismissed as withdrawn/not pressed.
- (ii) Directions were issued on 10.12.2015 for formation of Collegiums of 2 Chief Commissioners to consider withdrawal of suitable cases pending in the High Courts above monetary limit.
- (iii) Section 255(3) of the Act was amended by the Finance Act, 2015, to provide for increase in limit of single member bench of Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT) to 15 lakhs.
- (iv) Section 158AA has been introduced by the Finance Bill, 2015 to avoid filing appeals before the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT) on issues pending before the Supreme Court.
- (v) An O.M. was issued on 06.11.2014 which impressed upon the supervisory officers to monitor the work of AOs to ensure that high pitched assessments are not made without proper basis. Further, Commissioners of Income Tax (Appeal) have been directed to call for remand reports on specific points only. These administrative directions ensure that the genesis of litigation, that is the assessment order and the appellate order, are based on proper facts and law.
- (vi) The decision to file appeal against Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT) orders before High Courts is taken by a panel of Chief Commissioners as against one Chief Commissioner earlier. This step has been taken to ensure that the case is properly vetted by more than one Senior Officer before deciding on agitating the matter.
- (vii) Alternate Dispute Resolution mechanisms in form of Dispute Resolution Panels, Advance Pricing Agreements, Authority of Advance Rulings, Income Tax Settlement Commission, etc. are in place to ensure that litigation is minimised and that judicial system is not un-necessarily burdened. The scope of cases for which settlement application can be made has been enlarged. Scope of Authority for Advanced Rulings has been increased so as to enable the resident tax payers to obtain an

advance ruling in respect of their income tax liability above a defined threshold.

- (viii) The Supreme Court has constituted a Special Bench with effect from 09.03.2015 to deal exclusively with tax matters. All Principal Chief Commissioners of Income Tax have been instructed to ensure complete compliance with the requirements of the Court.
- (ix) National Judicial Reference System (NJRS) has been launched. It is a web based facility which also reflects the status of pending appeals, the issues/sections involved, etc. This database is expected to enable the field officers in identification of cases involving similar issues, bunching of such cases and pursuing the same for their early resolution.
- (x) With a view to improve quality of representation before Judicial forums, new guidelines are under consideration for engagement of counsels for the department. The same is in process of inter-ministerial consultation.
- (xi) The Central Technical Committee has issued 7 circulars on settled issues with directions not to file appeals on the issue and to withdraw pending appeals on these issues.
- (xii) Directions have been issued to Commissioners of Income Tax (Appeal) to pass orders within 15 days of last hearing.
- (xiii) The Department monitors the monthly disposal of appeals at the level of Commissioners of Income Tax (Appeal) by setting targets for disposal and monitoring the same by Zonal Members, Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT).
- (xiv) Additional 199 posts of Commissioners of Income Tax have been created in the cadre-restructuring to expedite disposal.
- (xv) Monitoring the disposal at other forums like Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT)/HC/SC is beyond the purview of Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT). However, Standing Counsel and Department Representatives are instructed not to take adjournments.

Indirect Taxes

- (i) Withdrawal of appeals filed by the Department below the threshold limit in the Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT) *i.e.* appellate tribunal and High Courts. Present threshold limit, as prescribed by the Central Board of

Excise and Customs (CBEC) for filing appeals in the Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT), High Courts and Supreme Court is 10 lakhs, 15 lakhs and 25 lakhs respectively.

- (ii) Withdrawal of appeals in the Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT) and High Courts following a Supreme Court decision which has been accepted by the Department.
- (iii) Chief Commissioners have been instructed to take up with the Chief Justices of their respective States to set up more benches to deal with taxation matters for quicker disposal.
- (iv) Monetary limit of the cases heard and disposed of by Single Member Benches of the Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT) has been enhanced from 10 lakhs to 50 lakhs.
- (v) The provision of pre-deposit has been made mandatory for filing of Appeals before Commissioner (Appeals) and Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT). This would result in Appellate Authorities concentrating their time on main Appeals instead of disposal of Stay Applications.
- (vi) Establishment of six additional benches of Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT) has been approved by the Government. Out of these, 3 new benches, each at Chandigarh, Allahabad and Hyderabad have already started functioning. Other 3 benches, each at Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai are expected to become functional very soon.
- (vii) Above steps have been taken to reduce appeals and help in de-clogging of indirect tax matters in the courts and other appellate fora, result thereof is expected to show up in near future. However, no time-frame has been prescribed.

Investment in Amaravati

1192. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any details of the funds invested in Amaravati, new capital of Andhra Pradesh by each investor/domestic and international, project-wise;

(b) whether Government has any proposal to ease the business rules and give tax waivers to attract the investments for the construction of new capital of Andhra Pradesh–Amaravati in future, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government has any proposal to give 4000 crore per annum for the construction of Amaravati, if so, the details thereof and amount released so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) A proposal has been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh in January, 2016 for World Bank loan of 5073 crore for Amaravati Capital City Development Project. This is under examination.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) At present, there is no proposal with the Union Government to provide 4000 crore per annum for the construction of Amaravati. However, an amount of 1850 crore has been released so far for creation of essential facilities/infrastructure in the new capital city of Amaravati, out of which 850 crore has been released by Ministry of Finance and 1000 crore has been released by Ministry of Urban Development.

Action taken on report on stressed assets in India

1193. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the report on total stressed assets in India which states that it surged five fold to \$ 133 billion USD in financial year 2015 from \$27 billion in financial year 2011; and

(b) if so, what are the steps taken by the institutions and regulating bodies to reduce the incidence and quick remedy to share holders and investors by simplifying bankruptcy law?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Total Stressed Assets (Gross Non Performing Assets and restructured assets) of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) increased from 2.33 lakh crore as on March, 2011 to 7.40 lakh crore as on March, 2015.

(b) The Government has taken specific measures to address issues in sectors such as infrastructure (power, roads etc.), steel and textiles where incidence of NPAs is high. The Government has also approved establishment of six (6) new Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) to speed up the recovery of bad loans of the banking sector, in addition to existing thirty three. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has also undertaken steps which include (i) Formation of Joint Lenders Forum (JLF) for revitalizing stressed assets in the system, (ii) Flexible Structuring for long term project loans to infrastructure and core industries, and (iii) Strategic Debt Restructuring (SDR) scheme. Further, Government has introduced Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2015 in Parliament.

Outstanding credit to large borrowers

1194. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that credit to top 100 large borrowers in terms of funded amount outstanding, constituted 27.6 per cent of the credit to all large borrowers and 17.8 per cent of the credit to all commercial banks;

(b) the share of gross Non-Performing Assets of these 100 borrowers in total gross NPAs of all commercial banks increased sharply from 0.7 per cent in March, 2015 to 3.1 per cent in September, 2015; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the industrial sector accounts for major share of overall credit and stressed loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) collates information on Top 30 Non Performing Assets (NPAs) and NPAs above 1 crore (large borrowers) on an annual basis. The ratio of top 30 NPAs to NPAs above 1 crore (large borrowers) as on March, 2015 for Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) is 51.79%.

The ratio of top 30 NPAs to total NPA of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) as on March, 2015 is 41.05%.

(c) The sector-wise NPA data of SCBs as on Dec., 2015 is as under:

	MSE	Corporate Lending	Total Industrial Lending	Overall Lending	%Industrial Lending/ Over all Lending
Gross Advances	8,97,000	38,41,836	47,38,836	70,04,344	67.66
Gross NPA	77,558	2,60,653	3,38,211	4,13,763	81.74%

As evident from above data, Industrial sector amounts for around 68% of total lending and 82% of total gross NPA.

Mechanism for a check on call money rackets

1195. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would consider making a central law or strengthening the enforcement machinery to check the incidents like call money racket and agriculture based money ventures that have rocked Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the time-frame for the proposed actions; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Money Lending is already regulated by State specific Money Lending Laws. Non Banking Financial Companies - Micro Finance Institutions (NBFC-MFIs) are regulated by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) under the provisions of Chapter III B of RBI Act, 1934.

As far as illicit deposit taking is concerned, the Union Budget 2016-17 has announced Government's intention to bring in a comprehensive central legislation to deal with that menace.

IT rebate for cashless transactions

1196. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering granting IT rebate for cashless transactions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this move is aimed to encourage people to move away from cash transactions and curb black money flows; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that this move may eventually use cashless transaction records to build a credit history for the poor and help them access loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No such proposal to grant income-tax rebate for cashless transactions is presently under consideration.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

1197. **[Cancelled]**

Investment awareness programmes in the country

†1198. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is organising an investment awareness programme in the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof and its objectives and main features;
- (c) whether Government has organized such programmes in rural areas of the country in the last two years;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the criteria fixed for the selection of rural areas for above purpose; and
- (e) the details of funds allocated and used for this purpose during the last three years and current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) undertakes investor education and awareness activities, which include various investor education and financial education programmes conducted in the country.

(b) Details of various investor education and financial education programmes conducted by SEBI are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) and (d) SEBI conducts various investor education and financial education programmes in the country, covering all States and UTs and also including rural areas. However, separate rural area-wise data is not maintained. SEBI intends to reach out to maximum people in target audience covering investors and potential investors in the country including rural areas.

(e) SEBI utilises funds from SEBI Investor Protection and Education Fund (SEBI IPEF) for its various investor education and awareness activities. Details of funds allocated from SEBI IPEF and their utilization in last four financial years (including current FY) is given the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Various investor education and financial education programmes conducted by SEBI

As mandated, SEBI continues to conduct various investor education and financial education programmes across the country covering all States and UTs, to enable investors to take informed investment decisions. Details of various investor education and financial education programmes are as follows:

- I **Investor Education:** With a view to building the capacity of investors to undertake transactions in securities market, SEBI has been undertaking following investor education activities:

Dedicated investor website: The dedicated investor website <http://investor.sebi.gov.in> is maintained for benefit of investors, where relevant education/ awareness material and other useful information have been placed. Further, schedule of various programmes conducted by SEBI is also displayed for information of investors.

Investor awareness programmes through Investor Associations: SEBI continues its association with Investor Associations (IAs) for the conduct of programmes to synergise and ensure that more areas particularly tier II and tier III cities/ towns are covered. So far since beginning of this initiative, over 680 programs have been conducted. During FY 2015-16 upto Dec. 31, 2015, around 48 programmes were conducted.

Joint programmes: SEBI participate in the programmes conducted by Stock Exchange, Depositories and trade bodies viz, Association of Mutual Funds in India (AMFI), Association of National Exchanges Members of India (ANMI), etc. SEBI officials participate in these programmes and provide useful information for investor awareness. So far since beginning of this initiative, over 515 programmes have been conducted. During FY 2015-16 upto Dec. 31, 2015, around 90 programmes were conducted.

Regional Seminars: SEBI, in association with various exchanges, depositories and trade bodies like AMFI carries the initiative of regional seminars across the country mainly focussing on tier II and tier III cities. These programmes are attended by SEBI officials, officials from trade bodies at various levels, where investors are provided useful information related to securities market. So far since beginning of this initiative, over 285 programmes have been conducted. During FY 2015-16 upto Dec. 31, 2015 around 70 programmes were conducted.

Mass media campaign: In order to reach out to people, SEBI has embarked on a mass media campaign giving relevant messages to investors through popular media. So far campaigns have been carried in mass media (TV/Radio/Print/bulk SMS) for spreading awareness about SEBI's grievance redress mechanism (highlighting SCORES and Toll free helpline), and cautioning investors against unregistered collective investment schemes. (CIS)/ponzi schemes by spreading key messages viz. "not to rely on schemes offering unrealistic returns", "not to go by hearsay while investing and do proper due diligence". Campaign has been carried in Hindi, English and 11 major regional languages. These messages are shown in all financial education and investor awareness programmes conducted by SEBI and also have been sent to AMFI, Investors' Associations, Institute of

Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI), Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI), Institute of Cost Accountants, etc. to be shown in the programs conducted by them.

Since launch of the campaign in Dec., 2012, while spreading awareness about grievance redressal mechanism and caution against ponzi schemes / unregistered CIS, more than 50000 TV Channels, 150000 Radio Spots and over 3100 insertions in various print editions have been covered. Further, around 28 crore bulk SMS have been sent cautioning investors against ponzi schemes /unregistered CIS.

SEBI stalls at various fairs and exhibitions: SEBI participates in various fairs/ exhibitions - some such events where SEBI has participated in past are Book fair at New Delhi, 34th and 35th India International Trade Fair at New Delhi, Lucknow Mahotsav, Invest Expo in Chennai and Coimbatore, Kreta Suraksha Mela in Kolkata, Book Fair at Chandigarh, etc.

II Financial Education: With the aim of spreading financial literacy, SEBI has been conducting following programmes across the country:

- (a) **Financial Education through Resource Persons (RPs):** SEBI has been reaching the classes through an innovative model - Resource Persons (RPs) to spread financial education across the country by targeting various groups such as school children, college students (young investors), middle income group, executives, homemakers (house wives), retired people and self help group(s). More than 1,200 Resource Persons are currently empanelled covering more than 460 districts in 28 States and 6 Union Territories across the country. These RPs conducts programmes in the local language of the particular area and financial education booklets are distributed free of cost to the participants attending these programmes. So far since beginning of this initiative, over 32,000 programmes have been conducted. During FY 2015-16 upto Dec. 31, 2015, around 5,900 programmes were conducted.
- (b) **Visit to SEBI programmes:** SEBI started this initiative called 'Visit to SEBI' where group of students from schools, colleges and professional institutes who are interested to learn about SEBI and its role as a regulator of securities markets visit offices of SEBI including Head Office, Regional Offices, and Local Offices. So far since beginning of this initiative, over 490 programmes have been conducted. During FY 2015-16 upto Dec. 31, 2015, around 160 programmes were conducted.

III National Strategy for Financial Education: As envisaged in the National Strategy for financial education, National Centre for Financial Education (NCFE) is incubated in National Institute of Securities Markets (NISM). NCFE is formed as part of the technical group for financial inclusion and literacy under Financial Stability and Development Council. NCFE undertakes various activities for financial education which includes following:

Yearly National Financial Literacy and Assessment Test covering a lakh of students across the country.

A National portal - *ncfe.org* has been hosted to include various contents covering savings, pension, insurance and investment for empowering people. Various regulators have been updating the contents on the said portal.

National Survey for financial inclusion and education Efforts to include financial education in CBSE Curriculum

Year-wise details of various education/awareness programmes conducted by SEBI, as mentioned above are as follows:

Description	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*	Total
Investors Associations programmes	150	90	93	134	87	48	683
Joint Programmes	3	85	113	90	136	90	517
Regional Seminars	-	47	44	77	51	70	289
Resource Person Programmes	176	3,089	5,934	9,493	7,702	5,924	32,318
Visit to SEBI Programmes	8	30	41	90	167	160	496

*(provisional figures upto December 31, 2015)

Statement-II

Details of funds allocated from SEBI IPEF and their utilization

FY 2012-13		FY 2013-14		FY 2014-15		FY 2015-16	
Allocated	Utilization	Allocated	Utilization	Allocated	Utilization	Allocated	Utilization
39.27	23.31	44.84	16.91	44.41	26.42	42	7.00
crore	crore	crore	crore	crore	crore	crore	crore*

*provisional details up to latest available date

Commercial bank facilities in NE States

1199. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the outreach of commercial bank facilities and ATMs in N.E. States;
- (b) whether the desired level of above facilities is not available due to poor digital connectivity; and
- (c) whether in the alternative the Government proposes to facilitate the post offices in the NE region as payment banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) To promote the objective of financial inclusion and to extend the banking network in unbanked areas, general permission has been granted by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (other than Regional Rural Banks) to open branches (i) in Tier 2 to Tier 6 centres (with population upto 99,999) and (ii) in rural, semi-urban and urban centres of the North-Eastern States and Sikkim subject to reporting. RBI has advised banks that while preparing their Annual Branch Expansion Plan (ABEP), the banks should allocate at least 25 per cent of the total number of branches proposed to be opened during a year in unbanked rural (Tier 5 and Tier 6) centres.

Besides, as per extant policy of RBI, all Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks) do not need to obtain permission of RBI for installation of ATMs at branches and extension counters for which they hold licenses issued by RBI.

Scheduled Commercial Banks can also install Off-site ATMs without the permission of RBI subject to certain conditions.

Scheduled Commercial Banks have opened 3562 branches till 30.09.2015 and have deployed 6028 ATMs in the North Eastern States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim) as on 31.12.2015.

Besides, under Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), 90.63 lakh accounts (65.32 lakh - Rural and 25.31 lakh - Urban) have been opened in North Eastern States with aggregate deposit of 1775.10 crore. 68.43 lakh RuPay Cards have also been issued.

- (c) To further boost the expansion of banking facilities across the country, RBI

had issued “in-principle” approval letters to 11 applicants (including Department of Posts) in the month of September, 2015. The “in-principle” approval is valid for 18 months from the date of “in-principle” approval letter to enable the applicants to comply with the various requirements for setting up the proposed Payments Banks. On being satisfied that the applicants have complied with the requisite conditions, the RBI would consider granting them a licence for commencement of banking business. On receipt of the final licence as above, Department of Posts can set up the Payments Bank with a network of branches and access points in the country.

Disinvestment of PSUs

1200. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of disinvestment of PSUs during the last three years viz. 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15;
- (b) the names of PSUs disinvested and amount earned through disinvestment;
- (c) whether there is any plan for disinvestment of remaining PSUs in the future; and
- (d) in what ways the efficiency of PSUs improved after disinvestment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The details of PSUs’ disinvestment for the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE	Receipts (in crore)
Financial Year 2012-13		
1.	National Building Construction Corporation	124.97
2.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	807.03
3.	NMDC Ltd.	5,973.27
4.	Oil India Ltd.	3,141.51
5.	NTPC Ltd.	11,457.54
6.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. (RCF)	310.15
7.	National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO)	627.84
8.	Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)	1,514.50
TOTAL		23,956.81

Sl. No.	Name of CPSEs	Receipts (in crore)
Financial Year 2013-14		
1.	Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL)	259.56
2.	ITDC Ltd.	30.17
3.	MMTC Ltd.	571.71
4.	National Fertilizers Ltd. (NFL)	101.08
5.	State Trading Corporation Ltd. (STC)	4.54
6.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. (NLC)	358.21
7.	Engineers India Ltd. (EIL)	497.32
8.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL)	5,341.49
9.	CPSE-Exchange Traded Fund	3,000.00
10.	National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC)	2,131.28
11.	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL)	1,637.32
12.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL)	1,886.78
TOTAL		15,819.46
Financial Year 2014-15		
1.	SAIL	1,719.54
2.	Coal India Ltd. (CIL)	22,557.63
TOTAL		24,277.17*

* 71.54 crore realized through employees OFS during 2014-15.

(c) As a part of the strategy to keep stocks readily available for transaction to take advantage of market conditions without any loss of time, the Government has identified some CPSEs for disinvestment during the year in sectors like mineral and metal, oil, energy, capital goods as well as some mid-size and small stocks.

(d) Disinvestment of equity in CPSEs facilitates improved people's ownership through public participation and efficiency of the company through accountability to its shareholders.

Faulty currency notes

1201. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Reserve Bank of India has committed a mistake in printing of 1000 rupee currency notes worth 30,000 crore;
- (b) if so, whether these currency notes were printed without silver security thread;
- (c) if so, when this incident took place and at what point of time Reserve Bank of India realised its mistake;
- (d) the number of wrongly printed currency notes circulated in the market by the Reserve Bank of India; and
- (e) the steps taken by Reserve Bank of India to withdraw these faulty currency notes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (e) Reserve Bank of India does not print any currency notes. On December 11, 2015 it was informed by one of the Regional Office of RBI that they had received some banknotes of 1000 denomination with inset letter 'L' belonging to some particular series without having security thread. The incident happened in the Hosangabad Unit of the Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Ltd. (SPMCIL). Other essential features were present in the bank notes in question. All the bank branches/currency chests and RBI offices were immediately instructed to stop issuing all bank notes of 1000 denomination belonging to the detected series. Further they were advised to do detailed verification of these notes in stock. Instructions were issued to all the concerned Regional Offices of RBI regarding detailed verification of stocks of notes as indicated by SPMCIL. However subsequently it was decided to remit back these notes to SPMCIL for thorough verification and resupply only those which are found to be fit for circulation.

NPA's of PSBs, private and co-operative banks

1202. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:

DR. SANJAY SINH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of bad loans/NPAs of public sector banks in the country, bank-wise;
- (b) the details of bad loans/NPAs of private sector and cooperative banks in the country, bank-wise;

- (c) how banks are planning to reduce bad loans;
- (d) to what extent the seven point Indradhanush reforms would help to clean up their balance-sheets; and
- (e) the amount so far infused in to public sector banks to address the issue of NPAs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The details of bad loans/NPAs of public sector banks in the country, bank-wise are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The details of bad loans/NPAs of private sector banks in the country, bank-wise are given in the Statement-II (*See* below). The Gross NPAs of cooperative banks is 13,344.78 crore.

(c) The Government has taken specific measures to address issues in sectors such as Infrastructure (power, roads etc.), steel and textiles, where incidence of NPAs is high. The Government has also approved establishment of six (6) new Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs), to speed up the recovery of bad loans of the banking sector, in addition to existing thirty three. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has also undertaken steps which include (i) Formation of Joint Lenders' Forum (JLF) for revitalizing stressed assets in the system, (ii) Flexible Structuring for long term project loans to Infrastructure and Core industries, and (iii) Strategic Debt Restructuring (SDR) scheme.

(d) One of the components of Indradhanush was distressing banks through specific policy initiatives which have already been taken in the field of power, steel, road and textiles sector which will have a positive impact on these sectors.

(e) The amount so far infused into public sector banks to address the issue of NPAs are given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

Bank-wise data on Gross Advances, Gross NPAs as on 31.12.2015

Bank Name	Total Gross Advances	Gross NPAs	Gross NPAs to Gross Advances
1	2	3	4
Allahabad Bank	1,49,653	9,611	6.42
Andhra Bank	1,35,934	9,051	6.66
Bank of Baroda	2,74,566	27,354	9.96
Bank of India	2,79,070	32,995	11.82

1	2	3	4
Bank of Maharashtra	1,04,260	9,429	9.04
Bharatiya Mahila Bank	489	1	0.20
Canara Bank	3,10,285	14,872	4.79
Central Bank of India	1,96,329	17,564	8.95
Corporation Bank	1,46,738	9,760	6.65
Dena Bank	80,584	7,673	9.52
IDBI Bank	1,96,093	16,732	8.53
Indian Bank	1,20,461	5,599	4.65
Indian Overseas Bank	1,60,776	19,053	11.85
Oriental Bank of Commerce	1,52,721	10,031	6.57
Punjab & Sind Bank	64,904	3,391	5.23
Punjab National Bank	3,50,490	26,561	7.58
Syndicate Bank	1,66,466	7,481	4.49
UCO Bank	1,21,060	15,481	12.79
Union Bank of India	2,36,282	16,098	6.81
United Bank of India	70,280	6,112	8.70
Vijaya Bank	89,750	4,012	4.47
Nationalized Banks	34,07,192	2,68,862	7.89
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	73,021	3,079	4.22
State Bank of Hyderabad	1,10,392	5,832	5.28
State Bank of India	11,64,173	72,871	6.26
State Bank of Mysore	53,191	2,915	5.48
State Bank of Patiala	82,483	5,789	7.02
State Bank of Travancore	67,241	2,384	3.55
SBI Group	15,50,500	92,869	5.99
Public Sector Banks	49,57,692	3,61,731	7.30

Source: PSBs

Statement-II*Bank-wise data for Private Banks as on 31.03.2015*

Name of Bank	Gross Advances	Gross NPA	GNPA Ratio (%)
Catholic Syrian Bank	9,582	475	4.96
City Union Bank Ltd.	18,089	336	1.86
Dhanlaxmi Bank Ltd.	7,976	558	7.00
Federal Bank Ltd.	51,951	1,058	2.04
ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	40,719	745	1.83
Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd.	46,301	2,764	5.97
Karnataka Bank Ltd.	31,995	944	2.95
Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	36,691	678	1.85
Laxmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	16,513	455	2.75
Nainital Bank Ltd.	2,596	77	2.98
Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	14,530	111	0.77
South Indian Bank Ltd.	37,726	643	1.71
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	19,545	319	1.63
Axis Bank Ltd.	2,37,930	3,615	1.52
Bandhan Bank Ltd.	0	0	0.00
DCB Bank Ltd.	10,558	186	1.76
HDFC Bank Ltd.	3,38,948	3,108	0.92
ICICI Bank Ltd.	3,03,974	13,390	4.40
Indusind Bank Ltd.	69,141	563	0.81
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	66,785	1,237	1.85
Yes Bank Ltd.	75,775	313	0.41
TOTAL	14,37,323	31576	

Source: RBI

Statement-III*Details of Capital infusion by Government of India during last 5 years*

Bank Name	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Allahabad Bank	0	0	400	320	283
Andhra Bank	0	0	200	120	378
Bank of Baroda	0	850	550	1260	1786
Bank of India	0	809	1000	0	2455
Bank of Maharashtra	470	406	800	0	394
Canara Bank	0	0	500	570	947
Central Bank of India	676	2406	1800	0	0
Corporation Bank	0	204	450	0	857
Dena Bank	0	0	700	140	407
Indian Bank	0	0	0	280	0
Indian Overseas Bank	1441	1000	1200	0	2009
Oriental Bank of Commerce	0	0	150	0	0
Punjab & Sind Bank	0	140	100	0	0
Punjab National Bank	655	1248	500	870	1732
State Bank of India	7900	3004	2000	2970	5393
Syndicate Bank	0	0	200	460	0
UCO Bank	48	681	200	0	0
Union Bank of India	0	1114	500	0	1080
United Bank of India	0	100	700	0	0
Vijaya Bank	0	0	250	0	0
Bhartiya Manila Bank	0	0	1000	0	0
IDBI Bank	810	555	1800	0	2229
TOTAL	12000	12517	15000	6990	19950

Source: RBI

Additional share to States under GST

1203. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state Goods and Services (GST) Tax being a consumption based tax, whether it is permissible to provide an additional share of one per cent to manufacturing States or those providing IT services or contributing foodgrains to the Central pool?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Sir, as per Clause 18 of the Constitution (One hundred and twenty second Amendment) Bill 2014, an additional tax on supply of goods, not exceeding one per cent, in the course of inter-State trade or commerce shall be levied and collected by the Government of India for a period of two years or such other period as the Goods and Services Tax Council may recommend and such tax shall be assigned to the States.

The net proceeds of additional tax on supply of goods in any financial year, except the proceeds attributable to the Union Territories, shall not form part of the Consolidated Fund of India and be deemed to have been assigned to the States from where the supply originates.

However, no such provision has been made with regard to the States providing IT services.

1204. [Cancelled]

NPAs of individual borrowers

1205. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) what was the amount of NPAs of nationalized banks during the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15;
- (b) how much amount of NPAs of individual borrowers exceeding 500.00 crore; and
- (c) what measures does the Government propose to adopt to recover these NPAs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The amount of NPAs of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) during the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 is mentioned as under:

(in Crore)

Period	Gross NPAs
2012-13	1,55,890
2013-14	2,16,739
2014-15	2,67,065

(b) An amount of 1,30,156 crore as on December, 2015, was classified as NPAs in PSBs, for borrowers exceeding 500 crore.

(c) The Government has taken specific measures to address issues in sectors such as infrastructure (power, roads etc.), steel and textiles, where incidence of NPAs is high. The government has also approved establishment of six (6) new Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs), to speed up the recovery of bad loans of the banking sector, in addition to existing thirty three. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has also undertaken steps which include (i) Formation of Joint Lenders' Forum (JLF) for revitalizing stressed assets in the system, (ii) Flexible Structuring for long term project loans to Infrastructure and Core industries, and (iii) Strategic Debt Restructuring (SDR) scheme.

Tax relaxation for corporates

1206. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total amount of tax relaxation given to corporates for the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA):

Direct Taxes

Various kinds of tax incentives such as special rates, accelerated depreciation, deduction of profits, exemptions, etc. are provided to Corporates. Details of revenue impact of these tax incentives are provided in 'Statement of Revenue Impact of Tax incentives under the Central System' which is part of budgetary documents tabled before Parliament every year. Figures for the last three years are as per table below:

Sl. No.	Year	Revenue impact of corporate tax incentives Amount (in crore)
1.	2014-15	65,067
2.	2013-14	57,793
3.	2012-13	68,720

Indirect Taxes

Indirect taxes are not levied on Corporates. The Central Excise duty is levied on manufacture of goods, Service Tax is imposed on services provided and the customs duty on imports/exports of goods.

RBI guidelines on PCR for PSBs

1207. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether as per the RBI guidelines, 70 per cent Provisioning Coverage Ratio (PCR) is mandatory for all public sector banks;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, along with the details of public sector banks which have maintained PCR as per the RBI norms during last two years, year-wise and bank-wise;
- (c) the details of public sector banks which have failed to maintain PCR during last two year and the current year, bank-wise and year-wise; and
- (d) the action Government would take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) RBI *vide* its circular dated April 21, 2011 has reviewed its earlier circular of December 1, 2009 prescribing Provisioning Coverage Ratio (PCR) of 70 per cent. RBI, in April, 2011 has introduced a more comprehensive methodology of countercyclical provisioning taking into account the international standards by Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) and other provisioning norms. Banks are advised that:

- (i) The PCR of 70 per cent may be with reference to the gross NPA position in banks as on September 30, 2010;
- (ii) The surplus of the provision under PCR *vis-a-vis* as required as per prudential norms should be segregated into an account styled as “countercyclical provisioning buffer”, and
- (iii) This buffer will be allowed to be used by banks for making specific provisions for NPAs during periods of system wide downturn, with the prior approval of RBY.

The details of the last two years are given in the Statement.

Statement***Provision Coverage Ratio of PSBs of the last two years***

Banks	As on 31.03.2014	As on 31.03.2015
Allahabad Bank	35.74	37.30
Andhra Bank	42.94	46.36
Bank of Baroda	46.33	46.74
Bank of India	31.77	34.14
Bank of Maharashtra	49.48	34.77
Canara Bank	20.77	33.00
Central Bank of India	41.38	41.61
Corporation Bank	32.85	37.17
Dena Bank	30.43	38.55
IDBI Bank Limited	50.82	52.85
Indian Bank	33.69	35.48
Indian Overseas Bank	34.73	30.32
Oriental Bank of Commerce	30.62	37.10
Punjab & Sind Bank	24.23	25.70
Punjab National Bank	46.26	37.85
Syndicate Bank	39.34	37.47
UCO Bank	55.40	44.19
Union Bank of India	43.58	46.75
United Bank of India	33.71	37.09
Vijaya Bank	35.75	31.51
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	42.47	54.47
State Bank of Hyderabad	54.48	73.36
State Bank of India	48.65	50.52
State Bank of Mysore	42.17	47.50
State Bank of Patiala	36.02	30.06
State Bank of Travancore	44.44	49.58
Public Sector Banks	42.47	42.26

Source: PSBs

Foreign investment in India

†1208. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that foreign investment has not been as per expectations;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) if not, the amount of foreign investment in various sectors in last one year, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) during 2013-14 was US\$ 36,046 million and US\$ 44,291 million during 2014-15, an increase of 23%. FDI during 2015-16 (till December, 2015) is US\$ 40,823 million.

The details of FDI inflows is available on the website of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (www.dipp.gov.in -> *publications* -> *FDI Statistics*). However, foreign investment in top 10 Sectors attracting highest FDI equity inflows during the last two years is given as below:

(Amt. in US\$ million)			
Ranks	Sector	2014-15	2015-16 (Upto Dec., 15)
1	2	3	4
1.	Services Sector*	4,443	4,258
2.	Construction Development Townships, Housing,Built-Up Infrastructure	769	105
3.	Computer Software and Hardware	2,296	5,306
4.	Telecommunications (Radio Paging, Cellular Mobile, Basic Telephone Services)	2,895	1,072
5.	Automobile Industry	2,726	1,781
6.	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	1,498	352
7.	Chemicals (Other than Fertilizers)	763"	1,197
8.	Trading	2,728	2,717

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
9.	Power	707	650
10.	Hotel and Tourism	777	945
11.	Others	24,689	22,440
TOTAL		44,291	40,823

* Service sectors include Financial, Banking, Insurance, and Non-Financial/Business, Outsourcing, R&D, Courier, Tech, Testing and Analysis.

Note: FDI Sectoral data has been revalidated/ reconciled in line with the RBI, which reflects minor changes in the FDI figures (increase/decrease) as compared to the earlier published sectoral data.

Resolution of cases through MAP

1209. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of cases resolved by Central Board of Direct Taxes through Mutual Agreement Procedure (MAP) and the amount involved, in the last two years and the current year;

(b) how long would this help to encourage foreign investment in the country;

(c) whether notice has been sent to a popular mobile service provider demanding crores of rupees as tax arrears, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of tax disputes under litigation in various courts in the last three years, including current year, year-wise, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The Central Board of Direct Taxes has been resolving cases under Mutual Agreement Procedure (MAP) with several countries. For the Financial Year 2013-14, 10 cases were resolved and the amount involved in those cases was 417.82 crores. For the Financial Year 2014-15, 14 cases were resolved and the amount involved in those cases was 487.66 crores. For the Financial Year 2015-16, 175 cases have been resolved till date and the amount involved in those cases is 5278.91 crores.

(b) Minimum disputes and certainty in the tax regime are important for creating a good investment climate. The Government has been taking a number of steps to resolve and minimize tax disputes. Resolution of disputes through Mutual Agreement Procedure (MAP) is one such critical step. Resolution of tax disputes under MAP has helped in creating a conducive environment for the foreign investors to invest in India.

(c) Notices are routinely sent by the tax authorities to the taxpayers as per the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961, to fulfil various statutory requirements such as completing assessments, recovering taxes, imposing penalties, etc. Thus, a notice to recover tax arrears could have been sent to some mobile service providers also.

(d) The number of tax disputes pending with different appellate authorities and Courts at the end of each financial year is as under:

FY	CIT (Appeals)	ITAT	High Court	Supreme Court
2012-13	1,99,390	31,972	31,741	6,001
2013-14	2,15,174	35,266	35,696	5,960
2014-15	2,32,126	37,506	34,281	5,661
2015-16*	2,64,485	36,852	33,931	5,482

* Figures for ITAT/HC/SC are upto September, 2015.

Figures for CIT (Appeals) is upto January, 2016.

Policy measures for controlling inflation

1210. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inflation has touched its highest level since the last one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of achievements made under policy measures taken by Government to control the inflation during last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Monthly inflation based on Consumer Price Index (combined) since January, 2015 is given in table below:

Table-I

Inflation based on Consumer Price Index (Combined) (in per cent)

Jan.- 15	Feb.- 15	Mar.- 15	Apr.- 15	May- 15	Jun.- 15	Jul.- 15	Aug.- 15	Sep.- 15	Oct.- 15	Nov.- 15	Dec.- 15	Jan.- 16
5.2	5.4	5.3	4.9	5.0	5.4	3.7	3.7	4.4	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.7

Note: Figure for January, 2016 is provisional.

Source: Central Statistics Office.

(c) The Government has been regularly monitoring prices of essential commodities and inflation. It has undertaken a number of measures to curb inflation, in particular, food inflation. The astute food supply management policy of the Government has been successful in containing inflation. Average inflation based on Consumer Price Index (combined) declined to 4.9 . per cent in 2015-16 (April-January) from 6.1 per cent during the corresponding period in 2014-15. Food inflation based on Consumer Food Price Index (CFPI) also declined to 4.8 per cent in 2015-16 (April-January) from 6.3 per cent during the corresponding period in 2014-15.

Loss to banks due to big defaulters

†1211. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the names and details of defaulters of big banks in respect of NPAs;
- (b) the percentage of NPAs in the matter of loss to banks mentioned in the quarterly profit report of the banks which is coming to light;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the specialists are of the opinion that the banks are adopting double standards in dealing with the big defaulters;
- (d) the number of big defaulters who have repaid the loans after the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court to make the names of big defaulters public; and
- (e) the status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The names and details of borrowers are not disclosed as prescribed under Section 45 E of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Act, 1934 and Banking Laws, which provide for the obligation of a bank or financial institution to maintain secrecy about the affairs of its constituents.

(b) The cumulative net profit for the PSBs during the period April, 2015 to December, 2015 is 10453 crore.

The provisioning for NPAs done by PSBs as on December, 2015 (provisional) is 1,35,938 crore.

(c) The loan policy of the banks does not discriminate amongst the borrower. Further, Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act, 2002, protects a small borrower with the outstanding dues of 1 lakh.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) and (e) Reserve Bank of India does not have information in this regard.

Legal frame-work against wilful defaulters

1212. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of gross non-performing assets of public sector banks as on date bank-wise;

(b) whether the Government has made any efforts to effectively deal with wilful defaulters and check soaring bad loan;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to plug loopholes in the central legal frame-work of debt recovery and harsh penal provisions for wilful defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The details of gross NPA are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) RBI Master circular, 2015 on wilful default prescribes the following penal measures against the wilful defaulters:

- No additional facilities to the listed wilful defaulters, such companies (including their entrepreneurs/promoters) should be debarred from institutional finance from the scheduled commercial banks, financial institutions, NBFCs, for floating new ventures for a period of 5 years.
- The legal process for recovery of dues, criminal proceedings against wilful defaulters, wherever necessary.
- A proactive approach for a change of management, a covenant in the loan agreements, that the borrowing company should not induct on its board a person whose name appears in the list of wilful defaulters.

(d) To plug the loopholes in the central legal framework of debt recovery and harsh penal provisions for wilful defaulters, the Government has taken the following steps:

- Establishment of 6 new Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs), scanning and digitization of legacy data, collection of MIS data, Implementation of e-filing in DRTs. delegation of administrative and financial powers to DRTs, holding of Lok Adalats regularly, vacancies in DRTs being filled regularly.

Statement*Bank-wise details of Gross NPA, as on 31.12.2015*

Bank Name	Total Gross Advances	Gross NPAs	Gross NPAs to Gross Advances
1	2	3	4
Allahabad Bank	1,49,653	9,611	6.42
Andhra Bank	1,35,934	9,051	6.66
Bank of Baroda	2,74,566	27,354	9.96
Bank of India	2,79,070	32,995	11.82
Bank of Maharashtra	1,04,260	9,429	9.04
Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	489	1	0.20
Canara Bank	3,10,285	14,872	4.79
Central Bank of India	1,96,329	17,564	8.95
Corporation Bank	1,46,738	9,760	6.65
Dena Bank	80,584	7,673	9.52
IDBI Bank Limited	1,96,093	16,732	8.53
Indian Bank	1,20,461	5,599	4.65
Indian Overseas Bank	1,60,776	19,053	11.85
Oriental Bank of Commerce	1,52,721	10,031	6.57
Punjab & Sind Bank	64,904	3,391	5.23
Punjab National Bank	3,50,490	26,561	7.58
Syndicate Bank	1,66,466	7,481	4.49
UCO Bank	1,21,060	15,481	12.79
Union Bank of India	2,36,282	16,098	6.81
United Bank of India	70,280	6,112	8.70
Vijaya Bank	89,750	4,012	4.47
Nationalised Banks	34,07,192	2,68,862	7.89
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	73,021	3,079	4.22
State Bank of Hyderabad	1,10,392	5,832	5.28
State Bank of India	11,64,173	72,871	6.26
State Bank of Mysore	53,191	2,915	5.48

1	2	3	4
State Bank of Patiala	82,483	5,789	7.02
State Bank of Travancore (SBI Group)	67,241 15,50,500	2,384 92,869	3.55 5.99
GRAND TOTAL	49,57,692	3,61,731	7.30

Source: RBI - Dec. 2015 data provisional.

Foreign investments for 'Make in India' programme

1213. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of investors have come forward to invest in India under Make in India programme;
- (b) how much investment has already been made;
- (c) how much is in the pipeline; and
- (d) during the current financial year how much money has been withdrawn by foreign investors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) The compiled required information about the number of investors and investment in the pipeline is available on the website of Make in India *i.e.* www.makeinindia.com under the MAKE IN INDIA : IMPACT on the home page of the website. The details of FDI equity inflow received after Make in India initiatives (for the period October, 2014 to December, 2015 are as follows:

Sl. No.	Year	FDI in US\$ Million
1.	2014-15 (October)	16,239.13
2.	2015-16 (April-December)	29,442.45
	GRAND TOTAL	45,681.57

Note:

1. Includes 'equity capital component' only.
2. Complete/separate data on NRI Investment is not maintained by RBI However, the above FDI Inflows data on NRI Investment, includes Investment by NRI' who have disclosed their status as NRI's, at the time of making their Investment.

(d) The data of investments made by Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs) under the portfolio investment scheme is being reported to SEBI by the custodians of

securities of the FPIs. Based on the reports submitted by the custodians, the details of FPI investments during the calendar years-2015 and 2016 (up to February 26, 2016) is as follows;

(in crore)

Sl. No.	Calendar Year	Equity	Debt	Total
1.	2015	17,808	45,857	63,663
2.	2016 (upto Feb. 26, 2016)	-16,063	-4,113	-20,177

Check on flow of black money

1214. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that black money is still going out of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the reasons for which Government is not able to check the black money fully?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Whenever a case involving remittance of black money abroad or illegal remittance of money abroad come to the notice of the Government, appropriate action is taken by relevant law enforcement agencies such as Income Tax Department, Central Bureau of Investigation, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Enforcement Directorate, etc. Some of such cases detected in the past indicate use of the medium of trade for such transfers which include overvaluation in imports, undervaluation in exports, remitting foreign exchange on the strength of forged import documents, payments/remittances for non-genuine purchases of goods/services/technical know-how, etc.

(c) The process of improvement in the systems and mechanisms tackling the issue of black money is an on-going one. The Government has taken various effective measures to check the menace of black money. Recent major initiatives include the following:

- (i) The Government has enacted the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015 w.e.f. 01.07.2015 to specifically and more effectively deal with issue of black money stashed abroad. The

law, *inter-alia*, provides for more stringent provisions of penalty (three times the tax) and prosecution (rigorous imprisonment upto 10 years with fine). The Act has also amended Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) to include offence of wilful attempt to evade tax as a Scheduled offence under PMLA. Such an offence has been included as a Scheduled offence in PMLA for the first time;

- (ii) Constitution of a Special Investigation Team (SIT), in May, 2014, with former Judges of Hon'ble Supreme Court as Chairman and Vice-Chairman, *inter-alia*, to deal with issues relating to black money stashed abroad;
- (iii) Issuance of instructions by the Reserve Bank of India to authorized dealers to verify authenticity of import documents for effecting remittance abroad;
- (iv) Joining the global efforts to combat cross-border tax evasion and tax fraud and to promote international tax compliance, including supporting the implementation of a uniform global standard tax evasion, including supporting implementation of a uniform global standard on Automatic Exchange of Information;
- (v) Pro-active measures to engage with foreign Governments with a view to improve the flow of information and other forms of international cooperation;
- (vi) Due emphasis on enforcement measures in high impact cases with a view to prosecute the offenders at the earliest possible, for creating credible deterrence against black money; and
- (vii) Strengthening and streamlining the legislative and administrative framework including information collection and enforcement mechanism, *inter-alia*, through extensive and intensive use of information technology, capacity building, etc.

Government investments on construction and maintenance works

1215. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the details of sector-wise investments made by Government of India for construction and maintenance works (civil) during 2014-15 and 2015-16?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sector-wise details of Government expenditure on major works, land and buildings and minor works, maintenance during the financial years 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 (upto January, 2016) are as given below:

(in crore)

Sector	2014-15		2015-16 (upto January 2016)	
	Major Works, Land & Buildings	Minor Works, Maintenance	Major Works, Land & Buildings	Minor Works, Maintenance
General Services	6756.56	1316.54	8143.49	1652.61
Social Services	789.53	465.70	483.94	275.06
Economic Services	14053.34	3942.38	12367.69	2736.82
TOTAL	21599.43	5724.62	20995.12	4664.49
GRAND TOTAL	27324.05		25659.61	

The above does not include indirect investments made through National Highways Authority of India for construction of roads, Indian Railways for construction of railway lines etc. as they come under the category of investments and are not categorized as direct expenditure of the Government on construction, maintenance etc.

SIT investigations on black money

1216. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Apex Court had asked the Special Investigation Team on black money to ask the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) to verify whether US \$505 billion had flown out of the country during 2004-13;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the instruction to DRI comes on the heels of US-based think-tank Global Finance Integrity stating in a report that India has fourth largest outflow of black money in the world with a whopping US \$51 billion being siphoned out every year between 2004 and 2013; and

(d) what are the other recommendations that the SIT had made to recover black money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Special Investigation Team (SIT) on black money had asked the

Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) to analyse and to report on the extent to which the data used by the US based think-tank Global Financial Integrity (GFI) for calculating illicit outflows from the country from the year 2004 is correct.

- (d) Recommendations of SIT to recover black money are detailed in the Statement.

Statement

Recommendations of SIT to recover black money

The Special Investigation Team (SIT) submits its reports directly to the Hon'ble Supreme Court. So far SIT has submitted four reports *inter-alia* recommending the following:

- (i) There should be institutional mechanism through a dedicated set up which examines mismatch between export/import data with corresponding import/export data of other countries at least on a quarterly, if not monthly basis.
- (ii) To make declaring Permanent Account Number (PAN) mandatory for all sales, where payment is in cash or through bank, above a value of one lakh.
- (iii) To control holding of unaccounted money to a large extent, a threshold cash holding limit of 10 lakhs or 15 lakhs should be prescribed.
- (iv) To make tax crime as a predicate offence.
- (v) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) should be amended to provide for seizure and confiscation of property of equivalent value within the country, if it is held that property held abroad is in violation of section 4 of FEMA.
- (vi) Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) should have access to widest possible range of financial, administrative and law enforcement information.
- (vii) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) needs to have an effective monitoring mechanism to study unusual rise of stock prices of Companies and misuse of exemption on Long Term Capital gains tax for money laundering.
- (viii) SEBI needs to examine misuse of Participatory notes (P notes) for money laundering and come up with regulations where the "final beneficial owner" of P notes/ Offshore Derivative Instruments (ODIs) are known. The information of "beneficial owner" with SEBI should be in form of individual whose Know Your Customer (KYC) information is known to SEBI.

- (ix) P notes are transferable in nature. SEBI needs to examine if this provision of allowing transferring of P notes is in any way beneficial for easing foreign investment. Any investor wanting to invest through P notes can always invest afresh through a Foreign Portfolio Investor (FPI) instead of buying from a P note holder.
- (x) Proactive detection of creation of shell companies.
- (xi) All cases of Trade based money laundering detected by Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) where violation of section 132 of Customs Act, above the threshold provided for in Part B of Schedule of Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) has been found, must be shared by DRI with the Enforcement Directorate (ED) to enable them take action under PMLA.
- (xii) Generation of black money in education section and through donations to religious institutions and charities must be curbed. Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) should take appropriate action for expeditious finalization of the assessment, if required, punitive action may be taken.
- (xiii) There is a necessity for establishment of additional Courts for deciding the pending cases under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- (xiv) A central KYC Registry should be established with all law enforcement agencies, Registrar of Companies and financial institutions having access to its database.
- (xv) Ministry of Commerce issue necessary notification under section 20, 21 and 22 of the Special Economic Zone Act, 2005 empowering DRI to carry out investigation, inspection, search or seizure in the Special Economic Zone or Unit without prior intimation or approval of the Development Commissioner.

Strategy to control Zika virus in Gujarat

1217. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any strategy to control the Zika virus in Gujarat;
- (b) whether Government has sent any expert team to Gujarat for Zika virus disease; and
- (c) what are the steps taken for Zika virus after the visit of the expert team to Gujarat and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) No case of Zika virus disease has been reported in India. The Strategy of the Government of India (GoI) is to prevent transmission of the Zika virus in the country through surveillance at ports, Airports and in the community, creating awareness among the public, vector control measures, early diagnosis and containment. GoI has taken the following measures to prevent transmission in the country:

Technical guidelines and travel advisory were issued and disseminated and also made available on the website of the Ministry. States where Dengue transmission is on, namely Maharashtra, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, UT of Puducherry have been alerted. National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), Delhi has been identified as the nodal agency for investigation of outbreak in any part of the country. Eighteen International Airports and nine major ports have displayed signages providing information for travelers on Zika virus disease and advising the travellers to report if they are returning from any of the affected countries and suffering from febrile illness. Immigration authorities at these Airports have been sensitized. Directorate General of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Civil Aviation has issued instruction to all international airlines to follow the recommended aircraft disinsection guidelines. Vector control measures have been implemented at International Airports and Ports. National Centre for Disease Control, Delhi and National Institute of Virology (NIV), Pune, have established the capacity to provide laboratory diagnosis of Zika virus disease in acute febrile stage. National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme has alerted all its field units for enhanced vector (Aedes mosquitoes) control. National AIDS Control Organization has issued advisory for blood banks and potential blood donors to prevent transmission of Zika virus infection by blood transfusion. A 24x7 control room cum Help Line has started functioning from Dte GHS. Public has been made aware about Zika virus disease through press releases issued by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The situation is being monitored regularly.

(b) and (c) No case of Zika virus disease has been reported from Gujarat. No expert team has been sent to Gujarat for Zika virus disease.

Urban centres under NUHM

†1218. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Cabinet had granted its approval for National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) on 1st May, 2013;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the number of urban centres started in Bihar under National Urban Health Mission;

(c) the details of procedure/methodology to bring rickshaw pullers, vendors, workers etc. under National Urban Health Mission; and

(d) the details of State-wise and city-wise centres under National Urban Health Mission in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Yes.

(b) A total of 81 Urban Primary Health Centres (UPHC) have been approved for the State of Bihar under NUHM.

(c) NUHM envisages service delivery through a network of Urban Primary Health Centres (U-PHC) and Urban Community Health Centres (U-CHC) to address the health care needs of the poor and the vulnerable population like rickshaw pullers, vendors, construction workers, rag pickers, etc. Besides NUHM envisages provision of healthcare service through outreach service mechanism both regular and special outreach to provide health services to the population residing in slum and other vulnerable population as rickshaw pullers, vendors, etc.

(d) The State-wise list of Urban Health centres including the cities approved under NUHM is given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise list of Urban Health Centres approved under NUHM

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Number of Urban Health Centres strengthened
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	212
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3
4.	Assam	45
5.	Bihar	81
6.	Chandigarh	3
7.	Chhattisgarh	36
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2
9.	Daman and Diu	0

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Number of Urban Health Centres strengthened
10.	Delhi	263
11.	Goa	4
12.	Gujarat	309
13.	Haryana	146
14.	Himachal Pradesh	6
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	49
16.	Jharkhand	53
17.	Karnataka	259
18.	Kerala	76
19.	Madhya Pradesh	136
20.	Maharashtra	611
21.	Manipur	9
22.	Meghalaya	19
23.	Mizoram	8
24.	Nagaland	5
25.	Odisha	55
26.	Puducherry	5
27.	Punjab	93
28.	Rajasthan	245
29.	Sikkim	1
30.	Tamil Nadu	420
31.	Telangana	245
32.	Tripura	7
33.	Uttar Pradesh	558
34.	Uttarakhand	36
35.	West Bengal	320
TOTAL		4325

Rise in dengue cases

†1219. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been rise in dengue cases in 2015 in comparison to last few years;

(b) if so, the State-wise number of cases registered during last two years and current year in the country and the number of cases wherein patients had died;

(c) whether Government is aware that due to non-admission in hospitals of Delhi, many dengue patients have died during the year; and

(d) whether Government has any effective scheme to deal with dengue and, if so, the details thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Number of cases of Dengue in 2015 were 99913 and these were 40571 in 2014 and 75808 in 2013.

(b) and (c) The State wise number of Cases of Dengue and Deaths due to Dengue during last three years is given in the Statement (*See* below).

Government of India has taken the following measures for prevention and control of Dengue in the country:

Technical: Government of India provides Technical Guidelines to the States for prevention and control of dengue, including clinical management of dengue cases. Situation of Dengue and control activities are being monitored at higher level. Advisories are issued to Chief Secretaries and State Health Authorities for intensification of vector control activities. Review of the States by Secretary (HFW) through Video Conference on 5th February, 2nd and 3rd March, 2016. 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 and Apex Referral laboratories across the country.

Financial: 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.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*State-wise Dengue Cases and Deaths reported in the country*

Sl. No.	States	2013		2014		2015	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	910	1	1262	5	3159	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	27	0	1933	1
3.	Assam	4526	2	85	0	1076	1
4.	Bihar	1246	5	297	0	1771	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	83	2	440	9	384	1
6.	Goa	198	2	168	1	293	0
7.	Gujarat	6272	15	2320	3	5590	9
8.	Haryana	1784	5	214	2	9921	13
9.	Himachal Pradesh	89	2	2	0	19	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1837	3	1	0	153	0
11.	Jharkhand	161	0	36	0	102	0
12.	Karnataka	6408	12	3358	2	5077	9
13.	Kerala	7938	29	2575	11	4075	25
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1255	9	2131	13	2108	8
15.	Meghalaya	43	0	0	0	13	0
16.	Maharashtra	5610	48	8573	54	4936	23
17.	Manipur	9	0	0	0	52	0
18.	Mizoram	7	0	19	0	43	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	21	1
20.	Odisha	7132	6	6433	9	2450	2
21.	Punjab	4117	25	472	8	14128	18
22.	Rajasthan	4413	10	1243	7	4043	7
23.	Sikkim	38	0	5	0	21	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	6122	0	2804	3	4535	12
25.	Tripura	8	0	6	0	40	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Telangana	0	0	704	1	1831	2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1414	5	200	0	2892	9
28.	Uttarakhand	54	0	106	0	1655	1
29.	West Bengal	5920	6	3934	4	8516	14
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	67	0	139	0	153	0
31.	Chandigarh	107	0	13	0	966	1
32.	Delhi	5574	6	995	3	15867	60
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	190	0	641	1	1154	0
34.	Daman and Diu	61	0	46	0	165	0
35.	Puducherry	2215	0	1322	1	771	0
TOTAL		75808	193	40571	137	99913	220

Establishing AIIMS in Tamil Nadu

1220. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received letter from Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to announce and expedite the formation of AIIMS in Tamil Nadu, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has instructed the concerned authorities of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to give all necessary accordence and funds for the speedy implementation of above said project in Tamil Nadu, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the concrete steps taken by Government to provide adequate financial and medical logistic support to Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Yes, letter has been received dated 17.02.2016.

(b) and (c) Yes, recently a letter from Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has been received through Prime Minister's Office.

A Central Team has already visited all the five sites identified by the Government of Tamil Nadu. The report of the Central Team is under consideration of this Ministry.

Earlier, Government of India has taken up upgradation of Government Mohan Kumaramangalam Medical College, Salem in the first phase of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana at approved outlay of 120 crore (Central Share: 100 crore and State Share: 20 crore) and Rajaji Government Medical College, Madurai, in the second phase, at an approved outlay of 150 crore (Central Share: 125 crore and State Share: 25 crore). Thanjavur Medical College and Tirunelveli Medical College, have been approved for up-gradation at outlay of 150 crore each (Centre Share: 120 crore, State Share: 30 crore), under Phase-III of PMSSY.

Avian flu in the country

1221. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of Avian flu in the country;
- (b) the number of people who had died out of this during the current year; and
- (c) whether Government has issued some kind of advisory to the States to control this menace and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Avian Influenza outbreak among poultry population/wild birds have been reported from February, 2006 onwards. So far 29 outbreaks have been notified by Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India. The last outbreak of Avian Influenza was reported in January, 2016 in Tripura.

- (b) No human case or death due to Avian Influenza has been reported in India.

(c) Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India has issued advisories to the States from time to time emphasizing preparedness measures for early detection and containment of outbreak. These include surveillance, early reporting, laboratory diagnosis, stocking of logistics (Personal Protective Equipment, masks, drug/disinfectants, chemicals) and information, education and communication.

Rural internship for medical students

1222. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government would consider introducing mandatory criteria for those seeking admission in the Government Medical Colleges, to serve at least for one year during their internship, in the rural and remote areas where there is no medical professional;

(b) if so, by when it would consider introducing such criteria in the Government Medical Colleges; and

(c) if not, how Government proposes to reach medical professional to the rural and the remote areas where no doctor is willing to go?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) At present, the Government is not considering any proposal for mandatory internship for medical professionals in rural and remote areas.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Health being a State subject, provision of healthcare facilities falls under the jurisdiction of respective State Governments. However, to encourage doctors working in remote and difficult areas, the MCI with the previous approval of Central Government, has amended the Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000 to provide:

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

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

Status of UHC

1223. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the current status of Universal Health Coverage (UHC) programme announced in 2014;

(b) what is percentage of people already covered under it;

(c) what percentage of SCs and STs and other vulnerable sections are covered by now; and

(d) in what way it is different from what was offered under NRHM and RSBY?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (d) Universal Health Coverage (UHC) is a key goal of the Twelfth Plan. Public Health being a State subject, it is the primary responsibility of States/UTs to take steps to achieve Universal Health Coverage. The Government has already taken steps

towards provision of free services for maternal health, child health, adolescent health, family planning, universal immunisation programme, and for major diseases such as TB, vector borne diseases such as Malaria, dengue and Kala Azar, leprosy etc. Other major initiatives for which States are being supported include Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK), Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK), Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK), implementation of NHM Free Drugs and Free Diagnostics Service Initiatives, and implementation of National Quality Assurance Framework.

NHM and RSBY are critical components towards achieving UHC.

Mission Indradhanush in West Bengal

1224. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of funds allocated, released and utilized for Mission Indradhanush along with district-wise details of West Bengal during last two years;
- (b) the district-wise details of activities conducted along with beneficiaries reached under Mission Indradhanush in West Bengal;
- (c) the details of expansion of coverage of the Mission, if any; and
- (d) the State-wise details of funds allocated, released and utilized along with beneficiaries reached under various schemes and programmes for immunization of women and children except Mission Indradhanush along with district-wise details of the same for West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) No separate funds have been allocated for Mission Indradhanush. Hence question of sanctioned or utilized of funds does not arise.

(b) The district-wise details of activities along with beneficiaries reached under Mission Indradhanush in West Bengal are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) Under routine immunization from April, 2015 to January, 2016 about 11.36 lakh children were fully vaccinated (including about 76 thousand children fully vaccinated under Mission Indradhanush) in eleven districts of West Bengal where Mission Indradhanush was implemented. In addition under Mission Indradhanush children were also provided with Vitamin A, Oral Rehydration Syrup (ORS) and Zinc tablets. Details are in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(d) The State-wise details of funds allocated, released and utilized along with beneficiaries reached under Routine Immunization for immunization of women and children except Mission Indradhanush along with district-wise details of the same for West Bengal are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I*Districts-wise coverage of Mission Indradhanush in West Bengal*

Sl. No.	District	No. of Sessions held	No. of children vaccinated	No. of children fully vaccinated	No. of pregnant women vaccinated	No. of Vitamin A doses given	No. of ORS packets distributed	No. of Zinc tablets distributed
1.	Bardhaman	2948	37865	8320	6059	8222	8032	30638
2.	Birbhum	1875	21077	4090	4653	4776	1832	9610
3.	Howrah	1105	13873	2189	1354	3731	2065	10322
4.	Kolkata	537	3950	764	191	1706	4164	9496
5.	Malda	946	15781	3639	2502	5390	3366	22147
6.	Medinipur East	657	5522	908	551	2310	1787	7094
7.	Medinipur West	405	4432	859	351	1332	1065	3554
8.	Murshidabad	6062	85167	24802	27409	27025	13207	99615
9.	North 24 Pgs	1622	19969	5829	2556	6537	4800	15574
10.	South 24 Pgs	9279	101319	16923	28704	30862	13448	83589
11.	Uttar Dinajpur*	3367	37775	7622	7756	10701	12367	56189
	TOTAL	28803	346730	75945	82086	102592	66133	347828

*Uttar Dinajpur coverage data is for both Phases of Mission Indradhanush.

Statement-II*Details of funds allocated, released and utilized under various schemes**(A) The State-wise details of funds and beneficiaries reached under Immunization Programme 2015-16*

Sl. No.	State	Fund details (in crores)#			Beneficiaries vaccinated*		
		Allocation	Release	Utilization	Children fully vaccinated	Pregnant Women vaccinated	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.12	0.08	0.13	4,250	7472	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	15.26	0	8.51	582,180	1335661	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.21	0.9	3.71	10,472	24764	
4.	Assam	27.35	20.5	24.84	438,062	1011940	
5.	Bihar	32.09	24.06	62.07	1,961,068	3379630	
6.	Chandigarh	0.33	0.32	0.04	12,837	28460	
7.	Chhattisgarh	7.89	5.92	17.57	345,869	824467	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.11	0.1	0.25	6,423	12218	
9.	Daman and Diu	0.08	0.08	0.04	3,203	7416	
10.	Delhi	5.18	5.18	3.54	42,367	340188	
11.	Goa	0.45	0.23	0.13	16,187	22586	
12.	Gujarat	18.67	18.66	38.75	836,150	1768567	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Haryana	7.84	7.84	14.18	143,451	496484
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2.12	2.12	5.81	81,292	143297
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.88	3.9	3.42	155,358	308851
16.	Jharkhand	10.19	7.66	31.30	414,793	898998
17.	Karnataka	18.90	18.9	19.03	775,605	1724652
18.	Kerala	10.32	10.32	13.07	342,300	604362
19.	Lakshadweep	0.02	0.02	0.01	754	1326
20.	Madhya Pradesh	22.44	22.44	51.00	874,405	2133796
21.	Maharashtra	34.74	26.06	42.94	1,363,464	2229974
22.	Manipur	2.39	1.78	1.28	27,219	52961
23.	Meghalaya	2.60	2.6	1.56	44,276	96017
24.	Mizoram	0.96	0.72	0.90	14,215	25850
25.	Nagaland	1.74	0	2.28	13,248	26473
26.	Odisha	12.97	12.96	23.63	485,111	1048960
27.	Puducherry	0.38	0.38	0.19	12,468	32741
28.	Punjab	8.56	6.42	15.08	334,911	699646
29.	Rajasthan	21.21	21.22	35.59	787,950	1880106

30.	Sikkim	0.53	0.5	0.52	6,712	12159
31.	Tamil Nadu	22.30	22.3	10.22	339,829	1011210
32.	Telengana	3.22	2.42	2.02	696,885	1583138
33.	Tripura	61.69	46.28	75.68	36,806	85145
34.	Uttar Pradesh	3.13	2.34	11.67	2,496,012	6064695
35.	Uttarakhand	28.24	21.18	25.97	115,240	270577
36.	West Bengal	10.91	0	10.73	1,060,407	2236019
TOTAL		400.00	316.39	557.65	14,843,915	32417225

(1) Expenditure includes expenditure against Central Release, State release and unspent balances at the beginning of the year. Expenditure for the F.Y. 2015-16 (upto 31.12.2015 as per FMR) is provisional.

(2) Release for the F.Y. 2015-16 is updated upto 29.02.2016.

(3) The above releases relate to Central Govt. Grants and do not include State share contribution.

(4) The Allocation is as per B.E and is cash allocation

*data excluding Mission Indradhanush, April' 15 to Jan' 16, as per HMIS data as on Feb' 16

(B) The district-wise details of West Bengal for Immunization Programme, 2015-16 (till Jan. 16)

Sl. No.	District	Fund details (in lakhs)*		Beneficiaries vaccinated**		
		Grant Released during FY15-16	Expenditure booked during FY 15-16 (till Jan'16)	Children fully vaccinated	Pregnant women vaccinated	
1.	Bankura	55.43	141.13	43699	80625	
2.	Burdwan	257.16	130.68	81118	166962	
3.	Birbhum	162.09	98.08	43088	90824	
4.	Dakshin Dinajpur	108.07	44.21	21027	46263	
5.	Darjeeling	93.88	89.58	21587	40633	
6.	Howrah	221.87	178.89	48717	108015	
7.	Hooghly	322.33	169.77	59333	127198	
8.	Jalpaiguri	195.64	101.37	46900	89090	
9.	Cooch Behar	131.78	61.36	41092	77037	
10.	Kolkata	64.29	0.00	28595	80317	
11.	Malda	228.71	116.87	69934	152809	
12.	Medinipur East	158.41	44.88	61749	128661	
13.	Medinipur West	95.44	109.91	72834	136616	
14.	Murshidabad	573.96	360.06	96412	214491	

15.	Nadia	197.06	143.33	60091	126046
16.	North 24 Parganas	538.82	441.34	88457	199030
17.	Puruliya	171.79	129.57	43991	81605
18.	South 24 Parganas	662.98	434.68	89710	194694
19.	Uttar Dinajpur	201.07	87.25	45712	97605
20.	Other agencies e.g. Kolkata Mn Corporations etc.	-	77.53	-	-
21.	State HQ	-	327.44	-	-
TOTAL		4440.57	3287.92	10,64,046	22,38,521

* As per the information provided by Government of West Bengal vide Memo No.11 /SFWB/4U-01-2015/461 dated 3-3-16

** data excluding Mission Indradhanush, as per HMIS data as on Feb'16 Panel for promoting organ donation

Panel for promoting organ donation

1225. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has set up any panel to promote organ donation to accelerate the organ transplant programme;
- (b) whether Government has also decided to launch a programme to 'recognise and honour' families of persons who donate their organs; and
- (c) whether Government is going to give more autonomy to National Organ and Tissue Transplant Organisation (NOTTO) by making it a registered society and if so, a detailed factual report thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) An Inter-Ministerial Committee headed by Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has been constituted to coordinate all activities related to promotion of organ donation in the country.

(b) Government has launched National Organ Transplant Programme. *Inter alia*, the programme has a provision for giving awards for promoting cadaver donations to institutions, doctors, transplant coordinators, and donor families.

(c) The National Organ and Tissue Transplant Organization (NOTTO) has become operational only in 2014 and is, as such, at a very nascent stage. Presently, it is functioning under the Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. It will, alongwith Regional Organ and Tissue Transplant Organizations (ROTTOs) and State Organ and Tissue Transplant Organizations (SOTTOs), be strengthened over a period of time.

Assessing impact of the healthcare arising from customs duty hike

1226. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the hike in customs duty on bulk drugs including life-saving drugs will hamper Government's attempt to provide low-cost and effective healthcare; and
- (b) whether Government has initiated any measures to assess the impact of customs duty hike on bulk drugs, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The Price of drugs included in the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) is linked to the increase/decrease in the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) in terms of Drugs Price Control Order, 2013. Most of the drugs in respect of which custom duty exemption has been withdrawn are included in the NLEM, 2015. Since the WPI for the current year is likely to decline, the price of these drugs will also decline. Further, even in respect of non-scheduled drugs, the annual increase in the Maximum Retail Price (MRP) can not be more than 10%.

Increase in cases of life-style diseases

1227. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been an increase in life-style diseases like obesity, diabetes, hypertension etc.;
- (b) the details thereof State-wise/UTwise for the last three years;
- (c) what is the cause for the increase of such diseases in India; and
- (d) what steps are being taken to prevent the prevalence of these diseases?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) State/UT-wise data of persons suffering from life-style diseases is not maintained centrally.

According to International Diabetes Federation, estimated number of people with diabetes (20-79 years) in India are 65.0 million, 66.8 million and 69.1 million in 2013, 2014 and 2015 respectively.

The data available from the Indian Council of Medical Research-India diabetes (INDIAB) Study Phase I done in the rural and urban settings in 3 States and 1 Union Territory viz., Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Jharkhand and Chandigarh for both diabetes and hypertension indicates the range of prevalence of diabetes from 5.3% to 13.7 % and for hypertension from 19.8% to 31.5%

As per the survey conducted by the Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) in 2007-08 in 7 States on Non-Communicable Disease Risk Factors, State-wise figures (in percentage) on cases of hypertension is as under:

Andhra Pradesh	16.6
Madhya Pradesh	24.1
Maharashtra	20.1
Mizoram	19.6
Kerala	18.0
Tamil Nadu	17.8
Uttarakhand	18.8

According to the ICMR's National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB) survey in 10 States, the prevalence of overweight/obesity (BMI > 25 Kg/m²) among rural men and women (2011-12) was approximately 12% and 16% respectively.

The details showing State-wise BMI data collected by the National Family Health Survey-3 (2005-06) are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The major factors contributing to the life-style diseases include inappropriate life styles, tobacco use, obesity, inappropriate diet, physical inactivity, alcohol consumption, high blood pressure, etc.

(d) While Health is a State subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government for improving healthcare. 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 a focus on awareness generation for behaviour and life-style changes, screening and early diagnosis of persons with high level of risk factors and their treatment and referral (if required) to higher facilities for appropriate management for Non-communicable Diseases. Under NPCDCS, diagnosis and treatment facilities for diabetes and hypertension are provided through different levels of healthcare by setting up NCD Clinic in District Hospitals and Community Health Centres (CHCs).

Statement

*Prevalence (%) of overweight/obesity (BMI >25) among
Men and Women in India*

State	Men	Women
Kerala	17.8	28.1
Tamil Nadu	14.5	20.9
Karnataka	10.9	15.3
Andhra Pradesh	13.6	15.6

State	Men	Women
Maharashtra	11.9	14.5
Gujarat	11.3	16.7
Madhya Pradesh	4.3	7.6
Odisha	6.0	6.6
West Bengal	5.5	11.4
Uttar Pradesh	7.3	9.2
Delhi	16.8	26.4
Haryana	10.8	17.4
Himachal Pradesh	10.6	13.5
Jammu and Kashmir	6.2	16.7
Punjab	22.2	29.9
Rajasthan	6.2	8.9
Uttarakhand	7.9	12.8
Chhattisgarh	4.9	5.6
Bihar	6.3	4.6
Jharkhand	4.9	5.4
Goa	15.4	20.2
Arunachal Pradesh	7.1	8.8
Assam	5.0	7.8
Manipur	9.2	13.3
Meghalaya	5.9	5.3
Mizoram	11.4	10.6
Nagaland	5.7	6.4
Sikkim	11.9	15.4
Tripura	4.8	7.1

Source: National Family Health Survey 3: 2005-06

Unwarranted caesarean births in private hospitals

1228. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that disproportionately high number of babies are delivered by caesarean section in the private hospitals for earning more profit fraudulently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government against the private hospital attitude towards unwarranted caesarean deliveries which pose serious health problems to both mother and child?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) As per the World Health Statistics 2015 report released by WHO, the percentage of births by caesarean section between 2007-2014 was 8% for India.

However as per the National Family Health Survey-4 in 2015-16 (NFHS-4), percentage of births in a private health facility delivered by caesarean section (CS) is higher than the public health facilities for the 16 States whose reports are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Health being a State subject, the monitoring and implementation of Clinical Establishments Act is in the purview of the State and UT Government. The Government of India has enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act and Rules 2010 with the objective of registration and regulation of health care institutions including those in the private sector based on minimum standards of facilities and services, requirement of personnel, maintenance of records and reports as may be required, etc. Further, clinical establishments are required to ensure compliance of Standard Treatment Guidelines for registration and continuation. This Act has been adopted by 10 States of Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan and Assam and six Union Territories (all except NCT of Delhi).

World Health Organisation (WHO) in its new statement released in April, 2015 has said that every effort should be made to provide caesarean sections (CS) to women requiring C section based on clinical diagnosis, rather than striving to achieve a specific CS rate. At population level, caesarean section rates higher than 10% are not associated with reductions in maternal and new born mortality rates. Government of India (GoI) has already written to all States and UTs sharing the latest WHO statement. In addition, States have been informed to conduct periodic prescription audit in the private health facilities under the Clinical Establishment Act. They have also been informed that prescription audits can be extended to public health facilities.

A communication has also gone to Federation of Obstetrical and Gynaecological Societies of India (FOGSI) which is the largest profession body of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists in India for sharing the WHO guidance note to all their State chapters and the Obstetricians and Gynaecologists registered under them.

Statement*Percentage of Births delivered by caesarean section (%)*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Births delivered by caesarean section	Births in a private health facility delivered by caesarean section	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40.1	57.0	25.5
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	19.3	*	16.9
3.	Bihar	6.2	31.0	2.6
4.	Goa	31.4	51.3	19.9
5.	Haryana	11.7	25.3	8.6
6.	Karnataka	23.6	40.3	16.9
7.	Madhya Pradesh	8.6	40.8	5.8
8.	Maharashtra	20.1	33.1	13.1
9.	Manipur	21.1	46.2	22.6
10.	Meghalaya	7.6	31.4	9.8
11.	Puducherry	33.6	48.3	30.4
12.	Sikkim	20.9	49.3	18.1
13.	Tamil Nadu	34.1	51.3	26.3
14.	Telangana	58.0	74.9	40.6
15.	Tripura	20.5	73.7	18.1
16.	Uttarakhand	13.1	36.4	9.3
17.	West Bengal	23.8	70.9	18.8

Source : National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4) in 2015-16

Telemedicines centres at pilgrimage sites

1229. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up telemedicines centres at certain places of pilgrimage in the country, if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to strengthen e-Health initiative to improve primary health services in rural and underserved areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Department of Space has been asked to examine the feasibility of setting up Telemedicine centres at places of pilgrimage in the country.

(b) In order to improve primary health services through use of ICT *i.e.* e-Health, including in rural areas and under-served areas of the country, MoHFW has taken following key large scale steps:-

- **Mother and Child Tracking System** for efficient delivery of Health care services to expectant mothers and children with an objective of improving IMR, MMR, and morbidity in women and children.
- **Kilkari and Mobile Academy -Kilkari** delivers free, weekly, time-appropriate audio messages about pregnancy, child birth and child care delivery to families' mobile phones. Mobile Academy is a free audio training course designed to expand and refresh the knowledgebase of ASHAs and improve their communication skills.
- **National Health Portal (NHP)** - a citizen portal for health to provide authentic information on various health issues to public. It has a toll-free number for citizens to access reliable, easy to understand and multilingual health information.
- **Tobacco Cessation Programme-** It is a mHealth Initiative for Tobacco Cessation Programme.
- **Online Registration System (ORS)** - a framework to link various hospitals for online registration, payment of fees and appointment, online diagnostic reports, enquiring availability of blood online etc. As on date, around 160,000 appointments have been transacted online.
- **“Nikshay” for Tuberculosis control programme,** to monitor and track services and status relating to screening, diagnosis, treatment and follow-up of Tuberculosis cases.
- **Missed Call Centre for reaching unreached TB patients** - a dedicated toll free number with a call centre that is currently available in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh and Delhi.
- **Health Management Information System** to monitor delivery of services including primary health service etc.

Malpractices in running of medical college

1230. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognisance of large scale malpractices like fake faculty, inadequate infrastructure and patient load etc. in running of medical colleges in the country;

(b) if so, the number of cases along with the type of malpractices come into light in the country along with the action taken by Government against the defaulting colleges during the last three years; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government to promote medical education on one hand and weed out wide spread corruption in granting recognition to medical colleges and also strengthen the inspection mechanism on the other?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Permission for starting a medical college/yearly renewal permission is given by the Central Government on the recommendation made by Medical Council of India (MCI) after assessment of infrastructure and other facilities. If any medical college fails to meet the required standards, the MCI recommends to the Central Government not to issue Letter of Permission/Renewal permission to such medical colleges for that academic year.

Under the Establishment of Medical College Regulations 1999, a medical college can be debarred for 2 years if found using fake/forged documents during inspections conducted by MCI. As reported by MCI, during the last 3 years, 13 cases of use of fake/forged documents were found and 5 colleges were debarred from admitting students.

(c) The Government has taken the following steps to promote medical education in the country:

- I. The ratio of teachers to students has been revised from 1:1 to 1:2 for all MD/MS disciplines and 1:1 to 1:3 in subjects of Anaesthesiology, Forensic Medicine, Radiotherapy, Medical Oncology and Surgical Oncology.
- II. DNB qualification has been recognized for appointment as faculty to take care of shortage of faculty.
- III. Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.

- IV. Enhancement of age limit for appointment/extension/re-employment against posts of teachers/dean/principal/ director in medical colleges from 65-70 years.
- V. Relaxation in the norms for setting up of a medical college in terms of requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed/ bed strength and other infrastructure.
- VI. Strengthening/upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new PG courses/increase of PG seats with fund sharing between the Central and State Government.
- VII. Establishment of new Medical Colleges by upgrading district/referral hospitals preferably in underserved districts of the country with fund sharing between the Central Government and States.
- VIII. Strengthening/upgradation of existing State Government/Central Government Medical Colleges to increase MBBS seats with fund sharing between the Central Government and States.

Recognition of Medical Colleges/course is considered when the first batch of MBBS/MD/MS/Diploma students appear in the final university examinations. For this purpose, MCI conducts inspection of the colleges through its assessors to assess the standard of examination and facilities available at the college as per the standard requirements prescribed in the Regulations. The Assessors are mainly senior faculty members of Government Medical Colleges. Where the assessment report reveals adherence to norms/requirements of the Regulations of the Council, it recommends to the Central Government for recognition of the courses. The colleges which do not meet the requisite criteria are not recommended for recognition.

Abduction of babies from Government hospitals

1231. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that abduction of babies is a prevalent problem faced by the patients in all Government hospitals;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of action taken against the staff/personnel of Government hospitals in this regard;

(d) the details of incidents of abduction of babies reported in Government hospitals in last three years; and

(e) the measures recommended by the Ministry to Government hospitals to curb this menace?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (e) Health is a State subject and no such information is maintained centrally. In so far as three Central Government Hospitals *i.e.* Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and Associated Hospitals are concerned, no such incident has been reported in the last three years. The area of the new born infants is watched by a security guard round the clock and the area comes under CCTV surveillance apart from other safeguard measures in place.

Platform for redressal of medical negligence cases

1232. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of complaints of medical negligence cases are reported and not redressed, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is no proper platform or grievance redressal forum for the patients medical negligence cases in the country, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government is planning to set up a mechanism in this regard and, if so, the details thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) MCI the appropriate State Medical Councils has been empowered to take disciplinary action against a doctor for violation of the provisions of Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations 2002 including cases of medical negligence. MCI is an Appellate Authority in such matters. As reported by MCI, it has received 27 number of appeals on medical negligence during the period 01.01.2014 to 31.12.2015, of which, 13 have been decided by it.

Type-2 diabetes in women

1233. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Type-2 diabetes among women in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that AIIMS teamed up with Georgia Institute for Global Health with regard to Type-2 diabetes among women;

(c) to what extent this help in reducing or delaying Type-2 diabetes in the country; and

(d) the money that the Ministry is spending to prevent Type-2 diabetes in the country in the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has undertaken a large scale epidemiological study on Task Force Projects on diabetes “ICMR - India Diabetes Study (ICMR INDIAB) Study” which looked at the prevalence of diabetes in different States. The prevalence of type 2 diabetes (among women aged ≥ 20 years) in 13 States of the ICMR-INDIAB Study is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Health is State subject. However, in order to prevent and control Non-Communicable Diseases including Diabetes, 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 a focus on awareness generation for behaviour and life-style changes, screening and early diagnosis of persons with high level of risk factors and their treatment and referral (if required) to higher facilities for appropriate management for Non-communicable Diseases including Diabetes. Under NPCDCS, diagnosis and treatment facilities for Diabetes are provided through different levels of healthcare by setting up NCD Clinic in District Hospitals and Community Health Centres (CHCs).

The details showing State/UT-wise release of funds under NPCDCS for the last three years and the current year is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

States/UT-wise prevalence of type-2 diabetes among women aged ≥ 20 years in 13 States of the ICMR-INDIAB Study

State	Rural	Urban	Overall
Punjab	9.5%	9.8%	9.6%
Chandigarh	9.0%	14.3%	10.5%
Bihar	3.1%	10.0%	5.1%
Arunachal Pradesh	4.7%	5.5%	4.9%

State	Rural	Urban	Overall
Mizoram	2.7%	7.5%	4.2%
Tripura	1.2%	3.7%	2.0%
Jharkhand	3.1%	10.8%	5.2%
Gujarat	4.0%	10.6%	6.2%
Maharashtra	5.9%	7.6%	6.4%
Andhra Pradesh	5.3%	11.8%	7.2%
Karnataka	5.5%	9.2%	6.6%
Tamil Nadu	7.0%	12.5%	8.6%
Overall	5.1%	9.3%	6.4%

Statement-II

Funds released under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS)

(in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (*)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	561.00	0.00
2.	Assam	0.00	1714.00	579.00	3333.00
3.	Bihar	0.00	972.00	1208.00	597.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	504.00	526.00
5.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	666.00	1551.00
6.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	799.00	331.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	263.00
8.	Jharkhand	0.00	332.00	835.00	790.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	913.00	629.00
10.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	976.00	1187.00
11.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	545.00	467.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	462.00	1694.00	2681.00
13.	Maharashtra	0.00	586.00	1289.00	2375.00
14.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	1234.00	1065.00

Sl. No.	Name of State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (*)
15.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	803.00	312.00
16.	Rajasthan	0.00	59.00	1180.00	2704.00
17.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	176.00	66.00
18.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	89.00	1355.00	1300.00
19.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	545.00	624.00
20.	Uttar Pradesh	2431.25	1398.00	2027.00	3626.00
21.	West Bengal	0.00	1027.00	754.00	0.00
22.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	5.00	25.00	55.00
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	5.00	17.00	42.00
24.	Daman and Diu	0.00	4.00	13.00	35.00
25.	Lakshadweep	0.00	1.00	13.00	0.00
26.	Delhi	0.00	247.00	141.00	149.00
27.	Puducherry	0.00	18.00	152.00	0.00
28.	Goa	0.00	22.00	127.00	0.00
29.	Chandigarh	0.00	16.00	13.00	0.00
30.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	76.00	354.00	534.00
31.	Meghalaya	0.00	163.00	147.00	228.00
32.	Mizoram	0.00	60.00	176.00	137.00
33.	Nagaland	0.00	109.00	346.00	246.00
34.	Tripura	0.00	202.00	176.00	0.00
35.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	296.00	273.00
36.	Telengana	0.00	0.00	401.00	791.00
TOTAL		2431.25	7567.00	21040.00	26917.00

(*): From 2015-16 releases for the programme are clubbed with other NCDs covered under NHM

Poor state of primary healthcare centres

1234. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the poor quality or absence of instruments in primary healthcare centres across the country; and

(b) whether Government plans to provide modern instruments and machinery in all primary healthcare centres in the country, 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) Public health is a State subject. Under the National Health Mission, support is provided to States/UTs for strengthening their healthcare system including for medical equipment based on the requirements posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans. Medical equipment are largely procured by the States/UTs. To facilitate procurement of quality equipment, specifications of 154 commonly used medical equipment have been shared with the States. Further, the Central Government has also provided model Request for Proposal (RFP) document to facilitate States to engage an agency for providing timely comprehensive maintenance of medical equipment.

Super-speciality blocks in Rajasthan Medical Colleges

†1235. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Rajasthan has sent a proposal to Government to open super-speciality blocks in the medical colleges situated in divisional headquarters of Jaipur, Jodhpur and Ajmer keeping in view demand and necessity of the public; and

(b) if so, whether Government intends to sanction the aforesaid proposal in the interest of the common man, if so, by when and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Yes, the proposal for upgradation of Government Medical Colleges at Jaipur, Jodhpur and Ajmer has been received from the Government of Rajasthan.

Government Medical College at Jaipur has been identified for upgradation under Phase-IV of PMSSY. The other two GMCI's (Government Medical Colleges at Jodhpur and Ajmer) have not been covered for upgradation under existing phases of PMSSY.

Tackling problem of sub-standard drugs

1236. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the survey conducted by Central Drugs

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO), about five per cent of the drugs in the Indian market are substandard;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these sub-standard drugs are mainly sold in the rural areas and they work less effectively causing disease to run a longer course; and

(c) if so, what steps Government is taking to tackle the problem of substandard drugs?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Over 47,000 drug samples have been picked up in a nation-wide survey in 2015, carried out by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to determine the extent of Spurious/Not of Standard Quality drugs in the country. The results of the survey have not been compiled as yet.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government is conscious of the fact that the drugs manufactured/sold in the country have to be of good quality and has, with a view to check the marketing and manufacture of such drugs in the country, taken a series of measures. These include stringent penalties including making certain offences cognizable as well as 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; and 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.

Compulsory gender testing

1237. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to make gender testing by ultrasound compulsory, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the precautionary methods being taken or to be taken by Government against female foeticide?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) No. There is no proposal to make gender testing compulsory.

(b) The Government has enacted the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994, for prohibition of sex selection before or after conception and for prevention of misuse of pre-conception and pre-natal diagnostic techniques for sex determination. Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy entailing schemes and programmes and awareness generation/advocacy measures to build a positive environment for the girl child through gender sensitive policies, provisions and legislation. The details of important measures are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of important measures adopted by the Government

- The Government has intensified effective implementation of the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 and amended various provisions of the Rules.
- The Government is rendering financial support to the States and UTs for operationalization of PNDT Cells, Capacity Building, Orientation and Sensitisation Workshop, Information, Education and Communication campaigns and for strengthening structures for the implementation of the PC and PNDT Act under the National Health Mission (NHM).
- A National review under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary and Mission Director, MoHFW was held on 21 September, 2015 through video conference.
- Programmes review at the State level has been intensified. Five regional review workshops for North, West, Central, North East and Southern regions were organized during 2014-15. During 2015-16 three regional review workshops have been organized for Northern Eastern, Northern and Eastern States in Imphal, Chandigarh and Bhubaneswar respectively.
- National campaign “Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao” was launched in 100 gender critical districts in partnership with Ministry of Woman and Child Development and Human Recourse Development.
- Directions given by the Hon’ble Supreme Court in the matter of WP(C) 349/2006 (Voluntary Health Association of Punjab vs. UOI and others), were communicated to the States/UTs time to time for ensuring compliance.
- Inspections by the National Inspection and Monitoring Committee (NIMC) have

been scaled up. In year 2014-15, 19 inspection visits have been undertaken in different States. During 2015-16, 21 NIMC inspections have been undertaken in the States of Punjab, Puducherry, Tripura, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Bihar, Mizoram, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Telangana, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Assam, Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh.

- States have been advised to focus on Districts/Blocks/Villages with low Child Sex Ratio to ascertain the causes, plan appropriate behaviour change communication campaigns and effectively implement provisions of the PC & PNDT Act.

Starting of medical college at Kalahandi, Odisha

1238. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the volume of funds sanctioned for Odisha for the medical colleges and by when Government will give its share to the State;
- (b) whether the Ministry would consider to start one medical college fully funded by Central Government in Kalahandi district of Odisha which is one of the KBK districts, as a special case; and
- (c) if so, by when, and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely, "Establishment of new Medical Colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals", five districts in Odisha namely, Balasore, Bolangir, Koraput, Baripada (Mayurbhanj) and Puri have been identified in consultation with the State Government. The total cost of establishment of one Medical College under the scheme is 189 crore. The fund sharing between the Central Government and State Government is in the ratio of 60:40. As on date, an amount of 80 crore has been released to the State Government under the Scheme.

Eradication of Japanese Encephalitis

1239. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that deaths from Japanese Encephalitis is spreading rapidly all over the State of Jharkhand;

(b) how many people have fallen prey to the water borne diseases like encephalitis in Jharkhand since August, 2014 and how many of them died; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by Government to eradicate this menace?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) No. In Jharkhand the deaths due to Japanese Encephalitis (JE), as reported by the State, during 2013, 2014 and 2015 are given below:

Year	Deaths due JE in Jharkhand		
	2013	2014	2015
Death	5	2	1

As per information reported by the State, total number of AES cases including water borne encephalitis were 288 in 2014 and 143 in 2015.

(c) A multi-pronged strategy has been adopted under the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Japanese Encephalitis (JE)/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) in sixty high priority districts in 5 States of Assam, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal with the participation of (i) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare; (ii) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation; (iii) Ministry of Housing Urban Poverty Alleviation; (iv) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment; (v) Ministry of Women and Child Development; and (vi) Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of School Education and Literacy).

Establishment of Pediatric ICU at district level in 60 high burden districts is one of the major components under the Programme to reduce case fatality. Furthermore, incentive has been provisioned for ASHAs under the programme for early referral of cases to reduce mortality.

Following measures are parts of National Programme for Prevention and Control of JE/AES:

- (i) Strengthening and expansion of JE vaccination in affected districts;
- (ii) Strengthening of surveillance, vector control;
- (iii) Strengthening of case management by setting 10 bedded pediatric ICU in 60 district hospitals and timely referral of serious and complicated cases;
- (iv) Access to safe drinking water and proper sanitation facilities to the target population in affected rural and urban areas;

- (v) Provision of adequate facilities for physical, medical, neurological and social rehabilitation;
- (vi) Improvement of nutritional status of children at risk of JE/AES and intensified IEC/BCC activities.

Import of stents

1240. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the different varieties of stents being used in the country;
- (b) what is the estimated annual requirement of stents in the country;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the country is also importing stents;
- (d) if so, what is the import price of cardiac stent and at what price the same are being sold to patients in the country, variety-wise; and
- (e) whether it is also a fact that Government is planning to bring it under essential medicines list and, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Currently, Cardiac and Drug Eluting Stents are notified as 'Drugs' under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

(b) Health is a State subject, and data regarding annual requirements of Stents in the country is not compiled centrally.

(c) and (d) The Department of Pharmaceuticals has informed that the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority under the Department of Pharmaceuticals has, during a study conducted on pricing of stents in the country, observed that bulk of medical devices including stents consumed in the country are imported and the difference between the landed cost and the MRP thereof is very high. These medical devices fall under non-scheduled category of Drugs Price Control Order (DPCO), 2013 and as such, no ceiling price has been fixed for these devices. However, DPCO, 2013 provides for monitoring the prices of these devices and also ensures that no manufacturer/importer/distributor is allowed to increase the MRP by more than ten per cent of MRP during preceding twelve months.

(e) As per the direction of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, a sub-committee has been constituted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, seeking its views on

the essentiality of coronary stents and their inclusion in the National List of Essential Medicines.

Holding of dual post by AIIMS Director

1241. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in blatant violation of the orders of 2007 by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, Director of AIIMS is holding simultaneously the post of Chief of Jai Prakash Narayan Trauma Centre, AIIMS, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of other violations of the above judgment of Hon'ble High Court and the reasons therefor, case-wise; and

(c) whether Government has received any representation from MPs in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) No. The 2007 judgment of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi states *inter-alia* that Director AIIMS cannot hold lien on two posts *i.e.* tenure post of Director as well as post of Professor, Head of Department, in his own speciality. The Chief of Jai Prakash Narayan Trauma Centre AIIMS is not a substantive post and does not carry any additional remuneration.

(c) Yes, two representations from Hon'ble Members of Rajya Sabha, Shri Neeraj Shekhar and Shri Ali Anwar Ansari, have been received.

Opening of AIIMS, Himachal Pradesh

†1242. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has announced opening of AIIMS in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, by when the decision on funding will be taken as the State Government of Himachal Pradesh has nearly completed all formalities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Yes, the Hon'le Finance Minister in his Budget Speech for the year 2015-2016 has announced setting up of AIIMS in Himachal Pradesh.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) A Central Team inspected the sites indentified by the Government of Himachal Pradesh at Kothipura in Bilaspur District The report of the Central Team after the inspection of the site, is under consideration of this Ministry.

Deaths from arsenic contamination

1243. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of health problems and deaths on account of consumption of contaminated water, particularly arsenic contaminated water have been reported from various parts of the country, particularly Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by Government to check such deaths?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) Consumption of contaminated drinking water can cause diseases such as Cholera, Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases, Enteric Fever (Typhoid), Viral Hepatitis etc. As per the data reported by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI), State/UT-wise number of cases and deaths due to Cholera, Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases, Enteric Fever (Typhoid) and Viral Hepatitis during the years 2013–2015 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Intake of Arsenic contaminated drinking water leads to various clinical complications at times causing death. These clinical complications may also arise because of other reasons as well. There are, therefore, obvious difficulties and data is not maintained Centrally for cases and deaths on account of consumption of Arsenic contaminated water. As per Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, there are about 1311 Arsenic affected habitations in the country as on 23.02.2016.

Provision of safe drinking water is the main strategy to control diseases caused by drinking of contaminated water. Rural water supply is a State subject. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical and financial assistance under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing safe and adequate drinking water supply facilities in rural areas of the country. 5% of NRDWP Funds are earmarked for support funds which are allotted to the States on 100% central share for activities such as IEC (Information,

Education and Communication) for awareness generation, HRD (Human Resource Development) for capacity building and for MIS (Management Information System). Further, under NRDWP, 3% of funds allocated to the States are earmarked for Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance (WQMS) activities on a 100% Central share basis which, *inter alia*, includes testing of drinking water sources at the Panchayat level by using simple field test kits, upgrading of existing water quality testing laboratories and setting up of new State/district/sub-district water quality testing laboratories wherever such facility is not available or needed.

Further, as informed by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, an amount of 10 crore has been earmarked for IEC activities under the Information, Education and Communication component of HRD and Capacity Building Scheme for the year 2015-16.

The Guidelines "Detection, Prevention and Management of Arsenicosis in India- A Field Guide" have also been finalized by an expert Committee and sent to the Arsenic affected States. State Governments are also advised to strengthen Distt./CHC infrastructure for early diagnosis, management and treatment of Arsenic affected cases and for this purpose seek necessary support in the State PIPs submitted under NHM.

The National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), Delhi provides technical assistance to State/UT Governments on prevention and control of water-borne diseases in carrying out investigation of outbreaks of such diseases under Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP). At the National level, NCDC also coordinates laboratory support for outbreak investigations, besides conducting regular training courses for development of trained manpower.

Health System Strengthening support being given to the State Governments under National Health Mission (NHM) also enhances capacity of the Health Institutions, up to the district level, to treat and manage water borne diseases.

Statement*State/UT-wise number of cases and deaths due to consumption of contaminated drinking water**(A) State-wise Cases and Deaths due to Cholera in India 2013-2015*

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	2013		2014 (Prov.)		2015 (Prov.)		Reference Period from Jan. 15 upto
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31	0	0	0	0	0	August, 15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	September, 15
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	September, 15 exc Mar.
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	October, 15
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	0	20	0	46	0	October, 15 exc Feb.
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	July, 15
7.	Gujarat	327	1	159	0	47	0	October, 15
8.	Haryana	16	0	7	0	0	0	October, 15
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	September, 15
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	October, 15
11.	Jharkhand	9	0	0	0	0	0	October, 15 exc May. to July

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	15	1	1	0	August, 15 exc Aug.
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25	0	28	1	295	1	October, 15 exc Aug.
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	October, 15 exc Mar., Apr.
33.	Delhi	25	0	51	0	34	0	August, 15
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	September, 15
35.	Puducherry	3	0	3	0	1	0	September, 15
TOTAL :		1130	5	969	5	3102	3	

Source: National Health Profile brought out by CBHL, DGHS

Note :

1. 2014 & 2015 : Andhra Pradesh Excludes data of 10 districts of Telangana from July, 2014 Onwards.
2. 2014: Data for Assam till September
3. 2014 : Data from Meghalaya and Uttar Pradesh does not contains figures for October
4. 2014 : Data from Tripura does not contains figures for November

(B) State-wise Cases and Deaths due to ADD reported during 2013-2015

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	2013		2014 (Prov.)		2015 (Prov.)		Reference Period Jan. 15 upto
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1855496	110	1336690	10	740297	2	August, 15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	30756	3	12657	5	6589	3	September, 15
3.	Assam	105876	147	58587	64	96429	82	September, 15

4.	Bihar	550281	24	550038	24	302255	21	October, 15 exc May
5.	Chhattisgarh	104966	37	112888	32	105678	12	October, 15
6.	Goa	16485	0	16039	4	8530	1	July, 15
7.	Gujarat	427523	8	504857	3	426309	3	October, 15
8.	Haryana	168527	27	197898	8	143169	4	October, 15
9.	Himachal Pradesh	349904	56	350459	52	264897	31	September, 15
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	591231	1	515013	0	397080	2	October, 15
11.	Jharkhand	81045	4	79430	28	39982	0	October, 15
12.	Karnataka	545794	81	819777	23	651636	13	October, 15
13.	Kerala	372440	12	402106	9	342206	0	October, 15
14.	Madhya Pradesh	535012	89	768021	112	525686	65	October, 15
15.	Maharashtra	527115	0	646380	4	529288	13	October, 15
16.	Manipur	25333	37	29954	32	19590	11	October, 15
17.	Meghalaya	186023	12	183631	27	75641	20	September, 15
18.	Mizoram	13518	12	14201	10	11631	8	June, 15
19.	Nagaland	21672	0	21783	0	10477	0	October, 15
20.	Odisha	656838	217	750262	169	481627	40	October, 15
21.	Punjab	183533	13	170438	22	129184	32	October, 15
22.	Rajasthan	545293	18	676832	17	576155	6	October, 15
23.	Sikkim	42410	1	37275	2	14254	0	October, 15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24.	Tamil Nadu	278701	23	259452	14	242507	8	August, 15
25.	Tripura	92826	17	79216	22	50769	2	October, 15
26.	Uttarakhand	84792	12	90428	14	82785	4	September, 15
27.	Uttar Pradesh	828367	272	745457	301	557006	241	September, 15
28.	West Bengal	1830310	302	1896182	200	1320277	129	October, 15
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	29391	0	23947	2	10585	0	October, 15
30.	Chandigarh	44664	2	39277	29	28717	72	August, 15 exc Feb, May
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	62259	0	63337	0	37758	4	August, 15
32.	Daman and Diu	8615	2	12831	0	10544	1	October, 15 exc Aug.
33.	Delhi	129367	62	113677	73	107598	59	October, 15 exc Mar, Apr.
34.	Lakshadweep	7496	0	6750	0	3385	0	August, 15
35.	Puducherry	79751	28	87248	11	67129	0	September, 15
TOTAL		11413610	1629	11673018	1323	8417650	889	September, 15

Source: National Health Profile brought out by CBHI, DGHS

Note :

1. 2014 & 2015 : Andhra Pradesh Excludes data of 10 districts of Telangana from July, 2014 Onwards.
2. 2014: Data for Assam till September
3. 2014 : Data from Meghalaya does not contains figures for October

(C) State-wise Cases and Deaths due to Enteric Fever (Typhoid) reported during 2013-2015

Sl. No.	State /U.T.	2013		2014 (Prov.)		2015 (Prov.)		Reference Period Jan. 15 upto
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	256458	6	186446	5	87150	0	August, 15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7359	4	4512	3	3042	6	September, 15
3.	Assam	6521	0	4233	29	15122	2	September, 15
4.	Bihar	261791	2	273007	4	191861	1	October, 15
5.	Chhattisgarh	27457	2	32438	0	41925	1	October, 15
6.	Goa	355	0	573	0	987	1	July, 15
7.	Gujarat	22962	1	29505	0	23204	1	October, 15
8.	Haryana	27115	0	29990	1	23612	0	October, 15
9.	Himachal Pradesh	37128	2	48786	6	32301	4	September, 15
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	70859	0	57537	1	43304	0	October, 15
11.	Jharkhand	24806	7	34355	7	15129	3	October, 15
12.	Karnataka	61485	9	90318	1	64566	1	October, 15
13.	Kerala	4325	3	2269	0	2455	0	October, 15
14.	Madhya Pradesh	114578	28	155197	31	87212	4	October, 15
15.	Maharashtra	81458	1	96927	0	85549	0	October, 15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16.	Manipur	10927	17	10636	10	3643	0	September, 15
17.	Meghalaya	9134	1	8996	8	3665	0	June, 15
18.	Mizoram	2765	3	2758	4	2169	0	October, 15
19.	Nagaland	12736	0	11192	0	5531	0	October, 15
20.	Odisha	60337	56	87568	38	56114	21	October, 15
21.	Punjab	35136	5	34651	1	24225	1	October, 15
22.	Rajasthan	65331	5	83540	4	80743	0	October, 15
23.	Sikkim	186	0	716	0	125	0	September, 15
24.	Tamil Nadu	31440	1	26181	0	29926	0	October, 15
25.	Tripura	12849	1	14861	0	1902	1	September, 15
26.	Uttarakhand	25956	0	28939	14	23687	10	September, 15
27.	Uttar Pradesh	224748	161	224976	203	189480	183	October, 15
28.	West Bengal	108695	39	90086	42	81022	18	October, 15
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1501	3	881	0	371	0	August, 15 exc Feb. May
30.	Chandigarh	3251	0	6021	0	5085	27	August, 15
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4323	0	2439	0	1089	0	October, 15 exc Aug.

32.	Daman and Diu	888	0	167	0	106	0	October, 15 Mar., Apr.	exc
33.	Delhi	32691	29	25131	14	13279	11	August, 15	
34.	Lakshadweep	3	0	3	0	6	0	September, 15	
35.	Puducherry	2591	1	1477	3	1317	0	September, 15	
	TOTAL	1650145	387	1707312	429	1240904	296		

Source: National Health Profile brought out by CBHI, DGHS

Note :

1. 2014 & 2015 : Andhra Pradesh Excludes data of 10 districts of Telangana from July, 2014 Onwards.
2. 2014: Data for Assam till September
3. 2014 : Data from Meghalaya does not contains figures for October

(D) State-wise Cases and Deaths due to Viral Hepatitis (All Causes) reported during 2013-2015

Sl.No.	State /U.T.	2013		2014 (Prov.)		2015 (Prov.)		Reference Period
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Jan 15 upto
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8739	34	3716	1	1867	6	August, 15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	588	0	378	6	218	1	September, 15
3.	Assam	466	0	1994	13	456	7	September, 15
4.	Bihar	6736	2	20670	3	20361	2	October, 15
5.	Chhattisgarh	670	5	533	4	437	5	October, 15
6.	Goa	173	0	182	0	102	0	July, 15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	Gujarat	3676	6	4808	7	2870	0	October, 15
8.	Haryana	1307	1	2717	4	4076	2	October, 15
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2023	14	2808	9	1440	0	September, 15
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6307	0	5110	0	3172	0	October, 15
11.	Jharkhand	1444	65	972	20	457	1	October, 15
12.	Karnataka	5415	16	6613	9	5001	16	October, 15
13.	Kerala	7034	8	5567	4	2961	2	October, 15
14.	Madhya Pradesh	14055	11	16141	18	8802	14	October, 15
15.	Maharashtra	5851	13	5985	13	5776	6	October, 15
16.	Manipur	258	0	443	0	68	0	September, 15
17.	Meghalaya	518	0	609	0	253	0	June, 15
18.	Mizoram	419	10	194	0	155	3	October, 15
19.	Nagaland	119	0	88	0	27	0	October, 15
20.	Odisha	3743	90	4910	38	3040	9	October, 15
21.	Punjab	3099	6	4525	4	7551	7	October, 15
22.	Rajasthan	2384	10	9719	3	2194	0	October, 15
23.	Sikkim	692	1	554	0	18	0	September, 15
24.	Tamil Nadu	1868	0	2671	0	858	0	October, 15
25.	Tripura	205	1	177	1	85	1	September, 15

26.	Uttarakhand	8619	11	9243	9	7529	12	September, 15
27.	Uttar Pradesh	9079	17	16026	50	8783	47	October, 15
28.	West Bengal	4967	91	4444	63	2951	54	October, 15
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	231	11	262	9	37	1	August, 15 exc Feb., May
30.	Chandigarh	424	1	766	21	862	24	August, 15
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	90	2	32	0	43	4	October, 15 exc Aug.
32.	Daman and Diu	184	7	65	0	51	1	October, 15 exc Mar., Apr
33.	Delhi	8290	131	6425	95	4872	48	August, 15
34.	Lakshadweep	5	0	16	0	4	0	September, 15
35.	Puducherry	447	10	299	3	435	2	September, 15
TOTAL		110125	574	139662	407	97812	275	

Source: National Health Profile brought out by CBHI, DGHS

Note :

1. 2014 & 2015 : Andhra Pradesh Excludes data of 10 districts of Telangana from July, 2014 Onwards.
2. 2014: Data for Assam till September
3. 2014 : Data from Meghalaya does not contains figures for October

Preventive measures against Zika virus

1244. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recent outbreak of Zika disease has affected people in parts of India, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether World Health Organization (WHO) has warned that as many as 4 million people could be affected by the latest outbreak of Zika across the world and has declared Global Medical Emergency therefor; and

(c) if so, what preventive measures Government has taken in short term and long term and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) No.

(b) World Health Organization (WHO) has declared Zika virus disease to be a Public of Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) on 1 February, 2016.

(c) Technical guidelines and travel advisory were issued and disseminated and also made available on the website of the Ministry. States where Dengue transmission is on, namely Maharashtra, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, UT of Puducherry have been alerted. National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), Delhi has been identified as the nodal agency for investigation of outbreak in any part of the country. Fifteen International Airports and nine major ports have displayed signages providing information for travelers on Zika virus disease and advising the travellers to report if they are returning from any of the affected countries and suffering from febrile illness. Immigration authorities at these Airports have been sensitized. Directorate General of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Civil Aviation has issued instruction to all international airlines to follow the recommended aircraft disinsection guidelines. Vector control measures have been implemented at International Airports and Ports. National Centre for Disease Control, Delhi and National Institute of Virology (NIV), Pune, have established the capacity to provide laboratory diagnosis of Zika virus disease in acute febrile stage. National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme has alerted all its field units for enhanced vector (*Aedes* mosquitoes) control. National AIDS Control Organization has issued advisory for blood banks and potential blood donors to prevent transmission of Zika virus infection by blood transfusion. A 24x7 control room cum Help Line has started functioning from Dte GHS. Public has been made aware about Zika virus disease

through press releases issued by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The situation is being monitored regularly.

Practice of taking commission for prescribing medicines

†1245. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that malpractice of taking commission by prescribing expensive medicines to patients in hospitals of the country is flourishing rampantly as a result of which the common man is facing problems;

(b) if so, the details of strict steps being taken by Government to curb the practice of commission taking;

(c) whether it is also a fact that malpractice of taking commission is going on for a long time in Himachal Pradesh also but the State Government is silent upon it; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and details of strict steps being taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (d) Health is a State subject and no such information is maintained centrally. In so far as three Central Government hospitals located in Delhi viz. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML hospital and Lady Hardinge and Medical College and Associated hospitals are concerned, no such case of taking commission by doctors for prescribing expensive medicines have been reported. Doctors are being regularly issued instructions to prescribe generic drugs from the hospital formulary.

Initiatives for healthy living

1246. SHRI BASWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the steps taken by the Ministry to fulfil needs — “Prevention is better than cure”, good food habits, daily life habits bring good life — and what is the impact?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): To inculcate awareness about good habits, daily habits etc. the Ministry has laid emphasis on preventive health through expansive and targeted campaigns. The information on important steps taken by the Ministry is given in the Statement (*See below*).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Behaviour change is a long drawn process and health is influenced by several social, cultural and economic factors, which take time for the impact to be realised on ground. However, some of the significant achievements noteworthy in this regard are Polio eradication, Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) declined from 301 per 1,00,000 live births in 2001-03 to 167 in 2013*, the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) also witnessed a decline from 68 in 2000 to 40 in 2013*.

*As per Registrar General of India - Sample Registration System (RGI SRS-2013).

Statement

Information on important steps taken by the Ministry

- The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has undertaken awareness campaigns for routine Immunisations, Maternal Health, Family Planning, Adolescent Health, etc. Many new programmes such as Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV), Hepatitis - B as well as seasonal outbreaks such as Dengue and Seasonal Influenza (H1N1) have been drawn up. The Ministry has taken up a 360 degree communication approach, which includes focussed activities through various media such as electronic, print, social media, out of home, Melas, etc.
- For preventive action, vaccination is provided to the children under the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP), to prevent childhood Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Polio, Measles, Hepatitis-B, Meningitis and Pneumonia due to Haemophilus Influenza type B at national level and Japanese Encephalitis vaccine at sub national level. In addition, pregnant women are also given vaccination against tetanus.
- Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) programme is a comprehensive flagship programme, under the umbrella of the National Health Mission (NHM), to deliver the RCH targets for reduction of maternal and infant mortality and total fertility rates. Important components of the RCH programme include Maternal Health, Child Health, Nutrition, Family Planning, Adolescent Health (AH), etc.
- National Programmes under National Health Mission: The National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme (NVBDCP) is an umbrella programme for prevention and control of vector borne diseases viz. Malaria, Japanese Encephalitis (JE), Dengue, Chikungunya, Kala-azar and Lymphatic Filariasis.
- The Ministry's overall strategy includes focuses on preventive care and changing daily life habits. The Information, Education & Communication (IEC) strategy aims

to create awareness and disseminate information regarding the benefits available under various schemes/programmes of the Ministry and to guide the citizens on how to access them. The objective is also to encourage build-up of health seeking behaviour among the masses in line with the focus on promotive and preventive health.

- The Ministry rolls out TV and radio spots, print advertisements and out of home activities in coordination with Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP), Prasar Bharti (DD and AIR) for better visibility and more effectiveness. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) has also partnered with Directorate of Field Publicity under M/o Information and Broadcasting for mid-media and Inter-personal Communication (IPC) activities in 184 high focus districts especially on health intervention schemes under the Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) umbrella. The Ministry participates in the India International Trade Fair (IITF) every year organised at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. The theme of last year (2015's) was 'Prevention is better than cure'. It covered various preventive measures undertaken at the personal, community and at the Government level. The focus of the pavilion was on preventive healthcare across the various spectrum of healthcare including child and maternal health, family planning and adolescent health, communicable and non-communicable diseases. The Ministry also engages Song and Drama division of M/o I & B which helps create awareness on various health issues.
- As AIR and DD have a larger and better rural connect, and many schemes and policies of MoHFW are disseminated more in the rural areas of the country, they are an integral part of the Ministry's roll out strategy for enhanced visibility and reach.
- The Ministry also harnesses the potential of Social Media with its Twitter handle having more than 1,85,000 followers. Its YouTube channel houses various health and schemes related videos with its viewing graph regularly moving upwards. The website is regularly updated with information on Ministry's initiatives.
- The Ministry also sponsors and participates in various Melas and reaches out directly to the local masses by means of distribution of pamphlets, display of banners, LCD displays of various preventive and other health schemes of the Ministry. Some of the Melas in which MoHFW participated include AROGYA Mela of M/o Ayush in December, 2015, 21st International Conference on the Theme: Integrated Health Care Systems, Diabetes, Cardiology, Oncology and Mental Health in January, 2016.

High incidence of anti-microbial resistance

1247. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that easy availability and higher consumption of medicines have led to disproportionately higher incidence of inappropriate use of antibiotics in the country as compared to developed countries;

(b) considering the disease burden of the Indian population, what is the percentage of disease burden caused by infectious diseases;

(c) whether it is a fact that several diseases including TB are increasingly becoming resistant to drugs;

(d) whether Government has data on the kind of pathogens which are increasingly showing anti-microbial resistance; and

(e) what steps Government has taken or proposes to take to reduce/eliminate antimicrobial resistance?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (e) It is generally believed that availability of antibiotics over the counter and lack of awareness about using antibiotic drugs only as prescribed by doctors results in inappropriate use of antibiotics.

As per a recent report (2015) released by Global Antimicrobial Resistance Partnership (GARP), it is reported that resistance among common pathogens is increasing worldwide though regional patterns of resistance vary.

Common bacterial pathogens becoming resistant to antimicrobials are *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Enterococcus*, *S. pneumoniae*, *N. gonorrhoeae*, *N. meningitidis*, *E.coli*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, Typhoidal *Salmonella*, *Shigella* species, *Vibrio cholerae*, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* and in other diseases such as Malaria, Kala azar, HIV etc.

It is estimated that the prevalence of Multi-Drug-Resistant Tuberculosis (MDR-TB) in India is 2-3% among notified new pulmonary TB patients and around 15% for re-treatment pulmonary TB patients.

While separate data on disease burden of the Indian population caused by infectious diseases is not available, it is estimated that over-all communicable disease contribute to 37% of the entire disease burden.

ICMR is carrying out surveillance of drug resistance to antibiotics through its Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance Research Network (AMRSN) in six pathogenic groups (i) Diarrhoeagenic bacterial organisms (ii) Enteric fever pathogens (iii) Enterobacteriaceae causing sepsis (iv) Gram negative Non-fermenters (v) Gram positives including MRSA (vi) Fungal infections. Four nodal centers for collection of data are CMC, Vellore, JIPMER, Puducherry, PGIMER Chandigarh and AIIMS, New Delhi. The significant findings from last 2 years indicate that *Salmonella typhi* multidrug resistance (MDR) to ampicillin, chloramphenicol and trimethoprim - sulfamethoxazole is showing a downward trend. However, more than 50% of bacterial isolates of *Klebsiella* spp. and *E. coli* were found to be resistant to the currently used 3rd generation cephalosporins, but they are sensitive to carbapenams and colistin.

To further regulate the sale of antibiotics, the Government of India, in the year 2013, amended the Drug and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 to incorporate a new Schedule H1 containing 46 drugs which also includes IIIrd and IVth Generation antibiotics and anti-TB drugs for a strict control over the sale of these drugs. The Drugs falling under Schedule H1 are required to be sold in the country with the following conditions:

(1) The supply of a drug specified in Schedule H1 shall be recorded in a separate register at the time of the supply giving the name and address of the prescriber, the name of the patient, the name of the drug and the quantity supplied and such records shall be maintained for three years and be open for inspection.

(2) The drug specified in Schedule H1 shall be labeled with the symbol Rx which shall be in red and conspicuously displayed on the left top corner of the label, and shall also be labeled with the following words in a box with a red border:

“Schedule H1 Drug-Warning:

- It is dangerous to take this preparation except in accordance with the medical advice.
- Not to be sold by retail without the prescription of a Registered Medical Practitioner.”

An insertion has been made in the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 to specify the withdrawal period of antibiotics in case of egg, milk, poultry and fish before these enter the human food chain. The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and

Fisheries has also issued Advisories in 2014 addressed to all States and Union Territories regarding judicious use of antibiotics to prevent AMR.

A National Programme for Containment of AMR has also been initiated in 12th Five Year Plan with the following objectives.

- To establish a laboratory based surveillance system by strengthening laboratories for AMR in the country and to generate quality data on antimicrobial resistance for pathogens of public health importance.
- To generate awareness among healthcare providers and in the community regarding rational use of antibiotics.
- To strengthen infection control guidelines and practices and promote rational use of antibiotics.

Setting up of district-level food testing laboratories

1248. SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds sanctioned and expenditure incurred on food testing laboratories during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(b) the further steps taken or being taken by Government to set up food testing laboratories equipped with modern facilities in every district in the country in order to check food adulteration without loss of time?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As far as the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is concerned, no funds have been provided for upgradation of State food testing laboratories during 2012-13 to 2015-16.

(b) In addition to 14 referral laboratories, the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has notified 82 NABL (National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories) accredited private food testing laboratories for the purposes of carrying out analysis of food samples taken under section 47 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006. FSSAI has initiated action to upgrade its food testing laboratories. There are 72 State food testing laboratories. The upgradation and setting up of State food testing laboratories is the responsibility of State Governments.

Rise in deaths of new borns

†1249. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government believes that the main causes of rise in infant death rate are due to shortage of special new born care units, new born stabilization units and new born care corners thereof; and

(b) the number of such functional units and their bed capacities and the number of units opened during last two years, the details thereof for rural and urban areas, separately?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) No. As per the reports of Sample Registration System (SRS) published by the Registrar General of India (RGI) the Infant Mortality Rate in India has shown constant decline from 47 per 1000 live births in the year 2010 to 40 per 1000 live births in 2013.

(b) Currently there are 602 Special Newborn Care Units (SNCU) and 2228 Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSU) operational across the country. There are more than 10,000 beds available for sick newborns in SNCUs. During the last two years 77 SNCUs and 481 NBSUs have been made operational. The SNCUs are mostly situated at district level either at district hospital or medical college. NBSUs are situated at Community Health Centre functioning as First Referral Unit (FRU). State wise list of SNCU and NBSU is given in the Statement.

Statement*Cumulative number of SNCU and NBSU*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	As on 29/02/16		2014-15		2014-13	
		SNCU	NBSU	SNCU	NBSU	SNCU	NBSU
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bihar	21	35	19	28	12	16
2.	Chhattisgarh	13	46	7	16	5	10
3.	Himachal Pradesh	13	34	12	9	8	0
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	18	76	18	76	16	75
5.	Jharkhand	2	32	2	23	2	17
6.	Madhya Pradesh	53	105	53	74	52	54
7.	Odisha	36	49	29	47	26	40
8.	Rajasthan	36	162	36	113	36	110

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Uttar Pradesh	27	140	27	120	26	120
10.	Uttarakhand	4	30	3	17	3	17
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	4	3	4	2	2
12.	Assam	21	188	20	138	20	157
13.	Manipur	2	10	2	0	0	0
14.	Meghalaya	4	15	3	7	2	4
15.	Mizoram	4	11	2	6	2	5
16.	Nagaland	3	16	1	16	1	9
17.	Sikkim	2	3	2	3	2	3
18.	Tripura	3	3	2	3	0	0
19.	Andhra Pradesh	26	95	25	95	43	156
20.	Goa	3	1	3	1	3	0
21.	Gujarat	33	127	34	110	35	153
22.	Haryana	23	66	22	66	19	52
23.	Karnataka	37	166	33	166	33	178
24.	Kerala	14	49	13	47	12	44
25.	Maharashtra	36	166	36	166	36	166
26.	Punjab	13	56	10	34	5	0
27.	Telangana	18	61	18	61	NA	NA
28.	Tamil Nadu	64	156	64	156	64	156
29.	West Bengal	43	307	43	298	36	184
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	1	3	1	5
31.	Chandigarh	3	0	3	0	3	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	1	1	1	1
33.	Daman and Diu	1	0	1	0	1	0
34.	Delhi	14	14	11	0	14	8
35.	Lakshadweep	1	0	1	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	6	5	5	0	4	5
TOTAL		602	2228	565	1904	525	1747

Need for increasing healthcare spending

1250. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the need to increase Government spending on healthcare as reflected in National Health Policy 2015, has been considered by the Centre; and

(b) whether increase in allocation has been sought for the next financial year?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The Draft National Health Policy 2015 envisages raising public health expenditure progressively to 2.5% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The Central Council of Health and Family Welfare, an apex advisory body of the Ministry, in its 12th Meeting has broadly endorsed the draft National Health Policy 2015. The outlay of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of AYUSH has increased from 33282.17 crore in 2015-16 to 39532.55 crore in 2016-17 (BE).

Data on adverse drug reaction cases

1251. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any data is available regarding adverse drug reaction among patients during the last three years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the rate of adverse drug reaction has doubled in the past ten years;

(c) what are the steps being taken by Government to increase the reporting of adverse drug reactions among patients and the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to monitor and regulate safety of drugs being marketed in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The Government of India has started the Pharmacovigilance Programme of India (PvPI) with a view to gather information/data about Adverse Drug Reactions (ADR). During 2013 to 2015, as many as 1,18,182 ADR have been reported under the PvPI.

(b) With the expansion of the reach and scope of the PvPI over the years, the rate of ADR getting reported has increased significantly.

(c) The Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission (IPC), Ghaziabad which functions as the National Coordination Centre (NCC) for PvPI, has taken the following steps to increase ADR reporting:

- (i) establishment of 179 ADR monitoring centres across the country including public/private teaching hospitals, corporate hospitals and treatment centres.
- (ii) measures aimed at capacity building including provision of manpower, logistics and technical support to ADR monitoring centres.
- (iii) strengthening of 09 Regional Training Centres (RTC) across the country to cater to the need of training and education on Pharmacovigilance and ADR reporting.
- (iv) conducting training/education and skill development programmes by NCC and RTCs for stakeholders to create awareness and enhance participation and ADR reporting.
- (v) preparation of medicine side effect reporting forms in English, Hindi and 9 other vernacular languages to also empower citizens/patients to report ADRs in addition to forms prepared for healthcare professionals.
- (vi) launch of a dedicated helpline for the general public and healthcare professionals to provide assistance in ADR reporting.
- (vii) launch of a mobile App for ADR reporting.

(d) The Government is conscious of the fact that the drugs manufactured/sold in the country have to be of good quality and has, with a view to check the marketing and manufacture of 'Not of Standard Quality' drugs in the country, taken a series of measures. These include stringent penalties including making certain offences cognizable as well as 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; and 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.

New cancer cases in the country

1252. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are over 80 lakh cancer patients in the world and about 29 lakh in India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 11 lakh new patients are detected every year in India; and

(c) whether with a view to prevent and cure cancer, Government has decided to set up institutes for advance research, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) As per GLOBOCAN-2012, the estimated number of incidence (new) cancer cases in worldwide is 141 lakh and the 5-year estimated prevalence of cancer cases is 325 lakh for the year 2012.

In India, the estimated number of incidence (new) cancer cases is 11.4 lakh and the 5- year, 10-year estimated prevalence of cancer cases is 21.5, 31.0 lakh respectively for the year 2015.

Under the Scheme for enhancing Tertiary Care facilities for cancer, Government of India is assisting to set up/establish State Cancer Institutes and Tertiary Care Centres in the country. With support including State Share of up-to 120 crore for SCI and upto 45 crore for TCCC. These SCI and TCCCs, shall mentor all cancer related activities including research in their respective areas. The setting up of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar, Haryana at the cost of approx 2035 crore is also approved.

New medical colleges

1253. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up 58 new medical colleges attached with the existing districts and referral hospitals, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether adequate infrastructure exists in all these hospitals like labs, equipments and faculty etc.;

(c) how many hospitals in Maharashtra, particularly in Vidarbha region have been identified for the purpose; and

(d) what will be funding pattern of this scheme and how it will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (d) This Ministry administers a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely, "Establishment of new Medical Colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals". Under the Scheme, 58 District/referral hospitals in 20 States/UTs are to be upgraded. A list of these 58 identified districts is given in the Statement (*See* below). Districts

covered are those which did not have a Medical College. The total cost of establishment of one Medical College under the scheme' is 189 crore. The fund sharing between the Central Government and State Government is in the ratio of 60:40 and 90:10 for NE/special category States.

Upgradation of existing infrastructure is covered under the Scheme. The Scheme is being implemented by the respective State Governments. One district namely Gondia in Maharashtra has been identified for establishment of new medical college.

Statement

List of identified States/districts under the scheme for "Establishment of new Medical Colleges attached with district/referral hospitals"

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of District/Referral Hospitals	Districts
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	Port Blair
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	Naharlagun
3.	Assam	4	Diphu Dubri Nagaon North Lakhimpur
4.	Bihar	3	Purnia Samastipur Saran (Chhapara)
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	Rajnandgaon Sarguja
6.	Haryana	1	Bhiwani
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3	Chamba Hamirpur Nahan (Sirmour)
8.	Jharkhand	3	Dumka

1	2	3	4
			Hazaribagh
			Palamu
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	Anatnag
			Baramullah
			Doda
			Kathua
			Rajauri
10.	Madhya Pradesh	7	Chindwara
			Datia
			Khandwa
			Ratlam
			Shivpuri
			Shahdol
			Vidisha
11.	Maharashtra	1	Gondia
12.	Meghalaya	1	West Garo Hills, Tura
13.	Mizoram	1	Fa Lkwan
14.	Nagaland	1	Naga Hospital
15.	Odisha	5	Balasore
			Baripada (Mayurbhanj)
			Bolangir
			Koraput
			Puri
16.	Punjab	1	SAS Nagar
17.	Rajasthan	7	Alwar
			Barmer
			Bharatpur

1	2	3	4
			Bhilwara
			Churu
			Dungapur
			Pali
18.	West Bengal	5	Birbhum (Rampur Hat)
			Cooch Behar
			Diamond Harbour, South
			24 Paraganas
			Purulia
			Raiganj, North Dinajpur
19.	Uttar Pradesh	5	Faizabad
			Bahraich
			Basti
			Firozabad
			Shahjehanpur
20.	Uttarakhand	1	Almora
	TOTAL	58	

Improving the healthcare facilities in rural and tribal areas

1254. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is lack of adequate healthcare facilities in rural backward and tribal areas of the country; and

(b) if so, what are the necessary steps that Government is taking to improve the medical and healthcare facilities in rural India and tribal areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Public Health being a State subject, the primary responsibility to ensure adequate healthcare facilities including in the rural backward and tribal areas is

that of respective State/ UT Governments. As per Rural Health Statistics Bulletin, 2015, the State-wise information on the number of Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and shortfall is given in the Statement-I (*See below*) and the State-wise information on the number of Sub Centres, PHCs and CHCs and shortfall in tribal areas is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in in 2005 to provide accessible, affordable and quality healthcare, especially to the poor and vulnerable sections of the population, particularly in rural areas. Under the National Health Mission (NHM) which now subsumes the NRHM as a Sub Mission, support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems including for setting up new/upgrading of existing public health facilities, health human resource on contractual basis, drugs, equipment, diagnostics, Ambulances, Mobile Medical Units etc. based on requirements posed by the States in their Programme Implementation Plans.

All tribal majority districts whose composite health index is below the State average have been identified as High Priority Districts (HPDs) and these districts are expected to receive more resources per capita under the NHM as compared to the rest of the districts in the State. These districts also receive focused attention and supportive supervision. Norms for infrastructure, Human resource, ASHAs, MMUs etc. under NHM are relaxed for tribal and hilly areas.

Statement-I*Shortfall in Health Infrastructure as per 2011 Population in India (As on 31st March, 2015)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Population in Rural Areas			PHCs			CHCs				
					R	P	S	% Shortfall	R	P	S	% Shortfall
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34776389	1197	1069	128	11	299	179	120	40		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1066358	48	117	*	*	12	52	*	*		
3.	Assam	26807034	954	1014	*	*	238	151	87	37		
4.	Bihar	92341436	3099	1883	1216	39	774	70	704	91		
5.	Chhattisgarh	19607961	774	792	*	•	193	155	38	20		
6.	Goa	551731	19	21	*	*	4	4	0	0		
7.	Gujarat	34694609	1290	1247	43	3	322	320	2	1		
8.	Haryana	16509359	550	461	89	16	137	109	28	20		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6176050	212	500	*	*	53	78	*	*		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	9108060	327	637	*	*	81	84	*	*		
11.	Jharkhand	25055073	966	327	639	66	241	188	53	22		
12.	Karnataka	37469335	1306	2353	*	*	326	206	120	37		
13.	Kerala	17471135	589	827	*	*	147	222	*	*		

14.	Madhya Pradesh	52557404	1989	1171	818	41	497	334	163	33
15.	Maharashtra	61556074	2201	1811	390	18	550	360	190	35
16.	Manipur#	2021640	80	85	*	*	20	17	3	15
17.	Meghalaya	2371439	114	110	4	4	28	27	1	4
18.	Mizoram	525435	25	57	*	*	6	9	*	*
19.	Nagaland	1407536	68	128	*	*	17	21	*	*
20.	Odisha	34970562	1315	1305	10	1	328	377	*	*
21.	Punjab	17344192	578	427	151	26	144	150	*	*
22.	Rajasthan	51500352	1861	2083	*	*	465	568	*	*
23.	Sikkim	456999	18	24	*	*	4	2	2	50
24.	Tamil Nadu	37229590	1251	1372	*	*	312	385	*	*
25.	Telangana	21585313	768	668	100	13	192	114	78	41
26.	Tripura	2712464	109	91	18	17	27	20	7	26
27.	Uttarakhand	7036954	238	257	*	*	59	59	0	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	155317278	5194	3497	1697	33	1298	773	525	40
29.	West Bengal	62183113	2153	909	1244	58	538	347	191	36
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	237093	8	22	*	*	2	4	*	*
31.	Chandigarh	28991	0	0	0	0	0	2	*	*
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	183114	8	7	1	13	2	1	1	50

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
33.		Daman and Diu	60396	2	3	*	*	0	2	*	*
34.		Delhi	419042	13	5	8	62	3	0	3	100
35.		Lakshadweep	14141	0	4	*	*	0	3	*	*
36.		Puducherry	395200	13	24	*	*	3	3	0	0
		INDIA	833748852	29337	25308	6556	22	7322	5396	2316	32

Note: The requirement is calculated using the prescribed norms on the basis of rural population from Census, 2011. All India shortfall is derived by adding State-wise figures of shortfall ignoring the existing surplus in some of the states.

R: Required; P: In Position; S: Shortfall; *: Surplus; # Data for 2013-14 repeated

Statement-II

Number of Sub Centres, PHCs and CHCs in Tribal Areas

(As on 31st March, 2015)

Sl. No. State/UT	Sub Centres			%		PHCs			%		CHCs		
	R	P	S	Shortfall	R	P	S	Shortfall	R	S	P	S	Shortfall
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	764	691	73	10	114	130	**	0	28	11	17	61
2.	Arunachal Pradesh #	263	286	**	0	39	117	**	0	9	52	**	0
3.	Assam	1221	1283	**	0	183	283	**	0	45	31	14	31
4.	Bihar*	423	23	400	95	63	6	57	90	15	0	15	100

5.	Chhattisgarh	2410	2950	**	0	361	411	**	0	90	85	5	6
6.	Goa	29	66	**	0	4	8	**	0	1	1	0	0
7.	Gujarat	2673	2775	**	0	401	382	19	5	100	70	30	30
8.	Haryana *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	124	104	20	16	18	43	**	0	4	10	**	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	468	307	161	34	70	48	22	31	17	11	6	35
11.	Jharkhand	2622	2333	289	11	393	160	233	59	98	104	**	0
12.	Karnataka	1143	321	822	72	171	64	107	63	42	7	35	83
13.	Kerala	144	831	**	0	21	137	**	0	5	12	**	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4758	2952	1806	38	713	332	381	53	178	104	74	42
15.	Maharashtra	3002	2057	945	31	450	315	135	30	112	67	45	40
16.	Manipur^	263	226	37	14	39	45	**	0	9	7	2	22
17.	Meghalaya #	712	428	284	40	106	110	**	0	26	27	**	0
18.	Mizoram #	169	370	**	0	25	57	**	0	6	9	**	0
19.	Nagaland #	435	396	39	9	65	128	**	0	16	21	**	0
20.	Odisha++	2998	2689	309	10	449	426	23	5	112	135	**	0
21.	Punjab *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	2897	1574	1323	46	434	210	224	52	108	63	45	42
23.	Sikkim	55	48	7	13	8	12	**	0	2	0	2	100
24.	Tamil Nadu	220	564	**	0	33	66	**	0	8	20	**	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
25.	Telangana	979	698	281	29	146	93	36	53	36	23	13	36
26.	Tripura	372	499	**	0	55	45	18	10	13	7	6	46
27.	Uttarakhand	88	176	**	0	13	10	3	23	3	8	**	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	343	NA	NA	NA	51	NA	NA	NA	12	NA	NA	NA
29.	West Bengal	1618	3195	**	0	242	304	**	0	60	108	**	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	41	**	0	1	4	**	0	0	1	**	0
31.	Chandigarh *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli #	50	56	**	0	7	7	0	0	1	1	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	2	5	**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep# (2)	4	14	**	0	1	4	**	0	0	3	**	0
36.	Puducherry *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDIA		31257	27958	6796	22	4676	3957	1267	27	1156	998	309	27

Note: 1. The requirement is calculated using the prescribed norms on the basis of rural population from Census, 2011. All India shortfall is derived by adding state-wise figures of shortfall ignoring the existing surplus in some of the states.

R: Required; P: In Position; S: Shortfall; **: Surplus, *: State/UT has no separate Tribal Area /Population;

#: States are predominantly tribal areas

++ State informed that there are 23 other hospitals functioning in tribal area which are equal to PHCs level facilities

2. The population is less than the norm (CHC) of 80,000.

^ Data for 2013-14 repeated

+ Data for 2010 repeated

NA - Data not available

Action against spurious drugs rackets

1255. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state whether Government has drawn its attention towards flourishing business of spurious medicines in various parts of the country, if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): Reports have appeared in the media in the past about the poor quality of drugs manufactured/ sold in the country. However, based on the samples drawn, tested/ analysed by drug regulatory officials of the Centre/State, the extent of adulterated/ spurious drugs was 0.27, 0.11, 0.16 and 0.11 percent for 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. In all such cases, action/prosecution is launched as per the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

Expensive medicines for cardiac diseases

†1256. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been stated in a study report conducted by World Health Organisation that the medicines of cardiac diseases are getting out of reach of common man in India, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that it is targeted to handover health sector to private sector gradually; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is an acute shortage of doctors and other staff in newly opened AIIMS and there is delay in setting up new proposed AIIMS in country and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The study report “Catastrophic health expenditure on acute coronary events in Asia : a prospective study”, published online in World Health Organisation Bulletin on 28.01.2016 provides certain facts on cardiovascular disease in India. This *inter alia* highlights that:

(i) survey data indicate that household expenditure on health care is 16.5% higher in households where one or more adults have cardiovascular disease.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (ii) more than 50% of people admitted with cardiovascular disease experienced catastrophic health expenditure.
- (iii) catastrophic health expenditure was reported to be more frequent in uninsured than insured participants with cardiovascular disease.

As far the prices are concerned, cardiovascular medicines are included in Schedule I of Drugs (Price Control) Order, 2013. National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) has fixed the ceiling prices of 53 formulations which are used in cardiovascular disease. The prices of such drugs are linked to the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and since this year the WPI declined, the prices of these drugs are also likely to decline. Further, NPPA has capped the MRP of 106 non-scheduled medicines (84 for cardiovascular diseases and 22 for diabetes) under paragraph 19 of Drugs (Price Control) Order, 2013 on 10.07.2014.

(b) No.

(c) The Government has sanctioned 4089 posts including 305 faculty posts for each new All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS). Recruitment to various positions is made by the respective AIIMS in a phased manner keeping in view their requirements for addition of new services/facilities. There is no delay in setting up of the proposed AIIMS. Six new AIIMS are already functional and other new AIIMS are being set up after following due procedure and obtaining approvals from the authorities concerned.

Free healthcare insurance scheme for the poor

1257. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to launch free healthcare insurance scheme for the poorest section in the country including Maharashtra, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, what measures Government proposes to take to ensure free healthcare to the poorest section in the country including Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Yes. The Hon'ble Finance Minister in his Budget Speech for 2016-17 on 29.02.2016, announced that "Government will launch a new health protection scheme which will provide health cover up to One lakh per family belonging to poor

and economically weak families. For Senior Citizens of age 60 years and above, belonging to this category, an additional top-up package up to 30,000 will be provided.”

The State Government of Maharashtra may opt to implement this scheme when the details of the scheme are approved and communicated to the State Government.

Increase in patient loads at AIIMS, Delhi

†1258. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of patients in AIIMS, Delhi is constantly increasing, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the names of the States from where the highest number of patients comes to AIIMS, State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Yes, there is an increase in the number of admission and OPD attendance at AIIMS, Delhi. The increasing trends are due to rising number of tertiary care references, low patients costs, high quality of care and timely follow-up.

(b) The highest number of patients come from the States of Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Haryana, the details of which is given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of patients who availed in - patients services during 2015-16 (upto December)
1.	Delhi	38738
2.	Uttar Pradesh	21170
3.	Bihar	12640
4.	Haryana	8564

Children taken ill after taking deworming pills

1259. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 100 students in Odisha and Rajasthan were taken ill after taking deworming pills;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the characters of illness reported by the children (nausea, dizziness, stomach ache) are the general symptoms after consuming deworming pills; and

(c) whether there is a drug regulation body for monitoring the medicine provided to children *via* institutions, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (b) Yes. As per available information from the States of Odisha and Rajasthan, 234 children experienced mild nausea and vomiting during National Deworming Day 2016.

Albendazole is a very safe drug but 1-2 % of the children may develop side effects in the form of nausea and vomiting. These side effects are particularly common in children having high load of worms infestation. The side effects are generally self limiting.

(c) States have a regular system of checking samples of drugs, including albendazole tablets after procurement, as a routine quality control measure.

AIIMS-like hospitals in Odisha

1260. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many AIIMS-like hospitals have been established throughout the country;

(b) how many more such hospitals are proposed to be set up in the near future;

(c) what is the criteria adopted by Government to select a place for setting up an AIIMS-like hospitals;

(d) whether Odisha is also covered under the proposal for setting up the AIIMS like hospital; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) List of AIIMS-like hospitals established/proposed to be established under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The respective State Government is to identify locations/sites and to provide free of cost land approximate 200 Acres, which is primary requirement for setting up of AIIMS-type Super- Specialty Hospital-cum-Teaching Institution. The State Government

has to provide land free of cost and other required infrastructure such as suitable road connection, sufficient water supply, electricity connection of required load and regulatory/statutory clearances. The Central Government has devised and circulated a check list covering various aspects to facilitate the concerned State Governments for identifying the suitable sites/locations for setting up of AIIMS in their territory. After obtaining the details from the State Government in the prescribed Checklist, the Government deputs a Central Team for the inspection of the site and on the recommendations of the Central Team, after inspection, the Central Government decides a place for setting of AIIMS like hospitals.

(d) and (e) The AIIMS at Bhubaneswar, Odisha has already been established under Phase-I of PMSSY. There is no fresh proposal for establishing another AIIMS like institute in Odisha under PMSSY.

Statement

Deatails of AIIMS-like hospitals proposed/to be established under PMSSY

(A) List of AIIMS already established under PMSSY

- | | | | |
|-------|----------------|---|-----------------------|
| (i) | Bihar | : | AIIMS at Patna |
| (ii) | Chhattisgarh | : | AIIMS at Raipur |
| (iii) | Madhya Pradesh | : | AIIMS at Bhopal |
| (iv) | Odisha | : | AIIMS at Bhubaneshwar |
| (v) | Rajasthan | : | AIIMS at Jodhpur |
| (vi) | Uttarakhand | : | AIIMS at Rishikesh |

(B) List of AIIMS proposed/announced under PMSSY

- | | | | |
|--------|--|---|------------------------------|
| (i) | AIIMS at Rae Bareilly, in Uttar Pradesh. | | |
| (ii) | Andhra Pradesh | : | at Mangalagiri near Guntur |
| (iii) | West Bengal | : | at Kalyani |
| (iv) | Vidharbha in Maharashtra | : | at Nagpur |
| (v) | AIIMS in Poorvanchal in UP | : | Location yet to be finalized |
| (vi) | Assam | : | at Kamrup District |
| (vii) | AIIMS in Himachal Pradesh | : | Location yet to be finalized |
| (viii) | Jammu and Kashmir | : | Location yet to be finalized |
| (ix) | Punjab | : | at Bathinda |
| (x) | Tamil Nadu | : | Location yet to be finalized |
| (xi) | Bihar | : | Location yet to be finalized |

One more AIIMS is announced in Jammu and Kashmir region in Prime Minister's development package for Jammu and Kashmir 2015 which has been approved and announced by the Prime Minister on 7th November, 2015.

Cardiovascular diseases in the country

1261. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry is aware about non-availability of immaculate data regarding cardiovascular disease patients;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with reasons and expected period of data availability and if not, the State-wise details for last three years;

(c) the State-wise details of funds allocated, released and utilised along with beneficiaries reached through schemes for cardiovascular diseases during last three years along with district-wise details for West Bengal; and

(d) whether Ministry is intend to initaile programme to tackle rising menace of heart diseases among children, 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) There are no prospective studies regarding trends of heart diseases in India and the State-wise data.

However, as informed by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), current estimates from one-time cross sectional studies conducted in different regions of country indicate that the prevalence of coronary heart disease (CHD) is between 8-10 per cent in urban and 3 to 4 per cent in rural India.

According to the report of National Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (NCMH), there were 380 lakh cases of CVD in the year 2005 and these are estimated to rise to 641 lakh cases in 2015.

(c) and (d) While Health is a State subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments for improving healthcare. 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 a focus on awareness generation for behaviour and life-style changes, screening and early diagnosis of persons with high level of risk factors and their treatment and referral (if required) to higher facilities for appropriate management for Non-communicable Diseases (NCD) including cardiovascular diseases. Under NPCDCS, diagnosis and treatment facilities for cardiovascular diseases are provided through different levels of healthcare by setting up NCD Clinics in District Hospitals and Community Health Centres (CHCs).

The treatment of CVDs is available in Central Government Hospitals including All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Safdurjung Hospitals, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER) Chandigarh, Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical, Education and Research (JIPMER), Puducherry, etc.

The details showing State/UT-wise (including West Bengal) release and utilization of funds under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) for the last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The NPCDCS is under implementation in 19 Districts in the State of West Bengal. During the year 2014-15, 1,10,037 beneficiaries attended NCD Clinics and 1647 CVD patients were put on treatment. Similarly, during 2015-16 (till January, 2016) 1,19,607 beneficiaries attended NCD Clinics and 1001 CVD patients were put on treatment.

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

Statement
National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases & Stroke (NPCDCS)

Sl. No	Name of State	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		(in lakh)
		Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	69.34	0.00	61.33	561.00	115.41	
2.	Assam	0.00	310.58	1714.00	620.62	579.00	288.43	
3.	Bihar	0.00	120.17	972.00	176.15	1208.00	50.65	
4.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	10.07	0.00	162.20	504.00	390.27	
5.	Gujarat	0.00	329.02	0.00	564.04	666.00	543.28	
6.	Haryana	0.00	129.23	0.00	261.94	799.00	207.89	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	15.56	0.00	73.90	0.00	23.79	
8.	Jharkhand	0.00	10.63	332.00	148.95	835.00	390.24	
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	396.24	0.00	300.55	913.00	160.11	
10.	Karnataka	0.00	156.02	0.00	639.86	976.00	231.46	
11.	Kerala	0.00	616.36	0.00	167.17	545.00	768.38	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	293.19	462.00	315.52	1694.00	681.07	
13.	Maharashtra	0.00	615.50	586.00	1044.66	1289.00	1131.70	
14.	Odisha	0.00	84.45	0.00	480.22	1234.00	414.97	
15.	Punjab	0.00	279.25	0.00	199.85	803.00	368.32	
16.	Rajasthan	0.00	154.27	59.00	242.01	1180.00	445.48	

17.	Sikkim	0.00	89.07	0.00	81.62	176.00	81.46
18.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	89.00	175.13	1355.00	2.70
19.	Uttarakhand	0.00	95.73	0.00	34.70	545.00	35.87
20.	Uttar Pradesh	2431.25	89.29	1398.00	347.12	2027.00	2519.38
21.	West Bengal	0.00	83.68	1027.00	416.78	754.00	416.34
22.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	25.00	0.63
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	17.00	0.12
24.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	13.00	0.00
25.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	13.00	4.68
26.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	247.00	0.00	141.00	0.00
27.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	18.00	7.02	152.00	38.00
28.	Goa	0.00	0.00	22.00	0.00	127.00	14.83
29.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	16.00	0.00	13.00	6.04
30.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	76.00	69.20	354.00	360.05
31.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	163.00	0.00	147.00	24.35
32.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	60.00	26.25	176.00	116.08
33.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	109.00	0.00	346.00	73.78
34.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	202.00	1.03	176.00	0.00
35.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	296.00	0.00
36.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	401.00	0.00
TOTAL		2431.25	3947.65	7567.00	6617.82	21040.00	9905.76

Pass percentage of foreign medical degree holders

1262. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pass percentage of foreign medical degree holders in the screening test for recognition of their degrees in India is steadily declining from 28.3 per cent in 2012-13 to 10.4 per cent in 2015-16, if so, the details and reasons therefor; and

(b) whether it is due to the tough questions deliberately set to discriminate against students from foreign universities as being alleged by the students or because of the low standard of the foreign universities?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As informed by National Board of Examination, pass percentage in Foreign Medical Graduate Examination (Screening Test) from 2012-13 is as below:

Year	Pass Percentage
2012-13	28.29
2013-14	16.65
2014-15	13.09
2015-16	11.32

Government of India or Regulators have no control on the quality of education imparted by the Foreign Medical Institutions.

(b) As informed by NBE, the questions are set by faculty members of Government Medical Colleges in accordance with the syllabus prescribed for the examination by MCI.

Funds allocated for ICMR

1263. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds demanded by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) for the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount of funds allocated to ICMR for the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(c) the reason for discrepancy in the amount needed and the amount allocated; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the research potential of ICMR including financial capacity, managerial ability, availability of equipment and reagents etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) demanded a sum of 8,500 crore for the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

(b) ICMR has been allocated a sum of 4,770 crores for the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

(c) As the demand for Grants of Department of Health Research was reduced by Planning Commission, accordingly, the allocation of funds to the ICMR was also reduced.

(d) The available funds for the ICMR are utilized for research on priority areas of public health importance. Several steps to improve the research potential like organizing research methodology workshops; online project processing and enhancing the capacity building and infrastructure development have been undertaken.

Strengthening primary healthcare network

1264. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken measures/plans to undertake measures to strengthen the primary healthcare network, if so, the details thereof and timeline for introduction of the same, if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government is planning on introducing universal health insurance policies, if so, the details thereof and introduction of the same; and

(c) if not, the measures taken by Government to resolve the problem of high hospitalization expenses particularly in metros?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Public Health is a State subject. The flagship Programme of National Health Mission (NHM) is aimed to support the States mainly to strengthen their primary healthcare network. Support is provided to States/UTs for setting up new facilities or renovation of existing facilities, health human resource on contractual basis, drugs, equipment, diagnostics, Ambulances, Mobile Medical Units etc. based on the

requirement posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs). The Government has already taken steps towards provision of free services for maternal health, child health, adolescent health, family planning, universal immunization programme, and for major diseases such as TB, vector borne diseases such as Malaria, Dengue and Kala Azar, leprosy etc. Other major initiatives for which States are being supported include Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK), Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK), Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK), implementation of National Health Mission Free Drugs Service Initiative and National Health Mission Free Diagnostics Service Initiative, Strengthening District Hospitals and implementation of National Quality Assurance Framework.

Support is also being made available to States for making primary care comprehensive. To address health inequities, 184 High Priority Districts have been identified for enhanced fund allocation and focused attention.

(b) No proposal to introduce universal health insurance policies is under consideration.

(c) Public health is a State subject. To provide relief against catastrophic health expenditure, the Government has announced the launch of a new health protection scheme which will provide cover upto 1 lakh with additional top up of 30,000 for senior citizens in those families.

Daily submission of programmes to be broadcast

1265. DR.CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has mandated the Community Radio Stations for daily submission of programmes to be broadcast;

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

(c) whether certain stakeholders have opposed to the move of the Government and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (d) The clause 8.1(a) of the Grant of Permission Agreement, signed between Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and Permission holder, prescribes that “the Permission holder at its

own cost shall, preserve the recordings of broadcast material for a period of three months from the date of broadcast and produce the same to the Grantor or its authorized representative, as and when required”.

It was decided that for review on a regular basis, Community Radio Stations may send their recordings of broadcast through email in June, 2015. However, as most stations did not find it convenient due to various reasons, a review of the mechanism for same is under way. The Community Radio Stations, however, continue to preserve the recordings of broadcast material for a period of three months from date of broadcast.

Regional News Units at Doordarshan in Uttarakhand

†1266. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the States where Regional News Units of Doordarshan are yet to be started and the names of the States where more than one News Units have been set up;
- (b) whether the Ministry is not in a position to start Regional News Units of Doordarshan in Uttarakhand; and
- (c) if not, the places where Regional News Units are being run in rented buildings and since when, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that there are no Regional Units of Doordarshan news in the States of Uttarakhand and Sikkim and the Union Territories of Puducherry, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep. There is more than one Regional News Unit of Doordarshan in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, functioning at Jammu, Srinagar and Leh.

(b) Presently, there is no sanctioned scheme for providing dedicated news facilities at Doordarshan Kendra (DDK), Dehradun in Uttarakhand.

(c) No Regional News Unit is operating from a rented building.

Misleading advertisements by companies

1267. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) pulled up some of the companies for misleading advertisements of their product;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against these companies, product-wise and company-wise; and

(c) what are the names of companies and their products which are still under investigation of ASCI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) The Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) regularly receives complaints against misleading advertisement. Year-wise number of TV Advertisements that were considered by ASCI to be making misleading, false or unsubstantiated claims is a *sunder*:

Sl. No.	Year	Total
1.	2013-14	1399
2.	2014-15	1580
3.	April 2015-Dec 2015	722

Case-wise details of such advertisements as reported by ASCI have been uploaded on Ministry's website *i.e.* www.mib.nic.in

In year 2015, the Department of Consumer Affairs appointed ASCI as their executive arm to process complaints received on the GAMA (Grievance Against Misleading Advertisements) portal. The details of all such complaints which are under investigation of ASCI are available on GAMA portal.

Regional films on Doordarshan

1268. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING pleased to state:

(a) the details of various complaints received by Government regarding broadcasting of regional films on Doordarshan during the last two years and the current year;

(b) whether any norms have been fixed for broadcasting of regional films on Doordarshan under Indian Panorama;

(c) if so, the details thereof including names of such films broadcasted on Doordarshan during the last three years and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any remuneration is provided for films selected under Indian Panorama; and

(e) 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) Prasara Bharati has

informed that a complaint has been received in Prasar Bharati from Telugu cinema Telecasters regarding non-payment of Royalty for Telugu feature films telecast from Doordarshan Kendra, Hyderabad.

(b) to (e) Yes, Sir. Selection to Indian Panorama is one important criteria for telecasting film in the Best of Indian Cinema Category. Guidelines for broadcasting of regional films on Doordarshan are placed on Doordarshan's web site *i.e.* www.ddindia.gov.in.

Prasar Bharati has informed that the regional films are telecast under the category of National Award since 2003 at the following Royalty rates before launching Best of Indian Cinema scheme:

Swarn Kamal - 8.00 lakhs.

Rajat Kamal - 5.00 lakhs.

The list of regional films so telecast and Royalty paid in the last three financial years is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

The new scheme "Best of Indian Cinema" was later launched on 10th November, 2013 and the remuneration/Royalty has been fixed as per the following criteria:

- (i) 25.00 lakh for television premier of the film on Doordarshan.
- (ii) 15.00 lakh for film already premiered elsewhere, on other channels.

The list of regional films so telecast and Royalty paid in last three financial years and current financial year is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

In both the conditions films were procured for multiple telecast on Doordarshan Terrestrial and Satellite channels for a period of three years from the date of 1st telecast on Doordarshan National Network.

Statement-I

List of Regional Films in Panorama Entry

Sl. No.	Name of Film	Language	Date of Telecast	Royalty Paid in
1.	Ami Aadu	Bengali	14.10.2012	500000/-
2.	Phijgee Mani	Manipuri	09.06.2013	500000/-
3.	Shahid Udham Singh	Punjabi	22.04.2012	500000/-

Statement-II

*List of Indian Panorama films telecasted under the
scheme of Best of Indian Cinema*

Sl. No.	Name of the Film	Language	Date of Telecast	Royalty Amount paid in
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Nizhalkkuthu	Malayalam	10.11.2013	2500000/-
2.	Digant	Konkani	17.11.2013	2500000/-
3.	Maati Maay	Marathi	03.03.2014	2500000/-
4.	Stumble	English	06.07.2014	2500000/-
5.	Nishad	Hindi	07.07.2014	2500000/-
6.	Sringaram	Tamil	21.09.2014	2500000/-
7.	Lessons in Forgetting	English	19.10.2014	2500000/-
8.	Daatu	Kannada	19.01.2015	2500000/-
9.	Byari	Byari	27.09.2015	2500000/-
10.	Shabari	Kannada	06.12.2015	2500000/-
11.	For Real	English	21.07.2014	2500000/-
12.	Deool	Marathi	11.11.2013	1500000/-
13.	Kurmavataara	Kannada	24.11.2013	1500000/-
14.	Mr. & Mrs. Iyer	English	25.11.2013	1500000/-
15.	Gaggara	Tulu	08.12.2013	1500000/-
16.	Kanasemba Kudureyaneri	Kannada	15.12.2013	1500000/-
17.	Oruththi	Tamil	22.12.2013	1500000/-
18.	Jaangfaai Joonak	Assamese	23.12.2013	1500000/-
19.	Pail Te Sumbaran	Marathi	06.01.2014	1500000/-
20.	Moggina Jade	Kannada	12.01.2014	1500000/-
21.	Saira	Malayalam	13.01.2014	1500000/-
22.	Gabricha Paus	Marathi	19.01.2014	1500000/-
23.	Badha	Marathi	03.02.2014	1500000/-

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Ek Cup Chya	Marathi	10.02.2014	1500000/-
25.	Beli Mattu Hola	Kannada	10.03.2014	1500000/-
26.	Akashathinte Niram	Malayalam	31.03.2014	1500000/-
27.	Prohor	Bengali	07.04.2014	1500000/-
28.	Bettada Jeeva	Kannada	04.05.2014	1500000/-
29.	Mathia	Kokborok	12.05.2014	1500000/-
30.	MeeSreyobhilashi	Telugu	01.06.2014	1500000/-
31.	Yenning Amadi Likla	Manipuri	22.06.2014	1500000/-
32.	Yarwng	Kokborok	03.08.2014	1500000/-
33.	Elar Char Adhvav	Bengali	11.08.2014	1500000/-
34.	Missed Call	English	31.08.2014	1500000/-
35.	Mouni	Kannada	28.09.2014	1500000/-
36.	Nayi Neralu	Kannada	09.11.2014	1500000/-
37.	Banada Neralu	Kannada	17.11.2014	1500000/-
38.	Oridam	Malayalam	23.11.2014	1500000/-
39.	Janala	Bangla	29.12.2014	1500000/-
40.	Shagird	Hindi	18.01.2015	1500000/-
41.	Virodhi	Telugu	01.02.2015	1500000/-
42.	Joymati	Assamese	09.02.2015	1500000/-
43.	Dosar	Bengali	15.02.2015	1500000/-
44.	Laaz	Assamese	09.03.2015	1500000/-
45.	Abhomaan	Bangla	15.03.2015	1500000/-
46.	Pravaha	Kannada	03.05.2015	1500000/-
47.	Mussanje	Kannada	01.06.2015	1500000/-
48.	Angshumaner Chhobi	Bengali	24.08.2015	1500000/-
49.	Jaatinga Ityaadi	Assamese	13.09.2015	1500000/-
50.	Athmakatha	Malayalam	16.02.2014	1500000/-
51.	Swyamsiddha	Oriya	02.06.2014	1500000/-
52.	Adaminte Makan Abu	Malyalam	24.01.2016	1500000/-

**Misuse of time lag between live cricket match
and broadcasting of the match**

1269. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a time lag between the live match and broadcasting of a cricket match;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has received complaints regarding bookies taking advantage of such time lag and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to direct the channels to reduce the time lag?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a), (b) and (d) Prasar Bharati has informed that Doordarshan relays the signals of Cricket matches received from Star Sports who are the right holders. There is an insignificant delay of 3 to 4 seconds on Doordarshan terrestrial transmission compared to that on Star Sports due to down-linking of signals and re-telecasting for terrestrial network and final telecast by Doordarshan terrestrial transmitters. The delay is due to time taken by the signal to travel back and forth to the Satellite and processing by terrestrial transmitters.

Prasar Bharati has no information about time delay in telecast by Star Sports or bookies taking advantage in any manner.

- (c) No such complaint has been received in Prasar Bharati.

Use of community radio for communication campaign

1270. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is using community radio for communication campaign in the country, particularly in relation to health, education, women rights, protection of environment, consumer rights, etc.;
- (b) whether the Ministry is coordinating with other nodal Ministries and agencies to make community radio a popular one; and
- (c) whether there are any plans to be up with FM radio channels to give wide publicity of community radios?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Community Radios can play an important role in reaching out to the community providing information on various issues including schemes and programmes of the Government. They can not only make people aware about their rights and entitlements but can prove to be an important tool for empowerment of people especially for women and marginalized communities.

Ministry is doing advocacy with various Ministries/Departments including Ministry of Health, Panchayati Raj, Consumer Affairs, Ministry of Environment and Forest, Ministry of Women and Child Development and National Legal Service Authority etc., so that they could involve Community Radio Stations for their communication campaigns.

(c) There is no plan to give publicity to community radios through FM radio channels. However, every year this Ministry organizes awareness workshops across the country to create awareness amongst aspiring applicants about issues relating to setting up, operation and maintenance of Community Radios. So far 69 awareness workshops have been organized.

Adverse impact of TV serials on youths

1271. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an increase in programmes or serials on several TV channels having obscene, criminal, violent content and dialogues with double meaning in the name of entertainment;

(b) whether such serials mislead our society or young generation and deform this immature heart and mind;

(c) whether Government has defined any policy like censorship to make such programme decent; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) No such study has been brought to the notice of the Government. As per existing regulatory framework, the telecast of content on private satellite TV channels is regulated under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Cable Television Network Rules, 1994 framed thereunder. The Act does not provide for pre-censorship of content telecast on

such TV channels. However, it prescribes that all programmes and advertisements telecast on such TV channels should be in conformity with the prescribed Programme Code and Advertising Code enshrined in the Act and the rules framed thereunder, which contains a whole range of principles to be followed by these TV channels including obscene, criminal, violent content and dialogues with double meaning. The Government has set up Electronic Media Monitoring Centre (EMMC) to review the content of private TV channels with reference to the violation of Programme and Advertising Codes. An Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) has also been set up in the Ministry to look into the specific complaints against the violation of Programme and Advertising Codes. Appropriate action is taken as per Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995, if any violation of the said codes is established.

(b) to (d) No such study has been brought to the notice of the Government. The existing provisions contained in the Programme and Advertising Codes and the existing mechanism are considered adequately to regulate content of private TV channels.

Science and technology research based DD Channel

1272. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to launch an exclusive Science and Technology Research based DD Channel in the country for the benefit of various communities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when it will be started; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Prasar Bharati has informed that there is no such proposal under its consideration to launch a separate Science and Technology Research based DD Channel. However, Doordarshan is already promoting scientific temper through its programmes telecast from various Doordarshan Kendras in the country.

Piracy of films

1273. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the piracy of films and other entertainment content in India;

(b) what is the amount of loss occurred to film industry due to piracy in India during the last three years; and

(c) the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) Government is aware that there are instances of piracy of films. However, no definite data is available in this regard.

Employees on deemed deputation to Prasar Bharati

1274. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry had sent any proposal to Seventh Central Pay Commission for all those employees on deemed deputation to Prasar Bharati;

(b) the status of proposal received from Prasar Bharati as stated in reply to USQ No. 312 answered on 1 December, 2015 regarding grant of upgraded pay scale for all employees;

(c) the details of employees belonging to Subordinate Engineering Cadre and Programme Cadre of Prasar Bharati joined after 25 February, 1999, who have been extended the benefits of Ministry's communication dated 25 February, 1999; and

(d) the status of implementation of pay anomalies of Prasar Bharati employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) No Sir.

(b) to (d) The Government had granted upgraded pay scales to 11 categories of the then existing employees of Prasar Bharati pertaining to Engineering and Programme Cadres on 25.02.1999. In compliance of various Court orders, Prasar Bharati has granted upgraded pay scales to 484 employees of subordinate Engineering and Programme cadres, who had joined Prasar Bharati after 25.02.1999.

As per reply given to RS USQ No. 312 answered on 1 December, 2015, the decision on the proposal received from Directorate General of All India Radio, has been linked to the Speaking Order dated 09.12.2014, issued by the Ministry towards implementation of an Order dated 10.11.2014 of Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT), Ernakulam Bench, in a Contempt Petition in OA No. 298/2010, filed by Federation of Doordarshan Core Professionals (FDCP) who were seeking upgraded pay scales as were granted to 11 categories of employees *vide* order dated 25.02.1999.

The order dated 09.12.2014 has been challenged by the employees associated with FDCP in a fresh OA before Hon'ble Central Administrative Tribunal, Ernakulam Bench. The matter is still *sub-judice*.

Cable digitisation programme

1275. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cable degitisation programme of the Government has hit a road- block after various cable services provider association have moved to courts against this programme;

(b) if so, what is the achievement of cable digitisation programme till date; and

(c) the action Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Phase-I of digitization of Cable TV Network, which covers four metro cities namely Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai and Mumbai has been completed on 31.10.2012 except in Chennai since some court cases are pending there. Phase-II of the cable TV digitization which covered 38 cities having the population more than 10 lakhs has been completed by 31.03.2013 except in Coimbatore where some court cases are pending.

Phase-III of digitization of cable TV Network was to be completed by 31.12.2015. Ministry had constituted a Task Force which was meeting every month. Public awareness campaign was launched in print and electronic media. Since involvement of State Governments was crucial for the implementation of digitization, 13 orientation workshops for state and district level nodal officers were held at both central and regional level. 12 regional units were established for coordination. Toll free helpline was made operational. A Management Information System (MIS) was developed wherein MSOs, DTH and HITS operators were entering the details of area-wise seeding of STBs at least once a week. 727 MSOs had been issued registration till 21.02.2016. Regular monitoring of progress was made. As per data provided by the Multi System Operators (MSOs), Direct to Home (DTH) & HITS Operators digitization in Phase-III areas has been almost completed in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Punjab, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar. Digitisation in Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Rajasthan,

Uttar Pradesh, and Dadra and Nagar Haveli is nearing completion. In other States and Union Territories it is yet to be fully achieved.

Just a few days before the cut-off date of 31.12.2015 for Phase-III of digitisation, a number of court cases were filed by some MSO Associations, MSO Federations, registered MSOs, MSO applicants and individuals in various High Courts in the country requesting to extend the cut-off date of 31.12.2015 mainly on the plea that there is a shortage of STBs.

The Hon'ble High Court of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, in the writ petition filed by Federation of Telagana MSOs, *vide* its order dated 30.12.2015 extended the date of implementation of Phase-III, notified on 11.09.2014, by two months from 31.12.2015.

On 31.12.2015, citing the order passed by Hon'ble High Court of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, the Sikkim High Court granted 12 weeks extension in the writ petition filed by All Sikkim Cable Operator Association.

A writ petition filed by M/s Nasik Zila Cable Operators and others, was pending in the High Court of Bombay. The High Court in its hearing on 23.12.2015 had not acceded to the request of petitioner for extension of cutoff date. However, in the hearing held on 04.01.2016, the petitioner(s) cited the interim order passed by the Telangana and Sikkim High Courts and requested for the stay. The Division Bench of Hon'ble High Court passed the following order on 04.01.2016:

“Since the Andhra Pradesh High Court and Sikkim High Court have passed an order of *status quo*, in view of the observations made by the Apex Court in the case *Kusum Ingots & Alloys Ltd. Vs. Union of India* [(2004) 6 Supreme Court Cases 254] and more particularly, paragraph 22 of the said order, the question of grant of interim order does not arise in this case.”

Subsequently, a number of other MSO associations and individuals have filed petitions in various High Courts, such as Orissa, Chandigarh, Allahabad, Indore, Kerala, Chhattisgarh, Jaipur, Karnataka, Guwahati, Kolkata and Shimla etc. These Courts have either granted extension of two months, as was granted by the High Court of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, or dismissed the petition(s) with the directions not to disconnect the cable TV network operated by the petitioner(s) and allowed them to operate in analogue system for 2-3 months.

In the hearing held on 29.02.2016, the Hon'ble High Court of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh has further extended the stay for 4 weeks beyond 29.02.2016.

(c) Government is defending all the court cases and has also filed a transfer petition in Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

Recommendations of Kundu Committee report on status of Muslims

1276. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has accepted the recommendations of the Amitabh Kundu Committee Report on the status of Muslims in the country;

(b) if so, specifications of the recommendations accepted by it and the details of their implementation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India, had constituted a Committee on 05.08.2013 under the Chairmanship of Prof. Amitabh Kundu, to evaluate the process of implementation of decisions taken by Government of India on the recommendations of Sachar Committee Report; to assess the schemes/programmes implemented by the Ministry of Minority Affairs; to assess the efficacy of the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme, etc. The Committee submitted its report on 09.10.2014. The report of the Committee was examined in the Ministry of Minority Affairs and decided that since the recommendations of the Committee are overarching, covering the policies and programmes of other Ministries/Departments also, the views of the concerned Ministries/Departments are required. Accordingly, all the concerned Ministries/Departments have been requested to give their views/comments on the recommendations of the Committee. Further action is contingent upon receipt of the comments from all the concerned stakeholders.

Unspent MSDP funds

1277. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nothing has been spent by Government of Telangana of the funds released by the Ministry under Multi-Sectoral Development Plan (MSDP) in 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16;

(b) if so, the details of funds released and the reasons for not utilizing the same;

(c) does it not mean that funds under MSDP are mainly for infrastructure development in areas like health, education, etc.; and

(d) if so, how Ministry looks at the pathetic performance of Telangana and how is it going to ensure that funds meant for minorities are utilized early?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) The funds released to Government of Telangana are as under:-

Sl. No.	Year	Funds released under MsDP (in lakh)
1	2013-14	756.57
2	2014-15	271.79
3	2015-16	1079.36

The Block/Town Plan under the Programme is implemented by the concerned State Government. The State Government through Quarterly Progress Report (QPR), informs the status of implementation of Block/Town Plans to the Ministry. The QPR from the State Government of Telangana has not been received.

(c) and (d) Yes. Sir, the projects taken up under Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) are related with the provision of better infrastructure for education, health, skill development, sanitation, pucca housing etc. To expedite the utilization of funds released by Ministry, the State Government has been requested on several occasions during review of scheme and through letters at different levels including those from Secretary (MA) and Minister (MA).

Job opportunities for minority youths

1278. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to launch new schemes to create job opportunities amongst the youth belonging to minority communities;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the funds allocated for the same during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether Government proposes to carry out quarterly and annual employment surveys based on the Periodic Labour Force Survey to track the number of youths belonging to the minority sections having employment; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS
(SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Ministry has already launched following schemes for minority youths which can earn them suitable employment or make them suitably skilled to go for self-employment:

- (i) "USTTAD (Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/ Crafts for Development)" was formally launched in May, 2015. It aims to preserve the rich heritage of traditional arts/crafts of minorities by building capacity and updating the traditional skills of master craftsmen/artisans; documentation of identified traditional arts/crafts of minorities; setting standards for traditional skills; training of minority youths in various identified traditional arts/crafts through master craftsmen; and develop national and international market linkages.
- (ii) "Nai Manzil" was launched in August, 2015. It is an integrated educational and livelihood initiative and aims for the benefit of the minority youth who do not have a formal school leaving certificate, *i.e.*, those in the category of school-dropouts or educated in the community education institutions like the Madarsas, with a view to educate them along with skills and enable them to seek better employment.
- (iii) "Seekho aur Kamao (Learn and Earn)", aims to upgrade the skills of minority youth in various modern/traditional skills depending upon their qualification, present economic trends and market potential. The scheme ensures placements of minimum 75% trainees, out of which at least 50% placement is in organized sector.

The funds allocated for the above schemes since their launching are as under:

(in crore)

Scheme	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Seekho aur Kamao	17.00	46.23	192.45
USTTAD	-	00.50	17.00
Nai Manzil	-	-	0.01

In addition, Maulana Azad National Academy for Skills (MANAS) has been established by National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) under the aegis of Ministry of Minority Affairs in November, 2014 as a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for providing an integrated institutional arrangement, to meet all skill development /skill upgradation needs of the minority communities and provide sustainable livelihood options in terms of self-employment/wage employment opportunities with primary focus of self-employment with credit linkages.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The Ministry uses the employment and unemployment data published by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India.

Sub-plan for minorities

1279. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Sub-plan for minorities has been utilized;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the Sub-plan and its implementation, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) There is no Sub-plan for minorities.

- (c) Doesn't arise.

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

The House is adjourned till 2.00 P.M.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The house re-assembled after lunch at one minute past two of the clock.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

Re. Releasing women aged above 75 years languishing in jails

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति जी, मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। आज महिला दिवस पर बहस हो रही थी और सांसद "महिला" दिवस पर अपने विचार व्यक्त कर रहे थे। आज "महिला दिवस" है। हम सब इस दिवस पर भाषण तो देते हैं, लेकिन महिलाओं के लिए करते कुछ नहीं हैं। मेरी सरकार से यह मांग है कि जो 75 साल से ऊपर की महिलाएँ हैं या इस तरह की जो और भी महिलाएँ हैं, जिनकी उम्र ज्यादा है, जो 75 साल से ऊपर की हैं और जेलों में पड़ी हुई हैं, अगर उन्होंने हीनियस क्राइम्स में, अपनी इम्प्रिजनमेंट के पाँच साल पूरे कर लिए हैं, तो पूरे देश में, कम से कम इस तरह की महिलाओं को, जिनकी उम्र 75 वर्ष से ज्यादा है, छोड़ देना चाहिए। हमें अपने नेशन में, महिलाओं के लिए कम से कम इतना गिफ्ट तो देना ही चाहिए।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): ये बिल्कुल ठीक कह रहे हैं।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, मैं भी इसका समर्थन करता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: 75 साल की महिलाएँ, जो जेलों में पड़ी हुई हैं, उन पर कोई विचार नहीं करता है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Really, women above 75 years are in jail!

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Women, above 75 years, have been languishing in jail; they should be released. *(Interruptions)* At least, on International Women's Day, this should be done. I want a response from Mr. Naqvi on this, if he could. Naqvi *saheb*, please convey this thing to the Home Ministry.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): उपसभापति जी, माननीय राजीव शुक्ल जी ने जो मुद्दा उठाया है, निश्चित तौर पर यह बहुत संवेदनशील मुद्दा है। आज "महिला दिवस" है, इस अवसर पर इसके प्रति हम सबकी निश्चित तौर से और ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी बनती है, हम इस बारे में गृह मंत्रालय को कनवे करेंगे। इसके साथ ही साथ जो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स हैं - क्योंकि ये इश्यूज स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से रिलेटिड होते हैं, इसलिए हम ऐसी अपेक्षा करते हैं कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स भी इसको पूरी संवेदनशीलता के साथ लेंगी।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Rajeev Shukla, you have raised a good point. It is a good suggestion. Now, I take up further discussion on the Motion of Thanks on President's Address.

MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS - contd.*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Thank you, Sir, for calling me to speak on the Motion of Thanks on hon. President's Address. But the fact is that today is the International Women's Day and this debate is continuing today. Therefore, at the outset, I would like to convey my and my party's complete solidarity with the women in our country and in the world, and with all the issues that they are agitating for. But, Sir, I would like to remind the Government that often they throw their tyranny of the majority in the other House and they are also going through the subterfuges of trying to (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot criticize the other House. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am sorry!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can not criticize the other House. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, I am criticizing them for using 'their tyranny', not of the other House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am only appealing to them. They try to manipulate and get (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): People have brought this majority. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am saying 'tyranny of your majority'. (*Interruptions*) I request hon. Ministers to please remember that they are Ministers. Use the dignity of the House; the country has elevated you here. (*Interruptions*) Therefore, Sir, without any further interruptions, I hope, what the point I am saying is that you are going to the extent of manipulating the constitutional right of declaring a Bill as a Money Bill so that our scrutiny in this House is avoided. The reason I am saying this is that after our House has passed the Bill relating to women's reservation, despite all their majority, why are they not getting the Women's Reservation Bill passed in the Lok Sabha? Today is International Women's Day. If this Government has any respect for that,

* Further discussion continued from 2nd March, 2016.

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immediately, it must take, in the agenda of the other House, a Bill passed by us pending before them. That should be passed by the other House. Otherwise, all the promises, that they are making, are hollow, as far as the women of our country are concerned, and I would like them to bear this point in mind.

Sir, the second thing, in this context, is that today, we have raised this point a number of times. I myself have raised it. Today, there are over a crore women working as, what is called, the Scheme Workers, the Anganwadi Workers, the entire issue of your ICDS programme, the health programme and the issues of tackling malnutrition amongst our children. All these women, who are actually nurturing the future of our country, the future students, are not even treated as Government employees. They survive on stipends. They are nurturing our future. On the Women's Day, at least, take a pledge that you accept them as Government servants, give them the benefits so that their work can be improved, so that a better India is created. On these two issues, through you, Sir, I want the Government to, at least, consider and give us an assurance in the reply by the hon. Prime Minister that the Women's Reservation Bill will not be delayed any further and that the Scheme Workers will all be declared as Government servants with all the benefits that have been promised down the line for over a decade now.

Then, Sir, coming to the hon. President's Address, I think, there are very serious omissions in this Address, about which we have moved concrete amendments. We will take them up when the amendments come. But there is very deep regret that there is no mention in the hon. President's Address about the serious situation obtaining in the institutions of higher education in our country. There is no mention of what happened in the Hyderabad Central University. There is no mention of what has happened in the JNU. There is no mention of all the incidents that have occurred, whether it is IIT, Chennai, whether it has happened in the Film Institute in Pune and whether it is now happening in Allahabad University. The hon. President gave his Address some time ago and the Allahabad development came up subsequently, but, on all these matters, the Address is silent. So, I want to express my deepest regret that the hon. President of India has not mentioned any of these issues, which are today burning the country and dividing our people.

Sir, in this context, I would also like to refer to the sort of intolerance that is happening along with in these institutions of higher education. Regarding this rising intolerance and the use of nationalism, I must say, Sir, I am very deeply concerned that it

is chillingly reminiscent of how Hitler used nationalism in order to establish fascism in Europe in the 1930s. I am drawing that sort of a parallel. It is not alarmist any more. It is actually happening in our country that either you are with us, like George Bush once said very famously or infamously, that either you are with us or you are with them.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): 'My way or the highway'.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, Shri Digvijaya Singh is right. He has added one more element to describe what I am trying to say, 'either my way or the highway', or saying that you are either with me or with them. And, who are 'them'? 'Them' means anti-national, not patriotic. That sort of a situation is being created in the country and the hon. President of India is totally oblivious of that in the entire speech. There is not even one reference to that. That is a very deep concern and an element for deepest regret that these issues have not been mentioned.

In the Process, what is happening to the rich syncretic evolution of the Indian civilization? The other day, we heard the hon. Home Minister speaking from here that all the sects that you will find in the minority religions in our country like Christianity or Islam, nowhere else in the world they co-exist like they co-exist in India. And, if you recollect, Sir, you were in the Chair then, and, I had to ask him, whether he is giving us a lesson in the history of India that was past and not talking about India today. When you have Members of Parliament and Ministers making such hate speeches, all that we asked the hon. Prime Minister was this. When he entered this House seeking blessings from the steps from where he was entering, he said, यह हमारे जनतंत्र का मन्दिर है। And, I said, "सर, अगर यह जनतंत्र का मन्दिर है, तो जो लोग इस तरीके से भाषण दे रहे हैं, हमारा कानून कहता है कि यह कानून का उल्लंघन है। उनको सज़ा होनी चाहिए।" हम माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से सिर्फ़ यही निवेदन कर रहे थे कि आप यह आश्वासन दीजिए कि आपकी सरकार में देश के कानून का पालन होगा।

Please assure this House that you will abide by the Indian law as it exists today in the statute book. No assurance has come so far, and, it is emboldening their own Members to continue to raise all these divisive issues, which are dividing our society, and, that is why, Sir, today, this all fits only into one objective, as far as I can understand, and, that objective is to metamorphose or to change the secular, democratic character of the Indian Republic and this Constitution, and, to replace that with what their vision is, or, with what they call as the vision or the understanding of the RSS, which is the Hindu Rashtra. *, fascistic Hindu Rashtra is what they want this country to be transformed into. And, all

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

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these are jigsaw puzzles, whether it is Hyderabad Central University, whether it is JNU, whether what is happening in Allahabad University today, fit into that jigsaw puzzle of the larger objective of metamorphosing the character of our Republic. I sincerely regret that with all these issues being there, there is actually no mention of it in the hon. President's Address. But at the same time, the hon. President outlined a philosophy of what he calls 'his' Government. And, that philosophy has been compressed in para 3 of his Address into three slogans, namely

'गरीबों की उन्नति', 'किसानों की समृद्धि' और 'युवाओं को रोज़गार'।

In order to achieve this, they have quoted Mahatma Gandhi in para 4. It says, "Poverty is the worst form of violence." And, then, they quote Dr. Ambedkar, "Political democracy can not last unless there lies at the base of it a social democracy." It is in para 10 of the hon. President's Speech. Then, he talks about how we observed the 125th Birth Anniversary of Dr. Ambedkar, the declaration of the Constitution Day, etc., etc. That is the very Constitution you want to replace, that is the very character of what Dr. Ambedkar as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee gave us in this Constitution; that is what you want to replace, yet, you quote from them. Then, you go on to say how you want to preserve the legacy of Dr. Ambedkar and Panchtheerthas etc., etc., it is what the hon. President Address says. But this does not jell with what is happening in our country today at the ground level. That is why, today, when you talk of all these quotations, we need to understand the actual reality that is happening in our country. Apart from all this communal polarization in reference to metamorphose the character of Indian Republic, what is the real quality of life of our people today, Sir? This Address has twenty-six paras on the state of our economy and how to improve it. Seventeen of these paragraphs are devoted to improving the economic infrastructure in our country. But there is an omission — not much of a reference to the social infrastructure. But that, be there as it may, I will come to that subsequently if you permit me, if you have the time. But of these twenty-six paragraphs, I think, the only way I can characterize all the proposals that were made in all these twenty-six paragraphs is what is now gaining popularity in the country that it is not economics but is *jumla*-nomics. *Jumla*-nomics is exactly what this Government. (Interruptions)

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): I am not able to follow what is *jumla*-nomics.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: *Jumlas* are the election promises that are not to be

kept. And the entire economic philosophy in the speech, Sir, is what I can characterize as *jumla*-nomics. The reason I am saying it, I will just elaborate a little so that it is understood. The thrust of the philosophy that is given both in the hon. President's Address and the Budget — the Budget will be discussed separately; therefore, I am not going into those details — is that there is a slowdown of the global economy. That slowdown of the global economy is affecting us in India and, therefore, we must understand that and re-orient our economy in order to overcome the impact of the global slowdown. Fine! There is a global slowdown, there is a global capitalism. Global capitalism is unable, in my opinion, and it will not be able, to come out of its crisis. It will be only by increasing the exploitation of the people all over the world but in our country, if this is your understanding, then what should be the result, Sir? What should be the consequence that should follow? That if the global economy is slowing down, the global market is slowing down, our thrust in India should be to expand our domestic market. Instead, what the Budget proposals and what the speech contains is the exact opposite. Instead of expanding our domestic market, instead of giving more purchasing power in the hands of the people, these proposals today amount to further contracting the purchasing power of the vast mass of our people, therefore, impoverishing them more at the expense of allowing foreign and domestic big capital to make greater profits. Now, why I say this is because this Budget has decreased the quantum to be collected through the direct taxes. Decreased! And it has increased by over ₹ 20,000 crores, what is being collected through indirect taxes. What are these 'Indirect taxes', Sir? Eventually, that will reflect itself in the rise in prices and economic burden on the people over and above all the price rise that is happening now, and that will mean people's disposable income will contract further. So, instead of expanding people's purchasing power, you are contracting it. There is no lack of resources in our country. You are today talking in terms of saying that we have given so much allocation for agriculture. But, at the same time, fiscal management was a great thing saying that this Budget has achieved. How did you achieve that fiscal management? Your international price of oil fell from about 110+ dollars per barrel to less than 30 dollars a barrel. This should have gone to you and me, to the people of our country, in terms of lowering the prices of petroleum products. - Instead, where has it gone? Into the Government's kitty through which this fiscal management was undertaken. They earn ₹54,000 crores by depriving the people of that benefit which should have gone to them justifiably. That is their fiscal management. But, that apart, what have they done in this Budget, Sir? What have they done in this Budget, which has been put away in a corner hoping that people will not see that, is, they have given tax concessions, somewhere tucked away in the revenue expenditure, page 66, if you want to look at it. Tucked away there the figures are given

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that you have given a total tax concession, what you should have collected to the tune of ₹ 6,11,000 crores. This is the amount of tax incentives that are being given. Even if you minus the personal income tax saying that it will go to a large number of salaried classes, then the total amount that is actually forgone comes to some five lakh odd crore rupees. How much was it minus personal income tax last year? It was four lakh odd crore rupees. The tax incentives are being increased and the Governmental revenue is decreasing accordingly. If you would have actually collected this tax, you could actually give three times more the number of programmes than you have today to generate rural employment. But that has been given up for increasing the number of dollar billionaires in our country. According to the latest Hurun Report, there are 111 dollar billionaires in our country. In the whole world, 99 dollar billionaires have been added to the list of dollar billionaires. Out of these 99, 27 are from India. The combined wealth of these 111 dollar billionaires rose by 62 billion dollars in the last one year. So, somebody is getting their "*achche din*:" Somebody is benefiting out of "*achche din*" slogan. One hundred and eleven people have added 62 billion dollars in the last one year to have a total asset value of 308 billion US dollars which is close to between half and three-fourths of our entire GDP. That is the wealth accumulation in one corner. And in the other corner, if you had collected this tax forgone, a 30 per cent tax that is what your standard rate is, you would have got, Sir, by now more than 18 billion dollars or ₹1,22,744 crore which is enough to expand the rural employment programme by more than three fold in a year of this sort of crisis we have in the country. The net result that you are having, apart from dividing the country on the basis of pseudo nationalism that they are pursuing, is the creation of two Indias that is expanding at a much faster pace.

Now comes a very, very dangerous thing that I have suddenly come across. You are expanding avenues for the rich to become richer and the poor to become poorer. You are saying that you have resource crunch because of which you cannot expand the programmes to give a normal healthy life to all our people. While you are doing that, who is gaining through the tax concessions? The Indian big business and the corporate houses. What is it that this Government has promised to the foreign capital? I am reading from the US Chamber of Commerce's Global Intellectual Property Centre, 2016, Special 301, submission.

Sir, since you come from Kerala, you read Malayalam papers. Yesterday, in your largely circulated daily, *Malayala Manorama*, this news has appeared. This has also appeared in another national daily, *The Indian Express*. But I am quoting from the authentic papers.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I saw it.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You have seen that. Very good. What does it say, Sir? I am talking about the official paper. I am quoting it. "While the Government of India has privately reassured the Industry that it would not use Compulsory Licences for commercial purposes.."

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): यहाँ सीनियर स्पीकर बोल रहे हैं, पी. एम. ओ. से कोई मिनिस्टर हों, जो नोट कर लें, क्योंकि पी०एम०ओ० को रिप्लाय करना है। कोई है ही नहीं, कोई नोट्स ही नहीं ले रहा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): ले रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: पी.एम.ओ. से कोई मिनिस्टर होना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: नोट ले रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: नकवी साहब, आप अकेले कितना काम करेंगे? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, हम यहां नोट ले रहे हैं और वहां भी नोट लिया जा रहा है, क्योंकि यह live चल रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... चूंकि यह live आ रहा है, इसलिए इस पर नोट लिया जा रहा है। आपको चिंता करने की जरूरत नहीं है, हम नोट ले रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: शुक्ल जी, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: सीताराम येचुरी जी बहुत important leader हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: हमें भी मालूम है कि येचुरी जी बहुत important leader हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shuklaji, Cabinet Ministers are here.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: इसीलिए हम उनको टोक नहीं रहे हैं। उन्होंने कई पेपर्स ऐसे दिखाए हैं, जिनको हम authenticate करने के लिए कह सकते हैं, लेकिन हम टोक नहीं रहे हैं, क्योंकि हम चाहते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, मैं authenticate कर रहा हूं। ये लीजिए, मैं ये सारे पेपर्स authenticate करके दे रहा हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब authenticated का भूत मत चढ़ाइए। ये सब पेपर्स authenticated हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सर, राजीव शुक्ल साहब का जो सवाल था, जिसको मैंने yield किया, उसका जवाब यही है कि हम जो भी बोल रहे हैं, उसका जवाब आपको नहीं मिलेगा, इसलिए ये इसको सुन कर नोट करने का भी काम क्यों करें? ये उतनी मेहनत क्यों करें? आपने कभी देखा कि ऐसी चीजों का आपको जवाब मिला हो?

एक माननीय सदस्य: नहीं।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: इसलिए हम कह रहे हैं कि यह जुमलानॉमिक्स है, यह economics नहीं है। Sir, in order to bolster that point, I am telling you once again. This is from the US-India Business Council. सर, मैं ये सब साइन करके authenticate करके दे रहा हूँ। This is the US-India Business Council and that gives you the entire thing of what is the business cooperation between the two. What do they say, Sir? I quote, "The Government of India has privately assured it would not use compulsory licences for commercial purposes."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is it true?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: That is what these documents say.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I read it.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am sure you are also as concerned. I only thought that the Government would be. Like my friend, Shri Rajeev Shukla, said, I hope that they take note of it if not anything else. I will give them the documents. Now, what is this private assurance to foreign capital that you can come and *loot* India, make your profits? Indian corporates are given tax incentives to the tune of over ₹ 6,00,000 crore, increased from over ₹ 5,00,000 crore last year. Then, you say, global economy is slowing down and we need to grow on the basis of our domestic strength. But, instead of doing that, instead of using the money which you should have collected, you are subsidizing. Tax incentives are nothing but subsidies. You are subsidizing the rich, the corporates and the foreign capital by these actions. So, that is making India more of a surrogate economy to global capitalism where they themselves say that global economy is slowing down. So, what is the direction which the hon. President has given us? I told you about tax incentives. What is the amount of NPAs with your banks, mostly nationalised banks? The latest figure is ₹ 5,62,000 crore. Then there is tax incentive of ₹ 6,11,000 crore, that is, tax foregone. An amount of ₹ 5,62,000 crore is NPAs or loans that won't be returned. Then, you use that as an excuse saying that the Indian nationalised banks must restructure themselves, thereby paving the way for global banking industry to enter the Indian market. And that is going along with privatisation. Privatisation is now happening all across the board. That licensing has now been given. You are taxing Employees' Provident Fund. Today I believe it has been rolled back. I don't know whether it has been rolled back or not. But, what is this maximum governance and minimum Government? You make a proposal. Four different interpretations come from four different sources in the Finance Ministry. Then, finally, it is rolled back. You will tax the hard earned savings of the employees, your working people. In the health sector, what have you said? You fall ill, I will promote

insurance companies. It has nothing to do with public health, nothing to provide Indian people with public health. But again paving the way for foreign companies to enter. In the retail sector what you have said for agri business, for storage, we will allow the big retail chains to come to India; and all the commitments that were given on the issue of no FDI in your retail trade, all that is thrown to the wind with the proposals that have been made here.

Therefore, I would like to emphasise on this jumlanomics that is going on here, which unfortunately the hon. President has also said in his Address. I can understand hon. President's predicament, according to our Constitution, he can't change a comma or a full stop of the text that has been approved by the Union Cabinet. That Union Cabinet has proposals whereby the Indian wealth is put at the altar of profit maximisation of foreign companies and of Indian big business. Incentives are given to the tune of ₹ 6,11,000 crores, subsidies for the rich, subsidies for the poor are continuously being cut and restricted saying that they should be targeted. They should only go to those who deserve. Now the Bill that has been declared as a money Bill, it may come for our opinion and figurative speeches but which will have no consequence — is the one legalising the Aadhaar. As far as the Aadhaar is concerned, the Leader of the House is not here. I have here a print out of what an article that has been posted on the BJP's website in 2013. The then Leader of the Opposition, currently the Leader of the House and the Finance Minister, said "Aadhaar can mess up life of the people." Here he says, with the Aadhaar card, with all the information that will be there in terms of the biometrics everything of a person's background can be accessed by anybody, by private agencies. We do not know where that information is going to go". It is not me who is opposing it. It is the BJP which is officially opposing it. Mr. Minister, do you want authentication of it? It is there on your website. I took a print of it from BJP website. This is what the then Leader of the Opposition in Rajya Sabha said. Now, he is the Finance Minister and the Leader of the House doing exactly the opposite. This is a very serious matter, and that linkage of any subsidy delivery with the Aadhaar card has large amount of problems, and I can with pleasure agree with these views of the Leader of the House, and I hope, as the Finance Minister now, he will only implement what he has written about the dangers here and that he should not do it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He was not the Leader of the House, he was the Leader of the Opposition.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Today he is the Leader of the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What you are quoting is old one, not today's.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: The then Leader of the Opposition. Today he is the Leader of the House and the Finance Minister. He just has to abide by what he himself had written; and stop implementation of this, and try to allow the Bill to be passed by declaring it as a money Bill. (*Interruptions*) I have already suggested to you once, please have that board put up right behind so that I can see. Then, you start ringing the bell. What can I do?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why do you provoke me to do that?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: There is a pain in my neck looking that direction and this direction.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You look at me.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am coming to my final point. Sir, essentially the President's Address is a camouflage to assert that there are two principal objectives of this Government. One objective, as I have already said, is to metamorphose the Indian Republic, its character from being the secular, democratic Republic which Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar had drafted in this Central Hall. All of us have adopted and said, 'we the people'.

In this Central Hall, we had adopted that and said, 'we, the people'. Instead of that 'we, the people' and a secular democracy, they want to replace it with their version of a *Hindu Rashtra*. Secondly, the economic policy that they are following is a policy that would only enrich the rich, widening the gulf between the two Indias that are currently there in our country and, at the same time, fattening the profits of international capitalists. Now, this is the dual thrust of this Government. And, in doing this, references were made; in talking about nationalism, various charges have come, which have already been established and proved to be wrong, outside of the House, and so, I am not referring to them here. All this campaign and calumny continues. I have given a motion of privilege, which I hope, the hon. Chairman is examining. But, I would like to say that on the floor of the House, absolutely untrue assertions were made that I had said something to inflame the passions of the Hindus in our country by saying something about Goddess Durga, which is totally wrong. I have given you the record of the entire proceedings of the House. So, that is the signal, and all of us would be targeted on that point at one time or the other. That is the signal for the troll-machine of theirs to start working and give threatening calls, intimidation, etc. Can we allow that, Sir? Is this nationalism, to say, 'either you are with us or you are enemies of our country'? That is the sort of India that they are proceeding to create. That is why I want to express my deep apprehension of what is happening.

Nowadays, it is being said that hon. President said this, the hon. Prime Minister said this...

I am concluding; I am wrapping it up, Sir.

So, they are quoted as saying '*satyam shivam sundaram*'. We all say, '*satyam shivam sundaram*', but what is that *satyam*? That will have to be established. I hope the Chair would also take proper cognizance of establishing that *satya*. But, when the Prime Minister and the hon. President quote *satyam shivam sundaram*, it has got three Ss in it - *satyam shivam sundaram*. The secret police of Hitler, through which terror was spread, had two 'Ss'. It was called the 'Ss'. Now, the Prime Minister is going one step ahead. This Government is actually becoming more efficient. They are even bettering Hitler; instead of two 'Ss', they have three 'Ss'. That is the sort of a society they are wanting to create today. That will be resisted. I am sorry, we shall resist it, and it would be resisted both inside and outside the Parliament. That is the only way in which any patriotic Indian today can save his motherland and preserve its rich syncretic civilizational culture — by opposing this sort of a metamorphosis that they are attempting to carry out for our Republic.

Finally, Sir, I am not talking about the other House, but there the hon. Prime Minister made a reference to some story about Stalin and Khrushchev. Permit me, Sir, before concluding, I would just relate another story. Sir, like it or not, this Chair on which you are sitting was the Chair from which Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan read the obituary for Stalin in this House. Stalin, probably, is the only foreign leader for which the Parliament adjourned as a mark of tribute. So, don't treat them in this cavalier manner. Whatever has happened in history is a different issue. Now, he narrated the story of Stalin and Khrushchev. There is another story between Khrushchev and Chou En-Lai, which I would like to narrate.

You will also, I am sure, enjoy it. You see, after the de-Stalinization that took place and all that so-called exposures that were made and things like that, the Chinese party did not agree. There were big meetings and discussions; a big polemics between the Chinese Communist Party and the Soviet Union Communist Party and during the course of these discussions, there was a point where no agreement could be formed. So, at that stage, Khrushchev tells Chou En-Lai, saying that, "Look here Chou En-Lai, you and I cannot agree because I come from a working class background and you come from a feudal, aristocrat background. There is a class difference between the two of us. So, therefore, you will not understand what I am saying." I want the Government and the hon. Prime Minister to pay heed to the reply. And, Sir, what did Chou En-Lai tells Khrushchev? He

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said, "Khrushchev, you are right, we were born in different classes but there is one thing common between you and me." Then, Khrushchev said, "What is common between you and me?" He said, "What is common between you and me is that both of us have betrayed our classes." So, I hope they understand this. So, do not give us this. So, please realize the betrayal that you are doing of all the promises that you gave to this country. ...(*Time Bell rings*)... I am so accustomed not to end, till you ring the bell. Therefore, Sir, let me just sum it up. What we are saying is this Address is actually a very, very dangerous course for what will be the future of my India, our India and this Republic. There is total silence on the issues that are dividing our people and dividing them through violence and strife through the spread of hate and poison and that is completely ignored in this Address. And, then, the economic philosophy that is outlined in this Address is an economic philosophy that is against the interest of our people. It is against the objective of creating a better India today when we have the resources which are being squandered away by subsidies to the rich and avenues for plunder to foreign capital and at this rate, not alone that the divide between the rich and the poor is widening in our country, two India's are becoming wider, but that in itself, Sir, — I will just end with one point — has a danger. Remember you have quoted Dr. Ambedkar. When he presented the draft, in one of his concluding paragraphs, he says, "Through this Constitution we are creating a political structure where one person has one vote, one vote has one value." Value of the vote is equal. But then he says, "As long as we do not create a society where one person has one value, this entire political structure that we so laboriously built up will be thrown as under" That is where these policies are leading this country. That is the danger. If you want to remember Dr. Ambedkar, remember his warning and that warning we had to heed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: And, therefore, Sir, I once again, finally, through you, appeal to the Government. Nobody is taking notes, so at least the proceedings will be there. I hope when the reply comes, at least, there will be some reference to this. These are the essential points that I wanted to make. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on the President's Address, rather President's Addresses because the President has given three Addresses in a row. One Address was made to the Joint Session of Parliament, which we are discussing. The other Address, the President made in Kerala, Sir, in your State, where he asked for amendment to the Indian Penal Code.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have to speak on the President' Address which he made here, not in Kerala.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I am coming to that. The third Address he made in the Conference of Women Legislators. Sir, today is the International Women's Day. The President, in fact, talked about gender equality and women empowerment. He also talked about passing of the Women's Reservation Bill. Now I join the entire House in demanding this. If the Government has political will, let it pass the Bill in Lok Sabha. Sir, two woman Ministers are sitting here. I ask them to take it up with the Government. When Shri Nadda moved the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, he talked about political will of the Government, and said that this Government has political will. If this Government has political will, I ask the Government: Are you prepared to get the Bill passed in Lok Sabha? I am asking this. Since you have talked about political will, show your political will to get the Women's Reservation Bill passed in Lok Sabha, ensuring 33 per cent reservation in Parliament and State Assemblies. Show your political will, if you have political will. Sir, there is no Planning Commission. Now there is the NITI Aayog. What is the NITI Aayog doing, I am not getting into it. But I am referring to it in the context of empowerment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There is an issue of the Scheduled Caste Component Plan and the Tribal Sub-Plan, for which there is a demand for a Central legislation. I would ask the Government: Do you have political will? If you have political will, bring a legislation to guarantee the Tribal Sub-Plan and the Scheduled Caste Component Plan. I am challenging you. You talk about political will and say that this Government is strong, which is headed by Shri Modi, and that this Government has political will. Where is your political will? Show your political will. Having said that, I move to the second point. In Kerala, the President said that the Indian Penal Code requires amendment to meet the requirements of 21st Century. What was in the mind of the President, I am not getting into that. It is for the President. But what I understand is, the President, in fact, referred to use or abuse or misuse of sedition clause, Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code. In the very same House, in 2011, I moved a Private Members' Bill demanding the deletion of sedition clause from the Indian Penal Code. Now the time has come to show your political will. Take the President's advice into serious consideration. You officially move an amendment to delete the sedition clause from the Indian Penal Code. Otherwise, what is happening in the country? Sedition charges are slapped against Kanhaiya Kumar, JNU Students' Union President. What is the justification for that? What is this Government doing?

महंत शम्भुप्रसाद जी तुंदिया (गुजरात): राजा साहब, देशद्रोह ...*(व्यवधान)*... राजद्रोह में फर्क होता है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: I know that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am coming to what is nationalism and what is patriotism. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will argue with you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will argue with you. What do you know about the nation? ...*(Interruptions)*... I am asking you. ...*(Interruptions)*... What do you know about the nation? ...*(Interruptions)*... Did you fight for the nation? ...*(Interruptions)*... Do not challenge me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Rajaji, please continue. Nothing else will go on record.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, now I am coming to the President's Address. The President's Address begins with Mahatma Gandhi, refers to Dr. Ambedkar and ends with Netaji. It ends with 'Jai Hind'. This 'Jai Hind' slogan was not given by your mentors of RSS. 'Jai Hind' was given by Netaji. He did not say 'Jai Hindu', he did not say 'Jai Muslim', he did not say 'Jai Christian'. ...*(Interruptions)*... He said 'Jai Hind'. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am coming to it ...*(Interruptions)*... You are trying to ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No arguments ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Raja, address the Chair and don't address him.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, through you, I am addressing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, ...*(Interruptions)*... Address the Chair ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I am referring to the President's Address. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; you address the Chair. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, it has been printed 'Jai Hind'. This slogan was given to us by Netaji.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. No problem. No doubt about it.

SHRI D. RAJA: Netaji did not say 'Jai Hindu', 'Jai Muslim' ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. Agree.

SHRI D. RAJA: He said 'Jai Hind'. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. You can respond later.

SHRI D. RAJA: So, it is better that that Government understands. Sir, what is happening today? If Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Ambedkar and Netaji were alive today, they would be booked under sedition charges: they would be called 'anti-nationals'; that is the philosophy of this Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You address the Chair.

SHRI D. RAJA: That is why I am challenging this Government. What is this nationalism they talk about? When did nationalism emerge? I am asking them what is the 'nationalism' they talk about? I am accusing the Government. By their logic, Dr. Ambedkar, Mahatma Gandhi and Netaji would become anti-nationals. Sir, the RSS and Hindu Mahasabha never participated in the freedom struggle. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am coming to history. You referred to history. Your Leader of the House refers to history all the time. He challenges the Communists. I am challenging the Government. The RSS and Hindu Mahasabha never participated in the Freedom Struggle which is the source of nationalism, and the scope is raw, tolerant and all - encompassing. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am addressing you, Sir. Such constructive, creative nationalism. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am challenging ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... Such constructive and creative nationalism of India is now being demolished by this Government. Otherwise, let the Government explain how they justify those who celebrate Nathuram Godse ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the justification ...*(Interruptions)*... Why Mahatma Gandhi was killed? ...*(Interruptions)*... I am a Communist ...*(Interruptions)*... When I was a school boy of 10th class, in 1965, the India-Pakistan War broke. There was a huge rally by students and I was asked to represent the Boys' High School. I spoke in defense of my country. I was a school boy. When I went to college, I spoke in support of the Vietnam. The people of Vietnam were fighting against American imperialism. I demonstrated my internationalism. I am a nationalist. I am an internationalist, I am a Communist. I am proud of being a Communist. And the Leader of the House and others claim as to what the Communist did in 1942. Before they ask the Communists, let them tell us what they were doing. Let us go through the records of the British Raj and see what they did. The maximum number of people arrested by the British Raj were the Communists. Go through the history. The maximum number of people arrested, during 1942 and thereafter, were all communists. How many conspiracy cases we had seen? I am telling this to the Chair and, through the Chair, I tell the whole nation, we confronted any number of conspiracy cases, sedition charges, under the British Rule, and we will confront those charges under

[Shri D. Raja]

the BJP rule. And we saw the British Raj thrown out, and we will see this Raj also taught a proper lesson and thrown out. What do they think? Is it their country alone? It is our country as well.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, address the Chair.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I am also a son of Mother India. I am a son of an agricultural worker. My biological mother is a landless agricultural worker who sweat and toiled for this nation. Now I stand for the mothers of my country. Is Rohith's mother not a mother of India? Is Kanhaiya's mother, who is an Anganwadi worker, not a mother of India? Are the adivasi women, who live along with nature, in Chhatisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, etc., not mothers of India? I am asking them. Are Dalit mothers not mothers of India? Are the employees, the workers, not mothers of India? In the name of Mother India, I am asking whether India should remain as a Democratic Republic or whether India should become a Fascist Raj. That is the issue we are facing. Sir, I would like to quote what Dr. Ambedkar said. Everybody takes the name of Dr. Ambedkar because everybody wants to appropriate Dr. Ambedkar, as though they know Dr. Ambedkar very well and worked with him. We had the relationship with Dr. Ambedkar. We worked with Dr. Ambedkar to strengthen the Constitution. That is where Dr. Ambedkar said, "Whatever I have said, in the Directive Principles of State Policy, is nothing but socialism" This was said by Dr. Ambedkar in a reply to Mr. Shah in the Constituent Assembly. Sir, now, what is happening? Anybody, who questions the Government, becomes an anti-national. Anybody, who challenges the policies of the Government, becomes an anti-national. Sir, Shri Amartya Sen said, "An Indian is an argumentative Indian." I felt proud when Shri Amartya Sen called an Indian as an argumentative Indian.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is our long history.

SHRI D. RAJA: Now, the Government wants to make every argumentative Indian as a seditious Indian. Sir, don't argue with them. Otherwise, they will call you 'a seditious Indian'. They will call everybody as seditious Indians. This is what we should understand. Sir, what we confront in India is whether India should remain as a Democratic Republic or India should become a Theocratic, Fascist Raj. We have to decide that. Parliament should take a stand on this. The country has to take a stand on this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The country has already taken a stand on that. Then, why do you worry?

3.00 P.M.

SHRI D. RAJA: And, Sir, the President's Address does not talk about that. Sir, there is an attempt to subvert the Constitution, the Constitutional rules. I am asking them, if they have the constitutional morality, then, let them discuss and debate it. We are prepared. My Comrade, Shri Sitaram Yechury, used to say, "It is some kind of an insurrection against the Constitution." I am saying, it is subversion within the system. Therefore, they want to subvert the Constitution. They want to subvert the Democratic Republican character of our Constitution. This cannot be allowed and should not be allowed.

Coming to the economy, I am telling you, Sir, the whole economy has taken the right-wing shape and economy has been handed over to corporate houses, big business houses and international finance capitalists. What is the meaning of 'Make in India', 'Start Up India', 'Ease of Doing Business', etc.? What are these slogans? What do they mean by them? Sir, they have declared their determination and commitment to corporate capitalism and international financial capitalists. So, at the superstructure level, they are targeting all Universities. It is not the IIT, Chennai or JNU or the Hyderabad University alone. They are targeting all the Universities. Why are they targeting the young people? These young people of the day are the future of the country, and they want to suppress their ideas. Sir, with a great agony, I quote what Romila Thapar said when she addressed the students.

She said, "Silencing JNU means silencing the nation." Romila Thapar can be called 'Mother India', Sir, and let us understand her pain, her agony. "Silencing JNU is silencing the nation". Shall we silence the nation? Sir, 120 crore people is the strength of my country, your country, our country. How can we suppress their voice? Why is the economy in bad shape? Can they answer me? Now, at the other level, they want to create conditions for a fascistic rule? Can we agree to this? Sir, they talked about foreign policy. I am giving an example. My Comrade has quoted how some private assurance was given. I am saying, the American Ambassador has said this, the US Secretary of Defense; Ashton Carter is scheduled to visit India in April to sign the landmark fundamental agreements. This is what the Ambassador says. What are these landmark fundamental agreements? I want to know that. Earlier, when Gulf War was going on, there was a demand from US, there was a pressure from US that our ports must be used for their refueling and Chennai was one of their recourse. We did not agree. Now, April is coming. You will sign the landmark agreements. What are these landmark agreements? What is your independent Foreign Policy? Are you not making this country subservient to American imperialistic power? Can we agree to this? I want the Prime Minister to explain or the Minister for External Affairs to explain. I am not getting into a relationship with other countries. What is our stand? Why has it changed?

[Shri D. Raja]

Now, as far as our relationship with Palestine or other countries is concerned, there is a change, but here, India is made as a subservient to American imperialistic power. Can we allow this, Sir? That is why I am having a lot of reservations. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... In fact, President represents the Government, but..

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; not now. Let it be over. He is going to conclude. After he concludes, you can speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, what is his point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, this cannot go. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chair has to protect me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, that has to be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, that cannot go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Shri Tarun Vijay, I have not allowed you. What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not allowed you, Shri Tarun Vijay. So, anything what he said is not on record.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have not allowed him. So, it is not on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Raja, please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I am concluding. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are proud of the history of the Communist movement in this country. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Raja, you conclude your speech. I have not allowed Tarun Vijay. Therefore, whatever he spoke is not on record.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, finally, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. Kindly complete.

* Not recorded.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I am concluding. Sir, the challenge before us is to save this country, to defend this country as a Democratic Republic, not to allow this country to be turned into a fascistic authoritative rule. That is my submission. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now intervention by the hon. Minister, Shri Naqvi.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर जो चर्चा हो रही है, उस चर्चा में तमाम आदरणीय सम्मानित सदस्यों ने अपने विचार रखे। मैं केवल तीन चीज़ों पर अपनी बात कहूंगा और उसके बाद अपनी बात को खत्म करूंगा। राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में जो पैरा 79 है, उसमें कहा गया है कि मेरी सरकार का उद्देश्य सबका विकास करना है, न केवल आर्थिक विकास करना, जो समाचार पत्रों में चर्चा का विषय रहता है, "सबका साथ" का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए हमें सुनिश्चित करना होगा कि निर्धन और वंचित वर्ग के लोगों को वास्तव में सशक्त किया जा सके, ताकि वे भी अवसरों का लाभ उठा सकें और अपने रहन-सहन में सुधार कर सकें।

[उपसभापति (श्री तिरुची शिवा) पीठासीन हुए]

"सबका विकास" का अभिप्राय है कि समाज के पिछड़े वर्गों को समान महत्व देना, हमारे सभी देशवासियों की देश की प्रगति में वास्तविक भागीदारी करना और "सबका विकास" का अभिप्राय है कि हम प्रदूषण, यातायात और कचरे की समस्या का समाधान करें, जो शहरों में फैला हुआ है। अंत में, सब का विकास, सम्पूर्ण विश्व का विकास, इसके लिए हमें राष्ट्रों के वैश्विक समुदाय के जिम्मेदार सदस्य बनना होगा और आतंकवाद, जलवायु परिवर्तन और वित्तीय अस्थिरता जैसे बड़ी चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए सम्पूर्ण मानवता की सहायता करनी होगी। यह राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में बहुत स्पष्ट तरीके से कहा गया है।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, what is he doing?

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: I am not yielding.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Mr. Yechury, he is not yielding.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: जिस समय हमारी सरकार बनी, हमारी सरकार के सामने जो चुनौतियां थीं, वे चुनौतियां पूरा देश जानता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: But, Sir, what is he doing?

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: चुनौतियों में हमें एक ऐसी विरासत मिली थी, जो भ्रष्टाचार था, जो घोटाले हुए जो चारों तरफ से ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: What is the nature of this? Is it a sudden reply or is he intervening or is it scheduled intervention?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): He is intervening. The Chair has permitted him. He is not yielding to you.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, उस संकट से निपटने के लिए देश ने जिस तरह से जो जनादेश दिया, इस जनादेश के मिलने के बाद हमने जो सबसे बड़ा काम किया और सबसे पहला काम किया, वह था, दिल्ली के सत्ता के गलियारों से सत्ता के दलालों की नाकेबंदी और लूट लॉबी तालाबंदी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Mr. Deputy Chairman has permitted him.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: और निश्चित तौर से जब नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार आई और उसने दिल्ली के सत्ता के गलियारे से सत्ता के दलालों की नाकेबंदी और लूट लॉबी में तालाबंदी की, तो कुछ ऐसी ताकतों को, जो ताकतें दिल्ली के सत्ता के गलियारे की परमानेंट मेम्बर बनी बैठी थीं, उनके अंदर हताशा और निराशा हुई, उनके अंदर एक तरह से एक ऐसा माहौल पैदा हुआ कि यह सरकार आ गई है और अगर यह सरकार रह गई हमारी तो दुकानें बंद हो जाएंगी। तो उन्होंने पूरे देश में एक ऐसा माहौल पैदा करने की कोशिश की कि कभी असहिष्णुता की बात होने लगी, तो कभी जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी की घटना सामने आने लगी। मैं इन तमाम घटनाओं का जिक्र विस्तार से नहीं करूंगा, लेकिन मैं केवल इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस समय 54 अफ्रीकी देशों के राष्ट्राध्यक्ष भारत में थे, इण्डो-अफ्रीका सम्मिट चल रही थी, उस समय अवार्ड वापसी अभियान चल रहा था, उस समय असहिष्णुता के नाम पर वहां हाहाकार मचा हुआ था। मोहनजोदड़ो और हड़प्पा की खुदाई से निकाल-निकाल कर अवार्ड दिखाए जा रहे थे कि सन् 1920 में हमको यह अवार्ड अंग्रेजों ने दिए थे, अब हम वह वापस करेंगे जो अवार्ड नरेन्द्र मोदी सरकार ने नहीं दिया और वे कह रहे थे कि हम इनको वापस करने जा रहे हैं। 54 विदेशी राष्ट्राध्यक्ष जब यहां पर मौजूद थे और देश के नौजवानों के, देश के गरीबों के, देश के कमजोर तबकों के, देश के दलितों के, देश के अल्पसंख्यकों के सशक्तिकरण और विकास से संबंधित तमाम चर्चाएं हो रही थीं, उस समय अवार्ड वापसी अभियान, असहिष्णुता का अभियान चल रहा था और पूरे समय जिन तीन दिनों तक यह इण्डो-अफ्रीका सम्मिट चल रही थी, तब मैं उसमें एक अफ्रीकन कंट्री के राष्ट्राध्यक्ष को रिसीव करने गया और उसके बाद उनको सीऑफ करने गया। एयरपोर्ट पर जब मैं उसको सी-ऑफ करने गया तो उन्होंने कहा कि बहुत अच्छी सम्मिट हुई और बहुत दिनों बाद इतनी अच्छी सम्मिट हुई और इतने राष्ट्राध्यक्ष एक साथ जुटे... जिसमें कई महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे थे, जिनमें आर्थिक, सामाजिक तथा कई और महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे थे, जिन पर हम लोगों ने खुल कर चर्चा की, लेकिन उन्होंने साथ में यह भी कहा कि हमें तो लगता था कि इस दौरान आपके यहां टेलीविजन चैनल्स और अखबारों में, जब 54 विदेशी राष्ट्राध्यक्ष जिस देश में हो, तो कम से कम उसकी चर्चा होगी। वहां पर आर्थिक मुद्दे पर जो चर्चा हो रही है, जलवायु परिवर्तन के मुद्दे पर जो चर्चा हो रही है, सामाजिक मुद्दे पर जो चर्चा हो रही है, उसके बारे में जिक्र आया। लेकिन हम तो देख रहे हैं कि यहां अखबारों में यह आ रहा है कि कुछ लोग अवार्ड वापस कर रहे हैं, तो कुछ लोग कह रहे हैं कि intolerance है। इस पर मैं उनको क्या जवाब देता? मैं किसी विदेशी राष्ट्राध्यक्ष के सामने यह नहीं कह सकता था कि मेरे देश में कुछ ऐसी सामंती मानसिकता के लोग हैं, जिन्हें सत्ता का बदलाव और सत्ता का परिवर्तन हज़म नहीं हो रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन (पश्चिम बंगाल): दादरी में किसी को पीट कर मार डाला गया
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: कुछ लोग यह सोचते हैं कि सत्ता सिर्फ़ उन्हीं के पास रहे।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय मंत्री जी ...(व्यवधान)...

---(مداخلت)--- جناب جاوید علی خان : مائے منتری جی ---

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please sit down.
...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, उसके अलावा अभी मुम्बई में "मेक इन इंडिया" कार्यक्रम हो रहा था। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री जावेद अली खान: सर, मुझे एक मिनट बोलने दिया जाए। ...(व्यवधान)...

---(مداخلت)--- جناب جاوید علی خان : سر مجھے، ایک منٹ بولنے دیا جائے ---

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please. ...(Interruptions)...
Please, Mr. Khan. ...(Interruptions)... Please. He is not yielding. ...(Interruptions)... Please
sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down, Mr. Khan. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, मुम्बई में "मेक इन इंडिया" कार्यक्रम हो रहा था। वहां पर कई महत्वपूर्ण प्रतिनिधि आए हुए थे। मुम्बई में जो "मेक इन इंडिया" कार्यक्रम था, वह कोई हमारी सरकार का "मेक इन इंडिया" नहीं था, बल्कि वह इस देश के गरीबों, इस देश के कमजोर तबकों, इस देश के नौजवानों, इस देश के दलितों, इस देश के अल्पसंख्यकों तथा इस देश के आखिरी व्यक्ति तक विकास की रोशनी पहुंचाने और देश के लोगों के सशक्तिकरण के संकल्प के साथ हो रहा था। जब मुम्बई में "मेक इन इंडिया" कार्यक्रम हो रहा था, जिसमें देश-विदेश के तमाम लोग इकट्ठा हुए थे और इकट्ठा होकर सबका एक ही संकल्प था कि देश में मजबूती के साथ एक ऐसी व्यवस्था बननी चाहिए, जिससे आखिरी आदमी तक विकास की रोशनी पहुंच सके। हमने कभी नहीं कहा। हम तो हमेशा कहते हैं, "तू दरिया में तूफान क्या देखता है, खुदा-ए-निगेहबान क्या देखता है, तू हाकिम बना है, तो इंसाफ भी कर, तू हिन्दू-मुसलमान क्या देखता है"। हम तो 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' की बात करते हैं।
...(व्यवधान).... उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इसलिए मैंने राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के उस हिस्से को पढ़ा, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा कि हम सामाजिक तरक्की की तरफ देश को ले जाना चाहते हैं। हम देश के आखिरी आदमी तक विकास की रोशनी पहुंचाना चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: The only thing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, जब मुम्बई में "मेक इन इंडिया" कार्यक्रम चल रहा था, तो उस समय क्या हो रहा था? उस समय यह हो रहा था कि भारत की बरबादी तक जंग रहेगी जारी। यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ, बल्कि यह अखबारों और टेलीविजन चैनल्स में चल रहा था। भारत की बरबादी तक जंग रहेगी जारी...। एक तरफ हमारी सरकार और नरेन्द्र मोदी जी "मेक इन इंडिया" की बात कर रहे थे, गांव, गरीब, किसान, झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी के इंसान तक विकास की रोशनी ले जाने की बात कर रहे थे और दूसरी तरफ ठीक उसी समय "भारत की बरबादी तक जंग रहेगी जारी", 'अफजल हम शर्मिन्दा हैं तेरा कातिल जिंदा है', 'भारत तेरे टुकड़े होंगे, इंशा अल्लाह, इंशा अल्लाह' चल रहा था। हम देश को बनाने की बात कर रहे हैं और आप देश को तोड़ने की बात कर रहे हैं। हम देश के आखिरी व्यक्ति तक विकास की रोशनी पहुंचाने की बात कर रहे हैं और आप देश को तोड़ने की बात कर रहे हैं। सवाल यहां पर यह है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने जो शुरू में कहा कि कुछ ऐसी ताकतें हैं, जो दिल्ली की सत्ता पर परमानेंट अपना कब्जा चाहती हैं। उस तरह की सामंती मानसिकता के लोग, जो लोग लूट की लॉबी चलाते थे। कभी स्वर्गीय राजीव गांधी जी ने कहा था कि दिल्ली से इतना पैसा जाता है, लेकिन उसका दस परसेंट भी नहीं पहुंचता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, वह सच था और उसी चीज को रोका गया है, इसलिए उनमें बौखलाहट है, हताशा है, निराशा है।

सर, हमारे साथी लोग, सहयोगी लोग जो कुछ भी कह रहे हैं, यह ठीक है कि हमें राजनीति में एक-दूसरे के खिलाफ, एक-दूसरे के बारे में कहना चाहिए और कहने में कोई हर्ज नहीं है, लेकिन जमीन की हकीकत, जमीन की सच्चाई को अगर अनदेखा करके एक तरफा बातें होंगी कि यह सरकार आ गई, तो पूरे देश में असहिष्णुता का माहौल हो गया। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि 2005 में 779 कम्युनल राइट्स हुए, जिनमें लगभग 124 लोगों की हत्याएँ हुईं और लगभग 2,006 लोग बुरी तरह से जख्मी हुए। 2006 में 698 कम्युनल इंसिडेंट्स हुए, जिनमें 133 लोगों की हत्याएँ हुईं और 2,170 लोग बुरी तरह से जख्मी हुए। 2007 में 761 कम्युनल इंसिडेंट्स हुए, जिनमें 99 लोगों की हत्याएँ हुईं और 2,027 लोग इन्जर्ड हुए। 2008 में 943 कम्युनल इंसिडेंट्स हुए, जिनमें 167 लोगों की हत्याएँ हुईं और 2,354 लोग बुरी तरह से जख्मी हुए। 2009 में 836 कम्युनल इंसिडेंट्स हुए, जिनमें 145 लोगों की हत्याएँ हुईं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH : Sir, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has quoted some figures. May I ask him... ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I have a point of order.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, 2010 में 658 कम्युनल इंसिडेंट्स हुए और 111 लोगों की हत्या हुई। 2011 में 508 कम्युनल इंसिडेंट्स हुए, 91 लोगों की हत्या हुई और 1,899 लोग बुरी तरह से जख्मी हुए। सर, मैं यह बहुत लम्बी लिस्ट लाया हूँ। मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि एक के बाद एक हजारों बेगुनाहों की हत्या हुई है। दंगा होता है तो इंसान नहीं मरता, इंसानियत का कत्लेआम होता है। हम

इसको मानते हैं कि दंगा आपके समय में हो या हमारे समय में हो, इसका कोई जस्टिफिकेशन नहीं है, हम उसका कोई जस्टिफिकेशन नहीं दे सकते। लेकिन हाँ, जब 2004 में 129 बेगुनाह लोग मारे गए, जब 2005 में 124 बेगुनाह लोग मारे गए, जब 2006 में 131 बेगुनाह लोग मारे गए, जब 2007 में 99 बेगुनाह लोग मारे गए, जब 2009 में 125 बेगुनाह लोग मारे गए, तो मोहनजोदड़ो और हड़प्पा की खुदाई का जो अवार्ड लेकर घूम रहे थे, वे कहां थे? उनके अवार्ड्स कहां गए थे? वह असहिष्णुता का जो नाटकीय घटनाक्रम हो रहा था, तब वह कहां था? क्या उस समय असहिष्णुता नहीं थी जब इतने बेगुनाह लोग मारे जा रहे थे? जब इतने दंगे हुए, तो असहिष्णुता के नाम पर मोहनजोदड़ो और हड़प्पा की खुदाई से अवार्ड निकाले जा रहे थे। वे जो असहिष्णुता का काम कर रहे थे, असहिष्णुता की बात कर रहे थे, वे लोग कहां गए थे, किस जगह गायब हो गए थे, पता नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

DR. K. KESAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, he is on a point of order.
...(Interruptions)... Sir, he is on a point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, the hon. Minister is not yielding.
...(Interruptions)... May I request the hon. Minister to tell me one thing?
...(Interruptions)... Sir, may I draw the hon. Minister's attention... ...**(Interruptions)**...
आप जो आँकड़े दे रहे हैं, वे किन राज्य सरकारों के आँकड़े हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, इसलिए हमारा केवल इतना कहना है कि इंसानी मूल्य और मानवीय सिद्धांत हमारी प्रतिबद्धता थी, प्रतिबद्धता है और प्रतिबद्धता रहेगी। वह कभी हम किसी दूसरे देश में जाकर ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमने कहा कि हमारे देश में एक अफ्रीकन कंट्री के राष्ट्राध्यक्ष आए थे, उन्होंने मुझसे कहा कि तुम्हारे देश में जो इतना बड़ा सम्मिट हो रहा है, उसकी चर्चा ही नहीं हो रही है। उनकी बात पर हमने कोई टिप्पणी ही नहीं की। अभी पाकिस्तान के अंदर एक पार्टी के नेता जाते हैं और कहते हैं कि मोदी जी को हटवा दो। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Are you yielding to him?

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: No, Sir, I am not yielding. मोदी जी को हटाने में अगर पाकिस्तान हमको मदद करे तो देश का बड़ा भला हो जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: In which States those communal riots took place?
...(Interruptions)... Most of these communal riots took place in the BJP-ruled States.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, एक बहुत अच्छा शेर है। कुछ अच्छे शेर भी सुन लिया कीजिए।
...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: मोदी जी को सुनाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: कभी मीठी-मीठी बात भी कर लिया कीजिए। कड़वी बात तो होती रहती हैं, कुछ मीठी-मीठी बात भी हो जाए। दौर है संगआज़माई का... सर, क्या आप "संगआज़माई" का मतलब समझते हैं? इसका मतलब है - पत्थर मारो, टूटा-फूटा पत्थर मारते रहो। इसका मतलब गुलाम नबी साहब जानते होंगे।

"दौर है संगआज़माई का और मैं आईना सजाता हूँ,
तुम हवाओं को हौसला बख़्शो, मैं चिरागों की लौ बढ़ाता हूँ।"

आप कितने भी पत्थर मारते रहिए, आप कितने भी तूफान पैदा करते रहिए, हम जिस संकल्प के साथ, जिस विकास के संकल्प के साथ, जिस "सबका साथ सबका विकास" के संकल्प के साथ, जिस "एक भारत, श्रेष्ठ भारत" के संकल्प के साथ आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, हम आगे बढ़ेंगे।

अभी राजा साहब ने कहा कि बहुत गलत हो रहा है। उन्होंने कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की आइडियोलॉजी बताई। मैं भी मानता हूँ कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टीज़ बहुत अच्छा काम करती है। हम राजा साहब से उस आइडियोलॉजी को भी समझना चाहते हैं, लेकिन लगता है कि वे भी उसे न समझा पाएँ। आपातकाल के समय में मैं 16 साल का था। इस समय बहुत से लोग ऐसे हैं जो आपातकाल के समय जेल में थे। मुझे याद है कि प्रो. सत्यव्रत सिन्हा, मुझे याद है मौलाना मुश्ताक, जो कि इमरजेंसी के अंदर जेल में थे और उनकी जेल के अंदर मौत हो गई थी। उस इमरजेंसी में तमाम विश्वविद्यालयों के प्रोफेसर्स, तमाम अच्छे लोगों पर राजद्रोह के मुकदमें लगाए गए और उनको जेल की सीखचों के अंदर डाल दिया गया था। उस समय राजा साहब की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने उस इमरजेंसी का समर्थन किया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... I know history. ...**(Interruptions)**... I know your history and geography, both. ...**(Interruptions)**... हम इतिहास, भूगोल सब जानते हैं। उस समय सीपीआई ने सपोर्ट किया और क्या सपोर्ट किया था? उन्होंने सपोर्ट किया था कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI D. RAJA: You please tell the full truth. ...**(Interruptions)**... You are telling half truth. **(Interruptions)**

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Did you support or not?...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI D. RAJA: But we opposed also. ...**(Interruptions)**... We opposed also. ...**(Interruptions)**... We supported, but later on we opposed. ...**(Interruptions)**... Tell the full truth. ...**(Interruptions)**... Tell the full truth. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, आज वही कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन: आप डिवाइड करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम डिवाइड नहीं होंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज वही सीपीआई जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय में देश के लोकतंत्र, मौलिक अधिकारों, लोकतांत्रिक अधिकारों और सैद्धांतिक प्रतिबद्धता की बात कर रही है - करनी भी चाहिए। मिस्टर कन्हैया ने जेल से निकलने के बाद जो

जेएनयू में बयान दिया, भाषण दिया, मैं उसको बुरा नहीं मानता। उसने ठीक बयान दिया। उसने हमें कोसा, हमारी सरकार के खिलाफ बयानबाजी की, हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर कोई देश की बर्बादी का नारा लगाएगा और यह नारा लगाएगा, जिसको कि मैंने दोहराया था कि "भारत की बर्बादी तक जंग रहेगी जारी", "अफजल हम शर्मिदा हैं, तेरा कातिल जिंदा है", "भारत तेरे टुकड़े होंगे, इंशा अल्लाह, इंशा अल्लाह" - ऐसा मेरे मुंह से कभी नहीं निकला और मेरे मुंह से निकलेगा, "इंशा अल्लाह मेरा देश मजबूत होगा, मेरे देश को तोड़ने वाला खत्म होगा"। "इंशा अल्लाह मेरे देश को बरबाद करने वाला तबाह हो", मेरे मुंह से यह निकलेगा। मेरे मुंह से कभी यह नहीं निकलेगा कि "देश की बरबादी हो और देश के टुकड़े हों, इंशा अल्लाह"। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो आदमी यह कहेगा, "देश के टुकड़े होंगे, इंशा अल्लाह"। "अफजल हम शर्मिदा हैं, तेरा कातिल जिंदा है"। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं इसमें नहीं जा रहा हूँ कि वह वीडियो fake था या वीडियो सही था। चार दिन एक वीडियो चलता है, "भारत तेरी बर्बादी तक जंग रहेगी जारी"। ...**(व्यवधान)**... चार दिन यह वीडियो चलता है, "भारत तेरे टुकड़े होंगे, इंशा अल्लाह, इंशा अल्लाह"। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन: अगर वीडियो fake था, तो क्या आप उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई करेंगे?
...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: देश के लोगों ने जो देखा, उसके 4 दिन बाद टेलिविजन चैनल्स पर आने लगा कि साहब, वह वीडियो fake था, यह वीडियो सही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब यह मामला कोर्ट के अंदर है। अब कोर्ट में ही इसके बारे में फैसला होगा। अब कोर्ट ही तय करेगा कि कौन-सा वीडियो fake था, नारे किसी ने दिए या नहीं दिए, नारे सही थे या नहीं थे? ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, हम भी छात्र आंदोलन से आए हैं। हम भी नारे लगाते थे कि "दम है दामन में तेरे कितना देखा है और देखेंगे, इंकलाब जिंदाबाद"। ऐसा नहीं है कि हमने पहली बार नारे सुने हैं और हम पहली बार नारे सुनकर बौखला जाएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम देश की मजबूती और देश की बरबादी में फर्क महसूस करते हैं। हम इंकलाब में और आतंकवाद में फर्क महसूस करते हैं। भूख से, बेरोजगारी से, अव्यवस्था से, आतंकवाद नहीं जन्मता, क्रांति जन्म लेती है। अगर किसी भी इस तरह की व्यवस्था से आतंकवाद की बू आ रही है, तो वह भूख की वजह से नहीं है, वह बेरोजगारी की वजह से नहीं है। बहुत से लोग तर्क देते हैं कि साहब, यह नक्सलवाद है, यह बहुत भूख की वजह से है, बेरोजगारी की वजह से है। ऐसा नहीं है। भूख से, बेरोजगारी से आंदोलन जन्म लेते हैं, क्रांति जन्म लेती है, आतंकवाद जन्म नहीं लेता। आतंकवाद जन्म लेता है आतंकवादी और अलगाववादी मानसिकता के साथ। मेरे देश को तोड़ने के लिए तमाम तरह के हथकंडे हुए, चाहे हमारी सरकार रही हो, चाहे डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी की सरकार रही हो, लेकिन ऐसी ताकतें, जो देश को तोड़ने के खतरनाक मंसूबों और षड्यंत्रों के साथ काम करती रही हैं, वे हमेशा नाकाम रही हैं और इस देश की महान जनता ने उन्हें नाकाम किया है, हिन्दू और मुसलमानों ने मिलकर नाकाम किया है।

कश्मीर में जब अलगाववादी चुनाव की घोषणाओं का विरोध करते हैं, मतदान का बहिष्कार करने का एलान करते हैं, तो इसी जम्मू और कश्मीर की जनता, लेह की जनता उन ताकतों को मुंहतोड़ जवाब देते हुए 60 per cent से ज्यादा देश के लोकतंत्र पर मुहर लगाती है। यह है मेरे देश के लोगों का जुनून और यह है मेरे देश के लोगों का जज़बा। हमें इस जुनून और जज़बे के साथ आगे बढ़ना

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होगा। हमें इस जुनून और जज़बे को बरकरार रखना होगा। हमारी सरकार बनेगी, आपकी सरकार बनेगी, आप हमें कोसेंगे, हम आपको कोसेंगे, लेकिन देश को कोसा नहीं जा सकता। देश को कोसने वालों को कभी भी देश माफ़ नहीं करता। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात हम अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि हम सभी इन संकल्पों के साथ समझते हैं कि इस सदन में बैठे हुए सभी लोग इस बात को महसूस करेंगे। राजनीति में हम चुनाव लड़ते हैं, ये चुनाव लड़ेंगे। अभी अश्विनी कुमार जी ने परसों जो बातें कहीं, मैं उनसे सम्मान के साथ कहता हूँ कि उन्होंने बहुत अच्छी बातें कहीं हैं, लेकिन हमें इस बात को भी सोचना होगा कि राजनीति में कोई एक-दूसरे का दुश्मन नहीं होता है। हम राजनीतिक रूप से प्रतिद्वंद्वी होते हैं, हम एक दूसरे के मुखालिफ़ हो सकते हैं, सैद्धांतिक रूप से हमारी प्रतिबद्धता अलग हो सकती है, लेकिन हम कभी यह नहीं सोचेंगे कि हम सत्ता में आए हैं, तो गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब को ऐसा निपटा दो कि ये राजनीति में कहीं मुंह दिखाने लायक न रहें। हम सत्ता में आए हैं, तो सीताराम येचुरी जी को ऐसा कर दो कि ये कभी राजनीति में मुंह दिखाने लायक न रहें। कुछ ऐसे लोग, जो कहीं न कहीं देश की प्रोग्रेस पर पलीता लगाने के संकल्प में लगे रहे और कहीं न कहीं पूरी तरह से criminal conspiracy के तहत, एक prejudiced mindset के तहत, उन्होंने इस तरह की चीज़ें कीं, तो इस criminal conspiracy के कलस्टर का कैप्टन कौन है, देश यह बात देख रहा है। इसलिए मैं तो गुलाम नबी साहब, यह कहूंगा कि तुम्हारे दोस्तों में कोई दुश्मन हो भी सकता है, कुछ एक्सपायर्ड दवाओं का रिएक्शन हो भी सकता है। कभी-कभी ऐसे साथी आस-पास आ जाते हैं, जिनका रिएक्शन उस पार्टी के लिए ठीक नहीं होता है।

मैं आखिरी बात कह कर अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा क्योंकि बहुत अच्छी चर्चा हुई है और हम मानते हैं कि इस चर्चा में बहुत से अच्छे सुझाव आए हैं। जब प्रधान मंत्री जी intervene करेंगे, तो वे इस पर अपनी बात रखेंगे, लीडर ऑफ़ दि हाउस भी अपनी बात रखेंगे। हमारा यह मानना है कि हम एकजुट होकर काम कर रहे हैं। हमारा हाउस बहुत अच्छा चल रहा है। हम लोग अच्छी तरह से काम भी कर रहे हैं। बाहर क्या बातें होती हैं, हम नहीं जानते, लेकिन अंदर हम देश के विकास के संबंध में एकजुट हैं। हम एक मजबूत राष्ट्रवादी मानसिकता के साथ, विकासवादी मानसिकता के साथ, - राष्ट्रवादी से तो लोगों को कभी-कभी वह हो जाता है, - लेकिन विकासवादी मानसिकता के साथ हम लोग आगे बढ़ रहे हैं और आगे भी बढ़ेंगे। हमारी राजनीतिक प्रतिबद्धता अलग होगी, हमारी वैचारिक प्रतिबद्धता अलग होगी, लेकिन हम देश के विकास के प्रति एक मजबूत राष्ट्रवादी राजनीतिक प्रतिबद्धता के साथ आगे बढ़ेंगे। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you very much, Mr. Naqvi. Now, Dr. M.S. Gill.

DR. M.S. GILL (Punjab): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. I have heard a very, very passionate speeches for 40 minutes. I think the poet Milton wrote somewhere, "Calm of mind, all passion spent." So, राजा जी, आपने और नकवी साहब ने जो कुछ कहा, हो गया, अब ठंडे दिल से दो बातें करेंगे and, perhaps, you can also listen to me with a little more

equanimity. Sir, on the President's Address, with great respect for the President, I have a little comment to make first. I have sat through many of these Addresses, as all of you have, and, normally, in the past, not that I thought that was correct, the Address was always of one hour. Ultimately, reduced the tension of the Parliament Members and became very, very tiring and a pressure on the hon. President. This I have been seeing over the last many years. The President's Address is, of course, the Government's Address, then and now. You wrote it. Every Ministry is keen to have one paragraph in it.

Whether the Ministry did anything or you are important in the scheme of things, they say, we must, have a para, and so the address gets long and longer. You have broken the record this year it was one hour and twenty minutes far too long.

Sir, my suggestion to you is simply this. The President's Address, as the Queen's Address -- sometimes I have had a chance to listen to its sitting somewhere in London — should be a concentrated statement giving the thrust and the thoughts of the Government, not every petty item of every Ministry as is given in this time. So, I think, we should get down to reducing the address, in future. In my view, the President's Address should be of half-an-hour. And, the focus should be on Government's thoughts, which the hon. Minister has been just giving extensively and very eloquently. It should be of about half-an-hour; and, along with it, give a carefully-compiled annexure on the performance of each Ministry. That we will read at home. Don't make the President read all that for one-and-a-half hours. You can think about it.

Sir, today is women's day. Unfortunately, we had just too little a chance for the ladies to speak. I think, all could have spoken. But somehow, it didn't happen. The technicalities that whoever gave their names could speak, and there were only two-three of them. Sir, it is essentially about representation of women, which we have been always thinking of, are guilty of giving them the poorest representation in the world. I speak as a former Chief Election Commissioner, and I had much to do with trying to straighten it out. In 1997-98, Mr. Venkaiah Naidu was your President, and he came to my joint meetings. All parties came — you can check the record, ask Venkaiahji — and frankly, I got to a solution which, I think, is better. But nothing happened. Some showed too much greed and they backed out; and Venkaiahji told me that day, 'Sir, we were ready today but somebody else pulled back. So, we will say good things and go away.' And that is a long time ago, and the ladies are still awaiting. Of course, I also had a view that the ladies could have thought differently, and I had talked to them, Brindaji and every one over my long years here and in the Commission.

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We have said with great pride that this House has passed the 33 per cent reservation. That is the thought currently on. It was lying on the Table for a long time. Sir, as a Member of the House of Elders sitting there, I would say that it was no way of passing a Constitutional amendment. It was no way, and you know what I am saying to everyone. It was no way of passing it. Yes, it was declared passed. Various things happened. All of us were sitting here. But it is passed. No; this is such an important change that all political parties want and all of you must come to a sensible agreement in favour of what is correct. If you look at the record — today you go on Google or anywhere — African countries, some of the most backward or in the most difficult situations of a civil war, have a much higher representation of women than us. Of course, the Scandinavians have about 50 per cent women. Even Mr. Tony Blair brought a large number of women into his Parliament, and he particularly pushed up the number of Women Cabinet Ministers. We always have just a token, one or two or three, I think, it is time to give women better representation, but it can only be done not by pushing through and saying that it has been passed when it may not be quite so in the manner in which a good Parliament should work, but we should do it by a sensible private agreement between all the major parties and others and get up to something. For that matter, why 33, why not 50? Somehow, 33 was picked up. But, after all, if you go by any logic, then it has to be 50. So, I think, we have to lift it. It is 12 per cent. I used to read about the past of the Election Commission. After Independence, it has been about 8 per cent, 8 point something. Now it is about 12. It is one of the lowest in the world. But, of course, I also would say -- and I do not want a fight today, so just leave it where it is -- that reservation is not the best way of doing it. I am on record in the *Asian Age* and elsewhere; I used to print Agenda, and there are Agendas of the Commission during my time on women's reservation. We had all-party meetings and the minutes, but we didn't get to it, because reservation will distort this Parliament. I leave it at that. I can discuss it with anybody if they ever want to; past people know it.

Sir, everyone says and, particularly the Government has been saying it for the last year-and-a-half, that India has to be strong and powerful, economically, militarily and in every which way. India should be heard with respect as a great country. All of us would agree with that. But, Sir, I have to say one thing, that we have been an independent country for the last about seventy years now. सीताराम जी, हमारी बात भी सुन लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अगर आप आ रहे हैं, तो प्लीज इधर-उधर बात मत करिए। I always hear you with great respect. That is all I would say.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I saw you on the screen. I came running because I saw you speak!

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Okay. Please.

DR. M.S. GILL: Okay. I will come back to my point.

The strength of this country is not going to be the Army, nor is it going to be the great progress, 'Make in India', and all that every Government tries. The strength of this country is ultimately, and frankly, in a just India; not just in a strong India, but in a just India. And a just India is where everybody, high and low, tribal or a hill man, me or you, get justice, prompt, fair and instant, with no fear of bias or delay. We have not been able to do it. All of you know it. I have been in administrative positions. In fact, if you look broadly at the legal system, all those figures are given about the millions of pending cases, right from the Supreme Court to the High Courts and the lower courts. And the faults are quite obvious to some of us, that there are far too many stages of appeal; you don't find them in the rest of the world. Because, the legal profession is very powerful. In fact I hope I am forgiven if I say so every political party now needs the best lawyers of India, sitting in the Rajya Sabha; you can see the reasons ...*(Interruptions)*... yes, except you. But the fact is no reforms were made and — it is obviously beneficial to him — the first little decision that every lawyer takes at the first stage is that he immediately goes in appeal sideways. And just when you come back and you move the next step, take them back again! You have seen thousands of cases; we all see them. This is no way to give justice. And so, we go on for a life-time fighting a case. Only the rich can fight cases. Frankly, I couldn't go to the court, if I ever had to,—the cost is simply too much. And everyone knows it. Therefore, what are you going to do? In fact, the process is the punishment. In India nobody really gets convicted and punished finally. अगर हैं भी, तो छूट कर आ जाते हैं। इधर-उधर की बातें, आप भी जानते हैं, मैं नाम नहीं लूंगा। जिनको 20 साल की सजा होनी चाहिए, वे दो साल में आ गए, डेढ़ साल में आ गए। Even I know, as a District Magistrate, that parole has become a joke in this country; people say you can come every day, you can come this way, you can come that way. So, the whole process needs to be corrected. Otherwise, this is not the justice which we want. Therefore, we do not have the internal strength of the country, which the Constitution tried to give us. This morning, Shuklaji said, 'Sir, it is Women's Day.' There are plenty of women locked up somewhere or the other, in some corner of India, and they are aged 75 or more. Let us let them go. What are they going to do to you? क्या वे आपको खा जाएँगी? कोई भी सरकार हो या कोई भी आदमी हो, let them go. But I also have to say, looking at Punjab, that we still have from the unfortunate '80s, '84 onwards, plenty of people in jail.

Mr. Ramoowalia was in Mr. Deve Gowda's Cabinet. You know him. By God's grace and fortune, he is a Minister in the UP Government and very appropriately he is

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given the portfolio of Prisons. Very nice! But Ramoowalia is an active man; he does try to do something wherever he can. He straightaway rushed around. First, he gave every Sikh in UP a face कि एक टर्बन वाला आया है। It helps since we have many nationalities in one country. I think you know what I am saying. And then he got one man out और पंजाब में उसकी ग्रेडिंग बहुत चढ़ गई; that fellow is about 75 now. He has been there after 1984, for 30-40 years now. Under which law, do you keep people so long? I mean अगर उम्रकैद है, तो वह भी 14 साल है और अगर किसी का गुड बिहेवियर देखकर रिहा कर दो, तो वह सजा 8 साल की हो जाती है। फिर इन लोगों की सजा 30-40 साल की क्यों है? And it is going on for ever and ever and that is where this country must ask itself, 'Are we a just country?' I leave it at that. And, in fact, in talking of that justice, not only should these persons be let off but for 1984, some should also be sent inside for a day atleast. Frankly, this whole business of fighting cases, which I have been reading for ages and ages sitting here, is meaningless to me because we have had so much of police, and the Police Commissioner here, the current one, who is just retired. Thirty years ago, now it has been about 32 years, when no FIRs were lodged and nobody's report was taken. In any judicial system, today I cannot convict even if you put them before me. Actually, it is all bit of a fake इसलिए यह तो छोड़ ही देना चाहिए, लेकिन कम से कम थोड़ा सा तो कोई एग्जाम्पल हो; otherwise, if you do not give justice, you cannot be a strong country. You can say what you like.

Now, I want to move on to something else, that is, Aviation. My friend, Mr. Raju, is not here; I keep talking to him. An aeroplane is simply a taxi which goes this way instead of that way — both are drivers. One is paid a very high salary and one is paid less. It should be expanded in this country. It has been expanded, but it should be expanded rapidly, like in America, in every small town. There are thousands of airfields here, after the Second World War. Every State in American has got it. राजाओं के बहुत हैं। I know it and every day people talk to me I have been around. Let little planes come. In today's technology, there are 30-seaters, 40-seaters, or 50-seaters plane for 100 yards or 200 yard runway, सब कुछ है, चलने दो, these are only taxis. Don't hold anybody.

Now, I say this in relation to Punjab. We have only one place, that is, Amritsar. It is everything for us, तिरुपति भी है, मक्का भी है, लेकिन आप इसको समझो। यह आपके लिए भी है। Amitabh Bachchan and everybody go there because you wish to go there; you like to go there. Whatever it is, Amritsar is a dead airport. I have fought for it for twelve years here and then given up. I fought earlier from Punjab as an IAS officer. एक दफा बड़ी मुश्किल से लंदन, बर्मिंघम की फ्लाइट चलाई थी, लेकिन फिर फटाफट वह बंद भी कर दी गई। You

know that from Amritsar full flight will go to Birmingham, London, Toronto, Vancouver, Jersey, New York because migrants from India are essentially the Sikhs. Now, what happens to these migrants? I have seen it myself. One day I was going to Amritsar and was sitting in the plane in the morning. What do I find? I could see that people all around me, whether they had a turban or not, were *Dubaiwalas*, and I was the only one sitting there like a Chinese in the middle of Sikhs. Yes, there was no other man going to Amritsar except me. And then, I talked to each of them. They were all coming from Sharjah and the Middle East. They get less leave; they are badly treated there. All are migrants to the Middle East. पैसे के लिए जाना पड़ता है, दुःख भी होता है। The flight is to Delhi; they are dropped here, not even given the further ticket on और अब इसके बाद तो खुद ही जाओ, होशियारपुर या जालंधर।

And, they keep sitting outside the airport or inside. They are not five-star people. Each one has got a bag with whatever he has brought, his goodies for his poor family. और वे बैठे हुए हैं। Then, I talked to them. Direct flights to Amritsar was a dream, but it has been failed by successive Governments since 2004. I said, listen, Singaporeans used to come to Amritsar. Canadians want to come there because they know that they will get full planes to Toronto and Vancouver, or others also want to come from New York. अगर इनको आने दें, तो we will get employment also. Because they land in Amritsar; go to the Gurudwara, which they always will, eat something, *paronthas* and all. Then, his cousin or somebody is going to take him in a taxi covering 40 miles to Hoshiarpur or 50 miles to Jalandhar. But we have to rot here and then go. Once upon a time in Haryana, the Police used to bother them because if they saw a new attache-case, they said, "थोड़े पैसे छोड़ जाओ! You are well off!" This is the truth of this country. But it still goes on and I have to say it bluntly. Why is Amritsar blocked? And now, Chandigarh is also being blocked because you have a private company owning the Delhi Airport and we all know by documents that 50 per cent of Delhi's passengers are from Punjab. So, if we go that side, then you lose customers. तो नैचुरली उनका इतना जोर है, ट्रिज्म वालों का इतना जोर है कि these fellows will have to suffer all this. Please do something.

Sir, I want to say something on river waters. When I was the Agriculture Secretary — I am talking of the last century, the early 1990s — I gave an address in the Punjab Agriculture University in Ludhiana. I said, the next century, which is on us now, will be a century of water wars, inter-country and intra-country. साउथ में कावेरी के बारे में मैं सब कुछ जानता हूँ, क्योंकि मैं इस काम में रहा हूँ। Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan are very much in this water argument, and you have all been reading once again, that the Punjab case with Haryana is hotting up and the Supreme Court will have to think on what they have

[Dr. M.S. Gill]

to do. Whichever way they go, it is going to be difficult and troublesome. I can assure you that. This is so elsewhere also. Regarding Kerala and Tamil Nadu, I know all have issues on the Tungabhadra water, or the Cauvery water. So, these are the problems and we will have to solve them. And, we won't be able to solve them by simply a legal decision and then telling the Central Government to implement it by force. यह नहीं चलेगा। We are a democracy. Think about it. Regarding the Punjab case, please take interest on what is going on because you are in politics and you need to know कि यह कहाँ जायेगा, फिर क्या होगा? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... Yes, I am finishing, but he told me कि चलते जाओ। Sir, I don't make many speeches and I won't be making many after the 16th; none.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): That's why I gave you time, but please conclude now.

DR. M.S. GILL: Then, I will come to agriculture and loans. I have been the Agriculture Secretary of India and have spent a lifetime in Punjab and outside Punjab, in Africa. So, I have some idea. We are reading all the time about the NPAs (Non-Performing Assets) and वह 4 लाख हो गया। अभी 8 लाख हो गया है, यह और बढ़ता ही जायेगा। And, we are reading about some very prominent cases and how they are dealt with. Now, the whole thing is distorted by a value system for industry. And, by the way, I have been Industry Secretary also — I came in Mr. Rajiv Gandhi's time in 1988 — for four years - Petrochemicals, Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals. Sir, I have some idea. Now, for all these people, it is non-performing assets. We all know this and they are promptly written off, 30, 40 or 50 thousand crores. You have just given figures last week कि 1 लाख और इतना हो गया। These poor gentlemen are not to be blamed. The method is very easy. You inflate your project and you take a lot of money. Frankly, why is nobody looking at the Chairmen of the banks? They all come and publicize themselves. I won't name any, but some of the biggest sanction the loans. Of course, behind them is the influence of the Government of the day or the Ministers of the day. आपके हों या इधर के हों, सबके हैं। You also know that. So, they immediately get loan and all the details are coming out. We have always known them. On the other hand, while you call this non-performing asset, for a farmer, a loan of ₹ 5,000 goes up to ₹ 1 lakh on compound interest basis, and he commits suicide! पंजाब में अब भी बहुत हो रहे हैं।

Elsewhere also, it is there. It is terrible. That is a loan. I am sad to say it. I am very sorry that Chaudhary Birender Singh has gone out. He is a friend of mine. His

grandfather was Sir Chhotu Ram, the man, जिसे in the north India, यू.पी. वाले पंजाब वाले, हरियाणा वाले, सब माथा टेकते हैं because he saved the farmers after the 1935 Act. Within 1937 to 1947, Punjab had a Unionist Government. They did not have a party Government of Congress or Muslim League. They had a Unionist Government with focus on economic interests and the rural economy. It was a Muslim Prime Minister, Sikander Hayat Khan with one or two Sikhs, and, Sir Chhotu Ram. But, Sir Chhotu Ram was the most prominent, and, he did much for the peasantry in that period. इसीलिए अब भी उसको गुरु मानते हैं। Chaudhary Sahib took me to Rohtak, the famous Rohtak known for what happened, and, I presided over the Chhotu Ram Day some years back because he tried to save the peasantry. और अब क्या है? Sadly in the past some period, the laws were changed. In the reforms of 1937, 1938, 1939 में किसान की कुर्की नहीं कर सकते थे, आप उसकी जमीन नहीं ले सकते थे, आप उसके बैल नहीं ले सकते थे। Loans, at that time, were mainly private, of Shahukars. Shahukars charged 30 per cent, 40 per cent, and, all that drama. He had set up Debt Conciliation Boards. Please read about it and do it now. We claim to be a democracy and gone far beyond the British. Officers would sit in these Boards. Some honest farmers would sit also, and, the man, that is, the Shahukar would be called and asked, कितना दिया, दस हजार दिया। अब कितना हो गया, चार लाख हो गया। कैसे हो गया, what is your rate of interest? ...*(Interruptions)*... नक़वी जी, मैंने बड़े ध्यान से आपकी स्पीच सुनी, आप भी मेरी सुनो। This is not done. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, but he cannot call you either. This is not done. The Board would write off the loan, and, say, all this is written off, you can only take the principal, you take it in instalments, as the farmer gets a crop and pays you. Take just this much. Today, the banks cannot touch these big gentlemen of industry but they go and catch every farmer. He is committing suicide. In Punjab, Sikhs would never commit suicide, but they are doing it now, and, every day, your papers show this, so many widows sitting there with so many girls. Many cases in Punjab have come in the recent papers. There is a case of a 14-year old girl. They are two-three siblings. Their mother and father have expired, their grandparents who are blind are sitting with her, and, that girl is looking after all of them. अब क्या किया जाए? This has to be reformed. Go back to what Sir Chhotu Ram did. आ गए चौधरी साहब। You have regressed this county where now the bankers cannot touch a big man. I can name all of them. I know them. But certainly if it is a farmer, वे कहते हैं कि अभी इसकी जमीन ले लो, मजिस्ट्रेट आ जाता है, पंजाब में पुलिस आ जाती है और रगड़ देते हैं। आखिर में सुइसाइड करेंगे या और क्या करेंगे? This is the condition, and, we think, we made progress in the last years.

श्री भुपिंदर सिंह (ओड़िशा): अच्छी तरह से रगड़ देंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. M.S. GILL: Just a minute. Let me complete. (*Interruptions*) He is from Odisha but he is a Punjabi also. I am sorry. (*Interruptions*) So, this needs to be corrected. Sir, I don't think I will go on and on, and, so, finally, I will talk about the tribals. I used to say as Chief Election Commissioner, and, I have said it ever since, and, I say it now to leave a record in the Rajya Sabha. The best people of India in my eyes are the tribal people and the hill people. I am very clear, and, I have said it a thousand times. We plains people are not that innocent, not that straight. Sir, I keep thinking, after all in Punjab, we know enough of the Ramayana and Mahabharata, वहीं तो हुई थी, कुरुक्षेत्र में ही हुई थी। वह पंजाब ही है, हम सब एक ही हैं। जब राम जा रहे थे तो भीलनी ने आधा बेर खाकर कहा कि देख लूं कि मीठा है या नहीं। ऐसा मैंने बचपन में सुना था। आधा बेर खाकर वह राम को देती थी। अब यह मुझे नहीं पता कि राम ने खाया या नहीं खाया। यह आज भी मुझे पता नहीं है। यह intellectual question है। नक़वी जी, आप भी इसकी खोज करवाएं। चिंतन बैठक कीजिए कि भीलनी का बेर खाया था या नहीं या वही ऊपर-नीचे का सवाल रहा। पर, जो भी है, मैं यह जरूर सोचता हूं कि भीलनी का हाल तो आज भी वही है। Poor Bhilni has not come up yet. Right from the days I joined the IAS in 1958, I started reading these kinds of things. I was fascinated with tribal people and hill people. Nehruji's great friend was Verrier Elwin from Oxford. All those who read about tribals read him. He, in fact, married ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Just two minutes, Sir. I am winding up. Thank you, Sir.

He married a santhal girl and died in that part of India. He was a great man and Nehruji respected him for these very reasons because Nehruji understood where the tribals and the hilly people were.

Today, I read in the Express-and my friend Shri Hariprasad spoke also in the morning out of concern. Otherwise, the real news I get in the small print in our papers, not the big article. वह तो और ही होता है। In that, lady journalists — Subramaniam, Nandini, Sagarika Ghose, there are so many — go there and now they are being chased out of that. Mr. Raja knows it. They are chased out by a menace,

इस तरीके की, उस तरीके की, today and yesterday. I have three girls. I am proud of them. I am happy. But today, or yesterday, I saw a picture in one of the papers, where there is this latest girl Soni, उसके पूरे चेहरे पर केमिकल मल दिया गया। She has gone to the JNU, for whatever is going on. I simply could not see that picture. This is done every day. Now, the landlords cannot give them a room or a house and these are all more than the men; the men do not have the courage the girls have. All of these journalists and academics are very high and distinguished, I have read about them. They are simply giving their lives to try and help these tribals.

4.00 P.M.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please conclude Mr. Gill.

DR. M.S. GILL: I saw that and now this method which the police have found, that we will settle everything by this method, is diabolic. Diabolic is the word. This should be noted by the Government and noted by everybody because neither we stayed forever there, nor you will stay there. सब आते-जाते रहेंगे। हिन्दुस्तान तो फिर भी है और आपका है। नक़वी जी, आपने तो बड़े शेर बोले, मुझे तो कम आते हैं, इसलिए मैं नहीं बोलूंगा। आपको इसकी चिंता करनी है। If you think by chasing out journalist girls and not letting reports go out, you will solve the problem, no, Sir. आग और भी बढ़ेगी, ट्राइबल तो वहीं रहेंगे। अगर उनको अन्याय ही मिलेगा, तो फिर आग बढ़ेगी। जिसको पंजाबी में कहते हैं, भांबड़ मचेगा। Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you very much. Mr. Ram Kumar Kashyap.

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप (हरियाणा): सर, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर तीन दिन से चर्चा हो रही है और आपने मुझे इस चर्चा में भाग लेने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। सर, आज़ादी मिले 69 साल हो गए हैं, आज़ादी से लेकर अब तक हमारा देश हर क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ा है, हर क्षेत्र में विकास हुआ है, हर क्षेत्र में उन्नति हुई है। इस विकास को हम हर क्षेत्र में देख सकते हैं। इसको हम गांवों में देख सकते हैं, शहरों में देख सकते हैं, सड़कों पर देख सकते हैं, स्टेशनों पर देख सकते हैं, परन्तु सर, विकास के साथ-साथ अन्य समस्याएँ भी पैदा हो गई हैं, जो हमारे लिए एक चुनौती का काम कर रही हैं।

(उपसभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए)

सर, मैं पीने के पानी की बात करूँगा। आज़ादी के समय पीने के पानी की क्या स्थिति थी और आज पीने के पानी की क्या स्थिति है? आज से 50 साल पहले पानी का मुख्य स्रोत कुएं होते थे और हम बाल्टी में रस्सी लगा कर कुओं से ही पानी निकालते थे। हम उस पानी से खाने-पीने, कपड़े धोने तथा अन्य काम करते थे, परन्तु उस समय कुएं से पानी निकालने का जो काम होता था, वह बहुत मुश्किल काम होता था। अब तो कुएं के बाद हैंडपम्प आ गया, हैंडपम्प के बाद ट्यूबवेल आ गया और ट्यूबवेल के बाद अब तो हर घर में टॉंटी के माध्यम से पानी मिलता है। अब यह आसान हो गया है। सर, हमें पानी तो मिला, परन्तु उसके साथ हमारी अन्य समस्याएँ बढ़ गईं। मैं हरियाणा से संबंध रखता हूँ। हमारे हरियाणा से ही ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री हैं, जो यहां उपस्थित हैं और ये भली-भाँति जानते हैं। हमें हरियाणा में पानी तो भारी मात्रा में मिला, परन्तु अब वहां उसकी निकासी की समस्या उत्पन्न हो गई है। वहां पानी तो बहुत आ रहा है, लेकिन कोई अपनी टॉंटी बन्द नहीं करना चाहता, अपनी टंकी बन्द नहीं करना चाहता। पानी इतना ओवरफ्लो हो रहा है कि वह नालियाँ तोड़कर तालाबों में जा रहा है और तालाब ओवरफ्लो हो रहे हैं, जिससे वहाँ बीमारियाँ पैदा हो रही हैं। इसलिए सरकार के सामने यह एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल है कि इस चुनौती से कैसे निपटा जाए और यह भी एक देखने का विषय है।

[श्री राम कुमार कश्यप]

सर, मैं दूसरी बात दिल्ली में पीने के पानी के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। अभी कुछ दिनों पहले हरियाणा में जाट आरक्षण आंदोलन चला, जिससे सारा हरियाणा बन्द हो गया। उस दौरान मुनक नहर से होकर दिल्ली आने वाले पानी की सप्लाई अवरुद्ध हो गई। उससे दिल्लीवासियों को सात-आठ दिन कितना कष्ट हुआ और वे कितने दुखी रहे, यह सभी जानते हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि दिल्लीवासियों के लिए पानी का संकट एक बड़ी भारी चुनौती है। यह केन्द्र सरकार के लिए भी चुनौती है और प्रदेश की सरकार के लिए भी चुनौती है। आज 69 साल हो गए हैं, लेकिन आज भी दिल्लीवासी पीने के पानी के लिए दूसरी स्टेट पर निर्भर हैं। यह एक बड़ी चुनौती के रूप में सरकार के सामने है। यह कैसे दूर हो पाएगी, इसके बारे में मैं जरूर कहना चाहूंगा।

इसके बाद मैं कृषि पर आता हूँ। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि खेती में आज बहुत उन्नति हुई है। जब हम आज़ाद हुए थे, तब हमारे यहां गेहूँ का उत्पादन ज्यादा नहीं होता था, चावल का उत्पादन ज्यादा नहीं होता था, बल्कि मोटे अनाज, जैसे जौ, चना, मसूर जैसे अन्न ज्यादा पैदा होते थे। मैं 50 साल पहले की बात कर रहा हूँ। तब हमें खाने के लिए ज्यादा मोटा अनाज ही मिलता था। गेहूँ की चपाती, जो हमें अब बड़ी मात्रा में मिल रही है, यह पहले नसीब नहीं होती थी। यह हमें तभी नसीब होती थी, जब हमारे घर में कोई गेस्ट आता था, क्योंकि हमारी संस्कृति गेस्ट का सत्कार करना है। तब हम गेस्ट को गेहूँ की रोटी एक लगजरी के रूप में दिया करते थे। जब कभी वह गेस्ट से बच जाती थी, तभी हमें वह खाने को मिलती थी, परन्तु अब ऐसा नहीं है। अब हमारे पास खाने के लिए बहुत अनाज है। हमारे पास गेहूँ, चावल और सब्जियाँ हैं, लेकिन इनके साथ भी एक समस्या पैदा हो गई है। आज हमारे खान-पान की ये सारी चीज़ें दूषित हो गई हैं। आज दूध, पनीर, खोया, दालें और यहां तक कि हमारे अनाज भी शुद्ध नहीं हैं। ये सारी चीज़ें आज अशुद्ध होती जा रही हैं और हमारा खान-पान जहर हो गया है। अगर इनकी तरफ हमने अभी ध्यान नहीं दिया, तो आने वाले समय में बहुत बड़ी समस्या पैदा होगी। फिर हमें अपना ज्यादा पैसा दवाइयों पर खर्च करना पड़ेगा और हमें ज्यादा हॉस्पिटल्स खोलने पड़ेंगे। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि स्वास्थ्य पर एक पूरा दिन डिबेट होनी चाहिए। इस पर सारा दिन डिबेट हो और उसके बाद जो निर्णय निकले, उस पर फिर काम होना चाहिए। यह हमारे सामने एक सबसे बड़ी चुनौती है।

मैं भारत सरकार का धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि उसने "स्वच्छ भारत अभियान" चलाया हुआ है, जिसमें शौचालय बनाने का काम किया जाएगा। इसके लिए वह बधाई की पात्र है, क्योंकि वह एक बहुत अच्छा काम है, परन्तु इसके साथ ही मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारा देश गांवों का देश है, जहां 70 प्रतिशत लोग गांवों में रहते हैं। हमारे देश में 5,93,731 आबाद गांव हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में सबसे ज्यादा 97,942 गाँव हैं। इन गांवों में खेती और पशुपालन का काम होता है। हम सदियों से देखते आए हैं कि जो पशु पालते हैं, जो खेती का काम करते हैं, वे पशुओं का गोबर और अपने घर का कूड़ा-करकट घर से निकालकर गलियों में डालने का काम करते हैं। मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि गांव में बहुत पैसा जाता है, वहां बड़ा विकास हो रहा है, परन्तु जब हम गांव में जाते हैं तो वहां कूड़ियाँ ही कूड़ियाँ देखने को मिलती हैं, जिन्हें मैं हरियाणा की भाषा में गोबर के खड्डे कहता हूँ। जब वहां पर कोई अफसर जाता है, कोई मंत्री जाता है तो उसको वहां जाते ही गोबर के खड्डे नजर आते हैं, उससे उसको लगता है कि

यहां पर कोई विकास नहीं हुआ है। भारत का विकास तब तक नहीं होगा, तब तक हमारे गांवों का विकास नहीं होगा और गांवों का विकास तभी होगा जब गांवों में जो खड़े हैं, कूड़ियाँ हैं, उनकी समस्या का हल नहीं होगा। इस समस्या का हल जल्दी होना चाहिए, क्योंकि यह हमारे देश के लिए बड़ा भारी चुनौती का काम है।

अब मैं शिक्षा की बात करता हूँ। आज शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में बहुत विकास हुआ है, कॉलेज खुल रहे हैं, स्कूल खुल रहे हैं, बहुत से टीचर्स आ रहे हैं, बिल्डिंग्स बन रही हैं, शौचालय बन रहे हैं, परन्तु शिक्षा का स्तर बहुत डाउन हो गया है। आप सभी जानते हैं कि सरकारी स्कूलों में तो केवल गरीबों के बच्चे ही पढ़ते हैं, क्योंकि उनके पास साधन नहीं हैं। जिनके पास साधन हैं, उनके बच्चे प्राइवेट स्कूलों में पढ़ने के लिए जा रहे हैं। सरकारी स्कूलों में पढ़ाई नहीं होती है। अब शिक्षा का स्तर डाउन हो गया है। अब आठवीं पास बच्चे को पांचवीं तक का नहीं आता है और दसवीं पास बच्चे को आठवीं तक का नहीं आता है। अगर 12वीं पास बच्चे से आज वह जाता है, मैं जाता हूँ कि इंग्लिश पूछ ली जाए, तो वह इसे भी बताने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। इससे ज्यादा शिक्षा का स्तर और क्या डाउन होगा? शिक्षा के स्तर को डाउन करने में राइट टू एजुकेशन ने बहुत बड़ा काम किया है। यह बात ठीक है कि राइट टू एजुकेशन आने से स्कूल बड़े हैं, टीचर्स बड़े हैं, टॉयलेट्स बने हैं, पानी की सुविधा हुई है, परन्तु शिक्षा का स्तर बहुत डाउन हो गया है। इसने जो पहले पांचवीं का बोर्ड होता था, उसे बंद कर दिया, आठवीं का बोर्ड होता था, उसे बंद कर दिया। अब किसी को आठवीं तक फेल नहीं करना है, चाहे वह स्कूल आए या नहीं आए, चाहे वह पढ़े या न पढ़े, फिर भी, उसे आठवीं पास का सर्टिफिकेट दे दिया जाता है। जब वह आठवीं के बाद नौवीं कक्षा में जाता है, उसे सही तरीके से पढ़ना नहीं आता है, इसलिए दसवीं में फेल होकर अपने घर पर बैठ जाता है। इससे बेरोजगारी और गरीबी बढ़ती है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारे देश की गरीबी तब तक दूर नहीं होगी, जब तक सरकार के द्वारा स्कूलों की शिक्षा का स्तर ऊंचा करने का काम नहीं किया जायेगा। यह भी एक चिंता का विषय है और सरकार को इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

उपसभापति महोदय, हमारे देश में यातायात के साधनों का काफी विकास हुआ है, काफी फ्लाईओवर बने हैं, सड़कें बनी हैं, परन्तु हम देखते हैं कि काफी लम्बे-लम्बे जाम लगे होते हैं, कई-कई घंटे तक जाम लगे होते हैं। जाम के कारण हमारा डीज़ल और पेट्रोल जलता रहता है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से कहना चाहूंगा कि यह भी हमारे सामने एक बड़ी चुनौती है और इस पर भी सरकार को काम करना होगा।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सरकार को खेती और किसानों के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा। मैं भी एक छोटा किसान हूँ। हम गांव में जाते हैं और किसानों से मिलते हैं। अगर आज कोई दुखी है, तो सबसे ज्यादा किसान दुखी है। खेती करना आज घाटे का सौदा हो गया है। जिन किसानों को खेती का ज्ञान है और जिन्हें पता चल गया है कि खेती घाटे का सौदा है, उन्होंने अब खेती करना बंद कर दिया है। उन्होंने अपनी खेती को लीज पर दे दिया है। अब गरीब आदमी, मजदूर आदमी खेत को 40-40 हजार रुपये में लीज पर लेते हैं और खेती करते हैं। आज बहुत महंगाई हो गई है। खाद महंगी हो गयी है, दवाइयां महंगी होती जा रही हैं। खेती करने वाले को अपनी उपज का पूरा दाम नहीं मिलता है और वह घाटे में चला जाता है। वह बहुत दुखी होता है। मैं धरातल की बात करता हूँ। आप

[श्री राम कुमार कश्यप]

किसानों के लिए कुछ करिए। अगर खेती को बचाना है, किसानों को बचाना है, तो सरकार को आज खेती की तरफ ध्यान देना होगा, किसानों की तरफ ध्यान देना होगा, यह मेरा कहना है।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा। आज आवारा पशु बहुत हैं। ये आवारा पशु आपको कहीं भी मिल जाएंगे, चाहे शहर हो, चाहे सड़क हो, चाहे गलियां हो। आवारा पशुओं में गायें ज्यादा हैं। वैसे तो गाय को हिन्दू लोग, "गाय माता" कहकर पुकारते हैं। गायें सड़कों पर, गलियों में गंदगी में मुंह मारती फिरती हैं। इनकी वजह से बहुत सारे एक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं और कई लोगों की जान तक चली जाती है। इससे जान का भी नुकसान होता है, इसलिए सरकार को इस तरफ भी ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। इसके अलावा आवारा पशु जो खेतों में घूमते हैं, जिनको हम नीलगाय कहते हैं। नीलगाय ने हमारे किसानों को खेती छोड़ने पर मजबूर कर दिया है। किसान अपनी फसल नहीं लगा सकता है, किसान अपनी सब्जी नहीं लगा सकता, कोई फ्रूट नहीं लगा सकता है, क्योंकि उस सब को नीलगाय चत कर जाती हैं। इसीलिए मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि इसके लिए भी सरकार की ओर से कोई विशेष अभियान चलाया जाना चाहिए, अगर हमें अपनी खेती को बचाना है। अंत में, मैं राष्ट्रपति अभिभाषण का समर्थन करता हूं और उनका धन्यवाद करता हूं। जय हिन्द, जय भारत।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर आपने बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूं। इस अभिभाषण में बहुत सारे आश्वासन दिए गए हैं और क्या-क्या सरकार ने किया है, वह बताया गया है। "किस बात पर तेरी करूं एतबार हाय, इकरार एक तरफ तो इन्कार एक तरफ"। मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के लिए उनका आभार मानता हूं। आज किसान की बुरी हालत है। यहां फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर बैठे हुए हैं। महाराष्ट्र में कई जगह आत्महत्याएं हो रही हैं। लोग अपने बच्चे बेचने लगे हैं तथा जानवरों को तो वैसे ही जंगल में छोड़ देते हैं, क्योंकि वहां जानवरों के जो कैम्प लगते थे, एक मिनिस्टर ने कुछ दिनों के लिए उनको बंद कर दिया। हालात इतने बुरे हो गए कि लोगों ने अपने जानवरों को जंगलों में छोड़ दिया। उन्होंने 400 करोड़ मांगे थे, लेकिन आपने केवल 300 करोड़ ही दिए। मेरे ख्याल से आप इसके ऊपर विचार करें। दलित व आदिवासी कल्याण योजना और सब-प्लान में आपने बड़े पैमाने पर कटौती की है। इसके साथ ही मॉडर्नाइजेशन के लिए जो स्कॉलरशिप दी जाती है, आपने उसमें भी कटौती की है। आप इस पर सोच-विचार करेंगे, ऐसा मुझे लगता है। फॉरेस्ट एक्ट को बदलने की बात भी चली है। मैं आपके ध्यान में एक बात और लाना चाहूंगा कि जब भी विकास होता है, तो विकास में दो समाज के ऊपर बड़ा अन्याय होता है, एक आदिवासी समाज के ऊपर तथा दूसरा मछुवारा समाज पर अन्याय होता है। हमारे यहां कोंकण में मछुवारे बड़े पैमाने पर हैं। विकास के नाते वहां पोर्ट आते हैं, कैमिकल फैक्ट्रीज़ आती हैं, वहां का पानी गंदा हो जाता है और मछलियां नहीं मिलती हैं। आज वहां के हालात बहुत खराब हो गए हैं। उसमें भी बड़े पैमाने पर आठ-दस किलोमीटर का एक परशियन नेट लगाकर मछलियां पकड़ी जाती हैं। वहां के उन छोटे मछुआरों का कहना है कि 12 नॉटिकल माइल्स तक कम से कम इन्हें मछलीयां पकड़ने के लिए मत भेजिए। हमें ही वहां मछली पकड़ने दिया जाए, यदि उससे आगे जाकर मछली पकड़नी है, तो जरूर पकड़िए।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) पीठासीन हुए]

सरकार को इस पर भी विचार करना चाहिए। ह्यूमेन राइट्स एक्टिविस्ट्स तथा दूसरे जो एक्टिविस्ट्स हैं, उनके ऊपर अटैक होता है, आप व्हिसल ब्लोअर एक्ट में बदलाव करके, उनकी जान ही निकालने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। महाराष्ट्र में दो खून हो गए हैं, एक डॉक्टर नरेन्द्र दामोलकर और दूसरे डॉक्टर कॉमरेड पंसारे। उनकी क्या गलती थी? जिन्होंने उनको मारा है, उन्होंने उन्हें मारने के बाद लिखा है कि ये मर गए, अच्छा हो गया, उनको स्वर्ग मिलेगा और उनको कोई तकलीफ भी नहीं होगी। उन्होंने कालबुर्गी को मारा है और वे कहते हैं कि हमने मारा है, तो भी उनके खिलाफ कुछ नहीं होता है। यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। मुझे लगता है कि यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है।

ग्रीन टूरिज्म के बारे में राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में आया है। मैं यह कहूंगा कि सारा कोंकण इलाका हमारा है। यहां पर बड़े पैमाने पर टूरिज्म हो सकता है। आप इस ओर ध्यान दीजिए, ऐसी मैं आपसे एक विनती करता हूं। मैं आप से एक और बात कहूंगा कि राष्ट्रवाद के नाम पर जिस ढंग से आज यह बहस हो रही है, वह बिल्कुल गलत है। जो-जो यहां पैदा हुए हैं, मैं अपने गांव में पैदा हुआ, मुस्लिम समाज में पैदा हुआ, मैं अपने डिस्ट्रिक्ट में पैदा हुआ, मैं महाराष्ट्र में पैदा हुआ, मैं भारत में पैदा हुआ। जब मैं पैदा हुआ तो मेरी आइडेंटिटी पक्की हो गई। हर दिन अगर मुसलमानों से कहा जाए कि पाकिस्तान जाओ, तो हमारा पाकिस्तान से क्या संबंध है? उस वक्त हमारे कुछ पुरखों ने गलती की, मैं इसको कुबूल करता हूं और कुबूलियत देनी चाहिए कि वह बिल्कुल गलती थी। पाकिस्तान में जाने के बाद पाकिस्तान के लोग कहते हैं कि हमने पाकिस्तान मांगा और हमें पाकिस्तान मिल गया, गलत हो गया और हमारे ऊपर हमला हो रहा है - ऐसा पाकिस्तानी लोग कहते हैं। डॉ. लोहिया हमेशा कहते थे कि आप सब लोगों को ठीक ढंग से लेकर राजनीति करिए। आप सबका विकास करिए, आप अच्छा मजबूत हिन्दुस्तान तैयार कीजिए, आगे जाकर कांफिडेंशन के लिए सभी लोग तैयार होंगे। यदि अखंड भारत होगा, तो बहुत अच्छी बात है। अखंड भारत में होता, तो कम से कम एक पाकिस्तान, हिन्दुस्तान, बंगलादेश - अगर कांफिडेंशन होगा तो उसके लिए प्रयास करने चाहिए, ऐसा मुझे लगता है।

हर वक्त पाकिस्तान अपने को इस तरह से मान ले, पाकिस्तान को यही डर है, इसलिए वह हर वक्त हमारे ऊपर हमले करता है, अलग-अलग तरह से करता है। हमारे एयरबेस पर हमला होता है। यह क्या बात है? एयरबेस पर हमला होना, इसका क्या मतलब है? छह लोगों को पकड़ने में हमारे लोगों को लगातार तीन दिन लगे। वहाँ पर एनएसजी के लोगों को यहाँ से, दिल्ली से बुलाया गया। उनको वहाँ क्यों बुलाया गया, मुझे मालूम नहीं है? वहाँ मिलिट्री का कैंप था, इसलिए वहाँ के लोगों को बुलाना चाहिए था। जिनको वहाँ के जंगल मालूम थे, वहाँ की सारी मालूमात थी, उनको बुलाने के बजाय इस तरह से काम किया गया। उन्होंने ख्वामखाह तीन दिन तक इस देश में डर पैदा करने का काम किया। हमारे रक्षा मंत्री जी वहाँ जाते हैं और वहाँ जाकर कहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान को उसी तरह से जवाब देंगे। यह बोलने की बात नहीं है। क्या रक्षा मंत्री जी ने यह बात बोलने के लिए कही थी? आप जवाब दीजिए। आप जवाब देते तो मुझे अच्छा लगता। आपके इधर तो बहुत सारे देशभक्त लोग हैं। आप उनको ट्रेनिंग दीजिए और उधर भेजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम इसके लिए बिल्कुल तैयार हैं। आप यह कीजिए। मैं हमेशा यह बोलता हूँ कि मैं मौलाना आज़ाद को बहुत मानता हूँ। मौलाना आज़ाद एक अच्छे और विद्वान व्यक्ति थे। उन्होंने कुरान शरीफ का तरजुमा किया है। वे दो दफ़ा कांग्रेस के प्रेसिडेंट भी

[श्री हुसैन दलवाई]

रहे, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि उस वक्त यहां के मुसलमान उनके साथ नहीं थे। उन्होंने कहा कि अगर आसमान की बदलियों से कोई फरिश्ता उतरकर कुतुब मीनार से यह बोले कि, "तुम आजादी ले लो, मगर हिंदू-मुसलमान एकता से दस्तबरदार हो जाओ।" आप हिंदू-मुस्लिम एकता मत मांगो, उससे हाथ धो डालो, तो हम आपको आजादी दे देंगे, तो मैं उससे कहूंगा कि भले ही आजादी देर से मिल, तो चलेगा, उससे सिर्फ हिंदुस्तान का नुकसान होगा, मगर हिंदू-मुस्लिम इतिहाद टूट गया, तो सारी आलम-ए-इंसानियत का नुकसान होगा। उन्होंने कहा कि इससे बड़ा नुकसान होगा, इसलिए हमें यह ध्यान में रखना चाहिए। मैक्यावली नाम के एक पॉलिटिकल साइंटिस्ट हुए हैं, उन्होंने बताया है कि राजा को क्या करना है। लोगों को कैसी तकलीफ़ देनी है, यह कभी डायरेक्ट नहीं करना चाहिए। इसको धर्म के नाम से करो, गॉड के नाम से करो। धर्म के नाम से करने का जो काम आप लोगों ने चालू किया है, मेरे ख्याल से वह गलत बात है। मेरा धर्म मेरे पास। मैं मस्जिद में जाऊँ, इबादत करूँ, आप मंदिर में जाइए, पूजा-अर्चना कीजिए, उसमें कुछ गैर नहीं है। सारे लोग यहां पर हैं, यहां पर होम मिनिस्टर ने व्याख्यान देते वक्त कहा था कि हम यहां 72 मुस्लिम फिरके हैं। सही बात है। वहां पाकिस्तान में ऐसा नहीं चलता है। वहां पर पाकिस्तान में कई फिरकों को तकलीफ दी जाती है, यहां नहीं दी जाती है। यह अच्छी बात है। यहां सब इकट्ठा रहें, साथ में रहें। होली के वक्त, हमारी पार्टी, जो ग्राम नेता है, उनको रात भर लेकर घूमती थी। उसमें कुछ गैर नहीं है। मुसलमान यह नहीं कहते थे कि हिंदुओं के त्यौहार में क्यों जाते हो, गुलाल क्यों लगाते हो, ऐसा कोई नहीं बोलता था। जब भी ईद होती थी, तो मस्जिद के बाहर, और यह आज भी है कि मस्जिद के बाहर हमारे हिंदू ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मुझे बहुत कुछ बोलना है।

उपासभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): ठीक है, दो मिनट और ले लीजिए।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: मस्जिद के बाहर हमारे हिंदू भाई खड़े रहकर छाती से छाती भिड़ाते हैं, ऐसे लंबे से हाथ नहीं जोड़ते। यह लंबे-से हाथ जोड़ना कहाँ से आया? कौन हिंदू, कौन-सी जात का है, इसके लिए लंबा-सा हाथ जोड़ने की बात है। मुसलमान छाती से छाती भिड़ाता है। मेरा यह कहना है कि मुसलमान, क्रिश्चियन, पारसी, ईसाई सभी को साथ लो। इन सभी को साथ ले लो। उन्होंने, सावरकर जी ने पुण्य भू और पितृ भू जो कहा, यह गलत बात है। कहाँ की पुण्य भू और पितृ भू? मैं मुंबई में बम्बनों की बस्ती में देखता हूँ कि सारे बम्बन अमरीका में हैं। वहाँ उनके बेचारे माँ-बाप घर में किसी भी तरह से रहते हैं? कौन सा राष्ट्रवाद? आप कौन से राष्ट्रवाद की बात करते हैं? मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि यह एक सम्मिलित देश है। आप 'सांस्कृतिक राष्ट्रवाद' कहते हैं, यह 'सांस्कृतिक राष्ट्रवाद' कहाँ से आया? एक तो, 'राष्ट्रवाद' French Revolution के बाद आया। उसके पहले राष्ट्रवाद की बात ही नहीं थी। यह संस्कृति भी कैसे बनी है? सबकी संस्कृति बनी है।

मैं आपको दो-तीन उदाहरण देता हूँ। जब हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान बने और बड़े गुलाम अली खान साहब पाकिस्तान गए, क्योंकि वे वहाँ रहते थे, जब वे वहाँ गाने लगे, तो चूंकि वे कृष्ण के गीत गाते थे, वहाँ के लोग यह कहने लगे कि आप कलाम गाओ, कलाम गाओ। उन्होंने कहा कि मैं यही

गाता रहा हूँ, अगर मैं गंगा-यमुना की बात न करूँ, तो कैसे चलेगा! वे वहाँ से भागकर मुम्बई आए, आचार्य अत्रे जैसे लोगों ने उनकी मदद की और वे यहाँ रहे। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... आप मुझे दो मिनट बोलने दीजिए। क्या हम लोग अमीर खुसरो को निकाल देंगे, जिन्होंने सितार बनाई? बिस्मिल्लाह खान साहब की शहनाई हर शादी-विवाह में बजती है। जब शहनाई बजने लगती है, तो समझ में आता है कि यह शादी की शहनाई है। क्या हम बिस्मिल्लाह खान को बाजू में रखेंगे? बनारस में शिव मंदिर की सीढ़ियों पर बैठ कर उन्होंने शहनाई सीखी। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... क्या हम जाकिर हुसैन का तबला नहीं सुनेंगे? क्या हम बड़े गुलाम अली खान का गाना नहीं सुनेंगे? हम बेगम अख्तर का क्या करेंगे, राजा मियाँ का क्या करेंगे? गंगूबाई हंगल और भीमसेन जोशी, ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं आपके लोगों को ज़रा मालूमात देता हूँ, इससे उनका फायदा होगा, क्योंकि अपनी शाखा में उन्होंने इनके बारे में नहीं सुना है। पंडित पुरस्कर की रचना 'ईश्वर अल्लाह तेरो नाम', यह उन्होंने लिखा है। आप यह ध्यान में रखिए। क्या पंडित पुरस्कर के बारे में कोई बोलेगा कि वे हिन्दुत्ववादी थे? बिल्कुल नहीं। वे एक कलाकार थे। सारे कलाकार अपने हैं। क्या रवि वर्मा हिन्दू थे, इसलिए उन्होंने सरस्वती और सारे देवी-देवताओं के फोटो बनाए? हम जो फोटो देखते हैं, वे कहाँ से आए हैं? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... वहीं से आए हैं। मैं एक-दो शेर बोल कर अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आप एक अच्छा सा शेर सुना कर अपनी बात खत्म करिए।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: मेरे ख्याल से हमें इस तरह से झगड़ा करने के बजाए सबको साथ में लेकर चलना चाहिए। अगर आप हर दिन कुछ न कुछ बोलते रहेंगे, तो मैं आपको बताता हूँ, यहाँ जेटली जी हैं, कि यह अच्छी बात नहीं होगी। हमारे कई उलेमा ...**(व्यवधान)**... सुनिए, सुनिए, हमारे कई उलेमा लाखों लोगों की मीटिंग में यह दहशतगर्दी गलत कैसे है, यह बताते हैं। वे यह कसम लेते हैं कि यह बिल्कुल गलत है, इस्लाम के खिलाफ है, देश के खिलाफ है, समाज के खिलाफ है। मैं कहता हूँ कि आप भी थोड़ी इस तरह की बात करिए।

"बस एक ही उल्लू काफी है",
ज़रा ध्यान से सुनिए,
"बस एक ही उल्लू काफी है,
बरबाद-ए-चमन करने को,
बस एक ही उल्लू काफी है,
बरबाद-ए-चमन करने को,
यहाँ तो हर शाखा से उल्लू आया है,
हालात-ए-हिन्दुस्तान क्या होगा?"

धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE) : Thank you. Dr. Keshava Rao. You have about ten minutes only.

DR. K. KESHA RAO: Thank you very much. This being the Women's Day, I would start requesting the ruling party here that, on this day, because they have been believing in the principle of absolutism, principle of majorism, equating it with absolutism and since this Rajya Sabha has already passed the Women's Reservation Bill and you have all the majority in that House — you also have been talking, last time, when we moved the Bill here, you supported the Bill — now, let it be passed. That will be the greatest tribute to the women and we would express our solidarity. Sir, having said that, I agree with Shri D. Raja, when he said, 'President's Address, rather President's Address', although the Chair has some objections as there can't be two Addresses.

If the President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, had been here, and if he were to speak his mind, he would not have missed many of the issues in the Address which are currently troubling this country. A man of his stature would not have forgotten to refer to intolerance; a man of his stature would not have forgotten about the diversity of this nation; a man of his stature would not have forgotten about the plurality of this nation and pluralism of this country. These three of them are under attack today. I am not trying to blame anybody. Even Shri Husain Dalwai, for whom I have great respect, said that all people must go together. But he found fault with one of our traditions. He said that when a Hindu puts together his two hands, that is one thing and when we embrace people that is another thing. Whatever it is, whatever is the tradition, my friend would agree with us, we in Telangana have not been speaking on these issues at all. We have started practising what we preach. That is how the TRS won all the last six elections, and candidates of all other political parties have lost their deposits. It is not a great thing! We started implementing that. We as a State celebrate Ramzan; we as a State celebrate Christmas; we as a State celebrate Hindu festivals. This time we gave ₹ 3 crores each, and the next time we intend to give ₹ 10 crores to each festival. This is only to respect each other, not the traditions that the other people practise. Hyderabad has been one of those places where Ganga-Jamuna *Tehzeeb* was being practised. I am just making a reference to this. Sir, today when I talk of intolerance, I might not be agreeing with all of here because I also believe intolerance to intolerance *per se* is intolerance. I agree. I also agree with Shri Naqvi because I am opposed to returning the awards. But nonetheless your intolerance has come to a level where men in office and in high positions today have been speaking something which has crossed the tolerance level, has crossed the bearing level. Now these things should have been taken note of by the Government. The Prime Minister is coming here tomorrow to speak. Let him say what the Government is doing in this regard because the entire House has expressed its concern more than two or three times that these things should come to

an end. If the Prime Minister says that he is taking concrete steps — in the President's Address there is a mention of concrete things — if he were to come and tell us that this is how it is being addressed, that would be very good.

In the last paragraph, the President has talked about the happenings in the House. I am really concerned. Sir, you are in the Chair now. You said that you will give me ten minutes. I know you might give me one minute more also. It should not be one upmanship. What is happening here in this House is this. I have been in this House for long. Here only two parties are being taken note of or factored in any decision making. If you were to think of the men sitting in the middle belonging to various different parties, whose strength is more than that of these two parties.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Please do not get into this.

DR. K. KESHA RAO: Why I am saying this is because this is what the President has said that the happenings in the House should not come down to a level where you turn House into demonstration rather than a discussion. This demonstration is there because we are not factoring in all the people. I also think that both the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition would take note of this and take us into cognizance.

Having said this, I have serious objection. No one in this House — Sir, you have been a witness to this and part of this — no one here has condoned what a particular person has said against India. जैसे टुकड़े कर दो, उसको वह बेच दो। इसको किसी ने एसेप्ट नहीं किया, हर आदमी ने इसे कंडेम किया, लेकिन कंडेम करने की ग्लोबल प्रेक्टिस मत कीजिए। हर वक्त उसी को रिपीट मत कीजिए, क्योंकि हमारा देश इतना वीक नहीं है। अगर कहीं एक पागल आदमी ने हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में कुछ कह भी दिया हो, उससे हमारी एकता टूटने वाली नहीं है। मुझे एक किस्सा याद आ रहा है, अगर आज मैं ऐसा कोई केस लड़ लूं। If I go to a court and defend a particular case where the person is charged with sedition.

And I plead for him, do you also charge me with sedition? I have all the right to defend a person. You must have that kind of a tolerance. You must understand. This way, the ideas come about. You have been talking about 'Argumentative India'. This is a country where you have a 'Upanishadik India'. It is understanding the philosophy. Philosophy comes out of questioning. You question a thing and then the answer comes. So, we never said that what a particular person or a group of people have said is right. It is, certainly, condemnable. But it should not give room wherein lawyers go and take law into their hands all the powers to beat a boy.

[Dr. K. Keshava Rao]

Now, having said this I turn to Address. Actually, this Address spoke on two issues. The issues are, as Mr. Yechury also rightly said, this is more about the poverty. They said '*Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas*'. Then along with it, they have talked about *rozgar* because it has to go along with it. They talked about this referring to Dr. Ambedkar. Now, they have referred to Dr. Ambedkar, and quoted him saying, 'He stressed on political democracy'. When they quote that Ambedkar stressed 'political democracy', perhaps, the President meant that he did not mean mere constitutional democracy, that he did not depend on rules and regulations, that he depended on political milieu and the people. If you think of a political milieu, that brings us to social justice. If social justice brings us relief, then, what exactly are the issues we should have addressed? What is social justice? Look at all the 31 paras of the Address, which spoke about economics and poverty, whether of agriculture, water, irrigation or the *rozgaar* or whatever or, micro financing. You spoke all about it and then he used the words 'financial inclusion'. Sir, 'financial inclusion' is not necessarily social inclusion. Let me clearly say that. Social inclusion, particularly when you have quoted Ambedkar, is something entirely different. Social inclusion is what this country needs to address first before you get into financial inclusion. I give an example. In my village or in anyone's village in this country, say, in a remote area, if a '*Chamar*' starts a *Chamar's* Coffee Hotel and next to it (*Interruptions*) We have lived that life. We had a hotel which was called Modiga Coffee hotel. But nobody used to come there though it was an air-conditioned hotel.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Kindly address the Chair.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: I am saying this because these things provoke us sometimes. If there is a *Chamar* Coffee hotel next to a Brahmin Coffee hotel, where would you go even though mine is an air-conditioned hotel? I challenged this to our Chief Justice when I was arguing before him in the Court. This social inclusion, this social justice is also important when you talk about financial inclusion. I am not undermining financial inclusion at all. Financial inclusion is very necessary. I need money. But what is needed most in this country is social inclusion. Unfortunately, though the Budget gave money and mentioned that their incomes would be doubled, — of course, we will talk about that during the debate on Budget; I am trying to keep it away for some time — more than that, we need social inclusion. So, the President's Address should have addressed it and spoken more on the philosophy of the Government. It was well-worded. That is why, at one stage, he said 'quality of governance'. He did not say 'governance'. 'Quality of

governance' is the certainty and this is where success comes. Anyhow, as somebody said, you should have said, 'Hindu Raj'. I am not trying to go into that. There are good points here and good points there.

Sir, having said that, I will come to the aspect of financial inclusion because I am trying to take the suggestion from Mr. Gill. We talked about banks, capital restructuring of banks, although this should have been spoken much during the Budget Speech, I say few words. You are trying to give ₹ 70,000 crores. But it should not mean that NPAs are written off. What Mr. Gill referred to was that the Debt Recovery Banks should become Debt Reconciliation Banks as far as agriculture is concerned because you have given a lot of focus to agriculture. If agriculture is brought under focus, then, what is required is Debt Reconciliation Banks which will do a better job than the Debt Recovery Banks. The Debt Recovery Act should be there for the NPAs to be recovered. When NPAs have become ₹ 3,64,000 crores or something, you cannot imagine it, yet go on increasing and no body can stop them.

Then, Sir, in the President's Address, the Government has included Micro-Finance in the name of MUDRA. The Finance Minister is here. He knows that it is for name sake that they have brought the Micro-Finance Division so that it makes a big figure. Even then, there is nothing wrong in it as far as the policy issue is concerned.

Sir, about housing, they have said, '2022'. I do not know what magic figure it is unless they use it as an intent. The intent is always welcome. But this is nothing new. We had the National Housing and Habitat Policy of 1997, 1998, 2007, 2012 and we have the JNNURM, etc.

Having said that, since the time is short like out of the box, I would like to tell you that today is a historic day as far as Telangana is concerned and even this country is concerned. Not very much depending on the Central Government, the Telagana Government met the Maharashtra Government and entered into an agreement to share Godavari waters. We do have the Godavari and Krishna Water Tribunals, but we thought that we would give up a few things, sacrifice certain things, and understand the others. That is how a new good things have been done.

Also, Sir, in the President's Address, they have talked about 8,000 clusters coming in for organic farming, but in Telangana we already have 1 lakh acre area earmarked for organic farming. I am not claiming one-upmanship as some States have done more. This is a State subject. What I am trying to say is that when the President was giving his Address, he should have left out those which the States are already doing, moreover, as

[Dr. K. Keshava Rao]

far as federalism is concerned, when this Government, I firmly believe, in most of the cases, except for some pinpricks here and there, is for a very good relationship between the States and the Centre. As I said, there are some pinpricks, some kind of a prejudice or favouritism, which prevail in certain cases, and this needs to be corrected. Thank you very much, Sir.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): धन्यवाद सर। महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के संयुक्त अधिवेशन में हमारा जो मार्गदर्शन किया है, उसके ऊपर अपने विचार व्यक्त करने के लिए मैं यहां पर खड़ी हूं। सर, तीन मुद्दों के ऊपर राष्ट्रपति जी ने ज्यादा ध्यान दिया है, जिसमें गरीबों की उन्नति, किसानों की समृद्धि और युवाओं का रोजगार, इसका उल्लेख किया गया है। मुझे अच्छा लगा कि कम से कम दो साल बाद "किसान" शब्द इनके मुंह से निकल गया, क्योंकि मैं जिस इलाके से आती हूं, वहां पर चार साल से अकाल पड़ा है, बहुत ही बुरा अकाल। पीने के लिए पानी नहीं है, 40 दिन में एक बार पानी आता है, मैं इस बारे में बहुत बार यहां पर बोल चुकी हूं। तो उन किसानों की समृद्धि का यह दिवास्वपन, अगर यह सरकार देती है तो उसका अभिनन्दन करना चाहिए। हमारा किसान गरीब जरूर है मजदूर है, उसके पास पैसा नहीं है, अकाल से मारा है, परिस्थिति से मारा है लेकिन बहुत स्वाभिमानी है। जमीन अधिग्रहण का जो कानून इन्होंने हमारे ऊपर थोपने की कोशिश की इन दो सालों में, और जिसके लिए हमारे युवा नेता राहुल गांधी जी उठकर खड़े हो गए और इस कारण इनको यह पॉलिसी रोलबैक करनी पड़ी, वही जो मिनिस्ट्री है, एग्रीकल्चर कार्पोरेशन एंड फार्मर्स वेलफेयर, नाम बदल दिया। नाम बदलने से काम नहीं होने वाला है। सोइल हैल्थ कार्ड के बारे में राष्ट्रपति जी ने उल्लेख किया है। मैं किसान परिवार से आती हूं। सोइल का हैल्थ कार्ड हमारे पास रखने की आवश्यकता नहीं। हम जब खेतों में जाते हैं और खेत में जब नजर डालते हैं तो सोइल की हमारी जमीन के बारे में वह हमें पता चलता है। मैं ऐसा ही एक किस्सा आपको बतलाना चाहती हूं। एक नया सीखा हुआ विदेश से सीखकर आया हुआ एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट लड़का, अपने बाप के पास गया जो बहुत अनपढ़ था। उनसे खेत में जाकर बोलने लगा कि पिताजी, आप जिस तरह से ये पेड़ लगा रहे हैं, मुझे नहीं लगता कि इस पेड़ पर कभी अनार लगेंगे। इस पर पिता जी हंसे और बोले, बेटा, इस जन्म में क्या, आगे आने वाले दस जन्म में भी अगर इस पेड़ में अनार लगेंगे, तो मुझे आश्चर्य होगा, क्योंकि यह पेड़ ही अनार का नहीं है। क्या इस तरह से किसानों के साथ होगा? कहां पर अनार आता है, कहां पर आम आता है, कहां पर प्याज आता है, अगर यही नॉलेज इन लोगों को नहीं है, तो ये कैसे किसानों की समृद्धि की बात कर रहे हैं? एमएसपी की बात हुई। जब यूपीए के कार्यकाल में अरहर की दाल 70 रुपए प्रति किलो थी, उसको इन्होंने 220 रुपए प्रति किलो करके हमें अरहर नहीं, बल्कि हर-हर महादेव करने का मौका दे दिया।

सर, महाराष्ट्र में चार साल से, खास तौर से विदर्भ और मराठवाड़ा में यानी मेरे क्षेत्र में हर 35 घंटे में एक किसान की आत्महत्या हो रही है और इतनी बड़ी मुसीबत में सरकार को जिस तरीके का कदम उठाना चाहिए, सरकार वह कदम नहीं उठा रही है। इसका हमें बहुत ही आश्चर्य है और हम

इसके लिए खेद प्रकट करते हैं। सर, इतना ही नहीं, बल्कि एक तरफ किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं, वहीं इन्हीं के पार्टी यानी भाजपा के एक सांसद, जो मुम्बई से आते हैं, वे बोल रहे हैं कि आजकल किसानों की आत्महत्या करना एक फैशन स्टेटमेंट हो गया है। हम ऐसे व्यक्तियों का धिक्कार करते हैं। वे इस तरह से किसानों के बारे में बोलते हैं। हमारे क्षेत्र में जो लड़कियां पानी लाने के लिए जाती हैं, कुओं पर जाती हैं और गिरकर मर जाती हैं। अभी हुसैन भाई ने बोला कि पशुधन के लिए जो भी छावनियां चल रही हैं, अब वे बंद हो रही हैं। उसकी ओर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। उन छावनियों को फिर से शुरू करने की आवश्यकता है।

सर, 'प्रधान मंत्री जन-धन' योजना के लिए बहुत कुछ बोला गया। मैं ज्यादा नहीं बोलूंगी। बीड़ जिले में केज करके मेरा एक छोटा-सा गांव है। जब मैं वहां पर गई, तो मैंने देखा कि वहां पर बैंकों के बाहर बड़ी-बड़ी लाइनें थी, मैं खुश हो गई। हमारे सब भाई लोग वहां पर खड़े थे, हमने उनसे पूछा कि आप अकाउंट खुलवा रहे हैं? उन्होंने कहा कि हां दीदी, हम अकाउंट खुलवा रहे हैं, क्योंकि नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने कहा है कि हमारे अकाउंट में 15 से 20 लाख रुपए जल्दी ही आने वाले हैं। वे लोग उस पैसे के लिए वेट कर रहे हैं, लेकिन अभी तक उनके अकाउंट में पांच पैसे भी नहीं आये हैं। पिछले दिनों हमने डा. अम्बेडकर साहेब के 125वीं वर्षगांठ मनाई। 2020 साल हिन्दुस्तान के लिए बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण साल होगा। जब हमारे देश में सबसे ज्यादा युवा शक्ति होगी, वह साल 2020 का होगा, लेकिन हम इन युवाओं को क्या दे रहे हैं? हम इन युवाओं को क्या सिखा रहे हैं? आज हमारे देश में युवा सबसे बड़ी तादाद में हैं, उनको हम नफरत सिखा रहे हैं, उनको हम एक-दूसरे को शक की नजर से देखना सिखा रहे हैं। हम उन्हें जातिवाद सिखा रहे हैं, हिंसा सिखा रहे हैं। हम एक-दूसरे को लड़ने के लिए सिखा रहे हैं। हम इन बच्चों को क्या दे रहे हैं? मैं ए.पी.जे. अब्दुल कलाम की एक लाइन Quote करना चाहूंगी। ए.पी.जे. अब्दुल कलाम ने बोला था, "We will be remembered only if we give to our younger generation a prosperous and safe India, resulting out of economic prosperity coupled with civilizational heritage." यह हमारे ए.पी.जे. अब्दुल कलाम जी ने बोला था।

सर, 15-20 दिन पहले हमें एक प्रोग्राम में आठ दिन के लिए लंदन जाने का मौका मिला। लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के कुल 8 या 9 सांसद लंदन गए थे। वहां पर जब स्टूडेंट्स के साथ interaction करने का मौका मिला, तो उन्होंने interaction में तीन ही सवाल पूछे। मैं जेटली जी को खास तौर से यह बताना चाहती हूं कि international students ने हमसे तीन ही सवाल पूछे। एक सवाल दादरी के लिए पूछा, एक सवाल हैदराबाद के रोहित वेमुला के लिए पूछा और तीसरा सवाल 9 तारीख को जो जेएनयू में incident हुआ था, उसके लिए पूछा, intolerance के लिए पूछा। मुझे लगता है कि यह बात अच्छी नहीं है। हमारे देश का perception इस तरह गलत जाना, यह हमारे देश के लिए अच्छा नहीं है। मुझे यह लगता है कि यहां पर अटल जी का नाम जो बार-बार लिया जाता है और हमारे ऑनरेबल मंत्री जी उनकी कविताएं बहुत सुनाती हैं, उनको मैं अटल जी के शब्दों में बताना चाहती हूं कि चिंगारी का खेल बहुत बुरा होता है, दूसरों के घर जलाने का सपना अपने ही घर में काम कर लेता है। अगर हम इन युवाओं को सकारात्मक विचार नहीं देंगे, तो हम गलत दिशा में जा रहे हैं।

सर, इस सरकार ने आने के बाद एक कारखाना शुरू कर दिया है और उस कारखाने का काम

[श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल]

है, जो हमारा पुरानी बोतल थी, उसके ऊपर नया लेबल लगा कर बेच डालो। हमारा जो कार्यक्रम था, उसको पहले इनके ही प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बोला कि यह तो failure monument है। ऐसा बोला गया, लेकिन इस साल जब बजट प्रस्तुत किया गया, तो जेटली जी ने बोला कि हमने सबसे ज्यादा पैसा यूपीए का जो failure monument है, उसी को दिया, यानी "मनरेगा" को दिया है। उसी में वे जान फूंक रहे हैं। "निर्मल भारत", जो यूपीए ने शुरू किया था, उसको "स्वच्छ भारत" नाम दिया गया।

(उपसभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए)

चाहे मंगलयान हो या जम्मू-कटरा रेल हो, ये सभी हमारे प्रोजेक्ट्स थे, जिनको लेबलिंग करके, रिपैक करके देश के सामने रखा गया कि हमने ये-ये किया है। लेकिन मैं उनको बताना चाहती हूँ कि सिर्फ हमारी योजनाओं के नाम बदलने से आपका काम होने वाला नहीं है।

सर, अभी जब आप आकर बैठे तो मेरी धड़कन थम गई कि आप आए हैं तो जरूर घंटी बजाएँगे। मैं आपसे रिक्वेस्ट करूंगी कि आप मुझे दो मिनट का टाइम दे दीजिएगा। आखिर मैं, मैं एक बार फिर सिर्फ महिलाओं की बात कहना चाहूंगी। जिन महिलाओं की आबादी 50 प्रतिशत है और जो इस देश की आधी आबादी हैं, उन महिलाओं के आरक्षण की परिस्थिति अभी इस सरकार के हाथ में है। यूपीए सरकार ने वह बिल राज्य सभा में पास कराकर अपना काम कर दिया था। अब लोकसभा में इनके इतने सांसद हैं कि वहां संख्या का गणित इनके साथ है। मैं प्रधान मंत्री और उनके मंत्रियों को यह आह्वान करना चाहती हूँ कि अगर आप सही मायने में आज "महिला दिवस" मनाना चाहते हैं, तो इस देश की महिलाओं को आरक्षण का गिफ्ट दे दीजिए। यह सपना राजीव जी ने देखा और उन्होंने 73वें और 74वें अमेंडमेंट्स के जरिए हमें 33 परसेंट आरक्षण दिया। उस माध्यम से मेरी जैसी गरीब घर की महिलाएँ भी, जिनका कोई बड़ा बैकग्राउण्ड नहीं है और जो स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों और किसानों के घर में पैदा हुईं, वे भी जिला परिषद के माध्यम से चुनकर आ गईं और राज्य सभा तक पहुंच गईं। इसका श्रेय अगर किसी को जाता है, तो वह सिर्फ राजीव गांधी जी को जाता है। उन्हीं राजीव गांधी जी के सपने को आगे बढ़ाते हुए सोनिया जी ने उस 33 प्रतिशत का आरक्षण राज्य सभा में पारित करा दिया, जिसे अभी लोक सभा में पारित करने की आवश्यकता है।

सर, मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहती हूँ। 1947 में जब हमें आज़ादी मिली थी, तब हमारे देश की आबादी 37 करोड़ थी, लेकिन आज 2016 में हमारे देश की आबादी 125 करोड़ क्रॉस कर गई है। अगर आप महिलाओं को सही मायने में आरक्षण देना चाहते हैं, तो आप लंदन में जाकर देखिए, वहां साढ़े आठ सौ एम.पीज़ हैं। वह इतना छोटा कंट्री है और वहां साढ़े आठ सौ एमपीज़ हैं, लेकिन हमारा इतना बड़ा देश है कि लोक सभा के हमारे एक-एक सांसद को 17-18 लाख मतदाताओं को देखना पड़ता है। अगर हम अपनी constituencies को ही थोड़ा छोटा कर लें, तो महिलाओं को भी आरक्षण दिया जा सकता है और भाइयों को जो यह डर लगता है कि महिलाएँ आ जाएंगी तो हमारा क्या होगा, वह प्रॉब्लम भी नहीं होगी, उनके मौके भी संरक्षित रहेंगे। इस तरह से हम कर सकते हैं।

सर, मैं एक और चीज़ यहाँ बताना चाहती हूँ, जो हमारे लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन, आज़ाद साहब ने कही थी। मुझे लगता है कि वह बात फिर दोहराने की आवश्यकता है। मध्य प्रदेश हो या

राजस्थान, वहाँ पर पंचायतों के चुनाव लड़ने के लिए यह पाबंदी लगा दी गई है कि फलां-फलां, जब आठवीं या दसवीं पास हो तभी वह चुनाव लड़ सकता है। मुझे लगता है कि यह सरासर अन्याय है। अगर इस तरह का कानून बनाया गया तो हमारी जो महिलाएँ हैं, जो एससीज और एसटीज हैं, जो दलित हैं, उनके सामने अड़चन आ सकती है, इसलिए ऐसे कानून को खत्म करने की आवश्यकता है। सर, आज हमारी महिलाएँ अपने आपको असुरक्षित महसूस करती हैं। उनके ऊपर atrocities बढ़ रही हैं, किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं और ऐसी स्थिति में महिलाओं में उनका आत्मसम्मान जगाने की आवश्यकता है।

सर, आपने इतना समय दिया कि अब मैं एक ही मिनट में अपने मन की बात कहकर अपनी बात पूरी करूँगी। "मन की बात" अकेले इनकी नहीं है, बल्कि आज के दिन महिलाओं के मन की बात भी होनी चाहिए। सर, मैं एक ही बात कहना चाहूँगी कि महिलाएँ जो आरक्षण माँग रही हैं, जो संरक्षण माँग रही हैं, वे इस देश में 50 प्रतिशत की तादाद में हैं। इस देश की तमाम महिलाएँ हर रोज अपनी लड़ाई खुद लड़ती हैं। इतना ही नहीं, हम आज भी झांसी की रानी का नाम लेते हैं, लेकिन जब आप बाहर जाकर देखेंगे तो पाएँगे कि जिस प्रकार पहले झांसी की रानी घोड़े पर चलती थी, उसी प्रकार हमारी आज की झांसी की रानियाँ स्कूटर पर चलती हैं, अपने बच्चे को पीछे बिठाती हैं, अपने हाथ में लैपटॉप लिए दिन भर काम करते हुए वे सुबह-शाम घर का भी काम करती हैं और बच्चों को भी पालती हैं।
...(समय की घंटी)...

सर, मैं महिलाओं की तरफ से एक ही बात कहूँगी:

"न किसी को गिराया, न खुदी को उछाला,

कटा जिन्दगी का सफर धीरे-धीरे।

जहाँ पहुँचे आप छल्लों लगाकर,

वहाँ पहुँचेंगे हम भी, मगर धीरे-धीरे।"

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, hon. Finance Minister will intervene.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we have, for almost three days had the privilege of listening to a large number of Members of this hon. House on the Motion of Thanks to the Address of the President. The Prime Minister would be replying to the debate tomorrow. I have only a few points to make in a brief intervention. On some of the issues which are covered in the Address of the hon. President, it is needless to say that I stand in support of the Motion proposed to thank the hon. President. The current year is the second year of this Government and the President's Address really represents the policy/programme and the future roadmap, as far as the Government is concerned. Obviously, in that roadmap where the Government should correct itself, and in some areas if we have been found to

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be lacking, the Opposition, legitimately has a right to point out those areas. But I think one difference in this debate and the ones we have had in this House over the last decade or so is that the Motion of Thanks to the President debates earlier, when the UPA was in power and we were on the other side, were predominantly influenced by one core agenda. And the principal issue every year in the debate used to be corruption. In fact, if we take out the time which Members used to consume in highlighting various scams, some of us had even difficulty in counting the number of zeros when we added to those scams. I think, the highpoint of the present debate over three days is ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): I think here ...*(Interruptions)*... What happened in Chhattisgarh? ...*(Interruptions)*... What happened in Madhya Pradesh? ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. विजय लक्ष्मी साधौ (मध्य प्रदेश): मध्य प्रदेश में क्या हुआ, छत्तीसगढ़ में क्या हुआ? ...*(व्यवधान)*... मध्य प्रदेश में क्या हुआ? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't disturb. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): The agenda is ...*(Interruptions)*... Secularism has become more important ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Sadho, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rangarajan, take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Whether you can keep this country united ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the core issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rangarajan, ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rangarajan, let him complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Thank you, Mr. Rangarajan. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am extremely grateful ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, in the last three days I was waiting for Members to speak on this issue. But I found that this was one agenda, fortunately, which is no longer a matter

of core concern because, obviously, there has been, if not an elimination, a significant decline as far as the level of corruption is concerned. Therefore, understandably, it is not a matter, as Mr. Rangarajan says, of core concern any more. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: No. I don't say like that. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is already there. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thirty per cent is there. ...*(Interruptions)*... Everything is there. But more important is secularism. ...*(Interruptions)*... Secularism has become more important. ...*(Interruptions)*... The point is whether you can keep this country united under your leadership...*(Interruptions)*... That is a ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; please.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: And I think, Sir, if Members have to struggle to invent an allegation of corruption, it speaks volumes as to how the atmosphere and the environment in this country has changed. Let me start by what the hon. Members said and what some of the Members have been referring to. I would not go into the details because a week ago this House had an opportunity to discuss the issue at length. How do we keep this country together? That is the fact that you have mentioned. Sir, we, obviously, belong to different ideological formulations and all of us have a right to believe that my own roadmap that I have for this country is the best to keep this country together.

I have no doubt in my mind, I have said it in the earlier debate also, that almost all groups represented in this House are mainstream political parties which are a part of India's parliamentary democracy. The unity of this country is paramount. And, therefore, if we are to keep this country together, then, obviously, we have to make sure that the space for those who speak about the breakup of this country, that space itself, if not narrowed down, should be completely eliminated. But in the name of freedom of thought, freedom of expression, I have no hesitation in saying that both my party and the Government is absolutely clear that anybody who raises a voice against the sovereignty and integrity of India, we are certainly against them. We will discourage them; we will ask the law to take their own course, and I would urge hon. Members that rather than come out with subsequent explanation that we do not agree with them, they should be one in denouncing such activities as we have seen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Member, Mrs. Patil, even last time, I said, I have always maintained, and, therefore, you need not assume that my charge is against any particular group, I said in this House that I am one of those who believe that the Congress has been a mainstream party, and I was personally very surprised when I saw some statements supporting a fringe, which we saw.

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5.00 P.M.

The hon. Member, Mrs. Patil just now mentioned that at Kings College in London, they were asked about Hyderabad or about JNU... *...(Interruptions)...* I can tell you that you can have people who have concern for some of the activities that happened here, but most people in this country and overwhelming majority does not support the idea of eulogizing those who in your State blasted the city of Mumbai in 1993, to organize some events in support of those people who symbolize that destruction, or, for that matter, throwing up the idea of breaking this country into pieces. Ultimately, nobody has anything against a particular student who was arrested. But then what we had said in this House that people have a right of free speech, but people don't have a right of free speech to advocate 'that I want to advocate the break up, as far as the country is concerned'. Therefore, where does the threat to unity and integrity of the country come?

SHRI D. RAJA: who said? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): He did not say it *...(Interruptions)...* It is all fabricated. *...(Interruptions)...* The police said that. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Madam, let me remind you of what I have been saying. I expect mainstream political parties, like the Congress to be in the forefront of being against these people.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Of course, we are; of course, we are *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: So, please don't do anything which adds respectability to these people. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: We are against who want to break this country. But don't take a particular name because he has not said it.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I have not taken any name. I don't know आज़ाद साहब, आपकी भाषा में सोच रहे हैं कि टोपी इनके सिर पर हैं। मैंने कोई नाम नहीं लिया है, बल्कि मैं तो बार-बार कह रहा हूँ कि कांग्रेस मुख्यधारा की पार्टी है।

Sir, leaving this issue apart, several Members used this debate to make a number of comments about what is the Government's policy and what efforts we are making to bring back black money into the country.

श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनी (उत्तर प्रदेश): जेटली साहब, आपकी हिन्दी बहुत अच्छी है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please.

श्री अरुण जेटली: यदि मुझे कहा गया है, तो मैं हिन्दी में बोल देता हूँ। बार-बार यह कहा जाता है कि काले धन के विषय को लेकर क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं? ...*(Interruptions)*... I normally speak in both languages. So, for their benefit I will speak in Hindi. बार-बार यह विषय उठाया जाता है कि काले धन को लेकर सरकार की नीयत और नीति क्या है। यह चर्चा काफी आगे बढ़ी। पिछले 21 महीनों में, जब से यह सरकार आई है, एक विषय बहुत स्पष्ट रूप से था कि HSBC के बैंक में जिन भारतीय मूल के लोगों के खाते थे, उनकी एक लिस्ट सरकार के पास आई। श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब ने कहा कि उसको सार्वजनिक कर दो। आज़ाद साहब, उसको सार्वजनिक करने की एक प्रक्रिया है। जब अदालत में चार्जशीट फाइल होती है - इसमें बहुत अधिक मात्रा में ऐसे लोग हैं, जिनकी असेसमेंट प्रोसिडिंग्स पूरी हो चुकी हैं, कम्पलीट हो चुकी है, जिनके खिलाफ क्रिमिनल केस भी कोर्ट में डाल चुके हैं। जो कोर्ट में केस डालते हैं, वे सब सार्वजनिक हैं, उनके नाम भी छपते हैं। कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं, जिनके खिलाफ केस नहीं पड़ा है, लेकिन आने वाले कल में पड़ सकता है। अगर आप उस प्रक्रिया से बाहर जाकर सूची सार्वजनिक करते हों, तो अंत में जिन लोगों के नाम उस सूची में हैं, आप उसकी सहायता करते हो। Your advice is a *bona fide* advice. But it will land the Government of India, whether it was headed by the UPA or the NDA, into a trap. ...*(Interruptions)*...

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): जब हम यह कहते थे, तब आप नहीं मानते थे। तब आप यह कहते थे कि कांग्रेस को कुछ छिपाना है, इसलिए नहीं कहते। मैं यह नहीं कहता ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपको करने चाहिए।

آفتل حزب المتلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : جب ہم یہ کہتے تھے، تب آپ نہیں مانتے تھے، تب آپ یہ کہتے تھے کہ کانگریس کو کچھ چھپانا ہے، اس لیے نہیں کہتے، میں یہ نہیں کہتا۔ (مداخلت)۔ آپ کو کرنے چاہیے۔

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, if you make it an inter-party issue, all your cooperation treaties have a covenant that the information is being provided on a particular condition. And, that condition has to be complied with. And one of the conditions is that you make the names public when the case is filed in court. I give you an example. In the Income Tax Act, there is a provision that I cannot make anybody's information of search or investigation or even assessment proceedings public. In the other House, we had a debate. I said that I was not going to make that public because there was a prohibition in the Act. Once a case is filed, it can be made public. But if you make it public other than by a procedure, which is not prescribed in that agreement, then you disentitle yourself from getting any evidence internationally. And, if you do not get evidence internationally, you

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

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will never be able to prove the case. So, the best way of helping the accused is: Breach the treaty; disentitle yourself from getting the information; and, then, the accused gets scot free. That is not an advice that we are following. We are following the procedure very strictly. In most of those cases, assessments have been completed and criminal cases have been filed. Those names are already in public domain. I have no hesitation in sharing the names that are already in public domain. But we will strictly follow the procedure that is given in courts. In the Lichtenstein case, wherever prosecutions were required, we have filed them. We have opened the window for declaring the money which the people have, abroad. Many people have declared. Some may not have declared. By 2017, the G-20 initiative, the FATCA Agreement, which we have entered into with the US, there is now increased emphasis on sharing of information globally. A lot more information is going to come, almost by the day. And, those who have moneys abroad, but did not declare them, once their information is known — and, in some cases, some information is coming to us; investigations are proceeding — the penal provisions of a very strict clause will be applicable against them.

Some comments were made with regard to the income disclosure scheme, which we have just announced. Now, compare it with what had happened in the past. In the past, you had several schemes. And, I can tell you that it is not necessary that all the schemes succeed very well. In a general parlance, लोग बात करते हैं, तो कई बार कहते हैं कि आप declare कर दीजिए और लोग अपने आप declare करेंगे। ऐसा नहीं हुआ। 1980 में Bearer Bond Scheme आई थी, जब आपकी सरकार बनी। पूर्व राष्ट्रपति वेंकटरमन साहब उस वक्त Finance Minister थे। उसमें केवल 904 करोड़ रुपए आए थे। 1997 में चिदम्बरम साहब जो स्कीम लाए, वह स्कीम क्या थी? जब आपके नेता हम लोगों की आलोचना करते हैं, तो वे कई बार याद कर लें कि उस वक्त क्या हुआ। In 1997, you said, 'Please make declarations of undisclosed income by just paying 30 per cent tax, nothing more than that, and declare it at the 1987 value.' In 1997, you declare it at the 1987 value! Most of the declarants were minor children and women. लोगों ने अपने बच्चों और पत्नियों के नाम पर capital create करना शुरू कर दिया कि 10 साल पहले मैंने सोना खरीदा था या मैंने जमीन खरीदी थी और 10 साल पुरानी इनकम पर टैक्स दे दिया। The honest taxpayers went to court and said, "I paid tax in 1987. So, if you add the interest factor, I am an honest taxpayer and paid much more, and now to this man, in 1997, you are giving the facility of paying tax on the income of 1987, and only tax and nothing else!" Somehow, that decision was averted. India, normally, has 10 to 15 per cent tax buoyancy every year. हर साल जो tax collect होता है, वह पिछले साल की तुलना में 10-15 परसेंट बढ़ता है, लेकिन 1997 की स्कीम के बाद वह अगले साल बढ़ा ही नहीं। यह उसका

दूसरा परिणाम था। यह सब सोचने के बाद, what is it that we have done? We have said, if you have any income which has escaped assessment, declare it today. Over and above your tax, as of the value today — so, no back-dated value — as of the market value today, pay the tax plus 50 per cent penalty. So, it is not an amnesty scheme. जिसमें 50 परसेंट penalty है वह Amnesty Scheme नहीं है। Similarly, we have other schemes for the people whose appeals are pending, etc.; I am not going into the details, जब बजट पर डिस्कशन होगा, तो उसमें जाएँगे। So, when you make comments about the steps that we are taking, from foreign black money to domestic black money to filing prosecution and assessments, please honestly compare your own track record in this regard.

Secondly, Sir, a lot has been spoken and we will have a detailed discussion as far as the economy is concerned. This is a period where we need the cooperation of all political groups. We are in the midst of a situation where we are fighting a serious global crisis. The global economy is shrinking. विश्व की पूरी अर्थव्यवस्था छोटी होती जा रही है, global trade छोटा होता जा रहा है। अगर आप एक-एक देश में जाकर बात करते हैं, तो जो हमारे साथ compete करते थे और आप लोग सरकार में हमसे ज्यादा लंबा रहे हैं, जब आप सत्ता में थे, मैं केवल आपको दोष दूँ, यह नहीं, पूरे विश्व की स्थिति भी बिगड़ रही थी। मैं लेख पढ़ा करता था कि BRICS में से जो 'I' है, वह बाहर निकल जाएगा, it is a weakling. Today, they say that you are the bright spot. अब कई कारण हैं, मैं उसका राजनीतिकरण नहीं करता, लेकिन ब्राजील की स्थिति देखिए, रूस की स्थिति देखिए, चीन के slowdown का impact देखिए, दक्षिण अफ्रीका की स्थिति देखिए, आप एक-एक स्थान देख लें, पूरे विश्व की अर्थव्यवस्था सिकुड़ती जा रही है। पहले विश्व में आर्थिक संकट कभी 10 साल में एक बार आता था। आज तो रोज वही परिस्थिति है।

The new model now is volatility. It is uncertainty, and therefore you need to create firewalls around India by which our own domestic systems are such that we can serve the people and save our economy to the maximum that we can from this global adversity. जब दुनिया आगे बढ़ रही थी, तब ग्रो करना सरल होता है। When the going is good, everybody is at his best. But when the going is globally challenging, you are then to sustain; and therefore, our emphasis today is on our services sector, which is doing well. Our manufacturing is somewhat recovering. Urban demand is recovering. But then there are challenging areas. We have had two very bad years of monsoon. So, the rural demand is poor. There is agrarian crisis. So, you need to put in a lot of money into the villages, into the rural areas. मैं यह बात तुलना के रूप में नहीं कह रहा हूँ, लेकिन हम लोग कोशिश कर रहे हैं। अगर राज्यों और केन्द्र का मिलाकर, इस साल ग्रामीण सड़क योजना पर 27,000 करोड़ रुपया जाता है, तो उससे फर्क पड़ेगा। आपने मनरेगा का बार-बार जिक्र किया। जब प्रधान मंत्री जी कहते थे, 'It is a living monument of failure', तो इसका मतलब यह था कि आज़ादी के 60-65 साल के बाद भी अगर हमें ऐसी योजना बनानी पड़े, तो इसका मतलब उनका स्पष्ट अर्थ यह था कि अभी तक हमने ज़मीन के ऊपर किया क्या है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

AN HON. MEMBER: That is an after-though. After-though, he is saying it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: After 60 years, if we have to conceive such schemes, it is a reflection of what we have done in the last sixty years. But then, this year, if we spend the money which we have allocated, this will be the highest ever allocations. मेरे पास एक वर्ष का पूरा रिकॉर्ड है। आप 40,000 करोड़ रुपए एलोकेट कर दो और साल के अंत में 29,000 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करो, लेकिन अब तो सारा रुपया खर्च हो रहा है। Maximum amount interest subvention के लिए है।

हम बिजली के लिए, सिंचाई के लिए अधिक से अधिक साधन देंगे, क्योंकि उन क्षेत्रों में एक संकट है। अगर बुनियादी सिद्धांत ले लिए जाएं, तो सरकार को स्वयं अपने साधन उन क्षेत्रों में डालने पड़ेंगे, इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर में डालने पड़ेंगे।

आज पब्लिक सेक्टर बैंकों की जो स्थिति है, मैं इसको कोई बहुत बड़ा संकट नहीं मानता हूं। निश्चित रूप से यह एक चुनौती अवश्य है, लेकिन ये ऋण कोई हमारे जमाने के लिए हुए नहीं हैं। राजनीतिक लोग उसमें कितना हस्तक्षेप करते हैं, मुझे नहीं मालूम ...*(व्यवधान)*... लेकिन परिस्थिति यह है कि कितने वर्षों से कितने ही सेक्टर ऐसे रहे हैं। यह संकट क्या है? आप स्टील को ले लीजिए, सच में अर्थव्यवस्था की स्थिति यही है। स्टील का संकट यह है कि देश में चायना से सस्ता स्टील आ रहा है, इसलिए हमारी स्टील मिलों का स्टील कम बिक रहा है और स्टील मिलें संकट में चली गई हैं। दुनिया में टाटा स्टील जैसी कंपनी की रेटिंग भी खराब हो गई, जो स्टील की सबसे पुरानी कंपनियों में से एक हैं। 'SAIL' की रेटिंग खराब हो रही है और लगभग सभी स्टील मिलें घाटे में चल रही हैं। जब घाटे में चल रही हैं, तो बैंक का पैसा नहीं लौटा सकती हैं। पिछले पांच-सात सालों में इस पर क्या किया गया? लेकिन पिछले कुछ महीनों में हमारी सरकार ने ड्यूटीज़ बढ़ाई, चायना से जो सामान आ रहा था, उस पर कार्यवाही की और मिनिमम इम्पोर्ट प्राइज़ रखा। जो देश कहते थे, 'India should not be protectionist', उस अमरीका ने चाइनीज़ स्टील पर 260 per cent से भी ज्यादा ड्यूटी लगा दी है क्योंकि स्टील का जो इन्वेज़न है, उसके कारण हमारी स्थानीय मिलें एकदम बन्द हो जाएं और वे मिलें बैंकों का पैसा तक भी न दे पाएं, जिससे बैंकों के NPA बढ़ जाएं, यह हम कैसे होने देते? लेकिन यह काम 21 महीनें से पहले भी तो हो सकता था, क्योंकि स्टील का संकट तो पहले से था।

फिर पावर सेक्टर आता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आज देश में, पावर के क्षेत्र में, बिजली की रिकॉर्ड पैदावार है और बिजली का रिकॉर्ड डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन या वितरण है। जब राज्यों में बिजली जाती है तो कुछ राज्यों ने यह नीति बना ली है और मुझे लगता है कि इस पर इस सदन में एक आम राय बननी चाहिए और राज्यों में भी बननी चाहिए, जिसके लिए हम कोशिश भी कर रहे हैं कि वोट प्राप्त करने के लिए बिजली का जो दाम है, वह दाम नहीं लेंगे, उससे सस्ते दाम पर बिजली देंगे। अब इस घाटे की पूर्ति कौन करेगा? या तो राज्य अपने बजट में से करे। ये केवल उद्योगपति नहीं थे। राज्य सरकारों ने समझा कि बैंकों से पैसा लेते जाओ, बैंक पैसा देते जायेंगे, लेकिन बैंकों का पैसा लौटायेंगे कैसे? यह हम सब के लिए सबक है। मैं एक उदाहरण देता हूँ। मैं किसी को छोटा नहीं दिखला रहा हूँ। आप इसका आकलन कर लीजिए।

राजस्थान में जब 2008 में आपकी सरकार आई, तो बिजली कम्पनी को लगभग 15 हजार करोड़ बैंकों को देना था। किसी को लगा कि सस्ती बिजली देने से, घाटे में बिजली देने से चुनाव में वोट जीता जाता है, लेकिन सीटें तो इतिहास में सबसे कम आईं और वह 15 हजार करोड़ अब 70 हजार करोड़ हो गया। इसके 70 हजार करोड़ होने का असर यह हुआ कि हर युनिट पर 2 रुपये ब्याज पड़ गया। बिजली का दाम भी बढ़ गया और केन्द्र से कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया कि इसको कैसे उठावेंगे? तो घाटा करवाने में अगर स्टील नम्बर एक पर है, तो State discoms का इसमें दूसरा रोल है। आज 15 से ज्यादा discoms हैं। हमने एक सेंट्रल स्कीम 'उदय योजना' इस संकट में से बाहर निकलने के लिए बनायी है, उस पर हस्ताक्षर किये हैं।

तीसरा, हाईवेज हैं। अब जितने भी हाईवेज और इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, वे कब चलेंगे — उनको कौन बनायेगा? सरकार तो नहीं बनाती। हम आगे contractors को देते हैं, प्राइवेट पार्टिज को देते हैं। पहले 17 टेंडर्स जो इस सरकार ने दिए — आप लोग हाईवेज सेक्टर की यह स्थिति छोड़ कर गए थे कि पहले 17 टेंडर्स का जवाब देने के लिए not a single response came. A booming sector was virtually killed. This is how you were managing it. And, therefore, in last year's Budget. I started putting a lot of money. अब आप कहते हैं, जो बड़ा सिम्पल तर्क है। I think, the most dangerous calculations are only back-of-the-envelope calculations. Your Leaders also say this. अब तेल का दाम घटा। What effect did the reduction in oil prices have? तेल का दाम जब घटा, तो उसका एक लाभ यह हुआ कि जो देश इसकी पैदावार करते थे, उन देशों को थोड़ा नुकसान हुआ और जो लोग उसका इस्तेमाल करते थे, उनको थोड़ा लाभ हुआ, क्योंकि तेल सस्ता मिलने लगा। अब उस सस्ते तेल के बीच में जो दाम का अन्तर था, उसमें हम लोगों ने क्या किया। यह तीन हिस्सों में गया। मैं अकाउंट्स दे सकता हूं। इसका सबसे बड़ा जो हिस्सा था, वह कंज्यूमर को गया। कंज्यूमर के बाद एक छोटा सा हिस्सा ऑयल कम्पनीज को भी गया। ये मार्केटिंग कम्पनीज देश की जनता की हैं और क्योंकि ये future purchases करती थीं। इन्होंने 80 डॉलर के दाम पर खरीदा, लेकिन जब बेच रहे थे, तो उसका दाम 60 डॉलर हो गया। तो इस रिडक्शन से ऑयल कम्पनीज को एक स्टेट पर 30 हजार करोड़ रुपया लॉस हो गया। उन्होंने थोड़ा सा अपने उस घाटे को पूरा किया। They are public companies. They have shareholders. Government is a shareholder. And there are private shareholders. जो तीसरा हिस्सा था, हमने उसको infrastructure cess or excise के रूप में लिया और infrastructure में डाल दिया। अब यह किसी ने आपके नेताओं को समझा दिया कि एक लिफाफे के पीछे गणित कर लो और बिना समझे हुए — जो आदमी तेल खरीदता है और कार चलाता है, वह सड़क पर चलाता है। तो अगर उसमें से 'ग्रामीण सड़क योजना' के लिए भी पैसा चला गया, National Highways, जोकि एकदम paralysed हो गए थे, उनको पुनर्स्थापित करने के लिए चला गया, रेलवे, जिसमें एक तरह से infrastructure investment समाप्त हो चुका था, उसमें चला गया, तो इस आर्थिक योजना में क्या गलती है? ये भी तो जितने assets हैं, ये देश की जनता के हैं और आज की परिस्थिति में जब प्राइवेट इन्वेस्टमेंट दुनिया की मंदी के माहौल में धीमी है, तो जो सार्वजनिक public investment है, उसको बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। आज हम लोग जो ग्रोथ अचीव कर पा रहे हैं, इसके मूल में ये तीन कारण हैं - इसमें public investment है, Foreign Direct Investment है, जो बढ़ी है और थोड़ी urban demand बढ़ी है। हम

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

लोगों की जो मौजूदा आर्थिक नीतियाँ हैं, उनका एकमात्र उद्देश्य यह है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के अन्दर भी उसकी डिमांड बढ़े, रूरल इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर क्रिएट हो, किसान की जेब में किसी न किसी तरीके से या किसी न किसी कारण से हम लोग साधन डालें, इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर में डालें और अर्थव्यवस्था का जो प्रभाव बैंकों के ऊपर हुआ है, उन बैंकों की आर्थिक स्थिति भी सुधारने का प्रयास करें। स्टील सुधरेगा, हाईवेज़ सुधरेंगे। चीनी की मिलों में गन्ना किसानों का 21 हजार करोड़ देना था। आज सुधार आया, और वह 1800 करोड़ रुपए रह गया। तो धीरे-धीरे एक-एक करके सैक्टर्स को सुधारने का प्रयास करना, यह एक उसका प्रयास है। हम लोग एक प्रकार से करते चले जा रहे हैं। आपने कहा कि कीमतें बहुत बढ़ गईं। मैं आंकड़े भी बतला सकता हूँ। आप तो double digit inflation छोड़कर गए थे और यहां तो पिछले 15-16 महीनों से Wholesale Price Index नेगेटिव में चल रहा है। हमारे सामने एक बड़ी चुनौती है कि जब होलसेल प्राइस इंडेक्स नेगेटिव में चला जाता है, Consumer Price Index थोड़ा पॉजिटिव में है, एकाध आइटम की कीमत अगर दुनिया में तेल की, मैटल की, कमोडिटीज की, सीमेंट की इनकी कीमतें कम हो गईं, दुनिया के बाजार में कमजोरी आ गई और एक दाल की कीमत बढ़ गई तो आपको दाल नजर आ रही है, बाकी 40 चीजें जिसकी कीमत पहले से कम हुई, वे आपके एजेंडा से बाहर हो गईं। आज आप globally integrated हो।

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: एक चीज की कीमत बतला सकते हैं जिसकी कम हुई हो।

†(قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : ایک چیز کی قیمت بتلا سکتے ہیں جس کو ہم بونی ہے۔

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: In a globally integrated economy, global prices will impact on domestic economy and, therefore, there are a large number of items which impact your life. There could be some items, pulses, for example, जिसकी शॉर्टेज हमारे देश में भी है और पिछले वर्ष पूरी दुनिया में भी थी और जिसके ऊपर सरकार ने कार्यवाही करके उसके दाम कम करने का प्रयास किया। आप जब टॉलरेंस की बात करते हैं, आप कल्पना कीजिए, दिल्ली का चुनाव आया तो एकाएक समाचार आने लग गए कि एक विशेष मज़हब के धार्मिक स्थानों पर अटैक हो रहे हैं। अब गलत है, अगर हो रहे हैं तो। क्या यह राजनीतिक षडयंत्र था? जांच हुई, चुनाव में उसका भरपूर इस्तेमाल कर लिया। बाद में पता चला कि उसमें से एक-एक केस पुलिस ने resolve कर लिया। कहीं किसी ने शराब पीकर, बदमाश लड़कों ने बोतल मार दी थी, कहीं-कहीं थेफ्ट हुआ था और पूरे देश में ही नहीं, दुनिया में उसको, जैसे वहां राजनीतिक अत्याचार हो रहा है इस प्रकार की छवि देने लग पड़े। उसमें से एक भी मामला और जहां-जहां कोई लोग शरारत कर रहे थे, कोई राजनीतिक व्यक्ति भी था किसी राज्य में, तो एक केस ऐसा नहीं था तो unresolved था। पश्चिम बंगाल में हुआ, there was a case where a nun was assaulted, and then you had somebody from Bangladesh who was arrested in the process. It has happened in the State और उसको एक राजनीतिक कलर दे दिया। अब टोलरेंस पर अगर आपको डिबेट करनी है, मैं तो पूरा इतिहास पढ़ता

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

हूँ। किसी एक एजुकेशनल इंस्टीट्यूशन में एक चेयरमैन कौन होगा, हमने किसी कोर्स में, किसी नियुक्ति में, किसी अपोइंटमेंट में, किसी में हस्तक्षेप नहीं किया। यदि चेयरमैन कौन होगा, यह इनटोलरेंस की डिबेट है। This is the best example you can find. आपका तो मैं ट्रेक रिकॉर्ड पढ़ रहा था, पुस्तक भी मेरे पास है, एक वक्त था कि अगर युवक कांग्रेस के कार्यक्रम में कोई गायक गाना गाने नहीं आया तो उसको ऑल इंडिया रेडियो से डिबार कर दिया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

एक सम्मानित सदस्य: किशोर कुमार को किसने किया बैन?

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): इसीलिए तो कहते हैं कि ये दोनों मौसेरे भाई।

چودھری منور سلیم : اسی لئے تو کہتے ہیں کہ یہ دونوں موسیرے بھائی۔

श्री अरुण जेटली: आज कल बहुत कैसेज का जिक्र आता है, मैं उसके तथ्य में नहीं जाऊंगा। आप कल्पना कीजिए, मैंने जून, 2013 में एक लेख लिखा था, जिसका title था, "Should the CBI be investigating the IB?" मैं उस केस के तथ्य में नहीं जाऊंगा, वह तो हर रोज टेलीविजन और अखबार में हम लोग पढ़ते हैं। आप राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के साथ क्या कर रहे थे? हमारे देश की सुरक्षा, इंटेलिजेंस एजेंसीज का एक दायित्व है कि कोई सीमा पार से आता है, उसकी इंटेलिजेंस रखना, उसके intercepts रखना और वह राज्य सरकारों को convey करना और आपने पूरी security agencies के खिलाफ सीबीआई जांच करेगी, चार्जशीट फाइल करेगी, तो आपको इस देश का security network बतलाएगा कि पाकिस्तान से जो intercepts आते थे, हम वह क्या कानूनी, गैर-कानूनी तरीके से intercept करते थे? वहां हमारे informer कौन थे? हम किस तरीके से लोगों को follow करते हैं? किस तरीके से राज्य सरकारों के साथ coordinate करते हैं? यह केस केवल एक affidavit बदलने का नहीं था। It was not a case of simple changing your affidavit. शिवराज पाटिल साहब गृह मंत्री थे, होम मिनिस्ट्री ने affidavit दिया, this was an LeT operative and our intelligence agencies were involved. You changed the affidavit. We don't know. When Headley statement came, which he had given to the FBI, the part which referred to LeT, you removed that page from the file. You changed the composition of the SIT on a couple of occasions. You colluded, and I am making a serious charge, जो लोग actual encounter में involved थे, 90 दिन तक चार्जशीट फाइल नहीं की ताकि उनकी बेल हो जाए और बाद में राजनीतिक नेताओं के खिलाफ गवाह बन जाए। यह प्रयास था। But in the process, you unbarred the entire security apparatus of India because you wanted to fix some political leader. वह rule of law था, वह intolerance नहीं थी।

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I think this is not correct. जो मेट्रोपोलिटन जज की जजमेंट है, जो हाईकोर्ट की जजमेंट है, उसको हम बिल्कुल डिसमिस नहीं कर सकते हैं। उनकी जजमेंट के बारे में क्यों नहीं चर्चा होती है। Intelligence agencies are not sacrosanct. अगर एक एजेंसी गलत करे, अगर कोई individual गलत कर सकता है, Counter-intelligence इसीलिए होता है, इंटेलिजेंस के ऊपर इंटेलिजेंस होता है।

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

[Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad]

† [قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) و Sir, I think this is not correct. جو میٹرو پولیٹن جج کی ججمنٹ ہے، جو ہائی کورٹ کی ججمنٹ ہے، اس کو ہم بالکل ڈسمس نہیں کر سکتے ہیں۔ ان کی ججمنٹ کے بارے میں کیوں نہیں چرچا ہوتی ہے۔ Intelligence agencies are not sacrosanct. اگر ایک ایجنسی غلط کرے، or the agency, as such, ٹے اگر کوئی انٹویجول غلط کر سکتا ہے، تو ہم دیکھتے ہیں۔ کاونٹر انٹیلی-جینس اسی لئے ہوتا ہے، انٹیلی-جینس کے اوپر انٹیلی-جینس ہوتا ہے۔

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, let me tell Azad Saheb, whether it is security agencies or the Armed Forces, in a country which is repeatedly the victim of terrorism, more particularly the cross-border terrorism, our agencies and forces have to struggle in order to keep pace with those who want to subvert India, and, therefore, कभी आप इसको dispassionately सोचिए। मैंने 2013 में अपने उस लेख में लिखा था कि Governments are not immortal. They change, and I hope once this Government changes, some day, an inquiry will be held on how this compromise with national security was taking place.

लेकिन उस वक्त आपको लगता था कि हमें कोई हटा नहीं सकता, इसलिए मैं उस केस की डिटेल में नहीं जाता। अब आपने फॉरेन पॉलिसी के संबंध में विषय उठाए। आप एक बार कल्पना कीजिए कि 26/11 के बाद क्या परिस्थिति थी? 26/11 के बाद आप वह सरकार थी, जिसने हरारे में Commonwealth Conference के बाद यह ज्वाइंट वक्तव्य दे दिया, even Pakistan is a victim of terror. शर्म-अल-शेख का समझौता कर लिया, जिसमें वाजपेयी जी का जनवरी, 2004 में समझौता था कि बातचीत तब होगी, when Pakistani land is not used for terrorist activities against India. 2004 के उस समझौते को रद्द करके शर्म-अल-शेख का संयुक्त बयान दे दिया, जिस पर सदन में चर्चा हुई कि आतंक रुके न रुके, बातचीत चलती रहनी चाहिए और अब आप कहते हैं कि this Government is undoing the good work we had done on Pakistan. Sir, we are compelling Pakistan for the first time to own up that an attack in India is taking place from their soil. It has never happened earlier.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): आप अमेरिका से कह रहे हैं न? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अरुण जेटली: मैं पाकिस्तान के बारे में कह रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान).... अब मैं एक-दो छोटे विषयों की तरफ आता हूँ। आपने कहा कि सरकार की जो सामाजिक सुरक्षा की योजना है, वह क्या है? पहला कदम था कि इस देश के लोग बैंकों के साथ जुड़ें। आपने कह दिया कि मध्य प्रदेश का एक लेख मैंने पढ़ा है। मैंने मध्य प्रदेश के उन्हीं जिलों के आंकड़े मंगवाए। आपने मध्य प्रदेश के "जन-धन योजना" का उदाहरण दिया। मैं डेसिमल छोड़ रहा हूँ। प्रदेश में 153 लाख परिवार हैं, जिनमें से 104 बैंक

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

अकाउंट्स से कवर्ड थे, 49 अब "जन-धन योजना" में कवर्ड हुए हैं। आपने भोपाल जिले के बारे में कहा। भोपाल जिले में 4 लाख 90 हजार परिवार हैं, जिनमें से 3 लाख 75 हजार कवर्ड थे और 1 लाख 15 हजार "जन-धन योजना" में कवर्ड हुए। बैतूल में 3 लाख 26 हजार परिवार हैं, जिनमें से 2 लाख 68 हजार कवर्ड थे, बकाया 58 हजार अब कवर्ड हुए हैं। आंकड़े बिल्कुल स्पष्ट हैं। अब डीबीटी के माध्यम से उन खातों के अंदर पैसा जाए, उसके बाद देश में अधिक से अधिक परिवारों का बीमा हो, चाहे वह जीवन का हो या एक्सिडेंट का हो। आपने उस दिन भी कहा और आज येचुरी जी ने भी कहा कि why should the Government rely on Money Bill? If a Bill is a Money Bill, then, it will be a Money Bill, it will follow the procedure of Money Bill. If it is not a Money Bill, then, it will follow the procedure of a normal Bill. What is so unusual? The Article 110 of the Constitution of India provides for a Money Bill. So any Bill, which imposes taxation, and, that is the core issue in that Bill, will be a Money Bill. Any Bill, which only deals with the expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India, will be a Money Bill, and, it is for the Speaker to certify it. Oh, if there is a Money Bill, it is a threat to democracy! I think, Indian democracy is not so fragile that every day we will see that every decision of the Government becomes a threat as far as democracy is concerned. All I am urging is that this is a time where we do not need an obstructive environment in the country and, therefore, all of us, including my own friends, have to work together on some issues, particularly, which relate to fighting poverty, economic growth of the country, maintaining the unity and integrity, as he says. On some of these basic issues, I think, our approach will have to be to work together, and, with regard to differences on how we can grow faster, these are differences the Government and the Opposition can always live with, and, these are differences which are highly desirable, and, I think, Sir, this is the spirit in which this Government wants to function. With these few words, I support and commend to this House that the Presidential Address be accepted after the Prime Minister replies to it. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, hon. Finance Minister. Now, the discussion on the Motion of Thanks is over. The reply will be there tomorrow by the hon. Prime Minister.

SHRI D. RAJA: At what time, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, after lunch. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We hope it to be at 2.00 P.M. ...*(Interruptions)*...

GOVERNMENT BILL**The Bureau of Indian Standards Bill, 2015 - Contd***

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, we had already taken up the Bureau of Indian Standards Bill. The hon. Minister had moved the motion for consideration. Now, those who want to speak may speak. Shri E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan; not there. Shri Tarun Vijay.

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आज भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो विधेयक, 2015 के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। हम लोग अक्सर चर्चा करते हैं वस्तुओं की और विचारों की। वस्तुओं के साथ, उत्पादन के साथ केवल यही बात नहीं जुड़ी होती कि वह किस फैक्टरी या कम्पनी का बना है, उसके साथ उस देश की प्रतिष्ठा भी जुड़ी होती है। वह कम्पनी और फैक्टरी जिस देश की होती है, उस देश की प्रतिष्ठा भी उस उत्पादन के साथ जुड़ी होती है। वे स्तरीय हैं, अपनी गुणवत्ता के मानक पर खरा उतर रहे हैं, इसके साथ उस उत्पादक देश और वहां के लोगों की प्रतिष्ठा जुड़ती है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि एक समय था जब भारत में यह कहा जाता था कि अगर एक सुई भी लेनी हो, तो वो "मेड इन जापान" की है, "मेड इन ब्रिटेन" की है और इन देशों के उत्पादन देश में बड़े प्रसिद्ध होते थे, उनके साथ गुणवत्ता की एक पहचान होती थी। हम लोग भूल जाते थे कि इस देश ने गुणवत्ता के सर्वश्रेष्ठ मानक स्थापित किए हैं। जो दुनिया भर में कहीं नहीं हुआ। वैसे गुणवत्ता के मानक भारत में स्थापित हुए। आखिरकार इस देश के कारीगरों ने, इंजीनियरों ने, अभियंताओं ने, वास्तुकारों ने ताजमहल बनाया, जैसलमेर का किला बनाया, 1,200 स्तम्भों वाला रामेश्वरम का मंदिर बनाया, हम्पी का एक महानगर बसाया। ये सब प्रतीक विश्व में भारत की गुणवत्ता और भारतीय मानक की सर्वश्रेष्ठता के प्रतीक माने जाते हैं। आक्रमणकारियों के कारण यहां के कारीगरों पर, मिस्त्रियों पर, अभियंताओं पर, वास्तुकारों पर और यहां के नियोजकों पर जब हमले हुए तो वे एक ऐसा अंधकारमय युग परिणाम में छोड़ गए जिसके कारण भारतीय उत्पादनों की गुणवत्ता पर विदेशी, ब्रिटेन या अन्य देशों का ग्रहण लग गया। इस कारण से "मेड इन इंडिया" शब्द की जो साख और गुणवत्ता थी, वह कम होती गई और "मेड इन जापान", "मेड इन ब्रिटेन" की साख बढ़ती गई।

वर्ष 1986 में श्री राजीव गांधी के समय में ब्यूरो ऑफ इंडियन स्टैंडर्ड्स का अधिनियम पारित किया गया और अप्रैल, 1987 में बीआईएस की स्थापना हुई। इसके पीछे क्या कारण थे? इसके पीछे कारण ये थे कि हम चाहते थे कि सारी दुनिया में जो भारतीय उत्पादन हैं, उनके मानक, उनकी गुणवत्ता, उनकी श्रेष्ठता की एक प्रतिष्ठा बने। "मेड इन इंडिया" में लोगों का विश्वास हो, एक साख बने, उसकी credibility बने, इसीलिए जब यह ब्यूरो ऑफ इंडियन स्टैंडर्ड्स पहले इंडियन स्टैंडर्ड्स इंस्टीट्यूट नाम से एक संस्था थी, जो केवल रजिस्टर्ड संस्था थी, जिसका प्रस्ताव संसद में पारित नहीं किया गया था। उसने 1947 से 1986 तक विभिन्न उत्पादनों के केवल 10 हजार लाइसेंस दिए। उस समय हम देखते थे कि एक आईएसआई का ठप्पा लगता था। यह आईएसआई देश की खुशहाली, देश

*Further discussion continued from 3rd March, 2016.

की आबादी की श्रेष्ठता का प्रतीक बनकर चली थी, यह वह आईएसआई नहीं थी, जो सीमापार से देश की बरबादी का संदेश लेकर आती है।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) पीठासीन हुए]

इस आईएसआई को और ताकत मिले, इसीलिए बीआईएस की स्थापना 1986 में की गई। इस बीआईएस के कारण अभी तक 38 हजार से ज्यादा उत्पादनों के मानक की श्रेष्ठता और उसकी गुणवत्ता को स्थापित किया गया है। वक्त ने करवट बदली है कि भारत के "मेक इन इंडिया" की साख दुनिया में बनने लगी और देश ने एक ऐसे प्रधान मंत्री को देखा, जिसने विश्व में "मेक इन इंडिया" को एक शेर के समान, एक सिंह नाद के समान, एक अभियान के रूप में स्थापित किया। अगर हमको "मेक इन इंडिया" और "मेड इन इंडिया" की गुणवत्ता और श्रेष्ठता में विश्वास पैदा करना है, साख पैदा करनी है, तो जरूरी होगा कि वे संस्थाएं मजबूत की जाएं, जो यह तय करें कि जिस माइक से मैं बोल रही हूं, जो घड़ी मैं पहन रहा हूं, जो कपड़े हम पहन रहे हैं और इससे बढ़कर घर की बाहर की जो वस्तुएं हम इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं, जिनमें सीमेंट है, जिनमें ईंटें हैं, जिनमें साइबर सिक्योरिटी है, जिनमें राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा से संबंधित वस्तुएं हैं, उनकी गुणवत्ता श्रेष्ठ है या नहीं है, इसका परीक्षण करने वाली संस्था को मजबूत बनाया जाना चाहिए। अक्सर यह बहस होती है कि Are Indians less quality conscious? क्या हम गुणवत्ता में विश्वास नहीं करते? 'जुगाड़' से काम चलता है, 'चलता है' से काम चलता है और जो भी चल जाए, लेकिन सस्ता हो, इसलिए वह भारत में ज्यादा प्रचलित हो जाता है। सर, 'जुगाड़' और 'चलता है' - यह भारतीय प्रतिष्ठा की बात नहीं हो सकती। दुनिया के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मानकों में, उनसे मुकाबला करके जो Made in India के उत्पादन को सर्वश्रेष्ठ घोषित करता है, वह भारत की प्रतिष्ठा का एक प्रतीक बन सकता है। यह 'चलता है', 'जुगाड़' है, अब यह सब भारत के लिए संभव नहीं है। अगर भारत महान है, भारत में अच्छे इंजीनियर, अच्छे अभियंता, अच्छे वास्तुकार, अच्छे टेक्नोक्रेट, अच्छे सॉफ्टवेयर इंजीनियर, अच्छे डॉक्टर्स हैं, तो भारत में पैदा होने वाली वस्तुएं भी सर्वश्रेष्ठ होनी चाहिए। यह नहीं हो सकता कि भारत तो महान है, लेकिन Made in India का सामान थर्ड क्लास हो।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चीन गया था, Sichuan विश्वविद्यालय में मेरे तीन भाषण हुए। उन भाषणों के बाद चीन के प्रोफेसर मेरे पास आए, वे बड़ी मुलामियत से तीखी बात करने में मशहूर होते हैं। उन्होंने कहा, "Mr. Vijay, I know you are from RSS. You have spoken what was expected of you that India will be great. India's progress is unstoppable. But is it not true that there is a Made in China today in every home in India whether it is furniture or cosmetics or mikes or bulbs or packing material or consumable items? You have a Made in China in every home today. So, where are you heading?" I paused for a second and said, "Yes Sir. It is true that today most of the Indian homes must be having something Made in China, लेकिन हमें मालूम नहीं कि वह कितने दिन चलेगा, लेकिन चीन के हर घर में पिछले एक हजार साल से हिन्दुस्तान विद्यमान है, भारत विद्यमान है, जिसकी अनश्वरता के बारे

[श्री तरुण विजय]

में, जिसकी चिरंतनता के बारे में चीन भी आश्वस्त है और यह हजारों सालों तक चलेगा। वे मेरा मुंह देखते रह गए। उन्होंने कहा कि क्या बात कर रहे हैं। मैंने कहा, जिस घर में बुद्ध है, उस घर में भारत वर्ष है और उसके बारे में कोई यह नहीं कह सकता कि कितने दिन चलेगा। चीन के सामान के बारे में हम कह सकते हैं कि कितने दिन चलेगा?

सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे वस्तु हो या विचार हो, उसकी महानता और उसकी अमरता के साथ उस देश की प्रतिष्ठा भी जुड़ी होती है। जापान सिर्फ इसलिए बड़ा और महान नहीं माना जाता क्योंकि उसकी economy बड़ी है। उसकी economy इसलिए बड़ी है क्योंकि Made in Japan सामान के बारे में गुणवत्ता है, उसकी मेहनत, उसकी श्रेष्ठता के बारे में दुनिया में एक विश्वसनीयता है। यह बात हम भारत में उत्पादित सामान के बारे में करना चाहते हैं। यह 'जय हिन्द' का मामला है। अगर 'जय हिन्द' हमारे दिल में है, मानस में है, रक्त में है, हमारे सपनों में है, 'जय हिन्द' के देश वाले सामान की गुणवत्ता सारी दुनिया में अगर मजबूत होती है, तो जहां-जहां Made in India सामान की विश्वसनीयता बढ़ती है, वहां-वहां 'जय हिन्द' जाता है। यह बात करने के लिए यह BIS का कानून आया है। इसके पीछे यह बात है। कुछ सामान, इलेक्ट्रिकल का सामान, सीमेंट का सामान या माइक और सैल आदि का मामला नहीं है, यह मामला है कि जो सामान हिन्दुस्तान में आ रहा है और बिक रहा है, उसकी विश्वसनीयता खरी है या नहीं है। यदि उसकी विश्वसनीयता खरी है, तो वह युग वापस ला सकते हैं, जब भारत के कारीगरों ने, अभियंताओं ने, वास्तुकारों ने, इंजीनियरों ने ताजमहल, जैसलमेर के किले और रामेश्वरम और हम्पी को बनाया था।

महोदय, इस BIS के साथ 14 हजार से ज्यादा सोने के व्यापारियों को हॉलमार्किंग के लाइसेंस दिए हैं, जो बहुत कम हैं। कुछ लोगों को लगेगा कि यह ज्यादा है, लेकिन जहां पर लगभग दस लाख से अधिक सोने के व्यापारी व उनकी दुकानें हों, वहां पर केवल 14 हजार लाइसेंस दिया जाना, मैं समझता हूँ कि कम है। इनकी संख्या और अधिक कैसे बढ़े? आप इलेक्ट्रिकल का सामान खरीदते हैं, स्विच लेते हैं, डर लगता है कि वह खराब न हो जाए, उसमें करंट न आ जाए। आप वायर खरीदते हैं, तो डर लगता है कि उस केबल में कुछ गड़बड़ न हो। आप इस्तेमाल करते हैं। हमारे भाजपा के माननीय नेता के बेटे की शादी थी। उनका केबल पर पांव पड़ गया, उनको करंट लगा और उसी समय उनकी दुखद मृत्यु हो गई। इसलिए केबल से डर लगता है, स्विच से डर लगता है, प्लग से डर लगता है। आप मोबाइल खरीदते हैं, पन्द्रह दिन बाद वह खराब हो जाए, तो डर लगता है कि उसमें जो हमारा पैसा गया है, उसको कैसे वापस लेंगे? आप सीमेंट से घर बनाते हैं और अगर सीमेंट खराब है, तो एक साल के बाद छत चूने लग जाती है। वह मानक कैसे स्थापित हो? भारतीयों की भारतीय उत्पादन में विश्वसनीयता कैसे बने, हम लोग खुद यह तय करने लगे कि Made in India सामान खरीदेंगे, तो वह उतना ही अच्छा होगा, जितना कदाचित हम पहले विदेश उत्पादन अच्छा मानते थे। उसके लिए Bureau of Indian Standards का विस्तार करना, इसे शक्ति देना और इसको दंडात्मक अधिकार देना आवश्यक था, ताकि अगर किसी ने BIS से लाइसेंस लिया है और वह उसकी conformity के

अनुसार उत्पादन नहीं कर रहा है तो BIS को अधिकार देना चाहिए कि वह उसके विरुद्ध दण्डात्मक कार्यवाही कर सके। वह कार्यवाही कर सके, इसके लिए यह अधिनियम लाया जा रहा है।

महोदय, आज हमारी करीब 15 प्रकार की प्रोडक्ट categories हैं, जिनमें BIS ने 38,000 से ज्यादा licences दिए हैं। मैं सरकार और माननीय मंत्री जी को बधाई देने के साथ यह अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि हमें BIS जैसे अधिनियम को लाने में 68 साल लग गए। आप जो लाए हैं, इसके लिए हम सब आपके शुक्रगुजार हैं। प्रत्येक भारतीय उपभोक्ता आपका शुक्रगुजार है, क्योंकि आप उसके लिए एक विश्वसनीय और मानक पर खरा उतरने वाला उत्पादन देने वाला एक मैकेनिज्म तैयार कर रहे हैं। सर, यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि उत्पादनों की जो कैटेगरी है, उसको बढ़ाया जाए। मैं उदाहरण देता हूं कि चीन का जो Bureau of Standards है, उसमें 300 से अधिक केवल प्रोडक्ट्स की कैटेगरी है। प्रोडक्ट्स नहीं हैं, केवल कैटेगरी है। इसके कारण उसमें लाखों उत्पादन आते हैं जो उनके स्टैंडर्ड के अंतर्गत, परीक्षण के अंतर्गत लाये जाते हैं। यह विस्तार यहां भारत में भी होना चाहिए। अभी तो क्या उत्पादन हैं, जैसे डीज़ल इंजन है, आयल प्रेशर स्टोव है, ऑटोमोबाइल में काम आने वाले टायर और ट्यूब हैं, घरों में काम आने वाले एलपीजी गैस के सिलिंडर हैं, रेग्युलेटरों के अनेक प्रकार हैं, मेडिकल X-ray के उपकरण हैं, 19 प्रकार के स्टील आदि हैं। अभी सरकार ने पिछले वर्ष ही यह निर्णय लिया है कि वे उस स्टील का यहां पर न उत्पादन करने और न ही आयात करने का लाइसेंस देंगे, जो BIS के मानक के स्टैंडर्ड पर खरा नहीं उतरेगा। यह बहुत बड़ी बात है। यह जिम्मेदारी BIS को दी गई है। इसी प्रकार से इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सॉफ्टवेयर के उत्पादन हैं, लैपटॉप हैं। सर, मैंने पूछा कि जैसे एप्पल है, लिनोवो है, इस प्रकार की जो विश्व प्रसिद्ध कंपनियों के लैपटॉप हैं, They have to pass through the BIS tests. हमारे पास लगभग 560 से अधिक वैज्ञानिक हैं, 8 से अधिक लैबोरेट्रीज़ हैं। वे वैज्ञानिक उनका टेस्ट करते हैं कि हमारा जो भारतीय स्टैंडर्ड है उसके अनुरूप ये लैपटॉप हैं या नहीं हैं। अगर नहीं होंगे तो उनको लाइसेंस नहीं दिया जायेगा। ये जो परीक्षण हैं, ये नोटबुक हैं, टैबलेट हैं, टेलीविज़न हैं, माइक्रोवेव हैं, प्रिंटर हैं, स्कैनर हैं, सेट टॉप बॉक्सेस हैं, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक घड़ियां हैं, मोबाइल फ़ोन, LED लैंप, यहां तक कि जो स्मार्ट कार्ड रीडर हैं, वे भी Bureau of Indian Standards के मानकों पर खरे उतारे जाते हैं, उनका प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है। इसके लिए मैं BIS के सभी वैज्ञानिकों को यहां सदन से बधाई देता हूं कि उन्होंने भारत की आन, बान और शान को रखने में बहुत मेहनत की है। उन्होंने जो उपलब्धियां हासिल की हैं, वे वास्तव में अभूतपूर्व हैं। लेकिन जैसे-जैसे भारत आत्मनिर्भरता की दिशा में आगे बढ़ रहा है भारतीय वस्तुओं को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मानकों के अनुसार गुणवत्ता पर श्रेष्ठ रखना इसकी बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी भी हो गई है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से भी कहना चाहूंगा कि जो 560 के करीब वैज्ञानिक BIS में रखे गए हैं, भारत में जो उत्पादन हो रहे हैं और हम "मेक इन इंडिया" को जो अभियान लेकर चल रहे हैं, यह संख्या हमारी जनसंख्या के अनुसार, उसको देखते हुए बहुत कम है। यह 560 की संख्या, उनके अपने अधिकारियों के अनुसार कम से कम 2,000 होनी चाहिए। पूरे देश में इनकी लैबोरेट्रीज़ की संख्या और बढ़नी चाहिए। इस कारण भारत में जो राष्ट्रीयता का अभिमान है कि मैं जो भारत में उत्पादन कर रहा हूं, वह दुनिया में सर्वश्रेष्ठ है, वह अभिमान BIS बनाये रखने में कामयाब हो, इसके

[श्री तरुण विजय]

लिए जरूरी है कि उसको मज़बूत बनाया जाय। अभी तक इस कानून के पारित न होने के कारण अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मानकों के संगठनों में BIS को प्रतिनिधित्व करने में दिक्कत होती थी, क्योंकि यह मान्य नहीं है। वह भारत की स्टैंडर्ड संस्था के रूप में मान्य नहीं थी, क्योंकि संसद में उसका कानून पारित नहीं हुआ था। इसके साथ ही अगर कोई उत्पादक उसके स्टैंडर्ड का पालन नहीं करता था तो BIS को उसके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का अधिकार नहीं था। आप लाइसेंस दे रहे हैं, आप अपना परीक्षण कर रहे हैं, आपने कहा कि मानक के अनुसार आपको अपना उत्पादन करना है। उसने लाइसेंस ले लिया, लेकिन अगर उसके अनुसार वह पालन नहीं करता है, तो BIS को यह अधिकार नहीं था कि वह उसके विरुद्ध कार्रवाई कर सके। अब इस कानून के द्वारा उसको यह अधिकार मिल जाएगा और दंडात्मक कार्रवाई का भी अधिकार मिल जाएगा।

इससे बड़ी एक और बात हो रही है। अगर केन्द्र सरकार आदेश दे, वह एक निर्णय ले, तो cyber security, मानवीय सुरक्षा, पौधों और पशुओं के स्वास्थ्य और पर्यावरण सुरक्षा से जुड़े सभी उत्पादनों के लिए यह अनिवार्य हो जाए कि उन्हें BIS के परीक्षण से गुजरना पड़ेगा। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो cyber security का मामला है, वह देश की सुरक्षा के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है और strategically sensitive मामला है। जो विद्वान लोग हैं, जो इसके जानकार हैं, वे जानते हैं कि जैसे थल सेना है, वायु सेना है, नौसेना है, उतना ही महत्वपूर्ण भारत की cyber security का क्षेत्र हो गया है। यह माना जाता है कि अगर कभी न कभी अगला विश्व युद्ध होगा, तो वह विश्व युद्ध साइबर युद्ध के रूप में भी हो सकता है। भारत का जितना data है, उसकी तो विदेशों में पार्किंग हो रही है। एजेंसीज यहां से data collect कर रही हैं, वे सारा का सारा data अमेरिका या अन्य देशों में collect कर रही हैं। वहां उनकी पार्किंग हो रही है। इस बिल में यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि National Security से जुड़े मुद्दे भी और National Security से जुड़े जितने उत्पादन हैं, उनको भी BIS के परीक्षण और उनके मानक के स्तर के अन्तर्गत लाया जा सकता है। इस कारण से cyber security का जो मामला है, वह भी BIS के अन्तर्गत आ जाएगा, जो कि एक बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि होगी। लेकिन BIS के पास अनेक अन्य मानक भी हैं, जिनका उतना उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है, जितना होना चाहिए, जैसे स्कूलों के मानक हैं, अस्पतालों के मानक हैं। आप उस मानक के अनुसार अपना विद्यालय बनाएंगे, अस्पताल बनाएंगे, तो वहां जनता को और अधिक विश्वसनीयता होगी कि BIS, जो श्रेष्ठता और गुणवत्ता का मानक है, उसके अनुसार यह विद्यालय बना है, उसके अनुसार यह अस्पताल बना है और इस कारण से भारत के छात्रों को अच्छी शिक्षा मिलेगी, अस्पतालों में अच्छी चिकित्सा व्यवस्था होगी। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहूंगा कि यह अनिवार्य बनाया जाना चाहिए कि जो विद्यालय और अस्पताल हैं, वे भी BIS मानक के बने हुए हों और जो already स्थापित हैं, उनको भी इसके अन्तर्गत लाया जाए। अगर 68 वर्ष के बाद भारत के इतने उत्पादन BIS के अन्तर्गत आ रहे हैं, तो उसका विस्तारीकरण करना भारत की प्रतिष्ठा और उसके भविष्य के लिए आवश्यक है।

सर, इसमें एक सवाल यह उठाया गया कि क्या इससे जो छोटे दुकानदार हैं, जो छोटे उत्पादक हैं, उन पर नकारात्मक असर पड़ेगा? नहीं, सर, इससे तो उनका और भला होगा! इसमें छोटे-बड़े का

सवाल नहीं है। आपने देखा होगा कि शहरों में या हमारे छोटे तालुकाओं में मॉल्स होते हैं, लेकिन कई फुटपाथ पर या रेहड़ी पर एक छोटा दुकानदार होता है। चाहे वह खाद्य पदार्थ बना रहा है, मसाला डोसा बना रहा है, कचौड़ी बना रहा है, पूरी-भाजी बना रहा है या वस्त्र बेच रहा है, वह एक ऐसा दुकानदार होता है, जिसके प्रति उस शहर की पूरी विश्वसनीयता होती है। लोग कहते हैं कि कचौड़ी खानी है, तो हजरतगंज में उस वाजपेयी की कचौड़ी खाएँगे। वह कौन है? एक छोटा सा दस बाई दस का उसका खोखा लगा होता है। यहां दिल्ली में जंतर-मंतर के पास एक तमिल भाई है, जो मसाला डोसा बेचता है। उसके पास लाइन लगी रहती है। वहां लाइन क्यों लगी रहती है? वह एक छोटा दुकानदार होगा, छोटी पूंजी से उसने काम किया होगा, लेकिन उसने श्रेष्ठता का मानक इतना बढ़िया बनाया कि कनॉट प्लेस के बड़े से बड़े दुकानदारों के यहां इतना डोसा नहीं बिकेगा, जितना जंतर-मंतर के पास एक छोटे डोसे वाले के यहां बिकेगा। इसलिए यह विश्वसनीयता का सवाल होता है। अगर आप BIS की विश्वसनीयता के आधार पर अपनी दुकानों पर उत्पादन बेच रहे हैं, ...**(समय की घंटी)**... तो उसके कारण जनता आपके पास अधिक आएगी, आपकी लोकप्रियता अधिक होगी और दुनिया में 'Make in India' और 'Made in India' का एक नाम होगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां उत्पादन बढ़ना भारत की सांख्य है। 'जय हिन्द' का एक जलवा है, 'वंदे मातरम्' का एक जलवा है। मैंने एक कंपनी का विज्ञापन देखा है। दुनिया भर में उसने Indian MNC बना रखा है, जिसने यूरोप और अमेरिका में बड़ी-बड़ी कंपनियों का अधिग्रहण किया है। उसका विज्ञापन 'वंदे मातरम्' से शुरू होता है, जिससे मन प्रसन्न हो जाता है। 'BIS' का यह कानून दुनिया में भारत की प्रतिष्ठा को आगे बढ़ाने वाला होगा। अक्रबर इलाहाबादी ने भी कहा है कि हम दुनियाभर की बातें छोड़ दें, अगर आप 'Make in India' को मजबूत बनाएँगे, तो इससे दुनिया भर में भारत के प्रति आदर और सम्मान का भाव पैदा होगा। अक्रबर इलाहाबादी की दो पंक्तियां कह कर मैं अपनी वाणी को विराम देता हूँ।

तेरे लब पे है इराक़ो-शमो-मिस्रो-रोमों-चीं,

Made in Germany, Made in Japan, Made in Britain. भूल जाओ

लेकिन अपने ही वतन के नाम से वाकिफ़ नहीं।।

सबसे पहले मर्द बन हिन्दोस्तां के वास्ते।

हिन्द जाग उठे तो फिर सारे जहां के वास्ते।।

श्री शान्ताराम नायक (गोवा) : फिर वह 'Make in India' का टाइगर वाला लोगो आपने विदेश से क्यों बनवाकर मंगवाया है?

श्री तरुण विजय : 'स्वदेशो भुवनत्रयम्'। जहां मेरे हिन्दुस्तान का काम होता है, वहीं मेरा देश भी चला जाता है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Very good. Thank you.
Dr. Natchiappan.

6.00 P.M.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I support this Bill. It is very important for a globalised economy. We were, in fact, the founders of the International Standards Organisation. ISO was founded in 1946 in London. Immediately afterwards, India became one of the parties in that organization. In January, 1947, we started this organization here. In June, 1947, this organization started working. This was initially made, through a Cabinet resolution, a part of the Indian system of standards for industrial and other products which were being manufactured in India. Therefore, we have every right to claim that we had our own Indian system of standards. We passed this legislation in 1952. It was then followed in 1987, when a uniform legislation was required throughout the world as per the requirements of the World Trade Organization. The ISO covers standards pertaining to many aspects all over the world. They claim that 19000 standards had been created in various fields.

Sir, 162 countries are members of this organization. The fields in which they issue certifications are many. For example, ISO-14000 is in the field of environmental management, ISO-9000 is in the field of quality management, and so on. Now, the Indian law is being repealed, in a way, with the Bureau of Indian Standards Bill, 2015. It is a welcome step. But, as often, we have a few ambiguities here. In the Definitions, as per Clause 2(1) "article" means "any substance, artificial or natural, or partly artificial or partly natural, whether raw or partly or wholly processed or manufactured or handmade within India or imported into India". This is a very important part because the same systems that we are following in the case of goods manufactured or produced in India are also being applied to imported materials.

Now, 'Make in India' is one of the programmes that the Government of India has taken up. Many people want to have their manufacturing done here in this country. And we have got a legislation by which we are going to regulate them. The Indian Standards Institution, which is defined under the present Bill, means the Indian Standards Institution registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The question is whether we are going to re-register the existing Bureau of Indian Standards, which is already created by the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986 or we are going to comply with the same registered institution. That is the ambiguity in this Bill. I hope the hon. Minister will take note of it and clarify the issues.

Similarly, the Indian Standards have now been widened in many aspects. Section 10

provides for a certain level of Indian standards. Here, the overall institutional mechanism, which has now been created as a three-fold system. One is, it is regularly certifying many of the manufactured goods or the standards which are made according to the Indian Standards. Many of the food materials and other things are also included by expanding through the executive orders. When these are all made, we are allowing this institution to continue the effort which they were doing it from 1947 onwards to have a Standard Certificate, an ISI certificate being issued.

Another aspect is that we are giving is a Regulatory Authority. We are making this institution a regulatory authority which is given in the definition Clause 33 "regulations" means regulations made by the Bureau under this Act. That is also giving a wide power to this institution.

And, thirdly, very important one is, it is giving accreditation to the other institutions also which is defined in Chapter III, Section 10 (1) (c), "Recognise or accredit any institution in India or outside which is engaged in standardization." This is a wide power. We are giving it multiplicity and standardization institutes are going to come up. Also, we are giving them the power to give licence also. How are we going to regulate it? Are we having the infrastructure developed to that level? It is a modern system where you want to sit before a desktop even now. There is no time for sitting before the desktop but by using the i-pad or using the i-phone or the smartphones we want to have the communication with various organizations, especially, this type of regulating authorities and also licensing authorities. In such a case, how are we going to make it? Another classification which is given in Clause 9(1) (i) is, "Obtain membership in regional, international and foreign bodies having objects similar to that of the Bureau and participate in international standards setting process." That means we want to be a member of the allied group where India can stand itself and say that Indian standards are accepted throughout the world because we are following the international norms which were fixed by various membership in various organizations. And, also, we are telling that how reciprocally we are going to accept other standards which is mentioned in Clause 9 (1) (b), "Recognise, on reciprocal basis or otherwise, with the prior approval of the Central Government, the mark of any international body or institution, on such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed upon by the Bureau in relation to any goods, article, process, system or service at par with the Standard Mark for such goods, article, process, system or service." This is the widest aspect on which the International Organization for Standardization is working to claim that they are having 19000 standards throughout the world. Similarly,

[Dr. E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan]

we are saying that we are also going to be like that. Our standard has to catch up with that of other countries. We are going to reciprocally accept other standards. Are we going to come up with any conventional way of participation and making ourselves acceptable to the international standards? Are we going to have the bilateral treaties? Are we going to have other conventional resolutions? On that basis, we are going to bind ourselves that this is the standard of Indian way of production and manufacturing which is a newly defined area of operation as clearly given, 'any goods, articles, process, system or service at par with the Standards Mark for such goods and articles, process, system or service', because we are actually having a poor level of infrastructure and we have to note down. Many of the countries are now coming forward with Indian manufacturing system. They are investing huge amount of money and when I quote some companies which are waiting on the queue to get the standardization certificate. For example, if you take the industrial officials noted that several globally launched product of brands such as Lenova, Acer, Hewlett Packard and Samsung are unlikely to hit the Indian market soon due to a delay in procuring the Bureau of Indian Standards' certifications.

What is the number? More than 8,000 different types of certifications are needed for different materials. We are not equipped to that level. That means we are going to apply this enactment by recognizing certain private standard institutions. Are we having a regularized mechanism by which we are going to recognize them? Are we going to have the same Government control by which the Governing Body would be under the Chairmanship of the concerned Minister or the Minister of State as Vice-Chairman of that particular organization, the Bureau of Indian Standards? These are the things which have to be clearly marked. When you want to open up to international standards, then they will be questioning us for each and every activity. For example, Lenovo is one of the companies floated by Chinese. The Chinese products are dumped here like anything. When we applied the anti-dumping law, the Americans took the matter of solar products to the WTO Dispute Settlement Panel, and we have to appeal against that order. Therefore, we have to first make proper standards. The infrastructure has to be developed within our own organization. But we cannot invest so much of money for that. On all the electronic goods which I have quoted, they are going to add five per cent more. That means the manufacturing cost is going to increase by ₹ 1,000 crores. That means India is not a good market for them. They will just bring it through another doorway. We are having the ASEAN Agreement, we are having a free trade agreement with Thailand. Therefore,

they will bring in through that route, and our manufacturing sector will suffer. It will not come up. Therefore, we have to be very careful. From 1946 onwards, we are having the standards and we have developed in that way. The Bureau of Indian Standards is one of the primary institutions of the Government of India. At the same time, the system is very, very poor. The bureaucratic mannerism of disposing of the files, giving certifications, recognizing the trade marks, has slowed down everything. We can claim that we have already done so much by having so many legislations. But, at the same time, in practical terms, we may not be competitive with other countries. We may not be in a position to stop the inflow of below standard Chinese products and materials flooding the Indian market. For example, I can say that through e-commerce, Alibaba Company is now coming up with business of more than 50 billion dollars within a very short period. They have pumped in a lot of Chinese products and materials into the Indian market, and the Indian market could not compete with that because the cost of Chinese products is very, very low. Therefore, there is a lot of competition. When we are fixing up the standards, we should be very careful to see that the standards are followed properly. Whichever may be the country, whatever materials may be coming by way of import or through free trade agreement or through other routes, the proper standards should be followed. Otherwise, our ambition of 'Make in India' may remain a dream. It may not happen. We have realized in the past two-and-a-half-years how our manufacturing units have been closed and at the same time the materials which could not be sold in other countries, were brought to India through the import route or through other ways. That market is occupying the field. Many of the people in our country are having the purchasing power, but they are not utilizing that money for manufacturing purpose. The middle class is endowed with so much of money that they are ready to purchase any material, but that material is not manufactured in India, it is manufactured in other countries. If we impose the standards strictly as per this legislation, then only we will be competitive and our country will come up to that level. Thank you.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): श्री नरेश अग्रवाल। आपके आठ मिनट हैं, लेकिन आप दस मिनट तक तो बोलेंगे ही। यदि आप इससे ज्यादा भी बोलना चाहें, तो बोल सकते हैं।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, आप जितनी देर का आदेश कर देंगे, हम उतनी देर बोल लेंगे, हमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): मैं ऐसा इसलिए कह रहा हूँ, क्योंकि काफी समय बच गया है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आदरणीय तरुण विजय जी ने काफी कुछ कहा, नाच्चीयप्पन जी ने भी इसके बारे में कहा। हम इस बिल का समर्थन करते हैं, लेकिन पासवान जी, मैं इतना जरूर कहूंगा कि हमने इस सदन में बहुत से बिल आते देखे हैं, जिनका उद्देश्य तो तो बहुत अच्छा है, लेकिन उद्देश्य कैसे सही रूप से लागू हों, यह हम नहीं देख पाए। श्रीमन्, अभी थोड़े दिन पहले जब पिछली सरकार थी, भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ देश में जागरूकता पैदा हुई, लोकपाल बिल आ गया, राज्यों में लोकायुक्त बिल लागू हो गया, बहुत राज्यों ने लोकायुक्त बना भी दिए। चलिए, लोकपाल नहीं बना, हम तो लोकपाल के कभी भी पक्षधर नहीं रहे हैं। हमारा तो आज भी कहना है कि लोकपाल का मतलब है कि सेन्ट्रल के पैरेलल गवर्नमेंट खड़ी कर देना। हम यह कैसे satisfy करेंगे कि लोकपाल ईमानदार है और प्रधान मंत्री बेईमान है? बिल आया, कुछ लोग उसके माध्यम से मुख्य मंत्री बन गए, लेकिन भ्रष्टाचार तो रुका नहीं।

आज महिला दिवस है, निर्भया कांड के बाद महिलाओं के पक्ष में बहुत सख्त कानून आया, लेकिन क्या अत्याचार रुक गया? नहीं रुका। आप इस बिल को लाए। यह पुराना बिल है, राजीव गांधी जी के जमाने में भी यह बिल आया था। चलिए, आपने बहुत दिनों के बाद इसमें अमेंडमेंट करने की सोची। आपने कहा कि गवर्निंग बॉडी बना देंगे, इसको पॉवर दे देंगे, पैनल्टी फाइन करने का अधिकार देंगे, होलोग्राम लगाने का अधिकार देंगे, लेकिन हमें इतना बताइए कि इसके पहले आईएसआई मार्क आया, जिसके बारे में तरुण विजय जी भी कह रहे थे कि एक जमाने में आईएसआई लगा जो सामान मिलता था, श्रीमान्, समझा जाता था कि यह स्टैंडर्ड का सामान है। बाद में तो सभी चीजों पर आईएसआई लग गया। ऐसा लगा कि डुप्लिकेट सामानों पर भी आईएसआई लग गया। आप वह मैकेनिज्म कैसे बनाएंगे? आप गवर्निंग बॉडी बना रहे हैं, तो आप गवर्निंग बॉडी पर भ्रष्टाचार कैसे रोक पाएंगे? क्या गारंटी है कि जो लाइसेंस मांगेगा, उसको मानक पूरे होने पर ही लाइसेंस दिया जाएगा? इसकी गारंटी कहां है? आखिर आप ऐसा कौन सा मानक फिक्स कर रहे हैं कि आप ये मानक complete कर लेंगे, तब ही आपको लाइसेंस मिलेगा? आप कुछ चीजों पर ही क्यों है? आज तो हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे बड़ी प्रॉब्लम food adulteration की है। Adulteration इस देश के लिए एक प्रकोप हो गया है। मैं कहूंगा कि adulteration ने इस देश के लोगों की फिजिकल स्थिति और मेडिकल स्थिति खराब कर दी है। तमाम Food Adulteration Act बने हुए हैं। आज देश में जो भी पैकड सामान मिल रहा है, आप उसको क्यों नहीं certify करते हैं? इसमें क्या दिक्कत है? जब आप BIS को अधिकार दे रहे हैं... आप कहते हैं कि जो सुनार हमसे लाइसेंस लेगा, वह होलोग्राम लगाएगा। सारे सुनार होलोग्राम क्यों नहीं लगाएंगे? सब लोग लाइसेंस क्यों नहीं लेंगे? आज कहा जाता है कि अगर सुनार के दुकान पर तीन बार सामान ले जाओ, तो वह सामान सुनार का हो जाता है, आपका नहीं रहता है। तीन बार खरीद-बेच लो, तो सामान सुनार का हो जाएगा, आपका नहीं रहेगा। हम सब जानते हैं, आप भी तो नीचे से यानी जमीन से ऊपर राजनीति में आए हैं। जब यह स्थिति है ... नेस्ले बहुत बड़ी कंपनी है, जब मैगी का प्रॉब्लम शुरू हुआ, तब पता चला कि मैगी में भी मिलावट है। इससे सभी लोग चकित रह गए, क्योंकि नेस्ले का नाम ऐसा था कि आदमी समझता था कि नेस्ले का प्रॉडक्ट है, तो अच्छा होगा। आज इतने पैकड फूड मिल रहे हैं, वेज, नॉन-वेज, सब पैकड मिल रहे हैं, तो उन पर होलोग्राम क्यों नहीं लग

रहा है? आज विश्व के किसी भी देश में मिलावट अलाउड नहीं है, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में तो मुझे लगता है कि सबसे ज्यादा मिलावट ही अलाउड है। आप यूरोप में चले जाइए, वहां खाने के सामान में मिलावट नहीं हो सकती है। वहां पर अगर सबसे बड़ा अपराध माना जाता है, तो वह मिलावट माना जाता है। गल्फ कंट्रीज़ में है, लेकिन अपने देश में क्या है? आपके पास टैस्टिंग लैब नहीं है, आपके पास अधिकारी नहीं हैं, नीचे के अधिकारियों की जो स्थिति है... आप किसान का ही ले लीजिए। श्रीमन्, खाद में मिलावट से किसान बहुत परेशान है। आज 40 परसेंट किसान अपने खेतों में मिलावटी खाद डाल रहा है। वह उसमें जो दवाई मिलाता है, उस दवाई में भी मिलावट है, हालांकि उसमें होलोग्राम लगे हुए हैं, बड़ी-बड़ी कंपनियों के नाम लिखे हुए हैं। आप उनको क्यों नहीं ले लेते? अगर आप किसान और एन्वायरमेंट, इन दोनों को बचाना चाहते हैं तो ऐसा क़ानून क्यों नहीं पास किया जाता है कि किसान को जो खाद मिलती है, वह बिना होलोग्राम के मार्केट में नहीं बिकेगी? आप अपने एफसीआई के प्रॉडक्ट्स को ही ले लीजिए, उन्हीं को होलोग्राम लगवाकर बिकवाना शुरू कर दीजिए। आपकी एफसीआई तो बहुत बड़ी है। आप क्यों नहीं एफसीआई को लाइसेंस दिलाकर उसके पास जो सामान है, उनको मार्केट में सैल कराना शुरू कर देते हैं, ताकि लोगों को लगे कि सही सामान मिल रहा है? श्रीमन्, मैं बिल का तो समर्थन कर रहा हूं, लेकिन जो स्थिति है, उसको भी महत्व दे रहा हूं। मैं तो कह रहा हूं कि इसको और सख्त बनाया जाए और इसमें और श्रेणियों को लिया जाए, तो बहुत अच्छी बात है। मैं इसीलिए बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं और अपनी बात कह रहा हूं।

श्रीमन्, आजकल रोज सवेरे अखबार उठा लीजिए, पासवान जी, आप पढ़ लें, उनमें तमाम तरह की दवाइयों की ऐड्स छपी होती हैं कि इनका इस्तेमाल कर लें तो आप तुरंत ठीक हो जाएंगे। कोई हड्डी ठीक कर रहा है, कोई जवानी ला रहा है। कभी जापानी कैप्सूल तो कभी अमेरिकन कैप्सूल। श्रीमन्, ऐसा लग रहा है जैसे अखबारों में लेख लिखा जा रहा हो कि आप यह खाएं तो आपका स्वास्थ्य ठीक हो जाएगा, यह खाएं तो स्वास्थ्य खराब हो जाएगा। उसे पढ़-पढ़कर आदमी यह समझ ही नहीं पा रहा है कि क्या खाएं क्या न खाएं या किस चीज़ से वजन घट जाएगा। आप हमारे यहां इलाज कराइए, आपका वजन गारंटीड घटेगा या बढ़ेगा। इस कंट्री के साथ इस तरीके से जो मजाक हो रहा है, उस पर कोई रोक नहीं है। उस पर कौन रोक लगाएगा? आखिर, उस पर कोई तो रोक लगाएगा, कोई न कोई मानक तो बनेगा या कोई ऐक्ट बनेगा! मेरा तो यह कहना है कि बहुत ज्यादा क़ानून अच्छे नहीं होते हैं। कम क़ानून प्रभावी होते हैं, बहुत से क़ानून प्रभावी नहीं होते हैं। हमारे यहां इतने क़ानून हो गए हैं कि मैं देखता हूं कि रोज कोई न कोई अमेंडमेंट हो रहा है। आप कोई प्रभावी क़ानून बनाकर लाइए, यह पूरा सदन सहमत है। उससे हम भी सहमत हैं, इधर के लोग भी सहमत हैं और मेरा ख्याल है कि सभी लोग सहमत होंगे। जितने लोग बोलेंगे, वे सभी आपके बिल से सहमत होंगे। जब आपको इतना बड़ा सपोर्ट मिल रहा है, तो आप भी हिम्मत कर लीजिए और कोई ऐसा ऐक्ट बना दीजिए, जिसके तहत हिन्दुस्तान में बनने वाली चीज़ों से डुप्लीकेसी खत्म हो जाए। चाइना पूरा कॉलैप्स कर गया। उसने तीन तरीके की क्वालिटी बनाई - नम्बर एक, नम्बर दो और नम्बर तीन। पूरे वर्ल्ड के मार्केट पर चाइना छा गया, लेकिन आज चाइना की स्थिति क्या हो गई है? अब तो चाइना में बने सामान पर कोई विश्वास ही नहीं करता है। लोग जानते हैं कि सामान लेंगे, तो वह कितने दिन

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

चलेगा। वह नहीं चलेगा। वर्ल्ड का कोई भी मार्क हो, वह चाइना में बना हुआ आप ले लीजिए, वह थोड़े दिनों में ही खत्म हो जाएगा। ऐसा नहीं है कि वर्ल्ड की मार्केट चल रही है, लेकिन पूरे वर्ल्ड की मार्केट में कम्पीट करने के लिए आपको कहीं न कहीं अच्छे स्टैंडर्ड बनाने पड़ेंगे और कंपनियों को कम्पेल करना पड़ेगा। आपने यह प्रावधान तो कर दिया कि वे पेनेल्टी के रूप में पांच लाख रुपये भरेंगे और उसकी अपील कौन सुनेगा, इसका प्रावधान भी आपने कर दिया, लेकिन उस पर और चेक कैसे लगाया जाए, उस पर और कैसे रोक लगाई जाए, कैसे भय पैदा किया जाए और जनता का विश्वास कैसे जीता जाए, यह भी आपको देखना पड़ेगा। जब तक हम विश्वास को नहीं जीतेंगे, तब तक आप लाख हॉलमार्क लगाइए, लाख बिल दीजिए, लाख ब्रांडेड चीज़ कहिए, लेकिन सर्टिफिकेशन सही नहीं माना जाएगा। सर्टिफिकेशन तब सही माना जाएगा, जब आप जनता का विश्वास जीतेंगे। जैसा अभी तरुण विजय जी ने कहा, बहुत से लोग ऐसे हैं, जिनका ब्रांड बहुत बिकता है। आप हमारे लखनऊ में चले जाइए, वहां ऐसे तमाम दुकानदार हैं। आप चांदनी चौक चले जाइए, वहां बाहर से लोग आते हैं और कहते हैं कि उसके यहां से फलों चीज़ ले लो, बहुत अच्छी मिलेगी, जबकि उसका कोई सर्टिफिकेशन नहीं है। उन्होंने आपके यहां से सर्टिफाई नहीं कराया है, लेकिन उनकी एक मार्केट वैल्यू है, उनमें जनता का एक विश्वास है कि अगर उनके यहां से ले लो, तो सामान सही मिलेगा। यह विश्वास जीतना ही सबसे बड़ी चीज़ है। चलिए, बिल तो पास हो रहा है, लेकिन मैं चाहूंगा कि इस पर आप और विचार कीजिए। अगर आप जनता का विश्वास जीतने पर आएं और जनता का विश्वास जीत लेंगे तो शायद हमने "मेक इन इंडिया" और "मेड इन इंडिया" का जो नारा दिया है, वह सही रूप से लागू हो जाएगा। मान्यवर, इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

DR. R. LAKSHMANAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. First of all, I extend my gratitude to my Party Leader Puratchi Thalaivi Amma for permitting me to take part in the discussion on this important Bill. Sir, the Bureau of Indian Standards Bill, 2015 is brought in order to replace the existing Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986. Everyone needs standard products for the amount they pay. What is the standard for each product? Who will prescribe this standard? The answer to this question is, Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). So far, 19,300 standards have been formulated for about 9,500 products and services by BIS. Sir, each and every day market is flooded with new products. So, there is an urgent need to step up the process of formulation of standards for the products and services.

This Bill also seeks to establish Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) as National Standards Body of India. Sir, nowadays online purchase of goods, articles, materials has increased manifold. What is the Government's stand on these products and services? Will it be mandatory for the online stores to comply with Section 13? Sir, Government has the responsibility to protect the interest of consumers. Ours is a welfare State. We have to

ensure that standard products at an affordable price reach the consumers. Here, I would like to highlight the steps taken by our hon. Leader Amma to give standard products at an affordable cost to the people of Tamil Nadu. It all started with Amma Kudineer sold at ₹ 10 per litre. 'Amma Cement' is sold at a very affordable rate of ₹ 190 per bag, which contains 50 kilo cement. Sir, the list does not contain only these two items. There is Amma Unavagam, Amma Medical Shop, Amma Salt and Amma Vegetable Market. All these were done with the sole aim of providing standard products to all the people at affordable prices. This is our commitment and determination.

Next, I come to the provision of compulsory Hallmarking of precious metals, *i.e.* gold. When gold ornaments are made, sellers charge around ten per cent to 18 per cent as wastage. This practice has to be rationalised. There is an urgent need to bring uniform procedures in this regard so that fair practice is followed in gold trade. Hence, I request the Government to further strengthen the provisions of Section 14 of the present Bill.

Sir, our market is flooded with Chinese products. To ensure that only standard products enter the Indian market, adequate mobile testing laboratories should be established. So, sub-section (4) of Section 13 should include provisions for mobile-testing laboratories. Because of availability of sub-standard products in the market, there is always danger to the life of consumers. They are exposed to continuous threat. We have to curtail this trend. Imitating is very rampant in our country. Government should devise a stringent mechanism so that BIS Hallmark symbol is not imitated by anti-social elements. To ensure 'ease of doing business', consumer satisfaction is also a necessary condition. So, I urge upon the Government to ensure strict implementation of these provisions so that interests of consumers are protected because we are now living in a consumer-driven economy. I once again extend my support to the Bill. I also welcome the Bill. Thank you, Sir.

श्री मुनकाद अली (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका बहुत आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो विधेयक, 2015 पर बोलने का मौका दिया। मैं अपनी पार्टी की नेता बहन कुमारी मायावती जी का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ, जिन्होंने मुझे इस मुद्दे पर अपनी बात कहने का मौका दिया है। यह विधेयक चूंकि पहले ही लोक सभा द्वारा पारित हो चुका है, फिर भी, ऐसी बहुत सारी जरूरी बातें हैं, जिन पर खुले मन से चर्चा होनी बहुत जरूरी है। मैं इस विधेयक को इसलिए भी बहुत खास मानता हूँ, क्योंकि इसके जरिए देश में बहुत सारी खाद्य सामग्री, वस्तुएं, माल, आभूषण आदि की क्वालिटी को प्रमाणित करने का नजरिया तय होगा। इन तमाम चीजों को प्रमाणित करने के लिए हमारे देश में बहुत सारे मानक चिह्न और हॉलोग्राम आदि का प्रयोग हमारी सरकार की तरफ से किया जाता है। आज हमारे देश में बढ़ती हुई आबादी के साथ-साथ बहुत सारी नकली

[श्री मुनक्राद अली]

कंपनियां, दुकानें और विक्रय केन्द्र खुल गए हैं, जहां पर नकली चीजों को असली चिह्न लगाकर बेचा जाता है और लाखों शरीफ और खासकर के गरीब लोगों को ठगा जाता है।

मैं पिछले तीन वर्षों का हवाला देकर यह समझाना चाहता हूं कि आखिर हमारे देश में बिना वैध लाइसेंस के मानक चिह्नों का गलत इस्तेमाल करते हुए कितने मामले दर्ज हुए हैं। साल 2011 से 2013 के बीच ऐसे मामले दर्ज किए गए हैं, जिनमें यह बात साबित हुई है कि भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो के मुताबिक सही मानक चिह्नों का इस्तेमाल नहीं किया गया। अगर मैं सोने के जेवरात बेचने वाले लाइसेंस धारकों के सिलसिले में बात करूं, तो आपको यह जानकर ताज्जुब होगा कि भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो द्वारा फरवरी से मार्च 2015 में हॉलमार्क युक्त आभूषणों, जो भारत में बेचे जाने वाले कुल आभूषणों का एक छोटा सा भाग है, उनके नमूने लिए गए। 193 नमूनों के परिणाम दर्शाते हैं कि 145 नमूने शुद्धता परीक्षण में सफल पाए गए, जबकि 48 नमूनों में चिह्न अंकित शुद्धता में औसतन 0.2 प्रतिशत की कमी देखी गई।

महोदय, 2016 में 16 शहरों में किए गए सर्वेक्षण से पता चलता है कि गैर-हॉलमार्क आभूषणों के 90 प्रतिशत नमूने घोषित शुद्धता में औसतन 13.5 फीसदी की कमी को दर्शाते हुए फेल हो गए।

इसी तरह देश में और बहुत सारी खाने-पीने, पहनने की वस्तुएं हैं, जो खुल्लमखुल्ला बिना किसी मानक और हॉलोग्राम के बिक रही हैं और देश के करोड़ों लोग उनसे बिना गुणवत्ता की वस्तुएं खरीदकर अपने आप को ठगा हुआ महसूस कर रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह उम्मीद करूंगा कि भारत जैसे विशाल देश में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नामक संस्था को जितना मुमकिन हो सके मजबूत बनाया जाए और जो भी लोग हमारे देश में बिना मानक चिह्नों के वस्तुओं की बिक्री करते हैं, उनके खिलाफ सख्त कानून बनाने पर विचार करें, ताकि देश के बाजारों में लोगों का विश्वास बढ़े और सही चीज देश के लोगों तक पहुंच सके।

मान्यवर, मैं अपने देश की सच्चाई आपके सामने लाना चाहता हूं। भारतीय मानक गुणवत्ता की सच्चाई की तुलना हिन्दुस्तान की मिट्टी से करना चाहता हूं। वह ईंट जो भारत के हस्तशिल्प की प्रतीक है अगर किसी महल के कंगूरे में लगा दी जाती है, तो हजारों सालों तक भारतीय गुणवत्ता की प्रतीक बन जाती है। इसी प्रकार हस्तशिल्प से बनने वाला कपड़ा भारत की गुणवत्ता का इतिहास बनकर दुनिया के कोने-कोने में बिक रहा है। यह हमारे देश की गुणवत्ता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से चाहूंगा कि इसे सख्त से सख्त बनाया जाए, ताकि देश की जनता को इससे फायदा हो। महोदय, हमारी पार्टी तथा हम इसका समर्थन करते हैं, शुक्रिया।

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I thank you. I would like to join the other Members in saying that we must have quality products, 'Make in India' should be made successful, the limb of lion symbol should walk and hunt the opponents. But I would like to bring to your notice about my fear. In the last four years, 393 raids have

been made. I don't know what punishment they have been awarded. I would like to bring before the august House that the BI Standard mark be made on products whether they are manufactured in this country or imported. So, that standard must be there, whether you manufacture here or import. The Confederation of Indian industry has given a circular. Despite the introduction of hallmark standard fifteen years ago, 30 per cent of the jewellery in India is hallmarked with unorganised sector, being the main culprit, according to the latest study of the World Gold Council. The World Gold Council says that the culprit is our unorganised sector. Only 30 per cent jewellery in India is hallmarked. So I would like to request the Minister, 70 per cent people who work in the gold jewellery, if you strictly implement it, will become unemployed. They will be completely finished. You must take this into account.

Now, the *agarbattis*, we are not manufacturing. You can see in TV advertisements that ITC is producing *agarbatti*. Today, the *agarbatti* is imported from Vietnam and Cambodia. Traditionally, we manufactured it, either in Mysore or in Tamil Nadu. We manufactured it. Now, ITC is the brand. Those sections will become completely unemployed. The anklets, which the ladies wear and the silver rings in the foot, are imported today. That is completely out of our manufacturing business. So it is not made in India. We are importing the things and selling here. A lot of thing has been told about China, Vietnam, Cambodia and your free trade agreement. Please see, whether it gives employment to us whether it protects our small-scale manufacturers or it completely vanishes them. The quality is very important; I agree with all those things. But what have, we done for the past 50-60 years to develop these small-scale industries into a quality industry? Even the Bindi that ladies wear also comes from China. During Holi, the powder and guns are imported from China. This gives employment to the Indian people. They must make quality things. That is important. You must help them. You must give them money. You must give them machinery. You must provide them market. Otherwise, the Bill will be appreciated by 30 or 40 per cent of the Indian population whose purchasing capacity has grown. But, still, 40-50 per cent depend on these types of handmade works. I request the Minister, please keep all those things in mind. Try to help them. Don't destroy our small-scale industry and home-made industry. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Shri Bupinder Singh. You have four minutes. You can take five minutes only.

श्री भुपिंदर सिंह (ओडिशा): दो-तीन मिनट ज्यादा हो जाएगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): यह तो रिकार्ड हो जाएगा।

श्री भुपिंदर सिंह: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी मैं अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से "दि ब्यूरो ऑफ इंडियन स्टैंडर्ड बिल, 2015" के संदर्भ में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह एक ऐसा बिल है कि हिंदुस्तान की आबादी, जो पहाड़ों पर रहती है, जिसने कभी स्कूल, कॉलेज में जाकर नहीं देखा है, उसे साथ लेकर जो 126 करोड़ की आबादी है, इस बिल का उन सभी के साथ संबंध है। हमें इसकी गहराई तक जाना चाहिए। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, वैसे तो हॉलमार्क स्टैंडर्ड पंद्रह साल पहले इंट्रोड्यूस हो गया था, उसके बावजूद भी वर्ल्ड गोल्ड काउंसिल में कहा जा रहा है कि इंडिया में जो गोल्ड है, वह 30 परसेंट हॉलमार्क है और जो बाकी 70 परसेंट है, उसके ऊपर क्वेश्चन मार्क लगा हुआ है। सर, यहां पर यह सवाल नहीं है कि डुप्लीकेट चीजें कैसे बनती हैं, सवाल यह है कि जहां भी पैकड सामान आता है, उस पर जो क्वालिटी लिखी होती है, उस क्वालिटी में भी कमी देखी गई है। सर, हम पैकड सामान लेकर आते हैं, उस पर 500 ग्राम लिखा हुआ है - मैं अपने देश और अपने लोगों को सेल्यूट करता हूँ कि उनको जैसा भी मिल जाए, जो भी मिल जाए, ले लेते हैं, सवाल नहीं करते हैं। इसको बनाने के वक्त जब बात हो रही थी, तब हमने मंत्री जी से यह सवाल किया था कि अगर कुछ गरीबी हमारे साथ है, तो वह इस वजह से है कि हमारे लोगों को इसकी जानकारी नहीं है कि हमारा अधिकार क्या है। एक्ट तो बन जाएगा, लेकिन उसको implement कौन करता है और कहाँ पर एक्शन होता है, आज यह सवाल है। आज हम लोग यहां बैठ कर एक और नया बिल ला रहे हैं, जिसमें बहुत ज्यादा अधिकार दिया गया है, वह है 'जागो ग्राहक जागो'। ग्राहक को जगाना है और अच्छी तरह से जगाना है। इसके लिए मैंने कहा था कि केवल टीवी पर नहीं, बल्कि इसके ऊपर बार-बार डिबेट होनी चाहिए। आज जो सबसे बड़ा सवाल उठता है, वह यह है कि ऐसा कोई व्यक्ति नहीं है, जो हर रोज कुछ न कुछ poison न ले रहा हो। राष्ट्रपति भवन, प्रधान मंत्री जी से लेकर नीचे तक ऐसा कोई नहीं कह सकता कि आज हम जो खाद्य ले रहे हैं, उसमें कहीं न कहीं थोड़ा सा poison नहीं ले रहे हैं। हमसे यह अपेक्षा थी कि इस बिल के आने के बाद इसमें सुधार होगा।

सर, इसमें upgradation of laboratories की आवश्यकता है। हमारे पास infrastructure नहीं है। मैं यह भी सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ और मैंने पहले भी कहा है कि जहां से सामान manufacture होकर निकलता है, आप देखिए कि इसकी क्वालिटी की जांच वहीं पर हो जाए कि इसकी क्वालिटी क्या है। जब वह सारे देश में होलसेल से लेकर सब-डीलर तक, डिस्ट्रिब्यूटर से लेकर सब-डीलर तक बंटता है, तब उसमें कितनी नकली चीजें आती हैं, उसमें ISI मार्क के कैसे प्रोडक्ट निकलते हैं, उसमें जो ब्रांड है, उसके भी नकली सामान कैसे बन जाते हैं, उसको चेक करने के लिए हमारे पास infrastructure नहीं है। इसलिए इसको उसी प्वाइंट पर, starting point पर ही चेक करने की कुछ पद्धतियाँ हमारे लिए आवश्यक हैं। आज हमारा जो standard है, इस बिल के द्वारा आप उसको absolute कर देंगे। आपने इसके ऊपर सभी मंत्रियों के साथ चर्चा जरूर की होगी। हम तो चाहते थे कि इस बिल को जल्दी पास कराया जाए, क्योंकि इसमें किसी की दो राय नहीं थी, लेकिन जब यह बिल पास होकर जाएगा, तो इसको implement करने के लिए राज्यों के पास क्या स्थिति है, ...(समय की घंटी)... राज्य इसके

लिए सम्पूर्ण रूप से सक्षम हैं या नहीं, साथ में इसको भी देखने की आवश्यकता है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

सर, मैं दो-तीन मिनट और लूंगा, प्लीज़। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 'Zero Defect and Zero Effect' का slogan दिया है। क्या यह Indian product के लिए भी applicable है? जो चीज़ हमारे यहां चीन से या बाहर से बन कर आती है, उसके लिए 'defect' की बात को हम कहां तक देखते हैं?

सर, जहां तक किसानों का सवाल है, आप जानते हैं, मैं पूरी तरह से उस धरती, उस मिट्टी और उस किसान के साथ जुड़ा रहा हूं। आप देखेंगे कि खेतों में pest attack होता है, लेकिन खेतों में pest attack की जितनी भी दवाइयां डाली जाती हैं, उनमें कुछ फर्क नहीं पड़ता है। Human life के लिए जो दवाइयां आती हैं, उनमें नकली दवाइयां तो आती ही हैं, लेकिन जितने seeds और जितने फर्टिलाइज़र्स आ रहे हैं, वे भी नकली आ रहे हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, यहां आपने अभी Leader of the House को सुना है। उनकी अपनी स्टेटमेंट थी कि आज SAIL और टाटा का जो स्टील है, उस पर भी कितने question mark लग चुके हैं। यह बात स्वयं आपने, इस हाउस ने और सारे देश ने सुनी है। इन सबके लिए मंत्री जी के ऊपर एक बहुत बड़ी responsibility है। सर, इनका अनुभव बहुत है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आपका अनुभव भी बहुत है।

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: इनके पास केवल राजनीतिक अनुभव ही नहीं है, वे जमीन से भी जुड़े हुए हैं, इसलिए मुझे उम्मीद है कि वे इन सब चीज़ों को देखेंगे।

सर, infrastructure के मामले में स्टेट्स को support करने की आवश्यकता है। आपने 2016 में चार-पांच लेबोरेटरीज़ बनाने की बात कही है, upgradation of laboratories के साथ manpower को भी बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है और इसके लिए स्टेट्स को थोड़ा support करने की आवश्यकता है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much.
.... (Interruptions)

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: सर, मैं एक अंतिम बात कहना चाहता हूं। आज Consumer Forum की बात हो रही है। 6-6 या 10-10 साल तक भी case dispose off नहीं होता है, इसीलिए हमने यह राय दी थी कि आप इसके लिए ऐसा नियम बनाइए कि जहां पर manufacturer है, जहां से चीज़ बनी है, वहां पर उसका केस *sub judice* नहीं होगा। अगर आप मुम्बई से आकर राजस्थान में कोई प्रोडक्ट खरीदते हैं, तो उस कंपनी के ऊपर राजस्थान के कोर्ट में केस होगा और वहीं पर Consumer Forum उस पर decision लेगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you.

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: सर, एक बात और है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इसका केस High Court और Supreme Court के लिए upgrade न हो। चाहे कोई भी केस हो, District Level पर तीन महीने के अन्दर, State Level पर छः महीने के अन्दर और National Level पर एक साल के अन्दर Consumer को, ग्राहक को इसका फल मिलना चाहिए, result मिलना चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): यह एक अच्छा सुझाव है।

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: यह ग्राहक के हित में होना चाहिए, not for manufacturers. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Dr. K. Keshava Rao, not present. Shri Anil Desai.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bureau of Indian Standards Bill, 2015. I believe that after passing of the Bill, this will amount to a step to support the 'Make in India'. After going through the Statement of Objects and Reasons and other contents of the Bill, I would like to seek two clarifications from the hon. Minister. More teeth are being provided, through this Bill, to the Bureau of Indian Standards. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): I request for silence in the House, please.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: With the establishment of the BIS as the National Standards Body of India, it will have a very meaningful, defined standards which will make our products much competitive and saleable, not only domestically, but internationally too. At the same time, empowering the Central Government to authorize any other agency having necessary accreditation, which will have multiple agencies, which will also be doing the certification job for the products, how it would go because there may be scope for corrupt practices, duplication, etc., as many products are available, as of today, in the market which bear BIS and ISI marks, etc. That also gives way to the adulteration of the food products, maybe, milk. Or, even we have seen what has happened in the case of Nestle products. So, there has to be some regulations regarding testing of the products; there should be good laboratories; good personnel and research laboratories. What kind of provision is made for all this? It would be better if the hon. Minister clarifies on this count.

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

Now, I come to the pricing factor. Once BIS is done, it should not be that the prices go beyond the capacity or affordability of the consumer. That has to be kept in mind. There are other agencies which would definitely take control. Of course, you would be taking steps to see to it that prices are regulated. But, considering this Bill, how would it go?

My next point is with regard to imported goods. We are, as a country, a party to the WTO. A lot many goods, as of today, are imported; they are assembled; and they are re-labelled. In case, agencies are doing business like this, will the certificates given by those countries be applicable? Or, will the BIS have to certify them again on those standards? If substandard goods are coming from other countries, how would the BIS deal with them? How would they certify such products?

Then, penalty provisions have been made in this Bill. This is a good thing to prevent the misuse of standard mark.

In the field of jewellery, the hallmarking, etc., is limited to a very small section of the society, whereas, majority of the people are not aware of this. Will that affect the pricing of the products? How would it go? It would be better if the Minister explains this. Since 1986, a lot many changes were to be done, which have been taken up in this Bill.

Now, I come to the household products or fast-moving consumer items. These are the things where a lot of agencies, a lot of manufacturing houses are coming out with different products. They will also be going for BIS standards. How would the consumer take it? Will this affect the production houses where small and medium-scale people are engaged in manufacturing activities? Will the things be so easy for them also? There was an example given by our colleague about the manufacturing of *agarbattis*. That is an item of the cottage industry. Our household people manufacture these kinds of things. But if branded and big industrial houses like ITC also come into the market and sweep the market, then, will it not be injustice? How would you protect that factor in this Bill?

Another point is about the major industries; like steel industry is there; cement industry is there, IT industry is there and electronic industry is there. Apart from this, for cottage industry, textile industry and even for Defence equipment, now, we have made our policies very open. So, with respect to things where security of the country also comes into question, how would you regulate those through this Bill, the Bureau of Indian Standards Bill, 2015? Though, *prima facie*, it looks very good, will it help our country and our economy to grow the way it has been sought by bringing forward this Bill? Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, on behalf of our Party, Shri Vivek Gupta will speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That is the name you gave me. Sorry, I thought it was yours.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, through you, I, very quickly, want to make a few points. सर, रामविलास जी हमारे बहुत प्रिय नेता हैं, बहुत लोकप्रिय नेता हैं। इस बिल में कुछ खामियां हैं। डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपके माध्यम से उनका ध्यान सिर्फ उन खामियों की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा।

सर, इसमें seller की डेफिनिशन है, लेकिन आजकल ई-कॉमर्स में यह हो रहा है कि यहां माल कोई बना रहा है और कोई अन्य बेच रहा है। उसको थोड़ा ठीक करने की जरूरत है, क्योंकि Amazon और बहुत सारी कम्पनीज़ ऐसी हैं, जो अपने आपको seller बता कर अपने नाम से माल बेच रही हैं, जबकि वे माल नहीं बनाती हैं और जब कोई कमेंट आती है, तो वे सबसे पहले पीछे हट जाती हैं और बोलती हैं कि माल हमने नहीं बनाया। तो सर, उनके बारे में अगर कुछ किया जा सकता है, तो कीजिए।

सर, इस बिल में एक बड़ी खामी यह है कि जो भक्षक है, उसी को रक्षक का काम दिया गया है। जो डायरेक्टर जनरल है, उसी को लाइसेंस देने की पावर दी गई है। अगर वह लाइसेंस नहीं देता है, तो उस एप्लिकेशन को रिव्यू करने की पावर भी वापस डायरेक्टर जनरल को दे दी गई है। तो जो आदमी लाइसेंस देने से मना कर रहा है, वही आदमी कैसे रिव्यू को ठीक कर सकता है, यह बात समझ में नहीं आई। इसलिए यह conflict है, इसको थोड़ा देखा जाना चाहिए।

सर, 'zero defect-zero effect', 'maximum' ये सब बातें कही गयी हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इंडिया में जो भी सामान बिके, वह कम से कम ISI mark के बराबर हो। अगर वह ISI mark से certified नहीं भी हो, तो कुछ ऐसा किया जाना चाहिए कि यह optional नहीं होना चाहिए, compulsory होना चाहिए।

सर, हमारे यहां से बहुत सारा सामान एक्सपोर्ट होता है। इस पर भी आपका कुछ अंकुश आना चाहिए। वह जरूर हो, ताकि इंडिया की साख अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में खराब न हो।

सर, एक और काम करने से आपका लोगों पर एक बहुत बड़ा उपकार होगा। रेज़र से लेकर टैक्सी, सब चीज़ों पर कोई न कोई स्टैंडर्ड कोई न कोई डिपार्टमेंट या मंत्रालय बनाता रहता है। अगर आप सबको इकट्ठा करके एक वेबसाइट पर जानकारी दे दें कि इस चीज़ का यह स्टैंडर्ड है और उस चीज़ का यह स्टैंडर्ड है, तो लोगों को बहुत आसानी रहेगी। इसके उदाहरण के रूप में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि टेलिकॉम अथॉरिटी है। आजकल हम सब कॉल ड्रॉप की समस्या फेस करते हैं कि मोबाइल पर बात करते-करते कॉल ड्रॉप हो जाती है। इसका स्टैंडर्ड कौन तय कर रहा है, हमें नहीं मालूम है। ट्राई का स्टैंडर्ड कुछ है और TDSAT कुछ और standard बोलता है। अगर आप इसका कुछ निवारण कर सकें, तो हम लोगों पर बहुत बड़ी कृपा होगी।

सर, हाल ही में जो मैगी प्रकरण हुआ और इससे हम लोगों को जो सीख सीखने को मिली, वह सीख मुझे इस बिल में कहीं भी दिखाई नहीं दी। मैं सिर्फ आपके ध्यान में यह बात लाना चाहता हूं।

सर, एक बड़ी चिन्ताजनक चीज़ आई है, जो मैं जल्दी से जल्दी चेयरमैन साहब के माध्यम से आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं। जो नये स्टैंडर्ड्स आर्येंगे, तो लोगों ने जो पुराने सामान खरीद कर रखे हैं, उनका क्या होगा? खासकर किसी ने अगर 1960 या 1970 में सोना खरीद लिया था और अगर आप नये स्टैंडर्ड बना देंगे, तो 1970 का सोना क्या पीतल हो जायेगा?

सर, स्मार्ट सिटी का स्टैंडर्ड है, इस चीज़ का स्टैंडर्ड है और उस चीज़ का स्टैंडर्ड है, तो अंत में मैं यही कहूंगा कि जो ISI mark है, वह भारतीयता का स्टैंडर्ड है। इसको आप और सशक्त बनायें और इसको compulsory बनायें। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Thank you. Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, you want to seek a clarification. I will allow you after the Minister's reply. If your point is not covered in the reply, then, you can seek your clarification.

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): My suggestion is, let him speak. (Interruptions) बाद में मात्र क्लेरिफिकेशन होगा तो फिर एक घंटा चलेगा। इसलिए जो भी बोलना है, एक बार बोल दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No speech. He can only ask a clarification.

SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN: Let him say.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. You want him to do that. Okay. All right. Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, now you speak. (Interruptions) No speech. Only ask the clarifications.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you Mr. Deputy Chairman for giving me this opportunity.

I would like to draw the kind attention of the hon. Minister to clause 33 (1). It says, "Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, any offence committed for the first time, punishable under this Act, not being an offence punishable with imprisonment only, or with imprisonment and also with fine, may, either before or after the institution of any prosecution, be compounded by an officer so authorized by the Director General, in such manner as may be prescribed ..."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your objection?

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: My objection is, subject to correction by the hon. Minister, there is no punishment contemplated as contemplated in clause 33, sub-clause (1), because for violation under Section 11 and Section 26, fine up to ₹ 5 lakhs is provided. Sections 14(6), 14(8), and 15 provide imprisonment up to one year or with fine. For violation of Section 17, imprisonment up to two years or fine with ₹ 2 lakhs and further more has been provided.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the harm?

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, there is no punishment as contemplated in Section 33 because it is punishable with imprisonment only. There is no such punishment for any of the offences. For violation of sections 11 and 26, it provides fine. For violation of Sections 14(6), 14 (8) and 15, it provides imprisonment up to one year or with fine. For violation of section 17, it provides imprisonment for two years or with fine. So, my humble submission is, there is no punishment, contemplating imprisonment only.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, there should be no fine. That is your point.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: All offences are compoundable because of Section 33. That is not good. So, my reading of Section 33 is, all the offences are compoundable.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri V.P. Singh Badnore.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: One minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. He did not complete. He didn't finish.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: All offences are, now as per Section 33, compoundable. That is not good. Another point is, as per the proviso, "Provided that the sum so specified shall not in any case exceed the maximum amount of fine which may be imposed under section 29 for the offence so compounded; and any second or subsequent offence committed after the expiry of three years from the date on which the offence was previously compounded shall be deemed to be an offence committed for the first time." Definitely it is against the public interest. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right. So, you have made your point. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: So, it should be amended suitably.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is the problem when you have a former Advocate-General here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: It is only in favour of the manufacturers, not in favour of consumers. Please amend it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Mr. V.P. Singh Badnore. What is your point?

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, I have a very simple clarification to ask. I also support the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are some people who read the Bill.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, as I was saying, the Bureau of Indian Standards should not be the minimum levels. If we want to really make our product international, the 'Make in India' should be like the Japanese, and I will give you an example for it. Minolta and the other cameras and all that are made in so many places. But everybody looks that if it is made in Japan, then they will buy it, not the ones which are made in Thailand, Cambodia and anywhere else. They are made in ten places.

They are made at ten places. So, my question is: Is it the minimum standard? Because, unless you have higher standards, you will not be able to achieve the 'Make-in-India' that the Prime Minister really wants. I would give you just one example. When Sony came into the market, they got a big order. He has written in his biography that he got a big order from the US for his radio. In those days, it was the radio. He got a big order from the US, I but the only thing that they said was that he must change the name from Sony to something else. It was a big dilemma for him, whether to give up the order or to keep it. He said, 'No. I will only sell it as Sony and not any other brand as you want it. And I will not stamp on anything else.' That is the standards we are talking about. It should not be minimum; it is higher standards that we want.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Jairam Ramesh.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, my question to the hon. Minister is very simple and straight-forward.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Good that it is not to me!

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the Bill provides for the BIS to recognize foreign and other Indian entities as standardizing authorities. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the rules, regulations and the protocol that will govern this recognition will be part of the rules? That is because you are not just creating one BIS; you are also giving BIS the power to recognize other bodies as standardizing authorities. So, will the conditions under which those recognitions take place be there in the rules or not?

7.00 PM

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Rangasayee Ramakrishna. That is the last.

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA (Karnataka): Sir, I have a basic question on which I need a clarification. The timing of introduction of a legislation is as important as the content of the legislation. Now, we are paused at a time when we want to increase the domestic demand and, in the international scenario, our exports are falling month after month. Now, we are bringing in an Act which introduces a certain element of compulsion. Will it conform to these requirements or will it run counter to these requirements? This is what I want to know.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Minister.

श्री रामविलास पासवान: उपसभापति महोदय, जिन सदस्यों ने इस पर अपने सुझाव दिए हैं, मैं उन सभी सदस्यों को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बिल है। इस पर अभी करीब 13 माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने बहुमूल्य सुझाव रखे हैं। तरुण विजय जी, नाच्चीयप्पन जी, नरेश अग्रवाल जी, डा. आर. लक्ष्मणन जी, मुनक्राद अली जी, टी.के. रंगाराजन जी, भूपिंदर जी, अनिल देसाई जी, विवेक गुप्ता जी, नवनीतकृष्णन जी, वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर जी, जयराम रमेश जी और रंगासायी रामाकृष्णा जी ने अपने सुझाव रखे।

महोदय, जो चीज़ हमारे मन में थी और है, उसको हम किसी कारण से इसमें नहीं डाल सकते हैं। उस बात को भी यहां पर रखा गया है। चूंकि एक कहावत है कि क्रिकेट के मैदान में रन भी बनाना पड़ता है और विकेट भी बचाना पड़ता है, इसलिए दोनों चीज़ों को देखना पड़ता है। चूंकि हम कंज्यूमर अफेयर्स डिपार्टमेंट के मिनिस्टर हैं, इसलिए हमारी जो होल एण्ड सोल रिस्पांसिबिलिटी है, वह है कंज्यूमर के इंटरैस्ट को देखना। यह जो BIS बिल है, उसका एक हिस्सा है। अभी हम कंज्यूमर प्रॉटेक्शन बिल लाएंगे, जो स्टैंडिंग कमिटी के पास है। जब हम उस बिल को यहां लाएंगे, तो उसमें आपको पूरा का पूरा चित्रण दिखलाई पड़ेगा। जैसे हमारे बहुत से सदस्यों ने misleading advertisement की बात कही। यहां पर misleading advertisement नहीं है कि कैसे आप तीन महीने में वजन को बढ़ा लेंगे, कैसे यह कर लेंगे, कैसे वह कर लेंगे। हर चीज़ लिखी रहती है। ये सारी चीज़ें इसमें कवर्ड नहीं हैं, लेकिन उसमें कवर्ड हैं। उसी तरीके से मान लीजिए कि कोई खराब वस्तु है और आपने उसकी क्वालिटी की बात कही है, तो वह अथॉरिटी इस बिल में है। जैसे पानी की एक बोतल खराब है, तो अभी केवल एक ही आदमी को उसका लाभ मिल सकता है या कार का इंजन खराब है तो एक ही व्यक्ति को उसका लाभ मिल सकता है, लेकिन इसमें हमने यह प्रावधान रखा है कि अगर एक कार का इंजन खराब है तो केवल उसी कार का इंजन खराब नहीं होगा, बल्कि उस लॉट में जितनी कारें होंगी, उन सबका इंजन खराब होगा। अगर बोतल का पानी खराब है, तो केवल एक बोतल का ही पानी खराब नहीं होगा, बल्कि सारी की सारी बोतलों का पानी खराब होगा। ऐसी बहुत सारी चीज़ें कंज्यूमर्स के इंटरैस्ट में हैं। आप देखेंगे कि किसी चीज़ पर एक्सपायरी डेट लिखी नहीं होगी, बल्कि कहीं किसी कोने में यह लिखा मिलेगा कि यह छः महीने के भीतर पीने या खाने योग्य है। इसलिए मैंने कहा कि ये सारी की सारी चीज़ें हैं, जिनसे कंज्यूमर्स को लाभ मिल सकता है।

इसी प्रकार, कन्ज्यूमर का मामला है, चाहे वह डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल का हो, स्टेट लेवल का हो या नेशनल लेवल का हो। पहले उसमें वकील रखने की बात थी, हमने कहा कि वकील रखने की जरूरत नहीं है। पहले यह था कि जहां से आप सामान खरीदते हैं, वहीं जाकर आप कम्प्लेंट दर्ज कीजिए, लेकिन अब हमने कहा है कि अब आपको कहीं जाने की जरूरत नहीं है, आप घर से भी कम्प्लेंट दर्ज कर सकते हैं। पहले 20 लाख रुपये तक था, अब एक करोड़ रुपये तक डिस्ट्रिक्ट में कर दिया गया है और उससे ऊपर स्टेट कमीशन में 10 करोड़ रुपये तक का जाएगा। उसमें हमने मीडिएशन की व्यवस्था भी रखी है। ये सारी चीजें हैं, जिनको हम उस बिल में लाएंगे, लेकिन अभी का मामला ब्यूरो ऑफ इंडिया स्टैंडर्ड (बीआईएस) से संबंधित है।

अभी हमारे साथियों ने खाने के सामान में मिलावट की बात कही। इस देश में जो मजदूर या चपरासी है, उससे लेकर राष्ट्रपति तक सभी कंज्यूमर्स हैं और सभी को आज परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। हमारा अलग-अलग स्ट्रक्चर बना हुआ है। जैसे खाने का मामला है और उसमें आप ऐडल्टरेशन के बारे में कह रहे हैं। आज खाना ही नहीं, बल्कि हर चीज में ऐडल्टरेशन है। आप विदेश में चले जाइए, वहां ऐडल्टरेशन के बारे में कोई जानता भी नहीं है। वहां के लोग यह जानते ही नहीं है कि खाने में मिलावट भी होती है। अभी हमारे एक साथी ने सऊदी अरब का उदाहरण दिया तथा अन्य किसी ने एक दूसरी कंट्री का उदाहरण दिया। वहां कोई सोचता भी नहीं है कि मिलावट हो सकती है और हमारे यहां कोई यह सोच भी नहीं सकता कि बिना मिलावट के कोई चीज मिलती है। यह सही बात है। आपने ठीक कहा कि हमारे पास इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर नहीं है। बहुत से साथियों ने उदाहरण के साथ बतलाया कि आपके पास इतने कम कर्मचारी हैं कि उनसे क्या होगा। यह सही बात है कि इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर की कमी है और हमारे पास सीमित साधन हैं, लेकिन हम सब चीजों में इंटरफियर नहीं कर सकते हैं। जहां तक खाने का मामला है, तो उसे एफएसएसआई देख रही है। वहां अथॉरिटी है। उसी तरह से, स्टील की भी अथॉरिटी है। उनके प्रॉडक्ट्स के लिए उनके अपने स्टैंडर्ड्स बने हुए हैं। हर चीज का अपना अलग-अलग स्टैंडर्ड बना हुआ है। जहां तक हमारे बीआईएस की बात है, इसमें हमने केवल इतना ही कहा है कि देश के बाहर आईएस, यानी इंडियन स्टैंडर्ड को लोग जानते हैं, हालांकि ऐक्ट में वह अभी नहीं है। हम ऐक्ट इसलिए बनाने जा रहे हैं ताकि इंडियन स्टैंडर्ड ऐक्ट के अंतर्गत हम सारे के सारे प्रॉडक्ट्स को एक अंब्रेला के तहत कवर कर सकें। एफएसएसआई रहेगी और अपने सामान की जांच भी वही करेगी। इसी तरह, अपने सामान की जांच स्टील अथॉरिटी ही करेगी और इलेक्ट्रिसिटी अथॉरिटी ही अपने सामान की जांच करेगी। हमारे पास इतना इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर नहीं है। हमने कहा कि सेल्फ सर्टिफिकेशन भी करो, हम बीआईएस का स्टैंडर्ड देते हैं। हमारा स्टैंडर्ड बना हुआ है और उस स्टैंडर्ड के मुताबिक अगर कोई कंपनी या व्यक्ति आकर कहता है कि हमारा स्टैंडर्ड आपके स्टैंडर्ड के अनुकूल है, तो अपने स्टैंडर्ड के मुताबिक हम यह नहीं करेंगे कि उसके यहां तुरंत पुलिस को इंसपेक्शन करने के लिए भेज देंगे, जिससे फिर से इंसपेक्टर राज आ जाए। हमने कहा कि हम इस बात को मानकर चलते हैं कि आपने जो स्टैंडर्ड दिया है और आपने जो लिखा है, वह सही है, लेकिन अगर आपके खिलाफ कम्प्लेंट आएगी, तो उसके ऊपर कड़ी से कड़ी कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

[श्री रामविलास पासवान]

आपने इम्पोर्टेड सामान के बारे में कहा है। इम्पोर्टेड सामान के लिए भी हमने यही कहा है। हमने कहा है कि इम्पोर्टेड सामान आएगा, लेकिन हम हर किसी को उसके लिए अलाऊ नहीं करेंगे, बल्कि उसको बीआईएस का स्टैंडर्ड लेना पड़ेगा। इसी प्रकार जो सामान बाहर जाएगा, उसको भी बीआईएस के स्टैंडर्ड के अनुसार होना पड़ेगा। आपने चीन का उदाहरण दिया है। यह सही है कि डंपिंग हो रही है, गणेशजी की मूर्ति आ रही है, दीया आ रहा है और अन्य सामान आ रहे हैं। हमारा सामान है, जब हम "मेक इन इंडिया" कहते हैं, "मेड इन इंडिया" कहते हैं, हमारे यहां किसी चीज़ की कमी नहीं है। आप चले जाइए, लोग लंदन जाते हैं, तो Marks and Spencer में जरूर जाते होंगे और Marks and Spencer की शर्ट आप देखिए, गंजी देखिए, उस पर "मेड इन इंडिया" लिखा होगा। जब हम "मेड इन इंडिया" देखते हैं, तो कहते हैं कि इसको नहीं लेंगे, लोग उसको छोड़ देते हैं। वहां पर बढ़िया से बढ़िया सामान है, लेकिन उसको नहीं खरीदते हैं। हमारी जो बाहर मार्केटिंग है, उसमें हमारा नाम बदनाम हो गया है, जैसे हमारे यहां से चावल जाता है, वह रिजेक्ट होकर आ जाता है। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि आईएसआई हमारा इंटरनेशनल ब्रांड हो। मैं इस बारे में अपने सभी साथियों से सहमत हूं। अभी जयराम रमेश जी ने बहुत बढ़िया बात कही। हमारे साथी अनिल देसाई जी ने बताया, हमने सभी साथियों के प्वाइंट्स को नोट कर लिया है। हमारे पास ज्यादा समय नहीं है। श्री तरुण विजय जी ने कहा कि "मेड इन इंडिया" हो, तो उसका स्टैंडर्ड होना चाहिए। उन्होंने कहा कि मानक सही हो, बिल्कुल होना चाहिए। हमारे नाच्चीयप्पन साहब ने कहा कि हम इतना vast law बनाने जा रहे हैं और इसका क्रियान्वयन हम कैसे करेंगे। हमने कहा है कि हम बाहर से भी expertise को लेंगे। एक कहावत है, जिसे हम बचपन में पढ़ते थे कि हमारे मन की मधुमक्खियां संसार के सभी उद्यानों में जाएंगी, लेकिन अपनी ही रीति से मधु का कोष तैयार करेंगी। हम सबकी चीज़ लेंगे, लेकिन स्टैंडर्ड्स हम अपने तरीके से बनाने का काम करेंगे। हमारे साथी नाच्चीयप्पन जी ने कहा है कि सर्टिफिकेशन में डिले होता है और आपने कहा कि 8,000 केस लाइन में लगे हुए हैं। हम इस बात को देखेंगे। जो हमारे अंडर की बात है, उसको हम तुरंत देख लेंगे। बाकी जो सुझाव आपने दिए हैं, उनको हम ध्यान में रखेंगे। हमने अभी रूल्स नहीं बनाए हैं। हमने इसको वेबसाइट पर डाल रखा था, हमारी जो Consultative Committee है, उसमें हमने इस बात को कई बार डिस्कस किया और हमने सब लोगों से सुझाव देने को कहा। हम लोग गरीब परिवार से आते हैं। हम इसके विक्टिम हैं। हम एम. पी. थे और हमने अपनी मां को बढ़िया से बढ़िया सोना खरीद कर दिया। हमें दो साल के बाद पता चला कि वह सोना तो नकली है। बाजार में 22 कैरेट का, 23 कैरेट का सोना है और 9 कैरेट का भी सोना है। अब 9 कैरेट सोने का दाम 22 कैरेट सोने के हिसाब से लिया जाता है, तो इसको गरीब लोग थोड़े ही जानते हैं। आप और हम लोगों में से इस बात को कौन जानता है। हमने पूछा कि क्या है, तो बताया गया कि अभी hallmarking mandatory नहीं है। इसलिए हमने उसमें hallmarking mandatory करने का प्रावधान रखा है। सरकार चाहे तो ऐसा कर सकती है। जो नेशनल इंटररेस्ट में है, जो पब्लिक इंटररेस्ट में है, जो हैल्थ इंटररेस्ट में है, उसको हम जब चाहे तब mandatory कर सकते हैं। हमने बताया कि जब हमने मां को सोना खरीद कर दिया, तो हमको पता चला कि यह नकली है। हमने पूछा, तो हमें पता चला कि उसमें कैरेट लिखा हुआ नहीं है,

उसमें नम्बर लिखा हुआ रहता है, 916 और कोई नम्बर, अब भला किसके पास में वह नम्बर है, जो उसे जाकर रखेगा। हमने कहा कि बगल में 9 कैरेट लिखो, हर दुकान पर magnifying glass रखो, हर दुकान पर शीट लिखकर रखो। जो आपने सजा के संबंध में कहा है, हमारे साथी सजा के बारे में धारा 29 और 33 के संबंध में कह रहे थे, वह पहली बार का है। जिसको कोर्ट से जेल की सजा मिलेगी, वह उसके लिए नहीं है। जिसको फाइन होगा, उसके बारे में धारा 29 में अलग-अलग लिखा गया है, hallmarking के लिए अलग लिखा गया है, यदि कोई certification को डुप्लीकेट करता है, उसके लिए अलग है, अगर कोई injurious to health हो, तो उसके लिए अलग है। इसलिए उसको compounding किया गया है कि कोर्ट में मामला बहुत दिन तक लटका रहता है, तो कम से कम फाइन देकर के, मैक्सिमम देकर के जो छोटा-मोटा केस है, उसको कम से कम ठीक कर लिया जाए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने बहुत अच्छे-अच्छे सुझाव दिए हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि डुप्लीकेट चीजों पर लगने से कैसे रोकेंगे, हमने इसके लिए बहुत कड़ा से कड़ा कानून रखा है। हमारे पास सब सामान मेंडेटरी नहीं है। यह गलतफहमी नहीं रहनी चाहिए कि हम जिसको चाहें पकड़ लेंगे। जिस सामान में हमारा मेंडेटरी रहता है, जिसके ऊपर ISI का मार्क होता है, यदि वह खराब सामान बेचता है और यह मालूम होता है कि उसने ISI का दुरुपयोग किया है या जाली है तो हम उसके खिलाफ कार्रवाई करते हैं। पहले भी कड़ी कार्रवाई का प्रावधान था, लेकिन उससे भी ज्यादा कड़ा प्रावधान हमने इसमें रखा है। इसके बाद डा. लक्ष्मणन ने भी यही कहा और एक बात अच्छी कही है कि Online purchase का मामला है, ई-कॉमर्स का मामला है, हम जो नया बिल ला रहे हैं, उसमें हम ई-कॉमर्स को डील कर रहे हैं। चूंकि ये सभी बिल 1986 के हैं और आज हम 2016 में हैं। 30 साल के बाद यह बिल आ रहा है। हम धन्यवाद देना चाहते हैं कि के.बी. थॉमस जी हमारे मंत्री हैं, उन्होंने दूसरे सदन में इनिशिएट किया था। हमने उनको भी उस दिन धन्यवाद दिया था और आज आप लोगों को भी धन्यवाद देना चाहते हैं। देखिए, नेशनल इनटरेस्ट सबसे ऊपर होता है, सबसे ऊपर राष्ट्र हित होता है, उसके बाद पार्टी का हित होता है तथा सबसे नीचे व्यक्ति का हित होता है, नेशनल इनटरेस्ट में जो भी चीज हो, इधर-उधर देखकर नहीं करते रहना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि यह नेशनल इनटरेस्ट में है और सुई से लेकर अंतरिक्ष यान तक में मानक की आवश्यकता होती है, स्टैंडर्ड की आवश्यकता होती है और उसके बाद जो भी आपका सजेशन है, इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर से लेकर, लेबोरेटरी से लेकर, सर्टिफिकेशन से लेकर और ठीक से मानक लागू हों, इन सारी चीजों का हम आश्वासन देना चाहते हैं कि जो हमारे रूल्स बनेंगे, उनमें हम सारी चीजों को रखेंगे। कुछ बातें मेम्बर्स के बारे में हैं, जो नहीं उठाई हैं, लेकिन कितने मेम्बर्स होंगे, कैसे होंगे, हम इन सभी चीजों को देख रहे हैं। हमारी आप सबसे अपील है कि जो भी आपके और भी सजेशंस हों - चूंकि अभी ज्यादा समय नहीं मिला है, जो भी सजेशन हो, आप बताएं, जो भी संभव होगा, हम रूल्स में देखने का काम करेंगे। मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ सभी पक्षों के माननीय सदस्यों को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि आपने जिस तरीके से सर्वसम्मति से इस बिल को पास करने और अपना सहयोग देने का काम किया है, हम उसे हमेशा याद रखेंगे और जो भी हमसे बन जाएगा, हम करेंगे। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Minister. The question is:

[MR. Deputy Chairman]

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a national standards body for the harmonious development of the activities of standardization, conformity assessment and quality assurance of goods, articles, processes, systems and services 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 two amendments. First is Amendment (No. 3) by Shri Vivek Gupta. Are you moving the amendment, Mr. Gupta?

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: No, Sir. I am not moving.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Not moving. Now, there is Amendment (No. 5) by Shri Husain Dalwai. Are you moving the amendment, Mr. Dalwai?

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir I am moving the amendment. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are moving the amendment. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर, हुसैन दलवाई जी, हमारे पुराने मित्र हैं। आप बिल को तो इस तरह आने दीजिए। जो आपका कहना है, हम उसको देख लेंगे।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कहूंगा कि मैंने 9 अमेंडमेंट्स दिए हैं अगर वे रूल्स में आ सकते हैं, तो मैं अपने अमेंडमेंट्स वापस लेने के लिए तैयार हूं।

श्री रामविलास पासवान: हमने कहा है कि जितने भी माननीय सदस्यों के सुझाव आए हैं, हमने पहले ही एक लाइन में कहा है कि हमारी भी लिमिटेशन है। सरकार में आप सब मंत्री रह चुके हैं, रूल्स में जितना भी संभव होगा, हम उसको देख लेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right. So, Mr. Husain Dalwai did not move the amendment as the Minister has given some assurance. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. It is okay. So, amendments not moved. I shall now put clause 2 to vote.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 3, there is one Amendment by Shri Husain Dalwai. Are you moving?

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: No. He has promised that all my amendments he will be considering ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right, Amendment not moved. I shall now put clause 3 to vote.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 5, there is one Amendment by Shri Husain Dalwai. Are you moving?

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Not moving.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendment not moved. I shall now put clause 5 to vote.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 6 to 12 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 13, there is one Amendment by Shri Husain Dalwai. Are you moving?

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Not moving.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you for not moving. I shall now put clause 13 to vote.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 14 to 26 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 27, there is one Amendment again by Shri Husain Dalwai. Are you moving?

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Not moving.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you for not moving. I shall now put clause 27 to vote.

Clause 27 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 28 and 29 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 30, there is one Amendment by Shri Vivek Gupta.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Not moving.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you for not moving. I shall now put clause 30 to vote.

Clause 30 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 31 to 43 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 - Short Title, Extent and Commencement

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 1, there is one Amendment (No.2) by Shri Ramvilas Paswan.

SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN: Sir, I move:

2. That at page 1, line 4, for the figure "2015", the figure "2016" be substituted.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

ENACTING FORMULA

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, in the Enacting Formula, there is one Amendment (No. 1) by Shri Ramvilas Paswan.

SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN: Sir, I move:

1. That at page 1, line 1, for the word "Sixty-sixth", the word "Sixty-seventh" be substituted.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN: Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Special Mentions.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, one more Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One more Bill tomorrow. One more Bill, we will take up tomorrow, not today.

SPECIAL MENTIONS*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya. Mention the subject and lay on the Table.

*Laid on the Table.

Demand to bring a legislation to allow proceedings in High Courts of various States in the regional languages

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया (गुजरात): महोदय, हिन्दी हमारी राजभाषा है और देश के अधिकांश लोगों के द्वारा बोली व समझी जाने वाली सर्वमान्य भाषा के रूप में प्रतिष्ठित है। हमारे राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी जी ने हिन्दी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए जोर दिया था।

महोदय, कई राज्यों की हाई कोर्ट की न्यायिक प्रक्रिया में आज भी अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है। अभी शिक्षा का स्तर काफी आगे बढ़ चुका है। मीडिया की वजह से लोगों में जागरूकता के साथ ही साथ न्यायिक प्रक्रिया में लोगों का रुझान और जागरूकता काफी बढ़ गई है। ऐसे में वे ज्यादा से ज्यादा जानकारी प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं।

महोदय, कई राज्य सरकारों ने केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध किया था कि उनके राज्य की भाषा में हाई कोर्ट की प्रोसीडिंग करने की अनुमति उन्हें प्रदान की जाए, परंतु माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय इसके बारे में अनुमति नहीं दे रहा है, जो कि काफी दुखद है।

महोदय, भारतीय संविधान की धारा 348(2) में सरकार आवश्यक संशोधन करके संबंधित राज्यों की हाई कोर्ट को उनके राज्य की भाषा में हाई कोर्ट का कामकाज करने की अनुमति दिलाने की व्यवस्था करें, जिससे लोगों को न्यायिक प्रक्रिया के बारे में और अपने केस के निपटारे की पूरी जानकारी उनकी भाषा में उपलब्ध हो सके।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Next is Shri T. Rathinavel.

Demand to withdraw proposal of introducing All India Common Entrance Examination for Admissions into the under-graduate medical courses in the country

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I wish to impress upon the Government that any attempt to introduce All India Common Entrance Examination for admission to under-graduate medical courses will adversely affect the future of lakhs of rural students. It is reported that based on a proposal by Medical Council of India, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has sought the views of other Ministries on the introduction of a Common Examination for under-graduate medical admission. These media reports have created confusion and frustration in the minds of thousands of students of Tamil Nadu who are already covered by a fair and transparent admission policy laid down by the Government of Tamil Nadu, which has been working well. Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma had written to the then Prime Minister on 30.7.2011, 7.9.2012 and 30.9.2012 conveying Tamil Nadu's strong opposition to the proposed introduction of the National Eligibility Entrance Test (NEET) which was subsequently

[Shri T. Rathinavel]

quashed by the hon. Supreme Court. Sir, in two separate letters dated 7.10.2015 and 9.2.2016, both addressed to the hon. Prime Minister, hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu had conveyed Tamil Nadu's strong objection to the Government of India seeking a review of the judgement of the Supreme Court on the issue of NEET for medical admissions and introduction of it in any other way. I urge upon the Government not to attempt introducing Common Entrance Examination for admission to under-graduate medical courses in any other name or manner, as it infringes upon the State's rights.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE) *in the Chair*]

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much, Mr. Rathinavel. Shri K.N. Balagopal - not present. Shri Mahendra Singh Mahra - not present. Shri Motilal Vora - not present.

Shri P.L. Punia; absent. Shri Vivek Gupta.

Demand for modernisation of various security forces, including police forces, to tackle rising menace of terrorism in country

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, this is to bring the urgent attention of the House to the serious and grave lacunae existing in the preparedness of the civil forces in the country, including the police forces, home guards, traffic police officials etc., to deal with the terrorist attacks in the country. Last year, India witnessed a spate of terror attacks being carried out whereby towns in border areas were targeted. Innocent citizens were killed and national property was destroyed in the State of Punjab. Moreover, several instances of planning for terror activities, including making of explosives, were also detected in border districts of West Bengal.

The Civil Police Forces are poorly equipped to face the state-of-the-art technology funded and used by anti-India elements. Moreover, the Central Government has delinked the Modernization of Police Forces from the Centrally-Sponsored Schemes (CSS), thereby severely diminishing the prospects for overhauling the existing Police machinery, especially the technological upgradation and acquiring modern weaponry. The State Governments, despite their best intentions, are not financially, as well as in terms of capability, equipped to modernize the police forces in a holistic manner. The Government must review its decision of stopping the police modernization funding in the country.

Hence, it is the need of the hour to keep our Police Forces equipped with the latest technology and weapons so as to tackle the rising menace of terrorism in the country.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Shri Paul Manoj Pandian; absent. Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya; absent. Shri Avinash Pande,- absent. Shri Vijay Jawaharlal Darda.

**Demand to give compensation immediately to farmers affected by
drought in various States in the country**

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा (महाराष्ट्र): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार का ध्यान देश के दस सूखाग्रस्त घोषित हुए राज्यों के किसानों की समस्या के संबंध में आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। इन राज्यों के किसानों को मुआवजे की राशि की अदायगी रबी की फसल के पहले हो जानी चाहिए थी, जिससे वे खरीफ की खराब हुई फसल के बावजूद खेती कर सकें, लेकिन कुछ इलाकों को छोड़कर अधिकतर किसानों को एक रुपया भी नसीब नहीं हुआ है।

किसानों तथा मजदूरों के पलायन को रोकने के लिए मनरेगा में कार्यदिवस को 100 से बढ़ाकर 150 दिन कर दिया गया था, लेकिन यह सिर्फ कागज़ों पर ही है। हकीकत में 100 दिन का काम भी सिर्फ 4.8 फीसदी लोगों को ही मिल पाया है। सूखा प्रभावित 10 राज्यों, जिनमें महाराष्ट्र भी शामिल है, ने केन्द्र सरकार से कुल 38,000 करोड़ रुपये मांगे थे, लेकिन अब तक आठ प्रदेशों के लिए मात्र 9,482 करोड़ रुपये ही मंजूर किए गए हैं और 27 जनवरी, 2015 तक सिर्फ 2,386 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए गए थे।

एक अनुमान के मुताबिक किसानों पर छः खरब रुपए का लोन है तथा अभी तक सिर्फ 5,000 करोड़ रुपए का लोन ही re-structure किया गया है। देश में किसानों के हालात सचमुच बहुत ही खराब हैं। बड़े-बड़े उद्यमियों के हजारों करोड़ रुपए के लोन बेझिझक re-structure कर दिए जाते हैं।

कमजोर मानसून के कारण ग्रामीण इलाकों में उपभोक्ता माल की मांग गिर रही है, जिससे औद्योगिक उत्पादन भी प्रभावित होगा। मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि शीघ्रातिशीघ्र किसानों को मुआवज़ा दिया जाए तथा सभी किसानों के लोन re-structure किए जाएं।

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): The House stands adjourned till 11:00 a.m. on Wednesday, the 9th March, 2016.

***The House then adjourned at twenty-three minutes past seven
of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday,
the 9th March, 2016.***