

Vol. 238

No. 15



Tuesday
15 March, 2016
25 Phalguna, 1937 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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NEW DELHI

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RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 15th March, 2016/25th Phalguna, 1937 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Outcome Budget (2016-17) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs

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, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget for the year 2016-17, in respect of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4274/16/16]

Outcome Budget (2016-17) of the Ministry of Minority Affairs

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget for the year 2016-17, in respect of the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4421/16/16]

Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of Food Corporation of India, New Delhi, 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 Shri Ramvilas Paswan, I lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 35 of the Food Corporation Act, 1964:—
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Food Corporation of India, New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4377/16/16]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**II. Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of various Institutes and Councils and related papers****III. Outcome Budget (2016-17) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**

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

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

(1) G.S.R. 826 (E), dated the 30th October, 2015, publishing the Drugs and Cosmetics (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 2015.

(2) G.S.R. 104 (E), dated the 25th January, 2016, publishing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 826 (E), dated the 30th October, 2015.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 4246/16/16]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of Health and Family Welfare) Notification F. No. P. 15025/208/2013-PA/FSSAI, dated the 16th November, 2015, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) (Amendment) Regulations, 2015, under Section 93 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4247/16/16]

- II. A. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 18 and Section 19 of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical, Education and Research Chandigarh, Act, 1966:—

(a) Forty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4245/16/16]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3970/16/15]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Nursing Council, New Delhi, for the year 2014-15.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Nursing Council, New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3971/16/15]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Dental Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4244/16/16]

III. Outcome Budget for the year 2016-17, in respect of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4243/16/16]

I. Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of Central Council of Homoeopathy (CCH) and Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM), New Delhi and related papers

II. Outcome Budget (2016-17) of the Ministry of AYUSH

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

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

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

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4383/16/16]
 - (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4383/16/16]
- II. Outcome Budget for the year 2016-17, in respect of the Ministry of AYUSH.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4282A/16/16]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Civil Aviation

II. Accounts (2014-15) of Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India (AERA), New Delhi and related papers

III. Outcome Budget (2016-17) 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. G.S.R. 808 (E), dated the 27th October, 2015 publishing the Aircraft (Investigation of Accidents and Incidents) Amendment Rules, 2015, under sub-section (3) of Section 14-A of the Aircrafts Act, 1934, along with delay statement and Explanatory note.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4224/16/16]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
 - (a) Annual Accounts of the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India (AERA), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 35 of the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority Act, 2008.
 - (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4311/16/16]
- III. Outcome Budget for the year 2016-17, in respect of the Ministry of Civil Aviation.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4313/16/16]

Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of various Company and Corporation and related papers

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

(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) Thirty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Limited, Patna, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4468/16/16]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Kolkata Metro Rail Corporation Limited (KMRCL), Kolkata, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4467/16/16]

I. Outcome Budget of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways**I. Outcome Budget (2016-17) of the Ministry of Shipping**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(i) Outcome Budget for the year 2016-17, in respect of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

(ii) Outcome Budget for the year 2016-17, in respect of the Ministry of Shipping.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4401/16/16]

Accounts (2014-15) of the Maharishi Sandipani Rashtriya Vedavidya Pratishthan, Madhya Pradesh and related papers

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री [प्रो. (डा.) राम शंकर कथेरिया]: महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (a) Annual Accounts of the Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Vedavidya Pratishthan, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the paper mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4360/16/16]

I. Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of various Corporation, Board, Institutes, Academy, Centre, Institution and related papers

II. Outcome Budget (2016-17) of the Department of Science and Technology

III. Outcome Budget (2016-17) of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research

IV. Outcome Budget (2016-17) of the Department of Bio-Technology

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A. (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:—
 - (a) Sixty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the National Research Development Corporation (NRDC), 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) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4029/16/15]
- B. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 14 of the Technology Development Board Act, 1995:—
 - (a) Nineteenth Annual Report and Accounts of Technology Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4475/16/16]

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

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science (MACS), Agharkar Research Institute, Pune, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4023/16/15]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4022/16/15]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian National Academy of Engineering, New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4025/16/15]

(iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the International Advanced Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy and New Materials (ARCI), Hyderabad, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4026/16/15]

(v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Vigyan Prasar, NOIDA, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4027/16/15]

II. Outcome Budget for the year 2016-17, in respect of the Department of Science and Technology. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4479/16/16]

III. Outcome Budget for the year 2016-17, in respect of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4477/16/16]

IV. Outcome Budget for the year 2016-17, in respect of the Department of Bio-Technology. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4478/16/16]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

II. Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of PFRDA, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Sir, 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. 165 (E), dated the 15th February, 2016, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident outside India) (Amendment) Regulations, 2016.

(2) G.S.R. 166 (E), dated the 15th February, 2016, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident outside India) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2), *See* No. L.T. 4482/16/16]

(ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under sub-section (3) of Section 48 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

(1) G.S.R. 28 (E), dated the 14th January, 2016, publishing the Life Insurance Corporation of India Class I Officers (Revision of Terms and Conditions of Service) Amendments Rules, 2016.

(2) G.S.R. 29 (E), dated the 14th January, 2016, publishing the Life Insurance Corporation of India Development Officers (Revision of Terms and Conditions of Service) Amendments Rules, 2016.

(3) G.S.R. 30 (E), dated the 14th January, 2016, publishing the Life Insurance Corporation of India Class III and Class IV Employees (Revision of Terms and Conditions of Service) Amendments Rules, 2016.

- (4) G.S.R. 31 (E), dated the 14th January, 2016, publishing the Life Insurance Corporation of India (Special Area Allowance) Amendments Rules, 2016.
- (5) G.S.R. 32 (E), dated the 14th January, 2016, publishing the Life Insurance Corporation of India Class III Employees (Special Allowance for Passing Examination) Amendments Rules, 2016.
- (6) G.S.R. 98 (E), dated the 22nd January, 2016, publishing the Life Insurance Corporation of India Development Officers (Revision of Certain Terms and Conditions of Service) Amendments Rules, 2016.
- (7) G.S.R. 194 (E), dated the 26th February, 2016, publishing the Life Insurance Corporation of India Class I Officers (Revision of Terms and Conditions of Service) Amendments Rules, 2016.
- (8) G.S.R. 195 (E), dated the 26th February, 2016, publishing the Life Insurance Corporation of India Class-III and Class -IV Employees (Revision of Terms and Conditions of Service) Amendments Rules, 2016.
- (9) G.S.R. 196 (E), dated the 26th February, 2016, publishing the Life Insurance Corporation of India Development Officers (Revision of Terms and Conditions of Service) Amendments Rules, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (9), See No. L.T. 4267/16/16]

(iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under sub-section (5) of Section 17A of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) S.O. 233 (E), dated the 23rd January, 2016, publishing the General Insurance (Rationalisation of Pay Scales and other Conditions of Service of Officers) Amendment Scheme, 2016.
- (2) S.O. 234 (E), dated the 23rd January, 2016, publishing the General Insurance (Rationalisation of Pay Scales and other Conditions of Service of Development Staff) Amendment Scheme, 2016.
- (3) S.O. 235 (E), dated the 23rd January, 2016, publishing the General Insurance (Rationalisation and Revision of Pay Scales and other Conditions of Service of Supervisory, Clerical and Subordinate Staff) Amendment Scheme, 2016.
- (4) S.O. 236 (E), dated the 23rd January, 2016, publishing the General Insurance (Employees') Pension Amendment Scheme, 2016.

- (5) S.O. 238 (E), dated the 25th January, 2016, publishing the General Insurance (Rationalisation of Pay Scales and other Conditions of Service of Officers) Second Amendment Scheme, 2016.
- (6) S.O. 239 (E), dated the 25th January, 2016, publishing the General Insurance (Rationalisation of Pay Scales and other Conditions of Service of Development Staff) Second Amendment Scheme, 2016.
- (7) S.O. 240 (E), dated the 25th January, 2016, publishing the General Insurance (Rationalisation and Revision of Pay Scales and other Conditions of Service of Supervisory, Clerical and Subordinate Staff) Second Amendment Scheme, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (7), *See* No. L.T. 4268/16/16]

(iv) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under sub-section (3) of Section 114 of the Insurance Act, 1938:—

- (1) G.S.R. 178 (E), dated the 17th February, 2016, publishing the Insurance (Procedure for Holding Inquiry by Adjudicating Officer) Rules, 2016.
- (2) G.S.R. 179 (E), dated the 17th February, 2016, publishing the Insurance (Appeal to Securities Appellate Tribunal) Rules, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 4481/16/16]

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

- (1) S.O. 3217 (E), dated the 30th November, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) No. 136/2015-Customs (N.T.), dated the 3rd December, 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.* 4th December, 2015.
- (3) S.O. 3412 (E), dated the 15th December, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) No. 144/2015-Customs (N.T.), dated the 17th December, 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 December, 2015.

- (5) S.O. 3567 (E), dated the 31st December, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) No. 02/2016-Customs (N.T.), dated the 7th January, 2016, 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.* 8th January, 2016.
- (7) No. 12/2016-Customs (N.T.), dated the 12th January, 2016, amending Notification No. 02/2016-CUSTOMS (N.T.), dated the 7th January, 2016, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (8) S.O. 143 (E), dated the 15th January, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (9) No. 14/2016-Customs (N.T.), dated the 21st January, 2016, 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.* 22nd January, 2016.
- (10) S.O. 265 (E), dated the 29th January, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (11) No. 17/2016-Customs (N.T.), dated the 1st February, 2016, amending Notification No. 14/2016-CUSTOMS (N.T.), dated the 21st January, 2016, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (12) No. 18/2016-Customs (N.T.), dated the 4th February, 2016, 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.* 5th February, 2016.
- (13) S.O. 426 (E), dated the 9th February, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (14) No. 24/2016-Customs (N.T.), dated the 12th February, 2016, amending Notification No. 18/2016-CUSTOMS (N.T.), dated the 4th February, 2016, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (15) S.O. 482 (E), dated the 15th February, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (16) No. 29/2016-Customs (N.T.), dated the 18th February, 2016, 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.* 19th February, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (16) *See* No. L.T. 4759/16/16]

- (17) G.S.R. 205 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, seeking to exempt Central Excise Duty on imported media with recorded Information Technology Software on so much value as is equivalent to the value of the Information Technology Software recorded on the said media which is leviable to Service Tax under Finance Act, 1994.
- (18) G.S.R. 206 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 185 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to substitute/insert/omit certain entries in the original Notification.
- (19) G.S.R. 207 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 610 (E), dated the 16th September, 1993, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (20) G.S.R. 208 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 291 (E), dated the 23rd July, 1996, to omit certain entries in the original Notification.
- (21) G.S.R. 209 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 153 (E), dated the 1st March, 2011, to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (22) G.S.R. 210 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 194 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to insert/omit/substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (23) G.S.R. 211 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 161 (E), dated the 28th February, 1999, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (24) G.S.R. 212 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 122 (E), dated the 1st March, 2002, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (25) G.S.R. 213 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 122 (E), dated the 1st March, 2005, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (26) G.S.R. 214 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, publishing the Project Imports (Amendment) Regulations, 2016.

- (27) G.S.R. 215 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 294 (E), dated the 23rd July, 1996, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (28) G.S.R. 216 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 569 (E), dated the 8th September, 2005, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (29) G.S.R. 217 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, seeking to exempt from Custom Duty parts of aircraft falling within the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, when imported to India under the Standard Exchange Scheme.
- (30) G.S.R. 218 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, publishing the Baggage Rules, 2016.
- (31) G.S.R. 219 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, publishing the Customs Baggage Declaration (Amendment) Regulations, 2016.
- (32) G.S.R. 220 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, publishing the Customs (Import of Goods at Concessional Rate of Duty for Manufacture of Excisable Goods) Rules, 2016.
- (33) G.S.R. 221 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, seeking to fix the rate of interest at fifteen percent per annum for the purpose of Section 28AA of the Customs Act, 1962 *w.e.f.* the 1st day of April, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (17) to (33) See No. L.T. 4484/16/16]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 222 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, amending Notification Nos. G.S.R. 764 (E), dated the 14th November, 2002, G.S.R. 765 (E), dated the 14th November, 2002, G.S.R. 307 (E), dated the 25th April, 2007 and G.S.R. 62 (E), dated the 6th February, 2010, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 223 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, amending Notification Nos. G.S.R. 508 (E), dated the 8th July, 1999, G.S.R. 509 (E), dated the 8th July, 1999, G.S.R. 513 (E), dated the 25th June, 2003, G.S.R. 717 (E), dated the 9th September, 2003, G.S.R. 471 (E), dated the 10th June, 2003 and G.S.R. 472 (E), dated the 10th June, 2003, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

- (3) G.S.R. 224 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 158 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) G.S.R. 225 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 138 (E), dated the 1st March, 2003, to insert /substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) G.S.R. 226 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 116 (E), dated the 1st March, 2011, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) G.S.R. 227 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 117 (E), dated the 1st March, 2011, to omit/substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (7) G.S.R. 228 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, seeking to exempt central excise duty on media with recorded Information Technology Software on so much value as is equivalent to the value of the Information Technology Software recorded on the said media which is leviable to Service tax under Central Excise Act, 1944 and Finance Act, 1994.
- (8) G.S.R. 229 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 163 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to omit/substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (9) G.S.R. 230 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 396 (E), dated the 25th July, 1991.
- (10) G.S.R. 231 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 570 (E), dated the 8th September, 2005, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (11) G.S.R. 232 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 421 (E), dated the 9th July, 2004, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (12) G.S.R. 233 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 118 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (13) G.S.R. 234 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 492 (E), dated the 1st July, 2008, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (14) G.S.R. 235 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 126 (E), dated the 1st March, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (15) G.S.R. 236 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, seeking to provide a procedure for obtaining Centralized Registration for manufactures of articles of jewellery.
- (16) G.S.R. 237 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 464 (E), dated the 26th June, 2001, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (17) G.S.R. 238 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 173 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012.
- (18) G.S.R. 239 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, publishing the Central Excise (Amendment) Rules, 2016.
- (19) G.S.R. 240 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, publishing the Pan Masala Packing Machines (Capacity Determination and Collection of Duty) Amendment Rules, 2016.
- (20) G.S.R. 241 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, publishing the Chewing Tobacco and Unmanufactured Tobacco Packing Machines (Capacity Determination and Collection of Duty) Amendment Rules, 2016.
- (21) G.S.R. 242 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 318 (E), dated the 30th April, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (22) G.S.R. 243 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 882 (E), dated the 24th December, 2008, to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (23) G.S.R. 244 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, publishing the CENVAT Credit (Third Amendment) Rules, 2016.
- (24) G.S.R. 245 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 461 (E), dated the 18th June, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (25) G.S.R. 246 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, seeking to prescribe the rate of interest at fifteen per cent per annum for the purposes of section 11AA of the Central Excise Act, 1944 *w.e.f.* the 1st day of Apri, 2016.
- (26) G.S.R. 247 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 471 (E), dated the 26th June, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (27) G.S.R. 248 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 528 (E), dated the 2nd August, 2007, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (28) G.S.R. 249 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 570 (E), dated the 6th September, 2004, to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (29) G.S.R. 250 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 465 (E), dated the 26th June, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (30) G.S.R. 251 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, publishing the Central Excise (Removal of Goods at Concessional Rate of Duty for Manufacture of Excisable and Other Goods) Rules, 2016.
- (31) G.S.R. 252 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 572 (E), dated the 6th September, 2004, to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
[Placed in Library. For (1) to (31), *See* No. L.T. 4485/16/16]
- (32) G.S.R. 255 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, seeking to exempt excisable goods to provide effective rates of Infrastructure Cess on specified goods. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4487/16/16]
- (vii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (4) of Section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—
 - (1) G.S.R. 256 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 468 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (2) G.S.R. 257 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 467 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (3) G.S.R. 258 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, publishing the Point of Taxation (Amendment) Rules, 2016.
 - (4) G.S.R. 259 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, seeking to exempt services in relation to Information Technology Software recorded on a media bearing RSP, provided Central Excise Duty has been paid.
 - (5) G.S.R. 260 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 474 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, to insert/add certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (6) G.S.R. 261 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, seeking to prescribe simple rate of interest for delayed payments under Section 75 of the Finance Act, 1994.

- (7) G.S.R. 262 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 224 (E), dated the 19th April, 2006, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (8) G.S.R. 263 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, appointing 1st day of April, 2015 as the date on which effect provisions of clause (h) of Section 107 of the Finance Act, 2015 shall come into force.
- (9) G.S.R. 264 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, appointing 1st day of April, 2016 from which Notification No. G.S.R. 161 (E), dated the 2nd March, 2015, shall come into force.
- (10) G.S.R. 265 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, appointing 1st day of April, 2016 from which Notification No. G.S.R. 159 (E), dated the 1st March, 2015, shall come into force.
- (11) G.S.R. 266 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 472 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, to omit/substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (12) G.S.R. 267 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, publishing the Service Tax (Amendment) Rules, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (12), *See* No. L.T. 4488/16/16]

- (viii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 186 (E), dated the 22nd February, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 804 (E), dated the 21st October, 2015 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4483/16/16]

- (ix) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (3) of Section 83 of the Finance Act, 2010 and sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—
- (1) G.S.R. 253 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 164 (E), dated the 1st March, 2015.
 - (2) G.S.R. 254 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 547 (E), dated the 22nd June, 2010, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2), *See* No. L.T. 4486/16/16]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 46 of the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) Act, 2013:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Performance Review by Government on the working of the above Authority. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4480/16/16]

Outcome Budget (2016-17) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget for the year 2016-17, in respect of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4270/16/16]

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

DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I present the Eighty-first Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice on Role of Ministry of Law and Justice in Framing/Approving the Provisions of International Covenants/Multilateral/Bilateral Treaties or Agreements.

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR

SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour (2015-16):—

(i) Fourteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Seventh Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Labour and Employment; and

- (ii) Fifteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Ninth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Review of Urban Haats' relating to the Ministry of Textiles.

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

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas (2015-16):—

- (i) Tenth Report of the Committee on the subject 'Functioning of Petroleum Conservation Research Association' relating to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas; and
- (ii) Eleventh Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventh Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas (2014-15) on the subject 'Ethanol Blended Petrol and Bio-Diesel Policy' relating to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

**RE. MENACE OF TAX EVASION AND MAKING BLACK MONEY
IN THE NAME OF FARMERS**

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सर, मैंने रूल 267 के तहत नोटिस दिया था। इतने बड़े आई.टी. डिपाटमेंट में ...(व्यवधान)... बिहार में जो हाई कोर्ट है, उसमें आई.टी. डिपाटमेंट से यह सबमिट हुआ है कि किसानों के नाम पर, बड़े पैमाने पर टैक्स चोरी और काला धन बनाया गया है। इसको न्यूज नेशन चैनल लगातार दिखा रहा है। सरकार को भी जानकारी होगी कि इस तरह का मामला मीडिया में चल रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव: यह किसानों के नाम पर हो रहा है। मैं वह आंकड़ा देने से डर रहा हूँ। वह आंकड़ा दो हजार लाख करोड़ है, यानी हमारा 18 लाख का तो बजट है। मैं माफी चाहता हूँ कि मैं यह आंकड़ा नहीं कहना चाहता था, लेकिन यह स्थिति है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: लेकिन शरद जी ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव: मेरा यह निवेदन है कि यह गंभीर मामला है। मैं जानता हूँ कि किसानों के मामले में देश भर में.... मैं जिस गांव में रहता हूँ, उस गांव में कई व्यापारी हैं, जो खेती करके टैक्स बचाने का काम कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान).... एक तरफ यह बात है और दूसरी तरफ किसानों

पर टैक्स ही नहीं लगना चाहिए। मैं दोनों बातें एक साथ कहना चाहता हूँ। यह मामला लगातार दो दिन से ...(व्यवधान)... चल रहा है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...(Interruptions)... No, please. ...(Interruptions)... Listen to me. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शरद यादव: नेता सदन यहां बैठे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: शरद जी ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव: मैं चाहता हूँ कि आपको इस पर कोई न कोई सफाई देनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... यह गंभीर मामला है। यह ऐसा मामला है ...(व्यवधान)....

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with it. ...(Interruptions)...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we also associate ourselves with it. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sharad Yadavji, the problem is that ...(Interruptions)... Yes, you have given notice for suspension of business under Rule 267. That is correct. ...(Interruptions)...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. बैठिए। I will allow you. Sharadjji, the point is, you have given notice for suspension of the business. But that has not been admitted. Therefore, I am not able to allow a discussion now. You raised it. That's okay. ...(Interruptions)... I know that. But today we cannot take it up. ...(Interruptions)... मैं क्या करूँ? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव: हम आते हैं ...(व्यवधान)... देश में इतनी विकट परिस्थिति है, लेकिन हम करें क्या? ...(व्यवधान)... यह मामला ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do? ...(Interruptions)...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes.

सुश्री मायावती: न्यूज़ नेशन चैनल पर, कृषि के माध्यम से लोगों ने बड़े पैमाने पर जो काला धन बनाया है, यह बड़ा गंभीर मामला है। नेता सदन यहां बैठे हुए हैं, मैं उनसे यह चाहूंगी कि इस मामले की उच्च स्तरीय जांच होनी चाहिए और जिन लोगों ने कृषि की आड़ में काला धन बनाया है, उनके खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then you can give a notice.

**RE. REQUEST FOR CONFERRING BHARAT RATNA ON
SHRI KANSHI RAM**

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं इसके अलावा एक बात और माननीय नेता सदन के सामने रखना चाहूंगी कि आज बामसेफ, डीएस-4 और बीएसपी के जन्मदाता, संस्थापक मान्यवर श्री कांशीराम जी की जयन्ती है, जिन्होंने पूरी जिन्दगी इस देश के दलितों, शोषितों, पीड़ितों व वंचितों को अपने पैरों पर खड़ा करने के लिए समर्पित की। मेरी सरकार से यह रिक्वेस्ट है कि वह मान्यवर कांशीराम जी, जिन्होंने बाबा साहेब डॉ. भीमराव अम्बेडकर के अधूरे कारवां को मंजिल तक पहुंचाने के लिए इस देश के दबे, कुचले लोगों को अपने पैरों पर खड़ा करने के लिए अपनी पूरी जिन्दगी समर्पित की है, ऐसे महान व्यक्तित्व को 'भारत रत्न' की उपाधि से जरूर सम्मानित करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, yes. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. All right. ...**(Interruptions)**... That's okay. ...**(Interruptions)**... If all of you stand up, what do I do? ...**(Interruptions)**...

**RE. MENANCE OF TAX EVASION AND MAKING BLACK MONEY
IN THE NAME OF FARMERS — Contd.**

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, जो मामला शरद जी ने उठाया है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: राम गोपाल जी ।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: मैं एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: राम गोपाल जी, राम गोपाल जी....

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: आपको सावधानी बरतनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: राम गोपाल जी, प्लीज़।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: हमें इस बात की आशंका है, जो मामला शरद जी ने उठाया है, इसके नाम पर किसानों पर इनकम टैक्स लगने की कहीं साज़िश प्रारंभ न हो जाए, इस तरह की कोई बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। जाने-अनजाने में लोग कभी कुछ ऐसी बातें कर देते हैं, जिनके दूरगामी परिणाम होते हैं। अगर यह बात बार-बार उठाई जाएगी किसानों के नाम पर बड़े पैमाने पर इनकम टैक्स बचाने की कोशिश की जा रही है, इसके मायने अल्टीमेटली गवर्नमेंट से लोग यह कहना चाहते हैं कि किसानों पर इनकम टैक्स लगे। मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ और गवर्नमेंट को सावधान करता हूँ कि इस तरह का कोई एक्शन नहीं होना चाहिए, जिससे किसानों पर कोई टैक्स लगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**....

श्री शरद यादव: सरकार इस मामले में अपनी बात रखने का काम करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): इसका क्या उपाय है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sharadji, that is okay. You made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Ali Anwar, that is enough. Don't display it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Hon. LoH, please. Now, hon. Leader of the House.

सदन के नेता (श्री अरुण जेटली): उपसभापति जी, सबसे पहले तो मैं यह स्पष्ट कर दूँ कि किसानों के ऊपर कृषि क्षेत्र की परिस्थिति को देखते हुए इनकम टैक्स लगाने की कोई प्रस्तावना नहीं है, कोई विचार नहीं है। अगर कोई उस प्रावधान का दुरुपयोग करता है, जो आमदनी कृषि की नहीं है, उसको कृषि के माध्यम से दिखाने का प्रयास करता है, तो उस इनडिविजुअल केस में उसकी जांच होती है। मैं आपको यह बता दूँ कि बहुत प्रमुख लोग हैं, जिन्होंने ऐसा किया है, जिनके खिलाफ जांच हो रही है। जब यह जांच स्पष्ट होकर सामने आएगी, तब फिर आप उसको political victimization मत कहना, क्योंकि यह उसी विषय की जांच होगी, जो शरद जी ने कहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

सुश्री मायावती: उपसभापति जी, हम सहमत हैं, हमारी पार्टी सहमत है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप जांच कराइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री शरद यादव: आप जो भी रास्ता निकालें ...*(व्यवधान)*... वह किसानों पर नहीं आना चाहिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That is all. That is taken care of. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, that is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sharadji, it is okay. Now, he has already. ...*(Interruptions)*... Digvijaya Singhji, he has already clarified it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, the hon. Leader of the House has misled the House by saying that he would announce the names of the black money holders. ...*(Interruptions)*... He had misled the country then and he is again misleading the country by saying 'don't be embarrassed!'...*(Interruptions)*... We challenge you to take out the names. Give the names, Mr. Leader of the House, but don't threaten us like this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, that is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is all. That is not permitted. ...*(Interruptions)*... That subject is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. Now, Mr. Tapan Sen, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is okay. That subject is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have not given notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I want to raise an issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Matters to be raised with permission of the Chair. Zero Hour submissions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*... black money generation and it is also corrupting the entire system, including the Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is corrupting the entire system. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Zero Hour submissions. Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, we challenge the Leader of the House to bring out the names in public domain and tell the House... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, it is being shown in the media that Members are taking money. ...*(Interruptions)*... It has come on video. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a serious charge and insulting to Members of Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Leader of the House should constitute a committee to look into the matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... ..that MPs are taking bribe at their.....*(Interruptions)*... Sir, please take cognizance of this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, Mr. Tapan. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: नोटिस दिया गया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह गंभीर मामला है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Jatiya, you are a Vice-Chairman. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Tapan, I heard you. It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing else will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... All of you, please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Why, Sir? What wrong have I committed that you cannot put on record my intervention? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. I will come to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, sit down. I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing else will go on record, I told you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, listen. An important matter was raised by Shri Sharad Yadav. Others also associated themselves with that and the hon. Finance Minister has given an proper reply to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... In addition to that, if you want a further discussion, please give notice. That notice will be considered. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: No, Sir. I am reporting a different thing. In the media, it is being shown that Members have taken money. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have to take up Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, in the media. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please give me a hearing. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I request you to give a hearing to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is in the video. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is being shown on the media that Members of Parliament are taking money for... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would take up Zero Hour. Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, how can you allow *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. *...(Interruptions)...* Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad. *...(Interruptions)...* Zero Hour. *...(Interruptions)...* Have you given notice? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, the Parliament must take cognizance of the matter and constitute a House Committee... *...(Interruptions)...* Discussion should be allowed on this. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Have you given notice? *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Tapan Sen, I do not understand what you are saying. *...(Interruptions)...* Ask your Members to keep quiet. *...(Interruptions)...* You may give notice. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, the House should take cognizance *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, this is a very serious matter. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, it has to be given cognizance. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, Parliament must take cognizance and constitute a House Committee to inquire into that. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may give notice. *...(Interruptions)...* I have heard you. You may give notice. *...(Interruptions)...* Go back to your place. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया (गुजरात): उपसभापति जी *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: वे suicide कर रहे हैं *...(व्यवधान)...* आज दो बीघे का मालिक किसान suicide कर रहा है *...(व्यवधान)...* उपसभापति जी, यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, they are putting money in their banks and saying that MPs are... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I told you, Mr. Tapan, give notice. *...(Interruptions)...* That subject is over. Give notice. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: CBI enquiry is going on. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen, you are a very senior Member of this House. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me say. *...(Interruptions)...* I am asking you a question. *...(Interruptions)...* Have you given notice? *...(Interruptions)...* Without giving notice, how can you shout like this? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: We have a right to draw the attention. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: सर, किसान सुसाइड कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: सर, किसान सुसाइड कर रहे हैं और इसके नाम पर ...*(व्यवधान)*... इससे गम्भीर मामला और क्या हो सकता है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: We will give notice in due course. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Without notice, I am not allowing any allegation. ...*(Interruptions)*... Without notice, I am not allowing any allegation against anyone. ...*(Interruptions)*... That I am very clear. ...*(Interruptions)*... Without notice ...*(Interruptions)*... Have you given notice? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: सर, रूल 267 में नोटिस दिया गया है ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप उसको एक्सेप्ट कीजिए और कार्य स्थगित कीजिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I want the Government to respond. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Treasury Benches should cooperate with me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, I am very clear hon. Members ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, you sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, I want to make it very clear that without proper notice I am not going to allow any allegation against anybody whether it appeared in the newspaper or appeared anywhere else. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot allow it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Whatever is said as allegation is expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): This is a very serious matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Have you given notice? ...*(Interruptions)*... Have you given notice? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why don't you give notice? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why don't you give notice? ...*(Interruptions)*... So many serious matters are there. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, I am not allowing. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have to go by rules.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: This is a very serious matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why don't you give notice? ...*(Interruptions)*... If it is a serious matter, why don't you give notice? ...*(Interruptions)*... Treasury Benches, you go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Naqvi ask them to go back to their seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is your problem? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): He wanted to raise one issue. Please allow him. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Which issue? *...(Interruptions)...* Have you given notice? *...(Interruptions)...* No. *...(Interruptions)...* Here is a list with me approved by the hon. Chair. I can only allow this. *...(Interruptions)...* Nothing else. *...(Interruptions)...* I am repeating it. You give notice, I will consider it. *...(Interruptions)...* Give notice; I will consider. *...(Interruptions)...* I will take action against you. *...(Interruptions)...* I will take action against you. *...(Interruptions)...* Go back to your seat. *...(Interruptions)...* Treasury Benches, you give notice. *...(Interruptions)...* You give notice. *...(Interruptions)...* See, the Chair cannot be cowed down by this kind of pressure. *...(Interruptions)...* You go back. *...(Interruptions)...* Give notice. *...(Interruptions)...* Otherwise, after disposing it, I can allow you. *...(Interruptions)...* Go back. After disposing it of, I can allow you. *...(Interruptions)...* Go back to your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* Treasury benches should not behave like this. *...(Interruptions)...* Treasury Benches should cooperate with the Chair. Please go back. *...(Interruptions)...* That is what I said, give notice. *...(Interruptions)...* I am not saying that it should not be discussed. I am not saying that it should not be raised. *...(Interruptions)...* I am only saying that you give notice so that I can consider and allow it. Otherwise, I will not allow. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, I have given notice. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Go back. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad...

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: My notice is there. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will consider. Go back. *...(Interruptions)...* Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad. *...(Interruptions)...*

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Need to fulfill the commitment of Central Government to give 'Special Category' status to Andhra Pradesh

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, it is very sad. The ruling party should be more patient. *...(Interruptions)...*

सर, दो साल पहले बहुत अरसे की मांग के बाद, युनाइटेड आंध्र दक्षिण में एक बहुत बड़ी स्टेट थी और तेलंगाना के लोगों की बड़े अरसे से एक डिमांड थी कि तेलंगाना स्टेट को अलग दर्जा दिया जाए, दो साल पहले तेलंगाना स्टेट बना। लेकिन हैदराबाद जो था, तो सबसे बड़ा मुद्दा

था कि हैदराबाद किसके हिस्से में जाएगा— तेलंगाना के या आंध्र प्रदेश के? सबसे बड़ा विवाद आंध्र प्रदेश और तेलंगाना के बीच में कैपिटल को लेकर था और कैपिटल एक ही को जानी थी। यह सारा सदन जानता है कि सबसे ज्यादा रेवेन्यू उस स्टेट को जो आता था, वह हैदराबाद से आता था, जैसे महाराष्ट्र का मुम्बई से आता है। तो बड़े सोच-विचार के बाद निर्णय यह हुआ कि हैदराबाद तेलंगाना को जाएगा, लेकिन जो आंध्र स्टेट बनी, उसका रेवेन्यू लॉस हो गया। बटवारे के बाद जिस तरह से आंध्र प्रदेश का रेवेन्यू लॉस हुआ, उसको किस तरह से कम्पेंसेट किया जाए, उसके लिए मैं यहां एक-दो मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा।

†سر، دو سال پہلے بہت عرصے کی مانگ کے بعد، یونائیٹڈ آندھرا، دکشن میں ایک بہت بڑی اسٹیٹ تھی اور تلنگانہ کے لوگوں کی بڑے عرصے سے ایک ڈیمانڈ تھی کہ تلنگانہ اسٹیٹ کو الگ درجہ دیا جائے، دو سال پہلے تلنگانہ اسٹیٹ بنا۔ لیکن حیدرآباد جو تھا، تو سب سے بڑا مدعا تھا کہ حیدرآباد کس کے حصے میں جائے گا، تلنگانہ کے یا آندھرا پردیش کے؟ سب سے بڑا تنازعہ آندھرا پردیش اور تلنگانہ کے بیچ میں کیپٹل کو لے کر تھا اور کیپٹل ایک ہی کو جانی تھی۔ یہ سارا سدن جانتا ہے کہ سب سے زیادہ ریونیو اس اسٹیٹ کو جو آتا تھا، وہ حیدرآباد سے آتا تھا، جیسے مہاراشٹر کا ممبئی سے آتا ہے۔ تو بڑے سوچ وچار کے بعد فیصلہ یہ ہوا کہ حیدرآباد تلنگانہ کو جائے گا، لیکن جو آندھرا پردیش اسٹیٹ بنی، اس کو ریونیو لاس ہو گیا۔ بنٹوارے کے بعد جس طرح سے آندھرا پردیش کا ریونیو لاس ہوا، اس کو کس طرح سے کمپنسیٹ کیا جائے، اس کے لئے میں یہاں ایک دو منٹ میں اپنی بات ختم کروں گا۔

I remember rightly, the then Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, after consulting and obtaining consent of the Opposition party leaders, announced additional measures on the floor of the Rajya Sabha on 20th February, 2014, at the time of the passage of the Bill, namely, (i) Special Category Status to Andhra Pradesh for five years; (ii) Fiscal measures and tax incentives as had been given to Himachal Pradesh; (iii) Special Development Package for backward region of Andhra Pradesh, that is, Rayalaseema and North Coast on the lines of Koraput-Bolangir-Kalahandi Special Plan and Bundelkhand Special Plan; (iv) Transfer of seven mandals, administrative units, of Polavaram Project region to Andhra Pradesh for smooth and full rehabilitation and resettlement; (v) To augment and compensate the revenue loss of the State of Andhra Pradesh as they will be deprived of the revenues of Hyderabad. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री जेसुदासु सीलम (आंध्र प्रदेश): सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*... इनका माइक क्यों बन्द किया गया? ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये बोल रहे हैं और इनका माइक बन्द हो गया! ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Did you finish? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Yes, I have finished. I have just one word.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will come to that. ...(Interruptions)... On this Zero Hour mention, notice has been received by the following Members. I am reading that: Shri Digvijaya Singh, Shrimati Ambika Soni, Shri Jairam Ramesh, Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi, Dr. E. M. Sudarsana Natchiappan, Shri Rajeev Shukla, Shri Oscar Fernandes, Prof. M. V. Rajeev Gowda, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, Shri Raj Babbar, Shri P. L. Punia, Shri Jesudasu Seelam, Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu, and Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury. All of them can associate. ...(Interruptions)... But the first one, Shri Digvijaya Singh, can take two minutes. All others will associate.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI (Punjab): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

SHRI RAJ BABBAR (Uttarakhand): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

SHRI P. L. PUNIA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I was just going to conclude. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Didn't you finish that?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I am just going to conclude it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I just wanted to know this. In between, some of my colleagues raised the issue that the mike was off. So, I would like to clear it from the Chair whether you have treated it on the record or off the record.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, it is on record.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: If it was on record, then why was my mike *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It automatically goes off after three minutes. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Okay. *...(Interruptions)...* No problem. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It automatically goes off. *...(Interruptions)...* The mike does not differentiate between you and others.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I don't want the media to treat it off the record.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is on record. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Whatever you said is on record.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि इस वक़्त हमने जो नोटिस दिया है, मेरे साथी, दिग्विजय सिंह जी उस पर विस्तार से बोलेंगे कि 'स्पेशल कैटेगरी स्टेट' स्टेटस का क्या हुआ? हम सरकार से यह जानना चाहते हैं, if I remember rightly, जब हमने पांच साल के लिए कहा था, तब आज के Parliamentary Affairs Minister, माननीय एम. वेंकैया नायडु जी उठे थे और बोले थे कि यह पांच साल के लिए ही नहीं होना चाहिए, बल्कि यह दस साल के लिए होना चाहिए। वर्तमान गवर्नमेंट, जो उस समय अपोजिशन में थी, वह भी इसके

फेवर में थी कि यह दस साल के लिए होना चाहिए, लेकिन आज तो एक साल के लिए भी नहीं हो रहा है। मेरा यह अनुरोध है कि सरकार को यह बताना चाहिए कि इसको 'स्पेशल कैटेगरी स्टेट' का स्टेटस कब मिलेगा?

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد : سر، میرے کہنے کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ اس وقت ہم نے جو نوٹس دیا ہے، میرے ساتھی، دگوجے سنگھ جی اس پر دستار سے بولیں گے، 'اسپیٹل کٹیگری اسٹیٹ' اسٹیٹس کا کیا ہوا؟ ہم سرکار سے یہ جاننا چاہتے ہیں کہ، if I remember rightly, جب ہم نے پانچ سال کے لئے کہا تھا، تب آج کے پارلیمنٹری افیئرس منسٹر، مائٹے ایمونکٹا نائیٹوجی اٹھے تھے اور بولے تھے کہ یہ پانچ سال کے لئے نہیں ہونا چاہئے، بلکہ یہ دس سال کے لئے ہونا چاہئے۔ حالانکہ گورنمنٹ، جو اس وقت ایوزیشن میں تھی، وہ بھی اس کے فیور میں تھی کہ یہ دس سال کے لئے ہونا چاہئے، لیکن آج تو ایک سال کے لئے بھی نہیں ہو رہا ہے۔ میرا یہ انورودہ ہے کہ سرکار کو یہ بتانا چاہئے کہ اس کو 'اسپیٹل کٹیگری اسٹیٹ' کا اسٹیٹس کب ملے گا؟

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: When will Arun Jaitleyji ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you trouble your own leader?
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I totally endorse what my Leader of the Opposition has said. It was a commitment made by the then Government. A Cabinet decision was taken and, as he rightly pointed out, Mr. Venkaiah Naidu demanded, "No, it should not be for five years; it should be for ten years." Probably the then Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Arun Jaitley, although his memory these days is quite short, had said, "Yes, it should be for ten years." So, we would like to remind Mr. Arun Jaitley that now you are in the Government, please honour your commitment. Thank you, Sir.

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा (महाराष्ट्र) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को भी इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार) : सर, फ्लोर ऑफ दि हाउस में जो बात कही गई है, उस वचन को सरकार को निभाना चाहिए। यहां पर अभी एलओपी ने जो विषय उठाया है, इस विषय पर मैं भी उनके साथ हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. K. V. P. Ramachandra Rao. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not Dr. K. V. P. Ramachandra Rao. ...*(Interruptions)*... I mentioned your name. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Maharashtra): *

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

* Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not going on record. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no. Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* For Himachal Pradesh, give another notice. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Sir, can I give my time to Shri Jairam Ramesh?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, you cannot give it. *...(Interruptions)...* If you want to speak, you speak. *...(Interruptions)...* You cannot give time to anybody else. *...(Interruptions)...* That is my job. *...(Interruptions)...* That is my job. You cannot do that. *...(Interruptions)...*

**Non-release of funds to the new State of Andhra Pradesh
causing revenue deficit**

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Sir, this is regarding the revenue deficit in the State of Andhra Pradesh which is a newly formed State. *...(Interruptions)...* The State is deprived of its capital. And it is deprived of income for the new State. The then Government had given special packages to the new State of Andhra Pradesh. In this regard, the then Prime Minister announced that the revenue deficit of the new State would be borne by the Centre for the next ten years. In this regard, I am putting it on record before the House in the presence of our hon. Finance Minister, who is now the Leader of the House and who was the then Leader of the Opposition, that the assurance given by a Prime Minister on the floor of the House which was accepted by the then Opposition cannot just go away as a false word. This will be a wrong precedent as the Government is a continuous process. The Prime Minister said it on the floor of the House which was supported by the then Leader of the Opposition. If it goes waste, I think we may need to amend the Constitution and we may need to change the rules of the House. Sir, in this regard, I would say that I have been in this august House for a few years. This is not a question of only Andhra Pradesh. This is not a question of one issue. It is a question of the sovereignty and the propriety of this House. Sir, I honestly beg before this House that people of Andhra Pradesh are in great distress. They are looking forward to the Centre which promised them fulfilment of their promise in filling the gap in revenue deficit. Sir, to come out of it, the Centre must come forward.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That's all. *...(Interruptions)...* Okay, they are associating. *...(Interruptions)...* All the names may be added. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member. ...(*Interruptions*)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश): सर, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

† جناب محمد علی خان (آندھرا پردیش): سر، میں اس مسئلے کے ساتھ خود کو سمبद्ध کرتا
...(*مداخلت*)...

चौधरी मुनवर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

† چودھری منور سلیم (اُتر پردیش): سر، میں اس مسئلے کے ساتھ خود کو سمبद्ध کرتا ہوں
...(*مداخلت*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Tiwari. ...(*Interruptions*)... Only what Mr. Tiwari is saying will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Nothing else will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

India's foreign policy in the light of the supply of F-16 fighter planes to Pakistan by U.S.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, हमारी विदेश नीति इस समय पड़ोसी देशों के साथ संकट के दौर से गुजर रही है। लगभग सभी पड़ोसी देशों से हमारे संबंध पहले की तुलना में अधिक खराब हुए हैं, चाहे वह नेपाल हो, चीन हो अथवा पाकिस्तान हो। अभी यह खबर प्रकाश में आई है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र अमेरिका, पाकिस्तान को एफ-16 युद्धक विमानों की आपूर्ति करने जा रहा है। ये युद्धक विमान भारत देश की सुरक्षा के लिए गम्भीर खतरा और चुनौती साबित होंगे। इन विमानों के मिल जाने के बाद पाकिस्तान की वायु सेना में ऐसे युद्धक विमानों का बेड़ा शामिल

हो जाएगा, जिसकी जद में भारत देश का एक बहुत बड़ा भू-भाग आ जाएगा। हम संयुक्त राष्ट्र अमेरिका को यह समझाने में नाकाम रहे हैं कि इन युद्धक विमानों का उपयोग पाकिस्तान आतंकी गतिविधियों के खिलाफ नहीं, बल्कि भारत देश के खिलाफ करेगा। हमें अपना पक्ष मजबूती से संयुक्त राष्ट्र अमेरिका के सामने रखना चाहिए, जिससे एफ-16 युद्धक विमान की पाकिस्तान को आपूर्ति पर कूटनीतिक प्रयास करने चाहिए, क्योंकि यह भारत के हित में नहीं होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only what Mr. Pramod Tiwari is saying will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: अतः देश की सुरक्षा से जुड़े इस प्रकरण पर सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह इन प्रकरणों पर गंभीरतापूर्वक कार्रवाई करे और संयुक्त राष्ट्र अमेरिका के सामने अपना पक्ष मजबूती के साथ रखे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If they want, I have no objection. ...*(Interruptions)*... You go back and I will tell you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will ask the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go back. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: महोदय, इसी तरह मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि चीन ने हमारे कश्मीर के एक बड़े क्षेत्र में नाजायज़ रूप से भारत के भू-भाग पर कब्जा कर रखा है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will ask. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: जिसे पाक अधिकृत कश्मीर कहा जाता है और जहां पाकिस्तान ने बलपूर्वक अनधिकृत रूप से कब्जा कर रखा है, वहां पर चीन की सेनाएँ पहुँच गई हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you go back to your seat, I will ask the Government whether they have to say anything. ...*(Interruptions)*... But all of you go back. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: हमारे भू-भाग पर चीन और पाकिस्तान संयुक्त रूप से निर्माण कर रहे हैं। यह भारत की सुरक्षा के लिए बहुत बड़ा खतरा है। यही नहीं, चीन ने हमारे साढ़े पांच किलोमीटर भू-भाग के अंदर आकर हमारी सीमा का अतिक्रमण किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Seelam, this is indiscipline. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: इस संबंध में मैं बहुत ही स्पष्ट रूप से और विनम्रतापूर्वक आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब से मोदी सरकार आई है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: लेकिन 1400 बार हमारी सीमाओं का अतिक्रमण हुआ है। यही नहीं, भारत एक कमजोर राष्ट्र के रूप में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to dispose of Zero Hour submissions. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Yechury, what do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me continue with that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: इसकी छवि एक कमजोर राष्ट्र के रूप में और इसकी विदेश नीति एक कमजोर नीति के रूप में उभरकर सामने आई है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: मैं सरकार से आग्रह करूँगा कि वह इस पर कार्रवाई करे और इस बात का इंतजाम करे कि किसी भी हालत में अमेरिका से पाकिस्तान को एफ-16 विमानों की आपूर्ति न हो। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसके साथ ही, हमारे देश की सीमाओं में जो चीन की सेना घुस आई है, उसे रोकने के लिए भरपूर प्रयास किए जाएँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस संदर्भ में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह मोदी सरकार पूरी तरह से * साबित हो रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसके खिलाफ एक कड़ा कदम उठाने की जरूरत है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Yechury, what are you saying? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, what I am saying is that in the media, there are certain very disturbing revelations. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I have already given a ruling on that. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, let me speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Yechury, now, I cannot allow you to raise it. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is correct. ...*(Interruptions)*... Already I have given a ruling that please give a notice. It can be taken up on the basis of a notice only because it is an allegation. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is an allegation against somebody whether he is in the House or outside the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, let me complete. An allegation can be discussed here or taken up here only in the form of a proper notice. And without that, I cannot allow this. Therefore, I did not allow the matter to be raised. So, you cannot also raise it. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot raise it. My ruling is there. What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... I have already given the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I am not raising that. I am only saying that the Government is here, it should order an investigation into the sting operation...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is for the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government can do anything. I am not worried about that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, that involves the Members of this House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, that is why I am saying I need notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... I need notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, how can that be? A Member of this House is involved in that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not permitting a discussion on that now because it is an allegation against a Member. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is my point.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I agree with you. We will give a notice. We will discuss it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, do that.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am only saying, since the Leader of the House is here...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot ask him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Subbarami Reddy, go back. Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury, this is not a good behaviour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Renukaji, go back, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Subbarami Reddyji, what is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Subbarami Reddyji, this is not a market. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Subbarami Reddy, this is not a market. ...*(Interruptions)*... You should not behave as if it is a market. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, I am not agreeing with you. ...*(Interruptions)*... You go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yechuryji... ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to me. I have already given the ruling. I am not allowing it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: It is unfortunate, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all. ...*(Interruptions)*... You, at least, ask your Members to go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your Members are creating problems. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Okay. I accept your point. We will give the notice. But all that I am saying is that the Leader of the House is here. Why is the Government not ordering an investigation? Through you, I am asking this, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot answer that. I am only saying this is a matter that is not permitted in the House; I have not permitted it in the House. That is my position. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not permitted it in the House. That is my position. Therefore, I cannot ask the Government to react. Shri Yechury can give notice. I have no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Subbarami Reddy... ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Subbarami Reddy.... ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Praveen Rashtrapal, Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Zero Hour, Shri Praveen Rashtrapal. ...*(Interruptions)*... All that Shri Praveen Rashtrapal says will go on record, nothing else. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Praveen Rashtrapal. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only what Praveen Rashtrapal says will go on record. Nothing else will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**Need to increase the number of Special Courts in the wake of
increase in atrocities against SCs/STs**

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (Gujarat): Sir, the issue according to my information, is that the Government of India has admitted that... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is indiscipline. *...(Interruptions)...* This is the most unbecoming behaviour on the part of the Members. *...(Interruptions)...* This is indiscipline. I am sorry. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Sir, 14,268 cases are pending in the State of Madhya Pradesh. Sir, 13,678 cases are pending in the State of Rajasthan. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, the reasons for this pendency is that in spite of the order from the Central Government, there are no adequate courts for deciding matters pertaining to atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Prevention of Atrocities Act... *...(Interruptions)...* The State Government *.....(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. I cannot ask the Government. Nothing else will go on record. *...(Interruptions)...* I cannot ask the Government. You know the rules of the House. Give Notice. Then, I will allow. *...(Interruptions)...* Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury, don't behave like this. *...(Interruptions)...* You should not behave like this. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL : It is of no use to authorize *....(Interruptions)...* the requirement of this nature *...(Interruptions)...* There should be *...(Interruptions)...* in all the States *...(Interruptions)...* and the offences are very serious. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, you come here. *...(Interruptions)...* I will request you to come to the Chair and control. *...(Interruptions)...* I have no objection, if Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury is coming to the Chair and controlling them. If you can do that, I will be very happy. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Sir, I have got a Gujarat Assembly debate. It is admitted by the Gujarat Government that there are 13 temples in Gujarat where the people from the Scheduled Castes are not allowed to enter. *...(Interruptions)...* The cases are registered under the Atrocities Act but nobody is *...(Interruptions)...* I, therefore, request the Government of India to take a very serious note of what is happening in the State of Gujarat which is known as a model State in our country. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Give notice. *...(Interruptions)...* Give notice. *...(Interruptions)...* आप नोटिस दे दो। *...(व्यवधान)...* आप नोटिस दे दो। *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: In the last five years, ...(Interruptions)... Dalits, Scheduled Castes. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Husain Dalwai.

Serious lapses in road safety across the country

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): In the last decade alone, road crashes in India have killed over 12 lakh people and seriously injured or permanently disabled another 55 lakh. ...(Interruptions)... Road crash deaths are 400%, more than the deaths caused by Malaria in India and 6 times the number of deaths caused by natural disasters annually. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No, let me say. ...(Interruptions).. Listen, listen. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: सर, सबसे बड़ा सवाल यह है, जिसको ध्यान में रखना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... White the Government has made important interventions with regard to combating Malaria and dealing with natural disasters, road safety has failed to receive the attention it demands from policy-makers. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You are on Andhra issue! ...(Interruptions)... No, no, listen. ...(Interruptions)... You have raised a matter and the Government has taken note of it. ...(Interruptions)... I cannot ask the Government. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI : The *erstwhile* Planning Commission of India has reported that the economic consequences of road accident deaths is monumental leading to an annual economic loss of 3% of the country's GDP, which amounts to 3.8 lakh crore in 2014. ...(Interruptions)... This could have funded the National Food Security Scheme for 7 years. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, now you go back. ...(Interruptions)... You go back. ...(Interruptions)... You go back. ...(Interruptions)... Please go back. ...(Interruptions)... Go back. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Sir, the Supreme Court, in August 2013, called the problem of road accidents in India a "national emergency". ...(Interruptions)... और उन्होंने कहा है कि it is a giant killer demanding immediate attention and remedial action. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I said, I will do that. ...(Interruptions)... You go back. ...(Interruptions)... I told you to go back. ...(Interruptions)... You cannot make me do things under pressure. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: In its judgement, the Apex Court compared the number of road accidents and fatalities in India and China, and found that while in China the number of road accidents on the whole are reduced by 54% from 2004 to 2009, India witnessed an increase of 13% during the same period. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. *...(Interruptions)...* These are tactics of pressurising the Chair. *...(Interruptions)...* It is not the proper way. *...(Interruptions)...* I am telling you to please go back. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI : Every year nearly 1.5 lakh people are killed in road crashes in India, from which more than 60% are in the productive age group. *...(Interruptions)...* In 2014 itself, more than 1 lakh people in the age group of 15-45 years, lost their lives on the killer roads of India. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please go back and let us see... *(Interruptions)...* You please go back. *...(Interruptions)...* No condition, go back. *...(Interruptions)...* There is no condition. *...(Interruptions)...* Go back. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI : Children, the future of our country, are the most vulnerable on our roads.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I only asked them to go back. *...(Interruptions)...* Ghulam Nabiji, please ask them to go back. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : The hon. Members are agitated. *...(Interruptions)...* They simply want from the Government, yes or no. The hon. Leader of the House is here. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, I would request the hon. Leader of the House to respond to all we have said. *...(Interruptions)...* If the Government is agreeing to our proposal, they can say 'yes'. *...(Interruptions)...* And, if the Government does not agree, let them say 'no' *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, sit down, I will take a note of it. *...(Interruptions)...* I will take a note of it, sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Seelamji, *...(Interruptions)...* Rameshji, *...(Interruptions)...* What do you want to say? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI C. M. RAMESH (Telangana): Sir, thanks to Congress, at least, after two years, they realized that by State bifurcation, they did a wrong. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can't do that. *...(Interruptions)...* No, You cannot do that. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: No, wait for some time. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, the Congress has killed the fathers and mothers and now they are crying that we are orphans...*...(Interruptions)...* They only did this bifurcation. *...(Interruptions)...* For so many days, what did we do in the House? *...(Interruptions)...* This bifurcation is totally wrong. *...(Interruptions)...* It was done under political pressure. *...(Interruptions)....* Now, last Friday, my Chief Minister came to Delhi and he requested hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister. *...(Interruptions)...* They are going to do something new to the State. *...(Interruptions)...* And, in this situation, they want to take a political mileage. *...(Interruptions)...* That is the reason. *...(Interruptions)...* That is the reason why they are doing this drama. *...(Interruptions)...* Regarding the bifurcation..*...(Interruptions)...* That is the reason. They have lost all the seats and forfeited deposits. *...(Interruptions)...* They did not get a single deposit. They have been wiped out from Andhra Pradesh. Now, they are doing this. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ramesh, please. *...(Interruptions)...* Now you stop. The Chairman has no objection. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: We all know how they did bifurcation. They have closed the doors. They have done it behind the camera. In this House, we have said so many times that the Congress Party did it for political purpose. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, after two years they have realised. *...(Interruptions)...* We are witness to all this. *...(Interruptions)...* We request the hon. Finance Minister to give us an assurance. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, *...(Interruptions)...* Sit down. Nobody else, only the Finance Minister will speak.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, the Centre is fully committed in helping the newly created State after bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh. Last year was the first year after creation of the State. Honourable Members have raised several issues. There are several commitments which are involved in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act. The Centre is going to honour each one of the commitments in letter and spirit.

As far as the revenue deficit is concerned and the issue which has been raised, the 14th Finance Commission has measured the revenue deficit for the term of the 14th Finance Commission. Each paisa, each rupee of the revenue is being paid to the State of Andhra Pradesh. We will continue to pay that. As far as the first year before the 14th Finance Commission is concerned, there was a large revenue deficit that the State has represented. Last year some amount had been paid. This

year some amount will be paid. And the Centre will keep supporting the State of Andhra Pradesh.

As far as other commitments are concerned, some institutions have to be set up. A large number of institutions have already been set up in Andhra Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please don't interrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Seelam, you behave. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am telling your behaviour is too much. It is atrocious. Don't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Atrocious, sit down.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Foundation stones have been laid. Monies have been sanctioned in regard to those institutions which were denied to the State of Andhra Pradesh. Each one of those *erstwhile* institutions which we have committed went to the Telangana State. Creation of these new institutions in Andhra Pradesh is taking place. We have sanctioned funds for them. Foundation stones have been laid. In some cases, work is also at an advanced stage, and it is progressing.

Two kinds of tax incentives in the last year's Finance Bill have already been announced for the State of Andhra Pradesh; and some commitments have been made to the State of Telangana which are also being honoured for that purpose.

With regard to the construction of the capital, the State is making considerable headway. Last year some amount was sanctioned. Some more amounts are going to be sanctioned to the State of Andhra Pradesh for the construction of the capital.

Some monies were given for the Polavaram Project last year. Also this year when the Budget comes up for discussion later in the day, today or tomorrow, I will make it clear that the new fund of NABARD which is being created, one of the first projects that we are going to take up is to support the Polavaram Project. So, every commitment that we have made, keeping the limitation in mind and what the 14th Finance Commission has said, keeping the resources of the Central Government and constraints in mind, whatever commitments have been made each one of them is going to be honoured. I just wish to make this categorical.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Dr. Chandan Mitra. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is your issue? Only Dr. Chandan Mitra, nobody else will speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nobody else will speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): Members of Parliament in West Bengal were accepting bribes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have disallowed it. You have to give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have told you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: These Members were expelled ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing it. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is again the same subject. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing it. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not being allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now Message from Lok Sabha.

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

(I) The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2016

(II) The Appropriation Bill, 2016

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

(I)

"In accordance with the provisions of Rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th March, 2016.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of Article 110 of the Constitution of India."

(II)

"In accordance with the provisions of Rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Appropriation Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th March, 2016.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of Article 110 of the Constitution of India."

Sir, I lay a copy each of the Bills on the Table.

...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will take action against you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will have to take action against you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back. Your Leader is there. He will take it up. You need not worry. Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now Dr. Sanjay Sinh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION — Contd.**Serious irregularities in the payment of compensation to farmers whose land was acquired for construction of Varanasi-Lucknow NH-56**

डा. संजय सिंह (असम) : उपसभापति जी ...(व्यवधान)... मैं सदन का ध्यान लखनऊ-वाराणसी राजमार्ग एनएच 56 के 4 लेन किए जाने के फलस्वरूप ...(व्यवधान)... किसानों के भूमि अधिग्रहण में हो रही ...(व्यवधान)... अनियमितताओं की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। ...(व्यवधान)... मान्यवर, किसानों द्वारा जिलाधिकारी सुलतानपुर, मुख्य सचिव उत्तर प्रदेश, मुख्य मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश ...(व्यवधान)... एवं सड़क परिवहन एवं ...(व्यवधान)... राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग मंत्री, भारत सरकार तथा प्रधान मंत्री भारत सरकार से गुहार की गई ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, I have already ruled it out. ...(Interruptions)... Why do you raise it again and again? ...(Interruptions)... You are a very senior Member. What can I do? ...(Interruptions)...

डा. संजय सिंह: किंतु अभी तक कोई सुनवाई नहीं हुई है। ...(व्यवधान)... मैंने भी स्थानीय अधिकारियों एवं मुख्य मंत्री, उत्तर प्रदेश को पत्र ...(व्यवधान)... प्रेषित किया है ...(व्यवधान)... किंतु अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I am not raising the issue. Like the Leader of the House gave assurance on other matters, why doesn't he give an assurance that this matter will be investigated?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Because that is a matter which I did not allow. ...(Interruptions)... Yechuryji, that is a matter which I did not allow. I have ruled it out. Therefore, the Government cannot react on that. So, if you give notice, then according to the rules, they will react. The Government cannot react because I did not allow it. ...(Interruptions)... Because it is an allegation ...(Interruptions)... Any matter of an allegatory nature cannot be raised without notice and without permission. That is all. That is what I am saying. ...(Interruptions)...

डा. संजय सिंह: प्रतिकर के अभिनिर्णय का निर्धारण भूमि अर्जन, ...(व्यवधान)... पुनर्वासन और पुनर्व्यस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और ...(व्यवधान)... पारदर्शिता का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2013 के ...(व्यवधान)... अनुसार किया जाना चाहिए, किन्तु इसका पालन नहीं हो रहा है ...(व्यवधान)... मा. उच्च न्यायालय, इलाहाबाद की लखनऊ खण्डपीठ ने जनिहत याचिका में दिनांक 7.12.15 को अपने अंतरिम आदेश में कहा है कि किसानों को भूमि का प्रतिकर नये कानून "भूमि अर्जन, पुनर्वासन और पुनर्व्यस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2013" के अनुसार वर्तमान मूल्य से निर्धारित किया जाए, किन्तु जनपद सुलतानपुर में इसका पालन नहीं हो रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please go back. ...(Interruptions)... This behaviour of some MPs is unbecoming and indiscipline. After the Government has given

assurance, you are again disturbing the House ...(Interruptions)... I cannot agree with this. ...(Interruptions)... This is unbecoming ...(Interruptions)...

डा. संजय सिंह: एक ही प्रकार की भूमि, राजस्व अभिलेखों में जिनका सर्किल रेट समान है, उनका प्रतिकर अलग-अलग निर्धारित किया गया है। ...(व्यवधान)... ग्रामसभा-आनापुर, नरायनगंज सेमरी, राजापुर, डकाही, गोपालपुर, मानापुर, कोथरा ...(व्यवधान)... पुरैना, महानपुर, सौरमऊ, ...(व्यवधान)... लोहरामऊ आदि गांवों में जमीन के रकबे के आधार पर भिन्न-भिन्न प्रतिकर दिया जा रहा है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is very bad. ...(Interruptions)... You are becoming a laughing stock. ...(Interruptions)...

डा. संजय सिंह: इसी प्रकार ग्रामसभा गोपालपुर, मानापुर, आनापुर, ...(व्यवधान)... नरायनगंज, गोराबारिक, कोथरा, विकवाजीतपुर के प्रतिकर का अभिनिर्णय ...(व्यवधान)... आवासीय बैनामे के आधार पर किया गया है ...(व्यवधान)... जबकि अन्य गांवों में प्रतिकर का अभिनिर्णय सर्किल रेट के आधार पर किया गया है। ...(व्यवधान)... उपसभापति जी, किसानों की जमीन तो जा ही रही है, लेकिन उचित मुआवजा न मिलने के कारण उन्हें भारी आर्थिक क्षति भी उठानी पड़ रही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government has given all assurances. That is what I understand. ...(Interruptions)... My understanding of English is that. If you cannot understand it, nobody can help you. ...(Interruptions)...

डा. संजय सिंह: जिसको लेकर स्थानीय लोगों में भारी असंतोष एवं आक्रोश है। ...(व्यवधान)... उपरोक्त तथ्यों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए ऐसा प्रतीत होता है ...(व्यवधान)... कि किसानों की अधिग्रहीत की गई भूमि के मुआवजे का वितरण पूरी तरह से भ्रष्टाचार ...(व्यवधान)... का शिकार है तथा इस प्रकरण में हो रहे घोटाले से किसानों को क्षति पहुंच रही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is very bad on your part. ...(Interruptions)... The whole country is watching your behaviour. The whole country has heard what the Government has said, what the Finance Minister has said. Still you are behaving like this! This is not justifiable. ...(Interruptions)...

डा. संजय सिंह: अतः मैं सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि जनहित के इस प्रकरण को गंभीरता से लेते हुए जनपद सुलतानपुर के किसानों की अधिग्रहीत की गई भूमि की संपूर्ण प्रक्रिया की निष्पक्ष जांच केंद्रीय स्तर पर गठित कमेटी के द्वारा की जाए। ...(व्यवधान)... जांचोपरान्त इस मामले में लिप्त पाए जाने वाले दोषी अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कड़ी कार्यवाही ...(व्यवधान)... तथा किसानों को "भूमि अर्जन, पुनर्वासन और पुनर्व्यस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2013" के नियमानुसार उचित मुआवजा प्रदान किया जाए, जिससे किसानों के साथ न्याय हो सके। माननीय महोदय, मैं यह बात राज्य मंत्री से लेकर, सरकारी स्तर पर ...(व्यवधान)... हर स्तर पर कह चुका हूं ...(व्यवधान)... लेकिन अभी भी कोई सुनवाई नहीं हुई है। ...(व्यवधान)... मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि कृपया प्रदेश सरकार से कहा जाए कि यह जो लाखों का घोटाला हो रहा है ...(व्यवधान)... उससे किसानों को निजात दिलाई जाए जिससे उन्हें उचित मुआवजा मिल सके, धन्यवाद।

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

श्री रंजिव बिस्वाल (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not justifiable. Please go back. *...(Interruptions)...*
Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy. *...(Interruptions)...* Go back *...(Interruptions)...* Go Back
to your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy *...(Interruptions)...*

Leakage in Kakrapar Nuclear Power Station in Gujarat

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (Telangana): Sir, one of the nuclear plants at Kakrapar Atomic Power Station in Gujarat reported leak of heavy water in Primary Heat Transport System of Unit-I resulting in immediate shutting of the plant. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ramachandra Rao, what is this? *...(Interruptions)...*
Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad, you call back Mr. Ramachandra Rao. *...(Interruptions)...* Look,
what is he doing? *...(Interruptions)...* What is he doing? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: The AERB sending a team of experts for an independent assessment of the situation, indicates the seriousness of the situation. *...(Interruptions)...* An expert is on record saying that there is no 'abnormal release of radioactivity' outside the plant or is there any radiation exposure. *...(Interruptions)...* It means, there is 'no abnormal release of radioactive substance', but there is some normal release of radioactive substance which is now concerning the people of this area. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this? *...(Interruptions)...* Give me the Rule Book. *...(Interruptions)...* See Rule 265. *...(Interruptions)...* You cannot do like this. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no. *...(Interruptions)...* I have to invoke Rule 265. *...(Interruptions)...* I cannot allow this. *...(Interruptions)...* What is this? *...(Interruptions)...* You cannot howl here. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no. *...(Interruptions)...* I cannot allow this. *...(Interruptions)...* You cannot howl here. *...(Interruptions)...* What are you doing? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: The AERB is worried that this is second such leak after a recent similar leak in 1000 MW Unit at Kudankulam. *...(Interruptions)...* Two similar leaks were also reported in June and July, 2012, at the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station. *...(Interruptions)...* We are concerned, the country is concerned, as to why such leaks are taking places which will have radiological safety implications, not only affecting environment but also the public in the vicinity. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad, you ask them to behave. *...(Interruptions)...* You cannot howl here. *...(Interruptions)...* You cannot howl here.

...(Interruptions)... What are you doing? ...(Interruptions)... I will have to take action against you. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: In the present leak at Kakrapar, a plant emergency was declared indicating heightened State of alert for the personnel and management. ...(Interruptions)... Presently, the Unit-I is shut down and House may also be aware that Unit-II here is also under shutdown since July, 2015. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)... This cannot be allowed. ...(Interruptions)... This cannot be allowed. ...(Interruptions)... Not at all. ...(Interruptions)... The Government responded. ...(Interruptions)... The Government explained ...(Interruptions)... The Government gave you an assurance ...(Interruptions)... and you want to deliberately create ...(Interruptions)... No, I am not going to allow. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)... This is very bad. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. Why should you howl? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: In view of the above, I request the hon. Prime Minister, since he is in-charge of the Ministry of Atomic Energy, to immediately order for safety and security audit of all nuclear power plants in the country and take every possible step to protect 350 employees working there, and also the people in that area. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The whole country is watching. ...(Interruptions)... What impression will they get about the Rajya Sabha? ...(Interruptions)... I am sorry about this. ...(Interruptions)... The House is adjourned up to 12.00 hours.

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

The House re-assembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Inoperative and rarely operative air-strips in the country

181. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to satate:

(a) the details of existing air-strips indicating separately the inoperative or rarely operative air-strips in the country, district-wise and State-wise including West Bengal;

(b) the details of expenditure incurred and revenue generated for maintaining these inoperative strips or rarely operative strips in the country during last three years, Statewise, air-strip-wise;

(c) whether the Ministry is intending to privatise these air-strips, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken for boosting the regional connectivity in the country including the State of West Bengal?

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

Statement

(a) Out of around 475 airports/airstrips in the country, 125 are owned and managed by Airports Authority of India (AAI). The details of non-operational airstrips/airports of AAI are given in the Statement-I (*See below*) and the details of operational airstrips/airports of AAI, which do not have scheduled operations, at present, are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) The details of expenditure incurred for maintenance of non-operational and rarely operational airstrips/airports of AAI and revenue generated during the last three years are given in the Statement-III and IV respectively (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The draft National Civil Aviation Policy 2015 envisages revival of unserved and under-served airstrips by AAI, State Governments or through PPP mode depending upon feasibility.

Statement-I

List of non-operational/unused airports of AAI (State-wise)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the Airports
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Donakonda
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Daparizo
3.	-do-	Passighat
4.	-do-	Tezu
5.	Assam	Rupsi
6.	-do-	Sheila
7.	Bihar	Jogbani

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the Airports
8.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur
9.	-do-	Raxaul
10.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur
11.	Gujarat	Deesa (Palanpur)
12.	Jharkhand	Chakulia
13.	-do-	Deoghar
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa
15.	-do-	Panna
16.	-do-	Satna
17.	Mizoram	Aizwal
18.	Odisha	Jharsuguda
19.	Rajasthan	Kishangarh
20.	Telangana	Nadirgul
21.	-do-	Warangal
22.	Tamil Nadu	Veilore
23.	Tripura	Kailashahar
24.	-do-	Kamalpur
25.	-do-	Khowai
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur
27.	West Bengal	Asansol
28.	-do-	Behala
29.	-do-	Balurghat
30.	-do-	Maida

Statement-II

List of AAI operational airports without scheduled flight operations

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Airport/Civil Enclave
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah
2.	Delhi (UT)	Safdarjung (Delhi)
3.	Gujarat	Kandla
4.	-do-	Keshod (Junagarh)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Airport/Civil Enclave
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
6.	Karnataka	Hal Bangalore
7.	-do-	Mysore
8.	Maharashtra	Akola
9.	-do-	Gondia
10.	-do-	Jalgaon
11.	-do-	Juhu (Mumbai)
12.	-do-	Kolhapur
13.	-do-	Sholapur
14.	Punjab	Bhatinda (CE)
15.	-do-	Ludhiana
16.	-do-	Pathankot (CE)
17.	Rajasthan	Bikaner (CE)
18.	-do-	Jaisalmer (CE)
19.	-do-	Kota
20.	Telangana	Hyderabad (Begumpet)
21.	Tamil Nadu	Salem
22.	-do-	Thanjavur (CE)
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur (Chakeri) (CE)
24.	-do-	Kanpur (Civil)
25.	West Bengal	Cooch Behar

Statement-III

Details indicating revenue expenditure and revenue for last three years of non operational airports of AAI

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the Airport	(Revenue) 2012-13	(Revenue) Expenditure 2012-13	(Revenue) 2013-14	(Revenue) Expenditure 2013-14	(Revenue) 2014-15	(Revenue) Expenditure 2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Donakonda	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Daparizo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	-do-	Passighat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	-do-	Tezu	0.00	1.33	0.25	0.85	0.03	1.42
5.	Assam	Rupsi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	-do-	Shella	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Bihar	Jogbani	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.18
8.	-do-	Muzaffarpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.18
9.	-do-	Raxaul	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.28
10.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Gujarat	Deesa (Palanpur)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Jharkhand	Chakulia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.17
13.	-do-	Deoghar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Panna	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	-do-	Satna	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	Aizwal (Tural)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.01
18.	Odisha	Jharsuguda	0.02	6.26	0.04	6.34	0.02	6.42
19.	Rajasthan	Kishangarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Telangana	Nadargul	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	-do-	Warangal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.12
22.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.15	0.02	0.21
23.	Tripura	Kailashahar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.11
24.	-do-	Kamalpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.15
25.	-do-	Khowai	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	West Bengal	Asansol	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	-do-	Behala	1.47	2.06	0.10	3.60	0.22	1.02
29.	-do-	Balurghat	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.27
30.	-do-	Malda	0.08	0.51	0.01	0.40	0.40	0.44
TOTAL			1.57	10.66	0.40	12.97	0.69	11.13

Note: The revenue expenditure is primary on account of staff cost, depreciation and allocation of common expenditure

Statement-IV

Details indicating revenue expenditure and revenue for last three years of operational airports of AAI without scheduled flight operations

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the Airports	(Revenue) 2012-13	(Revenue) Expenditure 2012-13	(Revenue) 2013-14	(Revenue) Expenditure 2013-14	(Revenue) 2014-15	(Revenue) Expenditure 2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	0.11	4.21	0.01	4.12	0.10	6.09
2.	Delhi (UT)	Safdarjung (Delhi)	2.38	37.92	4.79	42.74	8.98	46.97
3.	Gujarat	Kandla	0.46	4.47	0.08	5.38	0.09	5.74
4.	-do-	Keshod (Junagarh)	0.04	2.89	0.02	2.20	0.03	2.29
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	0.12	7.13	0.05	7.48	0.08	8.25
6.	Karnataka	HAL Bangalore	1.12	45.38	1.09	75.87	0.58	58.04
7.	-do-	Mysore	0.42	12.50	1.51	13.23	1.53	11.90
8.	Maharashtra	Akola	0.00	2.80	0.00	2.19	0.01	2.24
9.	-do-	Gondia	0.00	2.46	4.15	10.53	4.08	8.72
10.	-do-	Jalgaon	0.00	0.00	0.02	1.48	0.03	1.97
11.	-do-	Juhu	27.74	27.05	27.62	16.08	37.86	22.64
12.	-do-	Kolhapur	1.06	2.64	0.04	2.41	0.04	3.01
13.	-do-	Sholapur	0.55	0.44	0.00	4.20	0.04	0.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14.	Punjab	Bhatinda (CE)	0.13	0.00	0.21	3.27	0.24	3.22
15.	-do-	Ludhiana	0.03	5.29	0.01	5.14	0.04	5.70
16.	-do-	Pathankot (CE)	0.00	2.88	0.00	4.01	0.00	4.61
17.	Rajasthan	Bikaner (CE)	0.00	1.38	0.75	2.23	0.21	3.97
18.	-do-	Jaisalmer (CE)	0.09	0.93	0.65	0.90	0.45	1.44
19.	-do-	Kota	0.00	2.30	0.00	1.90	0.00	1.94
20.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	0.13	2.65	0.10	6.24	9.93	15.92
21.	-do-	Thanjavour (CE)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Telangana	Hyderabad (Begumpet)	26.01	53.55	120.74	67.98	35.16	67.09
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur (CE)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	-do-	Kanpur (Civil)	1.48	10.37	1.07	13.39	0.83	10.63
25.	West Bengal	Cooch-Behar	0.02	5.38	0.01	4.66	0.02	5.24
TOTAL			61.89	234.63	162.92	297.64	100.33	298.60

Note: The revenue expenditure is primary on account of staff cost, depreciation and allocation of common expenditure.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Sir, through this reply, the hon. Minister has informed us about the airports in West Bengal, particularly, about Cooch Behar. Now, he has kept the airport operational but there are no flights. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to why he is not starting any flights. At least, once a week, flights can be started to Cooch Behar which will put Cooch Behar not only on the aviation map, but it will also give connectivity to North Bengal, which cannot be reached easily by road and rail.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, we can put this suggestion before the Airlines and try to motivate them to connect Cooch Behar.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Sir, my second supplementary is this. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister has any plans to make the non-operational airports operational, especially, in West Bengal.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, there are some non-operational airports in the country, and our Government is trying to see to it that these become operational as soon as possible. In fact, the draft Civil Aviation Policy is putting stress on that, and the hon. Finance Minister has also announced in the Budget as to how we will be going about to make our skies more vibrant.

डा. प्रदीप कुमार बालमुचू: सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने inoperative airstrips का जिक्र किया है। झारखंड में चाकुलिया और देवघर ऐसे airstrips हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ धालभुमगढ़ भी है। धालभुमगढ़ और चाकुलिया, दोनों अगल-बगल में हैं। ये भी ऐसे airstrips हैं, जो Second World War के हैं और ये इसके अन्दर हैं। इसके बावजूद अब तक इन पर कोई भी operation का काम नहीं किया जा रहा है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार near future में इनको भी operative बनाना चाहती है?

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, there are a large number of air-strips in our country, some managed by the Defence, some managed by State Governments, some privately owned and some managed by the AAI. So, this is not an exhaustive list of that. However, wherever it is commercially viable, the Government is trying to make those places operative.

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: सर, मैं आपके जरिए माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब में भटिंडा और पठानकोट, जो ये दोनों हवाई अड्डे तीन साल से तैयार हैं, ये कब operational होंगे?

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, these are airports on which operations can take place, like, Bathinda. We are trying to motivate the Airlines to go there. If they see an opportunity, then, they will make use of it.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, सरकार ने inoperative या operational airports की जो लिस्ट submit की है, इनके अलावा कुछ हवाई अड्डे और भी हैं। भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र में उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार द्वारा लखीमपुर खीरी पलिया कला में एक हवाई पट्टी का निर्माण किया गया था, जिसका अभी तक प्रयोग नहीं हो रहा है, जबकि वहां पर दुधवा नेशनल पार्क है, जो एक बहुत बड़ी sanctuary है। इसकी वजह से वहां 5 हजार से भी ज्यादा टूरिस्ट्स बाहर से आते हैं, इसलिए वे इसकी डिमांड कर रहे हैं। वहां पर पर्यटन के अलावा बॉर्डर सिक्योरिटी के बड़े issues भी हैं। वहां एसएसबी लगी हुई है, जो वहां patrolling करती है। इसलिए इस एयरपोर्ट का operational होना बहुत जरूरी है। क्या इस सम्बन्ध में आप निर्णय ले पाएंगे?

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, we are trying to make as many airports operational as we can. And wherever the Airlines see an economic activity going on, it is happening faster in those cases. However, these suggestions can be considered and worked on.

गर्भधारण पूर्व और प्रसव पूर्व निदान तकनीक (लिंग चयन प्रतिषेध) अधिनियम के अंतर्गत दोषसिद्धि

*182. **श्रीमती बिमला कश्यप सूद:** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देशभर में गर्भधारण पूर्व और प्रसव पूर्व निदान तकनीक (लिंग चयन प्रतिषेध) अधिनियम, 1994 के पूर्णतया लागू होने के बावजूद देश में प्रसव पूर्व लिंग निर्धारण जांच एवं भ्रूण हत्या के कितने मामलों का पता चला है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा देशभर में दोषी स्त्री रोग विशेषज्ञों तथा उन माता-पिताओं के विरुद्ध जिन्होंने प्रसव पूर्व लिंग निर्धारण के लिए उनसे सम्पर्क किया है, क्या कड़ी कार्रवाई की गई है ताकि कन्या-भ्रूण हत्या को पूरी तरह से रोका जा सके; और

(ग) यदि कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा): (क) से (ग) विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) से (ग) गर्भाधान पूर्व और प्रसव पूर्व निदान तकनीक (लिंग चयन निषेध) अधिनियम, 1994 तथा उनके तहत बनाए गए नियमों के अंतर्गत कन्या भ्रूण हत्या के लिए उत्तरदायी लिंग निर्धारण हेतु जन्मपूर्व नैदानिक तकनीकों के दुरुपयोग के लिए संबंधित उचित प्राधिकारियों द्वारा कार्रवाई की जानी होती है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा प्रस्तुत तिमाही प्रगति रिपोर्टें (क्यूपीआर) के अनुसार अधिनियम बनाने के समय से ही उल्लंघन करने वालों के विरुद्ध निम्नलिखित कार्रवाई की गई है:—

(i) पीसी एवं पीएनडीटी अधिनियम और उसके तहत निर्मित नियमों के उल्लंघन करने के लिए कुल 1573 अल्ट्रासाउंड मशीनों को सील तथा जब्त किया गया है।

(ii) पीसी एवं पीएनडीटी अधिनियम के प्रावधानों और उसके तहत निर्मित नियमों का उल्लंघन करने के लिए राज्यों के विभिन्न उचित राज्य प्राधिकारियों द्वारा कुल 2152 कोर्ट केस दायर किए गए हैं तथा अभी तक 306 दोषसिद्धियां की गई हैं।

(iii) संबंधित राज्य मेडिकल परिषदों द्वारा अधिनियम के तहत दोषसिद्ध 100 मेडिकल पेशेवरों के पंजीकरण को निलंबित/रद्द किए गए हैं।

राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो (एनसीआरबी), जो कन्या भ्रूण हत्या के आपराधिक मामलों से संबंधित आंकड़ों का संकलन करता है ने कन्या भ्रूण हत्या को एक अलग श्रेणी में श्रेणीकृत किया है। एनसीआरबी के अनुसार, वर्ष 2014 में देश भर में कन्या भ्रूण हत्या के तहत कुल 50 मामले सूचित किए गए हैं।

Convictions under PCPNDT Act

†*182. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of pre-natal sex determination tests and female foeticides in the country which have come to light despite complete enforcement of the Preconception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 across the country;

(b) the country-wide details of stringent action taken by Government against the guilty gynaecologists and the parents who approached for pre-natal sex determination, so that, the female foeticide can be fully curbed; and

(c) if no action was taken, the reasons therefor and the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) Under the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 and Rules made thereunder, action against misuse of pre-natal diagnostic techniques for sex determination leading to female foeticide is to be taken by the concerned Appropriate Authorities. As per Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) submitted by States/ UTs, following actions have been taken against the violators since inception of the Act:

(i) A total of 1573 ultrasound machines have been sealed and seized for violations of the PC and PNDT Act and rules made thereunder.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (ii) A total of 2152 court cases have been filed by various State Appropriate Authorities and 306 convictions have so far been secured for violations of the provisions of the PC&PNDT Act and Rules made thereunder.
- (iii) Registration of 100 medical professionals convicted under the Act has been suspended/cancelled by the concerned State Medical Councils.

National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), which compiles data related to criminal cases of female foeticide, has categorised female foeticide as a separate category since 2014. As per NCRB, a total of 50 cases have been reported under female foeticide across the country in 2014.

श्रीमती बिमला कश्यप सूद: सभापति महोदय, गर्भधारण पूर्व और प्रसव पूर्व लिंग की जांच करने वाले डॉक्टर्स के विरुद्ध तो कार्रवाई होती है, परन्तु मुझे यह कहना है कि भ्रूण हत्या तो अल्ट्रासाउंड करने वाले डॉक्टर्स नहीं करते, भ्रूण हत्या तो स्त्री रोग विशेषज्ञ ही करते हैं। तो मैं आपके माध्यम से यह पूछना चाहती हूं कि कितने स्त्री रोग विशेषज्ञों को आज तक सजा हुई और कितने माता-पिताओं पर कार्रवाई की गई?

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा: सर, जैसा कि हम जानते हैं कि PC and PNDT Act के तहत हम लोगों ने चाइल्ड सेक्स रेश्यो को ठीक करने का और इसमें जो प्रॉब्लम आ रही थी, उसको रोकने का प्रयास किया था। उसकी दृष्टि से अभी तक कुल मिलाकर इसके तहत 1,573 अल्ट्रासाउंड मशीनों को सीज किया गया है, 2,152 कोर्ट केसेज चल रहे हैं, 306 कंविक्शंस हुए हैं और 100 डॉक्टर्स के मेडिकल लाइसेंस कैंसिल किए गए हैं। इस तरीके से हमारी कोशिश है कि PC and PNDT Act को और इफेक्टिव बना कर जो इस तरीके से सेक्स रेश्यो में डिक्लाइन आ रहा था, उसको ठीक करने का प्रयास किया गया है।

श्रीमती बिमला कश्यप सूद: सभापति महोदय, अल्ट्रासाउंड वाले डॉक्टर्स पर तो कार्रवाई होती है, मशीनें सील की गईं, कोर्ट में केसेज भी बने, डॉक्टर्स के लाइसेंस भी रद्द हुए, लेकिन मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूं कि क्या इससे भ्रूण हत्या रुकी है और कन्याओं की संख्या बढ़ी है? जब तक माता-पिता या परिवार को इसमें सम्मिलित नहीं किया जाएगा, तब तक इस बुराई से छुटकारा नहीं मिलेगा। मैं पूछना चाहती हूं कि वर्ष 2014 में भ्रूण हत्या के तहत कुल 50 मामले आए, इन मामलों पर सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाई की?

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा: सर, मैंने कहा है कि इस दृष्टि से सबसे पहली बात तो यह है कि डॉक्टर्स पर भी कार्रवाई होती है और फैमिली, यानी हर्बैंड और फैमिली म्बर्स, जो इसमें पार्टिसिपेट करते हैं, उनके खिलाफ भी कार्रवाई होती है। हम इसको डिस्टिंग्विश नहीं कर सकते हैं। दोनों की तरफ कार्रवाई होती है। जो लोग इसको अल्ट्रासाउंड के माध्यम से सेक्स डिटरमिनेशन करके बताते हैं या जो मशीनें इनको करती हैं और जो रेडियोलॉजिस्ट्स होते हैं, उनके खिलाफ भी और गायनाकोलॉजिस्ट्स के खिलाफ भी एक्शंस होते हैं और जो एक्शंस लिए गए हैं, उनके बारे में मैंने आपको बताया है।

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: सर, दुर्भाग्य से मैं उस क्षेत्र से आती हूं, जहां पर सबसे ज्यादा फीमेल फीटिसाइड होता है, जो पेपर में भी आया है।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि जिसकी जानकारी उन्होंने आंकड़ेवार दी है, 1573 और 2152, तो यह कितना विषम है, जिस तादाद में भ्रूण हत्या होती है, बच्चियों को गर्भ में मारा जाता है, तो वह और यह प्रमाण कितना विषम है? सर, मैं आपकी जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहूंगी कि मेरे क्षेत्र में जो डॉक्टर्स हैं, वे इस बारे में कोडबर्ड में लिखते हैं। वे प्रिसिफ्रेशन के ऊपर 'जय माता दी' लिखते हैं, इसका मतलब है कि लड़की होने वाली हैं और 'श्रीगणेश' लिखते हैं, इसका मतलब है कि लड़का होने वाला है। तो इनको कानून के घेरे में लाने के लिए आप क्या कोशिश करेंगे?

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा: सर, मैंने जैसा कहा, मैं माननीय सदस्या की भावनाओं से सहमत हूँ। इस तरीके की प्रैक्टिसिज़ बहुत चल रही हैं, लेकिन PC and PNDT Act अपने आप में बहुत सक्षम है और साथ ही साथ उसमें जितने चेंजेज़ करने की जरूरत है, वह सेंट्रल सुपरवाइज़री बोर्ड समय-समय पर करता रहा है, लेकिन मैं एक बात जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि 1991 से 2001 और 2001 से लेकर 2011 तक जो सेक्स रेश्यो था, उसमें इंप्रूवमेंट हुई है। But much more has to be done. We cannot say that we are satisfied with it. It has to be done more exhaustively and इसमें और भी कोई सजेरेंस हों, तो हमारे रूल्स उसमें परमिट करते हैं कि many improvements have been done, but whatever improvements are suggested by the hon. Members also, we will see to it that we will incorporate it.

श्री आर. के. सिन्हा: सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी ये यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या बालिकाओं के विद्यालयों में आपने कोई जागरूकता अभियान चलाने के लिए, उसको संवेदनशील बनाने के लिए और भ्रूण हत्या के खतरों के बारे में उनको जागरूक करने के लिए कोई अभियान चलाने का विचार किया है? अगर किया है, तो उसका विवरण बताएं।

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा: सर, यह जागरूकता की दृष्टि से IEC के माध्यम से हम लोग माताओं को, बहनों को, सबको तो बताते ही रहते हैं, but, basically, Women and Child Welfare के द्वारा हमने 'बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ' के कार्यक्रम को आगे बढ़ाने का प्रयास किया है और उसकी सर्वदा चर्चा भी हुई है। लोगों को उसके माध्यम से एजुकेट किया जा रहा है।

श्री अविनाश पांडे: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि एक्ट के तत्पश्चात क्या कोई एप्रोप्रिएट अथॉरिटी, एडवाइज़री कमेटी का कोई अपॉइंटमेंट हुआ है, जो इसे फॉलो-अप करे और इससे संबंधित जो केसेज बने हैं, उसका सही समय पर निवारण कर सके?

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा: महोदय, इसके लिए सेंट्रल सुपरवाइज़री बॉडी है और स्टेट एप्रोप्रिएट बॉडी है, जो समय-समय पर कार्य करती रहती है। मेरी अध्यक्षता में सेंट्रल एडवाइज़री बॉडी छः महीनों में एक बार यहां मिलती है। उसी में मैंने कहा कि यह जो चेंजेज़ करने की बात होती है, उसको हम करते हैं, जो स्टेट से आता है। जो स्टेट एडवाइज़री बॉडी है, वह अपनी चैकिंग करती है और इसमें जो चेंजेज़ लाने होते हैं, उनको लाने का प्रयास करती है। जैसा कि हम जानते हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधो: इस सेंट्रल बॉडी की दो साल से मीटिंग नहीं हुई है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज, बैठ जाइए।

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा: आपकी जानकारी जरा थोड़ी सी सीमित है। मीटिंग हुई है और वह मीटिंग लास्ट 2015 में हुई है। मैंने जैसे कहा कि सेंट्रल सुपरवाइजरी बोर्ड है, वह उसको कंडक्ट करता है और स्टेट सुपरवाइजरी बोर्ड हर तीन महीने पर मिलता है और उसके साथ-साथ उसकी दृष्टि से जो परिवर्तन करने की और जो चैकिंग करने की बात होती है, उसको देखता है।

Study on effectiveness of CSR Policy

*183. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been carried out on the implementation and effectiveness of CSR policy;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the details of steps Government proposes to take for making the scheme more effective and result oriented?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) No, Sir. However, a High Level Committee, set up by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs to suggest measures for monitoring the progress of implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policies by companies, has submitted its report on 22nd September, 2015 alongwith its recommendations for better implementation and effectiveness of CSR under the Companies Act, 2013. The report, including the recommendations of the Committee, has been placed in the public domain on the Ministry's website (www.mca.gov.in). Major recommendations of the Committee includes, *inter-alia*, the following:

- It would be desirable to conduct a review of the CSR provision of the Act after three years.
- Ceiling on administrative overhead cost should be increased from 5% to not more than 10% of the CSR expenditure.
- Definition of the term "net profit" used under the Act and Rules need to be clarified.
- Re-examination of reference to the 'any financial year' in Section 135 (1) of the Act with a view to making necessary amendment(s) either in Section 135 (1) or in the relevant rule.

- Board and the CSR Committee should be managing the monitoring of their own CSR at their level.
- Government should have no role to play in engaging external experts in monitoring the quality and efficiency of CSR expenditure of Companies.
- The unspent balance out of the CSR fund should be allowed to be carried forward with a sunset clause of five years, after which the unspent balance should be transferred to one of the funds listed in Schedule VII.
- An omnibus clause may be included in Schedule VII of the Act to suggest that CSR activities must be for larger public good and for any activity that serves public purpose and /or promotes the wellbeing of the people, with special attention to the needs of underprivileged.

(c) Companies Law Committee, which submitted its report on 1st February, 2016, has taken into consideration some of the recommendations and proposed amendment to Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, accordingly. Further, a set of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) dated 12.01.2016 has been issued by the Ministry to facilitate effective implementation of CSR by companies under the legislation.

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Sir, my question was, 'Whether any study has been carried out on the implementation and effectiveness of CSR Policy and the findings thereof.' Whereas, the reply says, '(a) and (b): No.' And then – although it is only a technical error – I think, the reply given in Part (c) also contains the reply to part (a) and (b) of my main question.

From the reply of bullet point 5 and 6, it seems that the Government is not interested and the Government thinks that monitoring should not be done by it and it should be done by the Boards or the companies themselves. It may be the desire of the Government; it is fine.

My question is : Is it a fact that the State-run companies are lagging behind in spending of funds under the CSR as compared to private companies? Sir, while PSUs spent 66 per cent, private companies spent 82 per cent during the first year of CSR. This I am quoting from a study done by NextGen CRS Management firm. Sir, 19 PSUs spent ₹ 1,686 crores and 66 private companies spent ₹ 3,300 crores. So my question is: Although the Government says that the management should be left to the Boards, but in case of PSUs, which are lagging behind in spending under CSR, will the Government do anything to push them in CSR spending, at least?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, there is an in-built mechanism. Besides, a Committee was set up to review the progress of implementation of the CSR. So, in reply, I have already elaborated, at length, what the High Level Committee has recommended

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

as to what the future roadmap of CSR should be, the mode of spending should be and what changes, etc., are required in this matter.

Every company is supposed to file its Annual Return and, in the Annual Return, its Board of Directors supervises what happens to the CSR expenditure. They are mandatorily required to spend 2 per cent of their net profits. And, if, for some reason, they don't spend, they must specify those reasons why they have not spent. Now, all that is monitored. And, after monitoring, if somebody is found guilty, there is a penal provision which is the onus on the Department of Company Affairs to take action against them.

Since 2014-15, after implementation of the Act, was the first year – 2015-16 is not fully over as yet, the returns have not been filed – we have monitored it. And, in 2014-15, there is only a marginal correction in the figure that the hon. Member gave. Sir, 71.03 per cent was the expenditure the PSUs have incurred. There are 51 PSUs covered under this category. What has not been spent has to be carried forward to the next year and that expenditure itself will have to be incurred. It is now for the line Ministries to push all the PSUs within their control – different PSUs are under control of different Ministries; they don't come under the Department of Company Affairs, we are just a regulatory department – to ensure that expeditious expenditure takes place. One of the reasons why in the first year it is a little less, it is because the CSR expenditure started in this year. And, therefore, to get hold of projects and then push projects take time. So, the private sector is about 79 per cent and the public sector is about 71 per cent and this figure for the first year itself is not a bad beginning.

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Sir, there is a very interesting study which says that the companies led by women have spent more on CSR than the companies led by men. The figures say that it was 90 per cent spending by companies led by women and 76 per cent by the companies led by men. That is not my question but that is a statement. However, my question is: Has any calculation been done under the existing guidelines as to the number of companies covered under the CSR Scheme? What is the total amount that was required to be spent under the 2 per cent spending criterion? How much has been spent so far? If spending is not satisfactory, then what are the reasons thereof?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, my response to the first part of the hon. Member's question is that last year, if you remember, the Prime Minister had, from the ramparts of the Red Fort, announced that all schools in India would be covered by toilets and a large number of PSUs were also asked to contribute for that purpose. I must

say that several institutions, particularly State Bank of India, did a great effort till the midnight of 14th August so that it could be completed. That is how the share of women-led PSUs seem to be a little higher than the ones led by men. The total number of companies covered...

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: That is true for the private companies too, as per the study.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: That is a good indication. The total number of companies covered is 460; out of which, 409 are in the private sector and 51 are in the public sector.

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा: सभापति महोदय, सरकार का उद्देश्य था कि जहां पर वह नहीं पहुंच सकती, वहां पर एक अन्य मार्ग से पीएसयूज और प्राइवेट कंपनीज को लाकर विकास के द्वार खोलें। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सीएसआर के माध्यम से कितनी धनराशि हमारे देश में इकट्ठा हुई? इसका जो उद्देश्य था, उस उद्देश्य के माध्यम से जो आदिवासी और पिछड़े इलाके हैं, deprived community है, क्या उनके ऊपर यह खर्चा हुआ है और हो रहा है?

श्री अरुण जेटली: सर, मैंने ऐसा कहा कि सन् 2014-15 पहला वर्ष था और लगभग इसमें जो आवश्यकता थी, अगर हम इन सभी कंपनीज की profitability देखें और उसका दो परसेंट लगा लें तथा इन 460 कंपनीज की देखें, तो यह लगभग 8,347.47 करोड़ के करीब आता है। इसमें से औसतन पहले वर्ष में 75.92 यानी approximately 76 परसेंट खर्च हुआ है। अब कंपनीज किन-किन क्षेत्रों में खर्च करती है, वह कंपनीज के अपने एनुअल रिपोर्ट्स के अंदर है। हर कंपनी की डिटेल्स इस वक्त मेरे पास उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। चूंकि वह बहुत लम्बी डिटेल्स होगी, इसलिए लगभग 460 कंपनीज ने कहा-कहां खर्च किया, इसको उत्तर में दे पाना थोड़ा कठिन होगा।

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, the corporate social responsibility is a very good piece of legislation and it is giving good results. But we have to study the effectiveness of the implementation and the policy. I want to ask one specific question regarding the usage of this fund by some corporates for doing some politics in their area. I can give one example. In Kizhakkambalam Panchayat in Ernakulam district, in Kerala, a new corporate company was formed. I am not mentioning the name of the company. The name of the political group is 20:20. They contested the election and won it. What did they do? They used the CSR fund to distribute subsidies, running a subsidy shop, giving some benefits to some specific people. The Panchayat is now run by this 20:20 and it won by using the CSR fund. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this kind of activities are studied and understood by the Government; whether the Government is thinking that the CSR fund that is used for this kind of purposes will help the initial law which was enacted in this country. Sir, this is a very serious issue in the CSR fund usage. Big companies can even manipulate the State political results also if they are allowed to spend 2 per cent of their fund for this kind of political activity. This is what I want to know.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, obviously, no money from the CSR can be spent for political activities. Under Section 135 of the Companies Act, there is a provision which mandates spending for CSR activities, the details of which are given in Schedule VII to the Act itself. Schedule VII lists out eleven activities for which CSR fund can be spent. It could be spent on some of the activities like Swachh Bharat Kosh or the other items which have been added. Therefore, I would request the hon. Member to just go through Schedule VII. I can make the copy available to him if he so desires. The activities are listed out and if anybody is spending it outside the Schedule, then it can't be a legitimate CSR spending.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, CSR activity is for the good of the public; there is no doubt and PSUs and private sector companies are doing yeomen service. The Central Government and State Governments have been doing their bit whenever there are natural calamities, agrarian crisis and drought-hit regions and all that. Funds have been allocated and funds have been provided for these activities. In CSR, there is a clause that whatever unspent amount is there out of the CSR activities, it is transferred to the funds listed in Schedule VII. My question or suggestion to the hon. Finance Minister, through you, Sir, is, whatever is the unspent amount, can a pool be made out of unspent amount and reserved for these kinds of natural calamities which take place or agrarian crisis, which India has been facing in different States, where we have seen loss of life, loss of properties? Is there any measure on that account that the Government is implementing or thinking on that lines? Thank you.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: As I have mentioned in the very first year, it is a successful experiment which has started because in the very first year where projects had to be initiated, normally it takes time; over 75 per cent of the amount has been spent. Now, as far as the natural calamities, etc., are concerned, the amount will remain with the companies itself, but, there is a provision in Schedule VII that the companies can, if they don't want to directly spend themselves, make a contribution to the Prime Minister's Relief Fund, which, in turn, is used for all these natural calamities.

***[प्रश्नकर्ता (श्री तरुण विजय) अनुपस्थित थे।]**

तपेदिक रोग की पुनरावृत्ति

***184. श्री तरुण विजय:** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या देश में तपेदिक रोग के लक्षण पुनः व्यापक स्तर पर दिखाई दे रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस रोग ने उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश के पहाड़ी शहरों में अपनी गहरी जड़ें जमा ली हैं; और

(ग) तपेदिक रोग के निवारण एवं उपचार के लिए कौन-कौन से कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा): (क) से (ग) विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख) डब्ल्यूएचओ वैश्विक क्षय रोग रिपोर्ट 2015 के अनुसार भारत में क्षय रोग के अनुमानित मामलों की संख्या 1990 के प्रतिवर्ष प्रतिलाख जनसंख्या पर 216 से घटकर 2014 में प्रतिवर्ष प्रतिलाख जनसंख्या पर 167 हो गई है। क्षय रोग की अनुमानित व्याप्तता 1990 के प्रतिवर्ष प्रतिलाख जनसंख्या पर 465 से घटकर 2014 में प्रतिवर्ष प्रतिलाख जनसंख्या पर 195 हो गई है। भारत ने क्षय रोग को रोकने और इसमें कमी लाने तथा 1990 की आधार रेखा से तुलना करने पर 2015 तक व्याप्तता और मृत्युदर को आधा करने के सहस्राब्दि विकास लक्ष्य को प्राप्त कर लिया है। क्षय रोग के कारण होने वाली मृत्यु की अनुमानित संख्या 1990 के प्रतिवर्ष प्रतिलाख जनसंख्या पर 38 से घटकर 2014 में प्रतिवर्ष प्रतिलाख जनसंख्या पर 17 हो गई है।

घटना, व्याप्तता और मृत्युदर में कमी का अनुमान अखिल भारतीय आधार पर लगाया गया है और इसमें पूर्वोत्तर राज्य और हिमाचल प्रदेश शामिल हैं।

(ग) सरकार ने अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ 12वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान आरएनटीसीपी के तहत निम्नलिखित कार्रवाई की है।

राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य मिशन के तहत आरएनटीसीपी को सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है।

- कार्यक्रम के तहत क्षय रोग की गुणवत्तायुक्त नैदानिक जांच के लिए 13,000 से अधिक नामित माइक्रोस्कोपी केंद्रों की स्थापना की गई है।
- 400,000 से अधिक डॉट्स सेंटरों के एक नेटवर्क के माध्यम से औषधि संवेदी क्षय रोग का उपचार प्रदान किया जाता है जिसमें प्रत्येक रोगी के लिए उपचार के पूरे कोर्स वाला एक समर्पित बॉक्स उपलब्ध कराया जाता है।
- ज्यादातर सरकारी अस्पताल, सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्र, प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्र, उप-केंद्र डॉट्स सेंटर के रूप में कार्य करते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त एनजीओ, आरएनटीसीपी के तहत निजी चिकित्सक, सामुदायिक स्वयं सेवक, आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ता, महिला स्वयं सहायता समूह आदि भी डॉट्स प्रदायक/डॉट्स केंद्रों के रूप में कार्य करते हैं।
- भारत के सभी 36 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में औषधिरोधी क्षय रोग हेतु कार्यक्रमागत उपचार (प्रोगमेटिक मैनेजमेंट) (पीएमडीटी) सेवाएं प्रदान की जाती हैं।
- 64 कल्चर और औषधि संवेदनशीलता परीक्षण (सी-डीएसटी) प्रयोगशालों में गुणवत्तायुक्त आश्वासन औषधि संवेदनशीलता परीक्षण के माध्यम से औषधि रोधी क्षय रोग की नैदानिक जांच की जाती है।

- एचआईवी एड्स के साथ रह रहे व्यक्तियों में क्षय रोग का पता लगाने के लिए एआरटी केंद्रों में 30 मशीनों सहित क्षय रोग के मामलों में रिफैम्पीसिन का शीघ्र पता लगाने के लिए 121 स्थानों पर कार्टिज आधारित न्यूक्लिक एसिड एम्प्लीफिकेशन (सीबीएनएएटी) परीक्षण मशीनें स्थापित की गई हैं। अतिरिक्त 500 मशीनों का आर्डर दिया गया है।
- आरएनटीसीपी के तहत नैदानिक जांच और उपचार (औषधियों सहित) निःशुल्क प्रदान किया जाता है।
- क्षय रोग को सूचना प्रदान करने की अनिवार्यता वाला रोग (नोटिफाइबल डिजीज) बनाया गया है। यह अधिदेशित करता है कि सभी स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या प्रदायक नैदानिक जांच स्तर पर या उपचार के स्तर पर उनकी जानकारी में आए क्षय रोग के प्रत्येक मामले की सूचना स्थानीय प्राधिकारी को दें। 2015 में निजी क्षेत्र से कुल 184,802 मामलों की सूचना प्राप्त हुई थी।
- राष्ट्रीय सूचना विज्ञान केंद्र (एनआईसी) के सहयोग से आरएनटीसीपी ने क्षयरोग पर्यावेक्षण में सुधार लाने, उपचार और क्षय रोग के मामलों की निगरानी के लिए "निक्षय" नामक एक मामला आधारित वेब आधारित एप्लीकेशन का विकास किया और उसका कार्यान्वयन किया है।
- क्षय रोग मुक्त भारत की साझा प्रतिबद्धता हेतु सभी हितधारकों को प्रेरित करने के लिए 2015 में "क्षय रोग मुक्त भारत के लिए कार्रवाई हेतु आह्वान" का 2015 में आरम्भ किया गया था।

***[The questioner (SHRI TARUN VIJAY) was absent.]**

Recurrence of Tuberculosis

†*184. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are signs of recurrence of tuberculosis on a large scale in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that the disease has made deep roots in the hilly cities of North-Eastern States and Himachal Pradesh; and

(c) the details of steps being taken for prevention and treatment of tuberculosis and the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) As per the WHO Global TB Report 2015, the estimated incidence of Tuberculosis (TB) in India has declined progressively from 216 per lakh population per

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

year in 1990 to 167 per lakh population per year in 2014. The estimated prevalence of TB has declined from 465 per lakh population per year in 1990 to 195 per lakh population per year in 2014. India has achieved the Millennium Development Goals for Tuberculosis to halt and begin to reverse the incidence and to half the prevalence and mortality rates by 2015 compared with the base line of 1990. The estimated mortality due to TB has declined from 38 per lakh population per year in 1990 to 17 per lakh population per year in 2014.

The decline in incidence, prevalence and mortality is estimated on all India basis and includes the North-Eastern States and Himachal Pradesh.

(c) The Government has, *inter-alia*, taken following action under (RNTCP) during the 12th Five Year Plan RNTCP is being supported under the National Health Mission.

- Under the programme, more than 13000 designated microscopy centres have been established for quality diagnosis of TB.
- Treatment for drug sensitive TB is provided through a network of more than 400,000 DOT Centres, where a dedicated box containing complete course of treatment is available for each patient.
- Most Government hospitals, Community Health Centres (CHCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs), sub centres function as DOT Centres. In addition NGOs, Private Practitioners (PPs) involved under the RNTCP, Community volunteers, Anganwadi workers, women self-help groups etc. also function as DOT providers/DOT Centres.
- The Programmatic Management for Drug Resistant TB (PMDT) services is provided in all 36 States/UTs of India.
- Diagnosis of Drug Resistant TB is undertaken through quality assured drug susceptibility testing at 64 Culture and Drug Susceptibility Testing (C-DST) laboratories.
- Cartridge Based Nucleic Acid Amplification (CBNAAT) Test Machines have been installed at 121 sites for early detection of Rifampicin resistance among TB cases, including 30 machines at ART centers for detection of TB in people living with HIV AIDS. Additional 500 machines have been ordered.
- Diagnosis and Treatment (including drugs) is provided free of cost under RNTCP.
- TB has been made a notifiable disease. This mandates all the healthcare providers to notify every TB case diagnosed or treated by them to local authorities. A total of 184,802 cases were notified from the private sector in 2015.

- RNTCP in collaboration with National Informatics Centre (NIC) has developed and implemented a Case Based Web Based application named “Nikshay” to improve TB surveillance, treatment and monitoring of TB cases.
- “Call to Action for TB Free India” was initiated in 2015 to galvanise all stakeholders for a common shared commitment for TB Free India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 184. Questioner not present. Any supplementary?

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, India, by virtue of the population that we have and the high incidents of HIV also, TB remains very much a challenge, even though we have signed up to meet the Millennium Development Goals. Particularly in the States of North East and Himachal Pradesh, TB of the uterus occurs largely because of the consumption of unpasturised milk; because of lack of awareness of that.

In the reply, he has stated that TB has been made a notifiable disease. I want to know from the Government, since the Civil Aviation Minister is also sitting there, TB remains the droplet infection. When people cough, the droplets and the microbes of TB cross-contaminate and anyone whose immune system is low, thus the HIV people who get TB, contaminates. We have said this mandate that all healthcare providers to notify every TB case. Every long distance flight; India-US (non-stop), India-other countries (non-stop) or coming back, does not throw out the required air volume to cleanse. So it does become a system where you buy an airline ticket and you get one disease free. Quite often it can be Tuberculosis. What methods and steps do we have to detect TB in a quick measure because the Mantoux Test is very inconclusive? Do we have a home kit by which we can detect? Are there help centres whereby we can call to see for Triple Drug-Resistant TB patients, who travel? Is there any kind of protocol given for them.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, first of all, because the question has been very long, I would like to give a little elaborate answer to it. First of all, I would like to tell the House that in the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme, we have started the programme which has brought the prevalence rate of Tuberculosis down. In 1990, it was 216 per lakh population, which has been reduced to 167 per lakh population in 2014. This is the incidence rate. And the prevalence rate of Tuberculosis was 465 per lakh population in 1990, which has been reduced to 195 per lakh population in 2014. The deaths due to Tuberculosis were 38 per lakh population in 1990, which has been reduced to 17 per lakh population in 2014; more than half. In the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme, we have a system where we have 13,000 designated microscopy centres. These centres are well-equipped as far as the testing part is concerned. In the same way, we have got four lakh DOT Centres.

These four lakh DOT centres adopt directly-observed-treatment methodology. Thus, a TB patient is taken care of until he is free from the disease. In all the CSEs, PSEs, and other health centres, we have got this facility. We have also introduced the CBNAAT facility, which is for drug resistance patients. We have got the CBNAAT machines installed. At the point of time, we have got 121 machines. Three hundred machines are being installed. Two hundred machines have been ordered. So, very soon, 421 machines will be in place.

For HIV patients there are thirty centres, at this point of time. These thirty centres of ART are also having the CBNAAT machines. So, we are taking care of the HIV patients also. And, in the coming times, when we will have these 500 CBNAAT machines, we will also try to ...*(Interruptions)*...

As far as the HIV issue is concerned, although it is very different, yet I would like to say that this Government has taken an initiative. And, we have also taken into our account treating those TB patients who are suffering for more than 500 CD count IV, which was earlier 350. So, more than one lakh patients of HIV have also been taken into our ART centres for treatment.

As far as the aviation part is concerned, we would like to say only one thing. One gets affected from tuberculosis if the person is weak and his immune system is down. For that, we can only suggest that preventive measures should be taken. The person who coughs should take care. The person who is sitting nearby should also take care. We take care of the curative part. Rest of the things, the Civil Aviation Minister will take care of.

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Sir, according to the WHO's Global Tuberculosis Report of 2015, there are 8.6 million TB cases in the whole world. Out of which, 2.2 million confirmed TB patients are in India. And, about 3 million could be infected. Is there any plan with the Government to engage corporate sector for action on TB-free India, particularly when the TB treatment is required to be provided free of cost? How does the Government intend to involve the private sector and what would be their role?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, we are going on with our own programme, which is a Centrally-sponsored programme, as far as the funding part is concerned. Of course, we take care of IEC part. We see to it that the people are educated about this disease and see that they can also take a pro-active role in participation. This is a nice idea, which has come from the hon. Member. We will examine and see to it how the private parties and corporate sector could be involved.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सभापति महोदय, चूंकि यहां हिमाचल प्रदेश का नाम आया है कि वहां पर बहुत ज्यादा टीबी है, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूं कि क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश में कोई ऐसा सर्वे किया गया है, कोई डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स identify किए गए हैं, जहां पर टीबी का बहुत

[श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर]

प्रकोप है? उसके लिए क्या-क्या स्टेप्स उठाए गए हैं? इसके अतिरिक्त हिमाचल प्रदेश में टीबी के जो अस्पताल earmarked हैं, जैसे धर्मपुर में है या कांगड़ा में डा. राजेंद्र प्रसाद गवर्नमेंट मेडिकल कॉलेज तथा अन्य हैं, क्या उन्हें भी modernize किया जा रहा है? आपने बताया कि हेल्थ सेंटर्स वगैरह सभी में आप यह सुविधा दे रहे हैं, लेकिन ये जो so-called hospitals हैं, क्या उन्हें modernize किया जा रहा है, क्या उनके डॉक्टर्स को train किया जा रहा है, यह मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ?

एक माननीय सदस्य: आप भी हिमाचल से हैं और मंत्री जी भी हिमाचल से हैं।

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा: सर, चूंकि यह प्रश्न में था, इसलिए मैंने हिमाचल प्रदेश और नॉर्थ ईस्टर्न स्टेट्स का जिक्र किया है। आंकड़े यह नहीं बताते हैं कि नॉर्थ ईस्ट में और हिमाचल प्रदेश में कुछ ज्यादा cases हैं। Prevalence rate लगभग वहां भी downward trend पर है। इसके अतिरिक्त जो सारे modern systems हैं, जिनके बारे में मैंने बताया कि detection centres, DOT, ये सब चल रहे हैं—वे आर.पी. सेंटर में भी चल रहे हैं और धर्मपुर में भी चल रहे हैं।

High costs of medicines in private hospitals

*185. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a large number of private hospitals in the country have been treating diseases;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these hospitals have been forcing the patients to purchase medicines from the chemists charging very high prices than the market from the patients suffering from cancer and other serious diseases in the hospital; and

(c) if so, what action Government is going to take against such hospitals?

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

Statement

(a) The Government has progressively been increasing investment in the public health services and, over a period of time, a lot of resources have been invested in this sector. However, the private sector continues to play a role in the delivery of health services in the country. There has been an increase in the disposable income in the country. Other things being equal, with increased disposable incomes and resultant higher standard of living, the preference is to avail services from a place where the comfort level is higher.

(b) No such complaint has been received in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

(c) Does not arise.

डा. संजय सिंह: सर, बड़ा दुर्भाग्य है कि अपने देश में स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं ओर चिकित्सा का स्तर प्रदेशों में, जिलों में और छोटे स्थानों पर बहुत ही दुखद हालत में है। दिल्ली में "एम्स" है, मुंबई में, हैदराबाद में चेन्नई में, कोलकाता में बहुत अच्छे अस्पताल हैं, लेकिन वहां पर पेशेंट्स को जगह नहीं मिलती है, बैड नहीं मिलता है, उनको लम्बी लाइनों में खड़े होना पड़ता है, भले ही वे गंभीर रोग से पीड़ित हों, उनको महीनों इलाज के लिए इंतजार करना पड़ता है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार निजी अस्पताल संचालकों की मनमानी को रोकने के लिए कोई नियम-कानून बनाएगी, जिससे विभिन्न रोगों का उपचार उचित मूल्य पर हो सके और गरीब व्यक्तियों से न्यूनतम शुल्क लिया जाए? यदि ऐसा हो सकेगा, तो सरकारी अस्पतालों में भीड़ कम हो सकेगी और बहुत सारे रोगियों का अच्छा उपचार हो सकेगा।

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा: सर, जहां तक सवाल है कि लोग इलाज के लिए "एम्स" की तरफ tertiary care centre में बढ़ते हैं, इसके बारे में मैं एक बात सबके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं कि पहले communicable diseases की problem थी। These days the non-communicable diseases have increased in a big way and that is because of the life style. सरकार ने आगे चलकर इसके लिए हर स्टेट कैपिटल में "एम्स" जैसे इंस्टिट्यूशन्स खोलने का स्टेटवाइज एक प्रोग्राम चलाया है, ताकि tertiary care की सुविधा हम उनको स्टेट लेवल पर दे सकें।

जहां तक आपने प्राइवेट अस्पतालों के बारे में कहा है, उसके लिए Clinical Establishment Act, 2010 में आया था और यह 2012 से effect में आया है। The Clinical Establishment Act is, basically, to be adopted by the States. It is a Central Act, जिसमें हमने clinical establishments को, किस तरीके से रजिस्टर करना है, what ingredients they have to keep and क्या उनके मापदंड होने चाहिए, ये सारी बातें उसमें लिखी गई हैं। This has to be adopted by the States. After it came into existence, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Mizoram and the Union Territories other than Delhi, उन्होंने इसको एडॉप्ट कर लिया है, इसके बाद 10 स्टेट्स ने और एडॉप्ट कर लिया है। कुछ स्टेट्स में अपने-अपने एक्ट्स हैं और उनके तहत वे उसको govern करते हैं। हम इसमें एक ही बात कह सकते हैं, What we are trying to do is to see to it that all States should adopt the Clinical Establishment Act, because इस Clinical Act के तहत ही स्टेट उसको govern कर सकती है और उसके ऊपर कंट्रोल रख सकती है। हम रिक्वेस्ट कर रहे हैं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा स्टेट्स इसको एडॉप्ट करें।

डा. संजय सिंह: सभापति महोदय, अपना देश ग्लोबली बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण देश है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री, हमारे मंत्री, हमारे अधिकारीगण ज्यादातर महत्वपूर्ण देशों के सम्पर्क में रहते हैं, वहां पर दौरा करते हैं और देखने जाते हैं। दुनिया में जो स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं की व्यवस्था है, उनकी हम सभी को जानकारी है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह

[डा. संजय सिंह]

से इंग्लैंड में सभी नागरिकों को स्वास्थ्य कवर मिलता है, NHS मिलता है, क्या हमारे देश में भी सरकार वैसी योजना बनाने के बारे में विचार कर रही है? अगर ऐसी कोई योजना है, तो उसके बारे में बताएं और अगर नहीं है, तो माननीय मंत्री जी इसके बारे में अपने विचार व्यक्त करें।

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा: सभापति महोदय, हम निश्चित रूप से इस ओर अग्रसर हुए हैं। अपने देश में उसको हमने नए मॉडल के तरीके से लिया है, health insurance and health assurance इन दोनों के combination को हम आगे बढ़ाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

जहाँ तक National Health Mission का सवाल है, उसमें primary stage पर diagnostics or drugs दोनों को हम देने के लिए categorise करके, उसको हम free drugs and diagnostic facilities provide कर रहे हैं। उसी तरीके से हम tertiary health care के लिए, जिसके बारे में माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने बजट के अपने उद्बोधन में कहा है कि एक लाख रुपए का floater family के लिए health coverage सालाना देंगे और ₹ 30,000 for elder citizens, as many in the family each, 30,000 का प्लस कवर देंगे। इस तरीके से जहाँ दो बुजुर्ग होंगे वहाँ 1,60,000 का कवर मिलेगा और जहाँ एक बुजुर्ग होगा, वहाँ 1,30,000 का कवर मिलेगा। इस तरीके से हम कोशिश करेंगे कि tertiary health care में उन सुविधाओं को दे सकें। हमारी कोशिश है कि धीरे-धीरे हम हैल्थ एश्योरेंस की तरफ बढ़ें। जहाँ तक प्राइमरी सेक्टर का सवाल है, प्राइमरी हैल्थ सर्विसेज का सवाल है, free diagnostic and drug facilities, हम इसकी ओर अग्रसर हुए हैं।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: सभापति महोदय, मंत्री जी ने अस्पतालों में इलाज की बात कही है, तो मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से इस बारे में कहना चाहती हूँ कि AIIMS में बहुत से राज्यों से लोग इलाज कराने आते हैं। जब वे यहाँ आते हैं, तो उनको इलाज के लिए काफी लम्बा समय दे दिया जाता है, जिसके कारण वे अपनी बीमारी का इलाज जल्दी कराने के लिए निजी अस्पतालों में जाना पसंद करते हैं। जब कोई मरीज अपनी बीमारी को दिखाने के लिए AIIMS में जाता है या operation के लिए जाता है, तो उस मरीज को काफी लम्बा समय दिया जाता है, जिससे वह टूट जाता है और वह निजी अस्पतालों में जाना पसंद करता है। आप राज्यों में जो AIIMS खोल रहे हैं, क्या उनमें वे सारी सहूलियतें मुहैया कराएंगे, जो दिल्ली AIIMS में उपलब्ध हैं, ताकि जो लोग राज्यों से दिल्ली AIIMS में इलाज के लिए आते हैं, वे दिल्ली AIIMS में न आकर राज्यों के AIIMS में ही अपना इलाज करा सकें?

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा: सर, सरकार दोनों ही विषयों पर तीव्र गति से काम कर रही है। जहाँ तक दिल्ली AIIMS का सवाल है, तो हम इसकी capacity डबल कर रहे हैं। Within a span of two years, the capacity will be doubled. दिल्ली AIIMS की bench strength दोगुनी हो जाएगी। इसी के साथ-साथ जो हमारे अन्य AIIMS खुले हैं और जिनकी हमने घोषणा की है, उनको भी हम time bound manner में आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं। जब ये facilities States में मुहैया हो जाएंगी, तो दिल्ली AIIMS पर प्रेशर कम होगा। हमें AIIMS का स्टैंडर्ड मेन्टेन करना है, इसलिए हम AIIMS की फैकल्टीज को उन जगहों पर भेज रहे हैं। इसमें थोड़ा टाइम लग रहा है, क्योंकि इंस्टिट्यूशन कोई दो दिनों में ग्रे नहीं करता है, It takes time. जहाँ तक उसके हार्डवेयर और सॉफ्टवेयर का सवाल है, हम दोनों पर ही रेगुलरली मॉनिटरिंग करके आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। इसमें थोड़ा समय लगेगा, लेकिन हमारी कोशिश है कि हम सभी AIIMS को उसी तर्ज पर ले आएंगे, जिस तर्ज पर दिल्ली AIIMS हैं।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Mr. Chairman, medical emergency normally shakes the family, and the quality of medicines and the cost of medicines normally establish the health of the nation. It is not unknown to us that the quality and hygiene of the manufacturing of medicine and the pricing of the medicine is not at all on par with the expectation of the common people of the nation. What the Union Government is contemplating to ensure quality medicine at competitive prices?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, as far as the question of providing medicines at affordable rates is concerned, the Government has initiated a Programme called 'AMRIT', Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment. This Facility has been provided in AIIMS, and now we are replicating this in all Central Government institutions. We have requested the State Governments also to give us place. We plan to start three hundred shops like this. The rate of cancer medicines has been reduced. Approximately from 60 to 90 per cent, the rates have been reduced. In the same way, the cost of implants, which are used for cardiothoracic surgery, has also been reduced to 60 per cent. We are trying to replicate this in all Central institutions, Central hospitals and, at the same time, we have asked all the State Governments to go forward. We are there to provide the facility. They have to give the place and we will go forward.

As we all know, in the Budget speech, the hon. Finance Minister has also asked us to start 3,000 *Jan Aushadhi Centres* where we are going to give generic medicines at an affordable rate. This is what we are trying to do and we have got our own regulatory mechanism of Drug Controllers and others. We are trying to equip them and build their capacity. Approximately, we are spending approximately ₹ 1,750 crores — figures may be a little different; I have to check up — at the State and the Central level to enhance the capacity of our centres.

SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Sir, there are hospitals other than AIIMS, etc., which are having huge infrastructure and which are Centrally-located but are still ill-managed. Can such hospitals be given to private sector where charges are stipulated by the Government?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, as far as our systems are concerned, we are trying to see to it that we do our best. There is one thing that everybody would appreciate that our hospitals are maintaining both, load as well as quality. To maintain that balance is a really difficult task. Approximately, 10,000 OPD patients come to AIIMS every day and the footfall is more than 50,000-70,000. This is as far as the load is concerned. And still, we are trying to see to it that we provide quality services. The same is the case with the Safdarjung Hospital and the Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital. So, we are trying to ensure a balance between load and

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quality. That is what we are trying to do. Secondly, we have set up a committee to see if private players could be brought in and if a PPP model could be developed, so that these facilities could be enhanced and their services could be taken, which is regulated by the Government. This model is being worked out. They have come out with three-four models. We are trying to look into them.

Measures to ensure balanced population growth

*186. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the trend of population growth registered during the last decade, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether Government has undertaken any measures to contain the growth of population in the country, if so, the details thereof along with targets achieved thereunder;

(c) whether Government proposes to implement two-child policy for stabilisation of population in the country, if so, the details thereof along with the manner in which the policy is likely to be implemented and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the other steps being taken or proposed to be taken by Government to ensure balanced population growth in the country?

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

Statement

(a) As a result of the efforts of the Government, the decadal growth rate of the country has declined significantly from 21.54% for the period 1991-2001 to 17.64% during 2001-11. The State/UT wise decadal growth rate is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The measures being taken for population stabilization and targets achieved is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) No Sir. The Government does not have such a proposal, at present, on two child policy norm since India is a signatory to ICPD declaration of 1994 which advocates target free approach and honouring of reproductive rights of couples to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(d) The Government is now expanding the basket of choice for contraceptives to cater to the unmet need for contraception prevailing in the country.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise decadal growth rate

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Percentage decadal growth (2001-2011)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.68
2.	Andhra Pradesh	11.1
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.92
4.	Assam	16.93
5.	Bihar	25.07
6.	Chandigarh	17.1
7.	Chhattisgarh	22.59
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	55.5
9.	Daman and Diu	53.54
10.	Goa	8.17
11.	Gujarat	19.17
12.	Haryana	19.9
13.	Himachal Pradesh	12.81
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	23.71
15.	Jharkhand	22.34
16.	Karnataka	15.67
17.	Kerala	4.86
18.	Lakshadweep	6.23
19.	Madhya Pradesh	20.3
20.	Maharashtra	15.99
21.	Manipur	18.65
22.	Meghalaya	27.82
23.	Mizoram	22.78

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Percentage decadal growth (2001-2011)
24.	Nagaland	0.47
25.	NCT of Delhi	20.96
26.	Odisha	13.97
27.	Puducherry	27.72
28.	Punjab	13.73
29.	Rajasthan	21.44
30.	Sikkim	12.36
31.	Tamil Nadu	15.6
32.	Tripura	14.75
33.	Uttar Pradesh	20.09
34.	Uttarakhand	19.17
35.	West Bengal	13.93
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		17.64

Statement-II

Details of measures being taken for stabilization of population in the country

(A) On-going Interventions under Family Planning Programme

A rational human resource development plan is in place for provision of IUCD, Minilap and NSV to empower the facilities (DH, CHC, PHC, SHC) with at least one provider each for each of the services and Sub-centres with ANMs trained in IUD insertion.

- Ensuring quality care in Family Planning services by establishing Quality Assurance Committees at State and district levels.
- Emphasis on Minilap Tubectomy services because of its logistical simplicity and requirement of only MBBS doctors and not post graduate gynaecologists/ surgeons.
- Increasing male participation and promotion of ‘Non Scalpel Vasectomy’.
- ‘National Family Planning Indemnity Scheme’ (NFPIS) under which clients are insured in the eventualities of deaths, complications and failures following sterilization and the providers/accredited institutions are indemnified against litigations in those eventualities.

- Compensation scheme for sterilization acceptors - under the Scheme MoHFW provides compensation for loss of wages to the beneficiary and also to the service provider (and team) for conducting sterilizations. The compensation has been enhanced in 11 high focus States.
- Fixed Day Fixed Place Family Planning Services: Availability of Fixed Day Static services at all facilities round the year made possible on account of growing number of 24x7 PHCs and better functioning CHCs and other health facilities under NHM (National Health Mission).
- Accreditation of more private/NGO facilities to increase the provider base for family planning services under PPP.
- Improving contraceptives supply management up to peripheral facilities.
- Demand generation activities in the form of display of posters, billboards and other audio and video materials in the various facilities.
- Strong Political Will and Advocacy at the highest level, especially in States with high fertility rates.

New interventions

Family Planning Program has witnessed a paradigm shift from a program resulting in population stabilisation to a program ensuring better maternal and child health. The GoI's new strategy of RMNCH+A encompasses Reproductive Health, Maternal Health, Newborn Health, Child Health and Adolescent Health.

The GoI is now ensuring a greater thrust on spacing methods (especially PPIUCD and IUCD):

- Promotion of IUCDs as a short and long term spacing method:
- Introduction of Cu IUCD-375 (5 years effectivity) under the Family Planning Programme.
- Emphasis on Postpartum Family Planning (PPFP) services with introduction of PPIUCD and promotion of minilap as the main mode of providing sterilization in the form of post-partum sterilization to capitalize on the increase in institutional delivery under JSY.
- On-site training of service providers conducted for PPIUCD at delivery points.
- PPIUCD Incentive Scheme-The PPIUCD Incentive Scheme has been introduced in the whole country by the Government in January, 2014 whereby; The service provider (Doctors/Nurses/ANM) is paid ₹ 150 per insertion as compensation for the extra work done in addition to their normal work and the ASHAs are paid ₹ 150 per insertion for

escorting the clients to the health facility and facilitating the IUCD insertion. Appointment of dedicated RMNCH+A counselors at high case load facilities for counseling eligible couples for adoption of Family Planning methods.

- Drop Back Scheme to sterilization acceptors: The States make provision for free drop back to sterilization clients under this Scheme.
- Scheme for Home delivery of contraceptives by ASHAs at doorstep of beneficiaries has been expanded to the entire country *w.e.f.* 17th Dec., 2012.
- Scheme for ASHAs to ensure spacing in births:
 - ◆ Under the scheme, services of ASHAs to be utilised for counselling newly married couples to ensure delay of 2 years in birth after marriage and couples with 1 child to have spacing of 3 years after the birth of 1st child.
 - ◆ The Scheme is being implemented in 18 States of the country (8 EAG, 8 North East, Gujarat and Haryana). Additionally the spacing component has been approved in West Bengal, Karnataka, A.P., Telangana, Maharashtra, Daman & Diu and Dardra & Nagar Haveli
 - ◆ ASHAs are being paid the following incentives under the scheme:
 - ₹ 500/- for ensuring spacing of 2 years after marriage.
 - ₹ 500/- for ensuring spacing of 3 years after the birth of 1st child.
 - ₹ 1000/- in case the couple opts for a permanent limiting method up to 2 children only.
 - ◆ The Scheme is operational from 16th May, 2012.
- Celebration of World Population Day and Fortnight (July 11 - July 24):
 - ◆ The World Population Day celebration is a step to boost Family Planning efforts all over the country all over the year.
 - ◆ The event is observed over a month long period, split into an initial fortnight of mobilization/sensitization followed by a fortnight of assured family planning service delivery. It has been made a mandatory activity and budgets approved in advance in PIPs of all States.
 - June 27 to July 10: “Dampati Sampark Pakhwada” or “Mobilisation Fortnight”.
 - July 11 to July 24 “Jansankhya Sthirata Pakhwada” or “Population Stabilisation Fortnight”:

(B) Performance

Family Planning indicators

Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total Fertility Rate	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3
Crude Birth Rate	22.8	22.5	22.1	21.8	21.6	21.4
Crude Death Rate	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.0

Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

- TFR has declined from 2.6 in 2008 to 2.3 in 2013
- 24 States/UTs *i.e.* Goa, Manipur, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Punjab, Delhi, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Mizoram, Nagaland, Jammu and Kashmir, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Odisha and 5 UTs *i.e.* Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Puducherry, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep have already achieved replacement level fertility (*i.e.* 2.1 or less);
- 2 States having TFR more than 3 Uttar Pradesh 3.1 and Bihar 3.4; and
- 10 States having TFR between 2.2 and 3.0 *viz.* Jharkhand 2.7, Chhattisgarh 2.6, Arunachal Pradesh 2.3, Gujarat 2.3, Assam 2.3, Haryana 2.2, Madhya Pradesh 2.9, Rajasthan 2.8, Dadra and Nagar Haveli 2.9 and Meghalaya 2.9.

(C) Physical Achievement:

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (Till Nov.)
IUCD	54,05,777	51,99,053	52,77,460	30,93,063
Vasectomy	1,20,466	90,396	78,362	38,958
Tubectomy	44,62,299	42,13,172	39,51,972	15,57,420

D. Following strategies have been adopted by Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh/ National Population Stabilization Fund as population control measures:

Prerna Strategy: JSK has launched this strategy for helping to push up the age of marriage of girls and delay in first child and spacing in second child birth in the interest of health of young mothers and infants. The couple who adopt this strategy awarded suitably. This helps to change the mindsets of the community.

Santushti Strategy: Under this strategy, Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh, invites private sector gynaecologists and vasectomy surgeons to conduct sterilization operations in Public-Private-Partnership mode. The private hospitals/nursing home who achieved target of 10 or more are suitably awarded as per strategy.

National Helpline: JSK also running a call centers for providing free advice on reproductive health, family planning, maternal health and child health etc. Toll free no. is 1800116555.

Statement-III

Details of reasons for not adopting two child policy

1. The Family Planning Programme in India is voluntary in nature, which enables couples to decide the size of their family and adopt the family planning methods, best suited to them, according to their choice, without any compulsion. In order to achieve the average Total Fertility Rate of 2.1 by the year 2017, Government has decided to address child survival issues, maternal health issues and contraception issues simultaneously and effectively.
2. The Programme of Action (PoA) of the International Conference on Population and Development, 1994, to which India is a signatory, is unequivocally against coercion in family planning.
3. Besides, the success in bringing down the birth rates in Kerala, Tamil Nadu and other States/UTs also shows that coercion is not necessary for bringing down the birth rate. The need of the hour is to make family welfare a people's programme.
4. The Government also considered to bring legislation for adoption of two child norm by elected Members of Parliament and that of Legislative Assemblies of the States. The Constitution (Seventy-Ninth Amendment) Bill, 1992, was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 22.12.1992. It was proposed in the Bill that a person be disqualified from being chosen as a Member of either Houses of Parliament or either Houses of Legislature of a State if he/she had more than two children.
5. The Bill was referred to Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development. The Committee had approved the Bill without any change and recommended its passage. However, the Committee had recommended that the Government may consider convening a meeting of the leaders of various political parties in Parliament for further consultations on the Bill, to arrive at a consensus and ensure its smooth passage. In pursuance of this recommendation, meetings of the leaders of various political parties

were held on 14th August, 1997 and 13th December, 1999, but no consensus could emerge in these meetings in favour of the Bill. In the last meeting held on 13th December, 1999, many leaders were of the view that the Bill needed to be withdrawn from the Rajya Sabha.

6. Further the matter of adoption of two child norm for elected Members of Parliament was also discussed in the Consultative Committee of Parliament on 2.5.2003, where consensus emerged among the members on the need for discussion at a larger platform to arrive at an agreement on the Bill. The matter is still under consideration.
7. It has also been seen that the adverse impact of incentives/disincentives is more on the vulnerable groups of the society, *i.e.* women, children, SCs and STs. Since women do not have control over their reproductive choices, they often become the worst sufferers of a discriminatory policy. The policy of the Government, therefore, steers away from such measures.

SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Sir, since Independence, there has been a constant growth in our population. As a result, we have failed to reach our developmental goals. Basic health services are not available in the rural areas to check the rise in population. Is the Government planning to provide sufficient health services, along with all types of contraceptives, to the remote and backward areas?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, despite the challenge being great, we have been working on it and we have been successful to a large extent. If I talk about the decadal growth rate of population of the country, it has declined significantly, from 21.54 per cent, which was the growth rate in the period 1991-2001, to 17.64 per cent during 2001-2011. So, the growth rate has been taken care of. We are moving towards the population stabilisation targets. As we all know, in 1994, the Cairo Convention was held and India is one of the signatories to it. So, we do not have a family planning process. We are talking of development in a holistic manner, where we take care of the reproductive health of the mother as also the newborn child, and adolescents too. So, this RMNCH+A programme is on. It is a target-free programme. But I am happy to share with you that the TFRs have really gone down. There are a few States that we are trying to focus on and try to see to it that the TFR is brought down. The TFR, that is, Total Fertility Rate, was 2.6 in 2008 and that has been reduced to 2.3 in 2013. There are 24 States where the TFR is now at the stabilization level, that is, 2.1.

Sir, there are two States where the TFR is more than 3, that is, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. So, that is why we are trying to focus on these two States. If the TFR is reduced in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, we will be going ahead in this direction and will see to it that we get the desired results.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Which are the States where the TFR is more than 2?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: In the same way, there are ten States where the TFR is between 2.2 and 3. We have demarcated about 184 districts in different States where the indicators are not very encouraging. We are focussing on those districts and trying to see to it that these programmes are taken care of there. As far as contraceptives are concerned, we have enhanced the basket and we are giving them choices. Those choices are really working in all sections of the society.

SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Sir, the land area of India is 2.4 per cent of the global area, while the population is 16.5 per cent of the total population of the world, meaning thereby that the density of population is number one in India. That being the position, is the Government planning to cover remote and backward areas in any innovative scheme, because not all the schemes mentioned in Statement-II have not shown good results? What can be the other schemes for backward and remote areas to stabilize the population?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: There are many organizations which have given very innovative ideas; we have encouraged them. But, certainly, suggestions are welcome. If any suggestion from your side comes, that will be taken care of.

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. Hon. Minister has stated that it is not the intention of the Government to enforce a two-child policy and I respect that. But our approach from the very beginning has been that these decisions will be taken voluntarily as a consequence of the development of the education and health sectors. In this context, I would like to say that the investment in the social sector, including education and health, stands at 1.7 per cent of the Budget which is one of the lowest. Even China, which has implemented a one-child policy, has 5.3 per cent of the Budget on the social sector. How are you proposing to see an improvement in health and family planning statistics if this all important sectors of education and health are now receiving reduced support from the centre?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I would like to make it very clear that funds have never been a problem. Last year, the fund expenditure had been the maximum. As far as all programmes are concerned, come what may, the funds will be provided. The impetus is there that we have to build the capacity. When I have talked about Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, the capacity has to be increased and if the capacity is increased, funds will be utilized in the best possible manner. But I would like to make it clear that whatever funds are required, they are with us and we will provide them.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Actually, I want to ask, through you, Mr. Chairman, our hon. Minister that if the Government is aware of the fact 50 million girl children have been eliminated from India's population in the last century; 7,000 are murdered every day and India is ranked the fourth most dangerous place in the world for women. For population stabilization, our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has given to a family with one girl child a sum of ₹ 50,000 as a deposit in the name of girl child. After she attains the maturity period of 20 years, she gets it with maturity value. For this, the eligibility is that either there should be one female child or two female children; there should not be any male child in the family. So, this way, there is some population reduction mechanism. If there is one female child, she is given ₹ 50,000 as fixed deposits. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Is there any such programme to curb the population growth devised by the Central Government so that the whole country, all the people, gets this benefit?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, as far as health is concerned, we take care of the preventive and the promoting part of the health care. Incentive part is taken care by the Department of Women and Child Development and they have got many welfare schemes for children.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, my question arises from the Minister's answer. I would like to ask you, hon. Minister, what the latest estimate for the country is to reach Total Fertility Rate of 2.1 which is a threshold level. Repeatedly you have spoken about UP and Bihar. Is it a fact that Gujarat's Total Fertility Rate is still more than 2.1?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: When I talked about UP and Bihar, I was very clear to say that their TFR is more than 3 per cent. Gujarat falls between 2.1 to 3 per cent. That is why, categorically, these two States are different. As far as TFR part is concerned, we are exhaustively trying to see to it. Of course, I cannot give a time-line. But, yes, we are trying to see to it that the capacities increase because the States have to act accordingly and different States have got different nature to work on these strategies. But full support is there from the Government of India. We are taking care of the funding part. We are also monitoring and trying to look at their problems at the State level. These are also being addressed accordingly. That is also being addressed accordingly. We will go fast and we will reach TFR line because 24 States have reached this. Ten States are left. I think in another two to three years, we will be somewhere near 2.1 in these ten States, and we have taken a special programme for Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and we will do it.

विमानन-कम्पनियों की ओर देय बकाया धनराशि

*187. डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ: क्या नगर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण और तेल कंपनियों को विभिन्न निजी विमानन कंपनियों की ओर से बकाया देय धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन कंपनियों की ओर इतनी अधिक बकाया धन-राशि होने के बावजूद, इनके विरुद्ध कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की जा रही है, और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

विवरण

(क) भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण (ए.ए.आई.) को विभिन्न विमानन कंपनियों से बकाया देय राशियों का ब्यौरा विवरण-I पर संलग्न हैं। तेल कंपनियों से बकाया देय राशियों का ब्यौरा विवरण-II पर संलग्न है।

(ख) जी, नहीं। भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण बकाया देय राशियों की वसूली के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाती है:

- (i) देय राशियों की मॉनीटरिंग नियमित रूप से की जाती है।
- (ii) बिलंब के मामले में भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण देय राशियों के निपटान के लिए एयरलाइनों को नोटिस जारी करता है।
- (iii) बिलों के निपटान में विलंब होने की स्थिति में पीनल ब्याज वसूला जाता है।
- (iv) ऐसे मामलों में जहां विलंब निरंतर होता है वहां प्रतिभूति जमाराशि के नकदीकरण के अतिरिक्त चूककर्ता एयरलाइन को "कैश एण्ड कैरी आधार" पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण-I

दिनांक 29.02.2016 को भा.वि.प्रा स्वावित्व वाली निजी विमानन कंपनियों के देयों का ब्यौरा (अनन्तिम)

(₹ करोड़ में)

ग्राहक का नाम	कुल बकाया	यातायात के लिए एसडी
गो एयरलाइंस*	64.09	30.05
इंडिगो एयरलाइंस	71.81	185.45
जेट समूह	41.16	76.26
स्पाइस जेट	63.28	82.5
एयर कोस्टा एयरलाइन्स**	3.39	1.6
एयर एशिया (इंडिया)	7.54	10.28
एयर पेगासस	1.92	2.05

ग्राहक का नाम	कुल बकाया	यातायात के लिए एसडी
एयर विस्तारा	4.43	11.3
किंगफिशर एयरलाइंस\$	294.57	
विदेशी एयरलाइंस (ओ/फ्लाई)##	56.09	
विदेशी एयरलाइंस (लैडिंग)##	101.86	
कुल	710.14	399.49

- * एयरलाइन ने अपनी बहियों तथा भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण की बहियों में के बकाया देयों में 6 करोड़ रुपए की राशि के अंतर की सूचना दी है और इसका समाधान किया जा रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त, एयरलाइन ने मार्च, 2016 माह के दौरान 20 करोड़ रुपए के भुगतान के लिए 9.3.2016 को भुगतान प्लान प्रस्तुत किया है।
- ** मैसर्स एयर कोस्टा के बकाया देयों की गहन निगरानी की गई और उन्हें 15.3.2016 से कैश एण्ड कैरी के लिए पत्र जारी किया गया है।
- ## आयटा करार के अनुसार, आयटा एयरलाइनों से जमा राशियों का अनुरक्षण करता है और उसके पास आयटा क्लीयरेंस हाउस (आईसीएच) तथा व्यवसाय निपटान प्लान (बीएसपी) है जिसमें एयरलाइनों के आपसी निपटान के लिए एयरलाइनों की टिकट बिक्री के एकत्रण को पार्क किया जाता है। भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण ने एकत्रण में सुधार के लिए आयटा के आईसीएच तथा बीएसपी तंत्र का उपयोग करके भारत के ऊपर से उड़ने वाली विदेशी एयरलाइनों के संबंध में आरएनएफसी, टीएनएलसी, अवतरण प्रभार तथा अन्य यात्री संबंधी प्रभारों के एकत्रण के लिए आयटा के साथ करार किया है।
- \$ इसमें 121.88 करोड़ रुपए का ब्याज शामिल है और कुल देय राशि के लिए न्यायालय में मुकदमा दायर किया गया है।

विवरण-॥

दिनांक 31.12.2015 को एटीएफ की आपूर्ति के प्रति तेल कम्पनीवार स्वामित्व वाली निजी विमानन कंपनियों के देयों का ब्यौरा

(₹ करोड़ में)

तेल कंपनियों के नाम	ग्राहक	31.12.2015 को ब्याज सहित कुल बकाया	31.12.2015 को ब्याज सहित कुल बकाया ओवरड्यू
आईओसीएल	जेट एयरवेज	857.47	शून्य
	गो एयरलाइंस	76.34	शून्य
एचपीसीएल	जेट एयरवेज	0.01	शून्य
	किंगफिशर	66.72	66.72
	पारामाउंट	19.28	19.28

नोट: जिन कंपनी ने बैंक गारंटी के रूप में प्रतिभूति दी है, उनके नाम के सामने कुल बकाया राशि को कॉलम 4 में दर्शाया गया है।

Dues of aviation companies

†*187. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADJHO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of dues that various private aviation companies owe to the Airports Authority of India (AAI) and oil companies; and

(b) whether it is a fact that despite such a huge amount of due, no action is being taken against these companies and if so, the reasons therefor?

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) The details of dues from various private aviation companies to Airports Authority of India (AAI) are given in Statement-I (*See below*). The details of the dues to the oil companies are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) No, Sir. AAI takes following action to recover the outstanding dues:

(i) The dues are monitored on regular basis.

(ii) In case of delay, AAI issues notice to airlines to settle the dues.

(iii) Penal interest is charged on account of delay in settlement of bills.

(iv) In case where delay persists, beside en-cashing the security deposit, the defaulting airline is put on "Cash and Carry basis."

Statement-I

*Details of the dues of private aviation compaines owed to AAI as on
29.02.2016 (Provisional)*

(₹ in crores)

Customer Name	Total Dues	SD for Traffic
Go Airlines*	64.09	30.05
Indigo Airlines	71.81	185.45
Jet Group	41.16	76.26
Spicejet	63.28	82.5
Air Costa Airline**	3.39	1.6
Air Asia (India)	7.54	10.28

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Customer Name	Total Dues	SD for Traffic
AIR Pegasus	1.92	2.05
Air Vistara	4.43	11.3
Kingfisher Airlines\$	294.57	
Foreign Airlines (O/fly)##	56.09	
Foreign Airlines (Landing)##	101.86	
TOTAL	710.14	399.49

* The Airline has intimated difference in the outstanding dues to the tune of ₹ 6 crore as per their books and that of AAI which is being reconciled. Further the Airline has given payment plan on 09.03.2016 to pay ₹ 20 crore during the month of March, 2016.

** The outstanding dues of M/s. Air Costa is monitored closely and letter issued for cash and carry *w.e.f.* 15.03.2016.

As per IATA agreement, IATA maintains deposits from Airlines and have IATA Clearing House (ICH) and Business Settlement Plan (BSP) wherein the collection of sale of ticket of airline are parked for *inter-se* settlement of airlines. AAI has entered into an agreement with IATA for collection of RNFC, TNLC, Landing charges and other passenger related charges pertaining to foreign Airlines overflying India by utilising the ICH and BSP mechanism of IATA to improve collection.

\$ This includes interest of 121.88 crores and recovery suit has been filed in the court for the total amount due.

Statement-II

Details of the dues of private aviation companies owes to oil company-wise towards supply of ATF as on 31.12.2015

(₹ in crore)

Name of the Oil Company	Customer	Total outstanding including interest as on 31.12.2015	Total outstanding overdue including interest as on 31.12.2015
IOCL	Jet Airways	857.47	Nil
	Go Airlines	76.34	Nil
HPCL	Jet Airways	0.01	Nil
	Kingfisher	66.72	66.72
	Paramount	19.28	19.28

Note: The company which have given security in the form of bank guarantee are having total outstanding dues as shown against their names in Column 4.

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ: सर, जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में बताया, काफी विमानन कम्पनियों के ऊपर पैसा बकाया है। माननीय सभापति महोदय, जब कोई किसान या छोटे-छोटे लोग लोन लेते हैं या बच्चे एजुकेशनल लोन लेते हैं, तो अगर वे प्रॉपरली अपना लोन repay नहीं कर पाते हैं, तो उसकी रिकवरी के लिए पुलिस फोर्स के माध्यम से उनके घरों का सामान, उनकी भैंस, बैल, बकरियां आदि उठा कर ले जाते हैं। सर, इन कम्पनियों के बड़े लोगों के ऊपर करोड़ों रुपये बकाया हैं, जो कि जनता की गाढ़ी कमाई है। जिस कम्पनी पर 9,000 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा का बैंकों का तथा एयरपोर्ट अथॉरिटी का कर्जा चढ़ा हुआ है, यहां मंत्री जी के आंसर में भी किंगफिशर एयरलाइंस नम्बर वन पर है, जिसके ऊपर 294.57 करोड़ रूपए बकाया है, मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि इसके नहीं देने से क्या अन्य विमानन कम्पनियां अपना लोन नहीं चुका रही हैं? अगर वे नहीं चुका रही हैं, तो सरकार उनके ऊपर क्या कार्रवाई कर रही है या करने जा रही है?

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, it is a fact that Kingfisher has dues. I have mentioned it in my answer. Of course, we have three cases pending in the Court. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Silence, please. Please speak into the mike.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, there are three cases already pending in the Court against Kingfisher. While two of them relate to bounced cheques, one is relating to a recovery suit also. So, the law is taking its own course. It would have been nice had this not happened, but it has happened, and we cannot set the clock back and correct the past. But whatever we can do, we will do to recover the money.

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं मिला। मॉनिटरिंग करने या नोटिस जारी करने से कुछ नहीं होता। मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया। आपने जो जवाब दिया, वह दूसरी कम्पनीज के बारे में दिया। मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि जो सबसे बड़ी कम्पनी है, जिसके ऊपर सबसे ज्यादा बकाया है, 294.57 करोड़ बकाया है, उसके ऊपर तो माननीय मंत्री जी ने कोई जवाब नहीं दिया, मैं वह जानना चाहती हूं। नम्बर 2 *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Sir, my question is: सर, पहली बात तो मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि सबसे ज्यादा जिसके ऊपर बकाया है, उसके ऊपर माननीय मंत्री जी ने क्या कार्रवाई की?

दूसरा, मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि यह जो इंडस्ट्री तकलीफ में है, इसको उबारने के लिए और जनता को सही सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हों, मिडिल क्लास का भी आम नागरिक हवाई यातायात का लाभ ले सके, इस दिशा में सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाई की या क्या कार्रवाई करने जा रही है और किंगफिशर एयरलाइंस के ऊपर को 294.57 करोड़ रुपये बकाया हैं, तो उसके ऊपर सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाई की?

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: I would submit, through you, Sir, that there is a recovery suit filed, that is, Suit No. 597 of 2014, in the High Court of judicature at Mumbai. Of course, there are two cases of bounced cheques also and those are coming up for hearing on 28.3.2016. So, legal action has been taken. Of course, these should have never happened, but it is unfortunate. We will never be able to put the clock back nor do the mistakes that the previous Government had done, but we would do everything in law to recover the money.

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ: सर, ...(व्यवधान)... आप पिछली गवर्नमेंट का क्यों बता रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... आप दो साल से बैठे हुए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Respected Chairman, civil aviation is the image of the nation, and in India, for so many years, we are hearing about the failing services of private and Government airlines. Due to the non-clearance of dues from the private airlines and Air India as well to the Airports Authority of India, the Ministry of Civil Aviation is not able to properly update and equip the airports as expected. What are the new measures that could be possible to save the life of Air India and other private airlines, and, to clear the dues from such private airlines and Air India, which are there towards the Airports Authority of India?

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, there are dues pending with the Airports Authority. The question was relating to private airlines and their total dues. ₹ 710.14 crores are the dues from the private players. The public sector also owes Airports Authority, which is also a public sector. I do not have the details here. I can collect the details and send the same to the Member concerned. ...(Interruptions)... But we would like the airlines, private or public, to clear the dues so that the stress on Airports Authority comes down. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, इनके स्टेट मिनिस्टर को जवाब देना चाहिए। इनको पता नहीं है कि क्या प्रश्न पूछा जा रहा है और क्या जवाब दे रहे हैं? बार-बार यही होता है। ...(व्यवधान)... This is very wrong.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Which part of the question has not been answered? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: What are the measures to enable Air India to come out of the problem?...(Interruptions)... When is the Air India going to come out of the problems of the dues and non-compliances? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. It's fine. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, Air India owes a lot of money to Airports Authority also. That has not been reflected here because the question was on the private sector.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: So, I can gather the information and furnish it to the hon. Member but ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Fair enough. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, my submission was ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, what I wanted to know ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. I think, the answer has been given in terms of the question.

New Unani Hospitals in the country

*188. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of Unani Hospitals in the country;
- (b) the Unani Hospitals set-up during the last three years; and
- (c) the details of proposals for setting up of new Unani Hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Name wise information/data of Unani Hospitals is not maintained/available in the Ministry. However, there are 8 Central Government Unani Hospitals. Names are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Under AYUSH services component of Centrally Sponsored Scheme National AYUSH Mission (NAM), there is a provision for setting up of upto 50 bedded

integrated AYUSH Hospitals which may also include Unani System of Medicine. The status of 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals approved under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) during 2014-15 and 2015-16 is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of Central Government Hospitals

Sl. No.	States	Name and address of the Hospitals/Research Institutes
1.	Bihar	Regional Research Institute of Unani Medicine, Guzri, Patna City, Patna-800008 (Bihar)
2.	Delhi	Regional Research Institute of Unani Medicine, D-11/1, Abul Fazal Enclave, Jamia Nagar, Okhla, New Delhi-110025
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	Regional Research Institute of Unani Medicine, University of Kashmir Campus, Hazrat Bal, Srinagar-190006 (Jammu and Kashmir)
4.	Odisha	Regional Research Institute of Unani Medicine, Chandbali Bypass Road, Near Rural Police Station, Bhadrak-756100 (Odisha)
5.	Tamil Nadu	Regional Research Institute of Unani Medicine, 1, West Meda Church Street, Royapuram, Chennai-600013 (Tamil Nadu)
6.	Telangana	Central Research Institute of Unani Medicine, Opp. ESI Hospital, A.G Colony Road, Erragadda, Hyderabad-500838
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Central Research Institute of Unani Medicine, Village Basahakursi Road, Lucknow-226026 (Uttar Pradesh)
8.	National Institute of Unani Medicine	Kottigepalya, Magadi Main Road, Bengaluru-560091 (Karnataka)

Statement-II

Status of 50 bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospitals approved under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) during 2014-15 and 2015-16

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Proposal approved	Amount Approved during 2014-15	Amount Approved during 2015-16
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50 bedded Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Yoga and Naturopathy Hospital at Tirupati	30.00	50.00
2.	Bihar	50 bedded Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Yoga Hospital at Patna		102.695
3.	Goa	50 bedded AYUSH Hospital at North Goa		107.05
		50 bedded AYUSH Hospital at South Goa		107.05
4.	Haryana	50 bedded Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Yoga and Naturopathy Hospital at Panchkula		83.34
5.	Nagaland	50 bedded Ayurveda and Homoeopathy Hospital at Noklak, Tuensang District		333.33
6.	Puducherry	50 bedded Ayurveda and Homoeopathy, Unani and Siddha Hospital at Dhanwantri Nagar, Gorimedu		70.00
7.	Sikkim	50 bedded Ayurveda and Yoga and Naturopathy Hospital at Kyongsa Near Bhanu Shalling Area, Gyalshing, West Sikkim		444.44

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Uttar Pradesh	1. 50 bedded AYUSH Hospital at Kushi Nagar		83.332
		2. 50 bedded AYUSH Hospital at Bilhour, Kanpur		83.332
		3. 50 bedded AYUSH Hospital at West Katli, Luckhnow		83.332
		4. 50 bedded AYUSH Hospital at Badrasi, Varanasi		83.332
		5. 50 bedded AYUSH Hospital at Nawab Ganj, Bareilly		83.332
9.	West Bengal	50 bedded Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Yoga and Naturopathy Hospital at Topsikhata, District Alipurduar.	300.00	300.00
TOTAL		14 Hospitals	330.00	2014.565

श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी: सर, जवाब से तो यह स्पष्ट हो रहा है कि इलाज चाहे आयुर्वेदिक हो, एलौपैथिक हो, यूनानी हो या होम्योपैथिक हो, वह इंसानों की सेहत और स्वास्थ्य के लिए है। जो जवाब आया है माननीय मंत्री महोदय की तरफ से, उससे यह साफ साबित हो रहा है कि यूनानी, आयुर्वेद और होम्योपैथी, ये तीनों सेक्टर मुकम्मल आई.सी.यू. में हैं। 9 प्रदेशों में 50-50 बैड के अस्पतालों की बात कही गई है। इसमें माननीय मंत्री महोदय जी से जानना चाहते हैं कि 50 बैड से 100 बैड करने का या इससे आगे बढ़ाने की क्या स्थिति है? इसके अलावा आयुर्वेद, यूनानी और होम्योपैथ के बेहतर से बेहतर इलाज के लिए गांव तक ग्रास रूट तक खबर पहुंचाने के लिए जो बजट में प्रचार-प्रसार का जो प्रावधान है, उसका कितना इस्तेमाल हुआ तथा इस सेक्टर पर कितना खर्च हुआ, जबकि बहुत सारे प्राईवेट एनजीओज जो अपनी दवाइयां बेच रहे हैं, उनकी दवाइयां मार्केट में चारों तरफ मिल रही हैं, लेकिन जो आयुर्वेद और होम्योपैथी है, हमको लगता है कि देश के लोग इस सबको भूल जाएंगे, जबकि इसकी दवाएं ऐसी शुद्ध हैं जिनको खाने के बाद कोई रिएक्शन नहीं होता है। इसको आगे बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार की क्या नीति है और कोई बढ़िया रिसर्च सेंटर भी खोलने का इरादा है या नहीं, यह हम जानना चाहते हैं?

† جناب غلام رسول بلیاوی : سر جواب سے تو یہ واضح ہو رہا ہے کہ علاج چاہے
ایورویڈک ہو، ایلوپیتھی ہو، یونانی ہو یا ہومیوپیتھک ہو۔ وہ انسانوں کی صحت اور سواستھ
کے لیے ہے۔ جو جواب آیا ہے مانتھے منتری مہودے کی طرف سے۔ اس سے یہ صاف

ثابت ہو رہا ہے کہ یونانی آیوروید اور ہومیوپیتھی یہ تینوں سیکٹر مکمل آئی سی یو میں ہیں۔ نو پردیشوں میں پچاس پچاس بیڈ کے اسپتالوں کی بات کہی گئی ہے۔ اس میں مانیٹے منتری مہودے جی سے جاننا چاہتے ہیں کہ پچاس بیڈ سے سو بیڈ کرنے کا یا اس سے آگے بڑھانے کی کیا صورتحال ہے؟ اس کے علاوہ آیوروید، یونانی اور ہومیوپیتھی کے بہتر سے بہتر علاج کے لئے گاؤں تک گراس روٹ تک خبر پہنچانے جو بجٹ میں پرچار پرچار کا جو پراؤدھان ہے، اس کا کتنا استعمال ہوا تھا اس سیکٹر پر کتنا خرچ ہوا۔ جب کہ بہت سے پرائیویٹ این جی او جو اپنی دوائیاں بیچ رہے ہیں ان کی دوائیاں چاروں طرف مل رہی ہیں۔ لیکن جو آیوروید اور ہومیوپیتھی ہے، ہم کو لگتا ہے کہ دیش کے لوگ اس سب کو بھول جائیں گے، جبکہ اس کی دوائیاں ایسی شد ہیں جن کو کھانے کے بعد کوئی ری ایکشن نہیں ہوتا ہے۔ اس کو آگے بڑھانے کے لیے سرکار کی کیا نیتی ہے اور کوئی بڑھیا ریسرچ سینٹر کھولنے کا ارادہ ہے یا نہیں یہ ہم جاننا چاہتے ہیں۔

श्री श्रीपद यसो नायक: सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है कि यूनानी या आयुर्वेद की पैथीज को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कर रहे हैं, तो जो "आयुष" हमारा मिशन है, उसमें सभी पैथीज का हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में एक हॉस्पिटल बनाने की हमने पॉलिसी बनाई हुई है। अब इन 9 राज्यों में से 14 प्रपोजल आए हुए हैं। जहां वे बनाते हैं, तो सभी में औषधि की व्यवस्था हो रही है और 10 करोड़ रुपए हम उसको कंस्ट्रक्शन के लिए देते हैं और डेढ़ करोड़ रुपए इसकी औषधियों वगैरह के लिए देते हैं। जो प्रचार-प्रसार के बारे में पूछा है, जो बजट पब्लिसिटी के लिए आया है, मेरे ख्याल से इस पर बजट का 90 परसेंट खर्चा हुआ है।

श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी: उसमें आपने बिहार को जो पैसा दिया है, क्या उसका कोई लेखा-जोखा है? उत्तर प्रदेश या दूसरे राज्यों को आपने जो पैसे दिए हैं, उसका भी डाटा आप देख लें। उसमें कितना खर्च हुआ है और कितना वैसे ही पड़ा हुआ है? उसके लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं?

†جناب غلام رسول بلیاوی : اس میں آپ نے بہار کو جو پیسہ دیا ہے، کیا اس کا کوئی لیکھا-جوکھا ہے؟ اُتر پردیش یا دوسرے راجیوں کو آپ نے جو پیسے دئے ہیں، اس کا بھی ڈاٹا آپ دیکھ لیں۔ اس میں کتنا خرچ ہوا ہے اور کتنا ویسا ہی پڑا ہوا ہے؟ اس کے لئے آپ کیا کر رہے ہیں؟

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. I am afraid the Question Hour is over. The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Separate aviation security force**

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

(a) whether the Ministry is considering to raise a separate aviation security force for security at airports;

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

(c) whether the Ministry has taken steps to enhance security cover at civilian airports in the wake of security threat after the Pathankot attack and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) and (b) To address the issue of creation of Aviation Security Force, a study was conducted in 2011, through a Study Team of International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), which *inter-alia* recommended for creation of a dedicated Aviation Security Force. Accordingly, a proposal for creation of Aviation Security Force was drafted, and inter-Ministerial consultations were carried out. However, no decision has been taken for creation of such a force.

(c) The Aviation Security is dynamic in nature, and is reviewed from time to time based on various factors including threat perception. It will not be in public interest to place the details regarding such security measures in the public domain.

Demands of farmers at Budget meeting

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

(a) whether it is a fact that during a recent Budget meeting, farmers' groups sought subsidised loans of ₹ 5 lakh at four per cent interest and higher Minimum Support Price for their crops, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what action Government has taken or proposes to take on the demands of the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) As part of the pre-budget consultations for Budget 2016-17, demands were made to improve the lot of farmers, which included-subsidised credit, better irrigation and other inputs, higher support prices, support from Government to promote farm mechanization, dry land farming and the need to strengthen the marketing system. However, there was no specific demand for subsidised loans of ₹ 5 lakh at four per cent interest.

(b) The Government incorporated many of the suggestions made in the pre-budget meetings in the Budget 2016-17, as stated below:

- (i) Create new infrastructure for irrigation;
- (ii) Conserve soil fertility with balanced use of fertilizer;
- (iii) Special focus to ensure adequate and timely flow of credit to the farmers;
- (iv) Provide value addition and connectivity from farm to markets by implementing the Unified Agriculture Marketing Scheme. The scheme is to be dedicated to the nation on the birthday of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar on 14th April, 2016;
- (v) To ensure that the benefits of MSP reach farmers in all parts of the country, three specific initiatives have been launched: first, remaining States will be encouraged to take up decentralized procurement; second, an online procurement system will be undertaken through Food Corporation of India; and third, effective arrangements have been made for pulses procurement; and
- (vi) 100 per cent FDI in marketing food products produced and manufactured in India.

Exclusion of petroleum from GST ambit

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

(a) reasons for excluding petroleum which constitutes around 60 per cent of the revenue, from the ambit of GST; and

(b) whether this exclusion constitutes gross injustice to the States and to the federal structure?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) According to the provisions of the Constitution (122nd Amendment) Bill, 2014 as passed by the Lok Sabha on 06.05.2015 and pending in Rajya Sabha, petroleum and petroleum products have been constitutionally included as 'goods' under GST. However, it has also been provided under Clause 12 (5) of the Bill that petroleum and petroleum products [petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit (commonly known as petrol), natural gas and aviation turbine fuel] shall not be subject to the levy of GST till notified at a future date on the recommendation of the GST Council. The present taxes levied by the States and the Centre on petroleum and petroleum products, *viz.* Sales Tax/VAT and CST by the States, and excise duty by the Centre, will continue to be levied in the interim period. Since the States were concerned that the inclusion of these products under GST would result in loss of this revenue, this has been

done to insulate the revenues of States from the impact of GST, till a decision is taken in this regard by the GST Council.

On average, about 20% of the revenue of the States from sale of goods comes from Sales Tax/VAT on the sale of petroleum products.

The First Discussion Paper on GST published in 2009 envisaged that the basket of petroleum products should be kept out of GST. In their meeting held in Shillong in November, 2013, the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers also recommended that petroleum products should be kept out of GST.

Bad debts in PSBs

†*192. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per data of Reserve Bank of India, at the end of Financial Year 2012, loans to the tune of ₹ 15,551 crore disbursed by nationalised banks had turned into bad debt;

(b) whether out of the total loans disbursed between years 2013 to 2015, loans worth ₹ 1,14,182 crore had turned into bad debt;

(c) if so, the names of the officers who sanctioned these loans and to which individuals, and basis on which these were sanctioned; and

(d) the steps Government is taking to recover bad debts and if no steps are taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) The Gross Advances and Gross Non-Performing Assets (GNPAs) for Nationalised Banks and Public Sector Banks (PSBs) for the Financial Year ending 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015, is as under:

(₹ in crore)

Bank Group	Gross Advances				Gross NPA			
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2012	2013	2014	2015
Nationalised Banks	25,03,374	28,06,057	31,96,023	34,31,508	66,795	95,922	1,40,709	1,96,175
SBI Group	10,47,015	12,49,817	13,94,435	14,84,605	45,694	59,968	76,030	70,890
PSBs	35,50,389	40,55,874	45,90,458	49,16,113	1,12,489	1,55,890	2,16,739	2,67,065

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) As per bank's board approved policy the staff accountability exercise is undertaken when an asset has slipped from standard to sub-standard and remains in that category for six months continuously from the date of such classification (*i.e.* it is not upgraded within six months). However, Staff Accountability will be examined immediately if an asset quality has deteriorated from standard to doubtful or below straightaway or such deterioration is on account of *prima-facie* mala fide or gross negligence and also in cases of quick mortality [Non-Performing Asset (NPA) within one year from the date of original sanction].

Further, as per RBI master circular on Frauds-Classification and Reporting dated July 1, 2015, once an account is categorized as NPA, banks must initiate and complete a staff accountability exercise within six months from the date of classification of account as fraud. Wherever felt necessary or warranted, the role of sanctioning official(s) may also be covered under this exercise. The completion of staff accountability exercise for frauds and action taken is placed before the Special Committee of the Board for monitoring and follow-up of Frauds (SCBF) of the respective banks and also intimated to RBI at quarterly intervals.

(d) 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.

Penalising of pharmaceutical firms for non-adherence to norms

*193. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pharmaceutical companies which have been penalised in the country during the last two years for not adhering to or complying the norms/policy and rules of Drug Controller and other Government agencies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) monitors the issues relating to approval of new drugs, import of drugs, cosmetics and notified medical devices, and conduct of clinical trials as per the provisions under the Drugs and

Cosmetics Act, 1940, and the Rules thereunder. For violation of regulatory provisions under the said Act, action such as launching of prosecution/debarment, etc. have been taken by CDSCO against 115 pharmaceutical companies during last two years. Further, during last two years, the CDSCO has debarred 3 pharmaceutical companies/clinical research organizations for violation of regulatory provisions of clinical trials and two pharmaceutical companies for violation of regulatory provisions of New Drugs in the country. The regulatory control over manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs and notified medical devices and manufacture of cosmetics is within the domain of the State Drug Regulatory Authorities.

As per the data made available by 14 State/Union Territories, prosecution, administrative action, etc. have been launched/taken against 191 companies during last two years. However, data pertaining to prosecution by all State/Union Territories Drug Regulatory Authorities is not maintained centrally.

Promotion of national sports by banks

*194. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by banks so far in promoting national sports and the details of recruitment of sportspersons in banks;

(b) whether the banks have earmarked any funds for the development of sports, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how many sportspersons have been recruited in banks through sports quota and the details of criteria for selection and the category-wise details of jobs offered to them?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) The Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have their own board approved policies for promoting sport activities such as sponsoring sports academies, games and events etc. Banks also provide leave, allowances, flexible working hours, additional increments to sports persons employed with them as also sports scholarships in accordance with their policies.

PSBs generally recruit sportspersons based on their outstanding performance. The criteria and the sports policies vary from bank to bank. The sports persons in PSBs are recruited in different cadres including officers, clerical and sub-staff. The number of sportspersons in different banks is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

PSBs are making provisions for sports activities and details of funds earmarked during 2015-16 are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Statement-I*Details regarding recruitment of sportspersons in PSBs*

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Cadres	
		Officer	Clerk/Sub-staff
1.	Allahabad Bank	3	13
2.	Andhra Bank	18	15
3.	Bank of Baroda	1	90
4.	Bank of India		103
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	0	122
6.	Canara Bank		77
7.	Central Bank of India	195	14
8.	Corporation Bank	1	32
9.	Dena Bank	6	21
10.	IDBI Bank Ltd.	4	25
11.	Indian Bank	5	59
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	0	2
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	0	13
14.	Punjab National Bank	5	20
15.	Punjab and Sind Bank	0	15
16.	Syndicate Bank	55	97
17.	UCO Bank	10	11
18.	Union Bank of India	0	200
19.	United Bank of India	26	21
20.	Vijaya Bank	0	145
21.	State Bank of India	214	206
22.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	25	5
23.	State Bank of Patiala	1	20
24.	State Bank of Travancore	0	53
25.	State Bank of Mysore	14	14
26.	State Bank of Hyderabad	0	115
27.	Bhartiya Mahila Bank	0	0

Statement-II*Details of fund earmarked for sports activities in PSBs during 2015-16.*

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Funds given in 2015-16
1.	Allahabad Bank	Nil
2.	Andhra Bank	₹ 6.94 lakhs
3.	Bank of Baroda	₹ 24.82 lakhs
4.	Bank of India	₹ 50 lakhs
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	₹ 14.89 lakhs
6.	Canara Bank	₹ 30 lakhs
7.	Central Bank of India	₹ 30 lakhs
8.	Corporation Bank	₹ 3.10 lakhs
9.	Dena Bank	₹ 9.17 lakhs
10.	IDBI Bank Ltd.	₹ 5 lakhs
11.	Indian Bank	₹ 44.25 lakhs
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	₹ 65 lakhs
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	₹ 23.80 lakhs
14.	Punjab National Bank	₹ 328 lakhs
15.	Punjab and Sind Bank	₹ 19.42 lakhs
16.	Syndicate Bank	₹ 25.45 lakhs
17.	UCO Bank	Nil
18.	Union Bank of India	₹ 71.84 lakhs
19.	United Bank of India	Nil
20.	Vijaya Bank	₹ 41.96 lakhs
21.	State Bank of India	₹ 202 lakhs
22.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	₹ 10 lakhs
23.	State Bank of Patiala	₹ 19.20 lakhs
24.	State Bank of Travancore	₹ 56 lakhs
25.	State Bank of Mysore	Nil
26.	State Bank of Hyderabad	₹ 15.14 lakhs
27.	Bhartiya Mahila Bank	Nil

Fighter aircraft deal with Russia

*195. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has signed agreement with various countries for procurement/purchase of fighter aircrafts, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any deal has also been struck with Russia for procurement of fighter aircrafts equipped with stealth technology and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds likely to be utilized on the procurement of the said aircrafts; and

(d) the time by which these aircrafts are likely to be inducted in the Indian Air Force?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) No agreement has been signed with any country for the procurement/purchase of fighter aircraft.

(b) There has not been any deal struck with Russia for procurement of fighter aircraft equipped with stealth technology. However, an Inter-Governmental Agreement has been signed with Russian Federation for design, development, production etc. of a Prospective Multi Role Fighter Aircraft.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Linking yoga and naturopathy with skill development schemes**

†1920. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to link yoga and naturopathy with skill development schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Separate regulator for AYUSH drugs

1921. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to introduce a separate regulator for AYUSH drugs, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether AYUSH regulations meet international standards prescribed by WHO for herbal medicines, if so, the details thereof, if not, reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has undertaken measures to increase the quality of AYUSH drugs produced, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures taken to increase the quantity and repertoire of AYUSH drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Government has considered setting up a structured central regulatory framework for AYUSH drugs. In this regard, the current proposal is to develop a vertical structure for AYUSH in the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO). Accordingly, amendments required in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 pertaining to regulation of Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani, Sowa-rigpa and Homoeopathy drugs have been conceptualized and conveyed to the Department of Health and Family Welfare under whose jurisdiction the proposal of amending Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and strengthening of CDSCO are being processed. Ministry of AYUSH has notified creation of 12 posts of Deputy Drugs Controllers, Assistant Drugs Controllers and Inspectors of Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy and the matter of vertical structure for AYUSH drugs in CDSCO has been followed up regularly with the Department of Health and Family Welfare. Certain changes relating to AYUSH have been included in draft Bill for amending the Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940 and the Bill has been considered by a Group of Ministers.

(b) AYUSH drugs are regulated in the country in accordance with the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder. Good Manufacturing Practices and Standards of AYUSH drugs as prescribed in the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules and Pharmacopoeias are mandatory for the manufacturers to follow. Voluntary Certification Scheme for Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani as per WHO guidelines is also in place, under which eight manufacturers have obtained WHO Certification of Pharmaceutical Products for their AYUSH products. Regulatory provisions are amended time to time in consultation with the Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani Drugs Technical Advisory Board and standards of drugs are developed by the Pharmacopoeia Commission and respective Pharmacopoeia Committees.

(c) and (d) The Government has set up Pharmacopoeia Commission of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy and Pharmacopoeia Committees to develop quality standards and Standard Operating Procedures for the manufacturing of Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathic drugs. Two Central Pharmacopoeial Laboratories of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy are set up as appellate laboratories and forty one laboratories are approved under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 for carrying out analysis of drugs and raw materials. Central Government has supported twenty seven State Drugs Testing Laboratories and 46 Pharmacies to improve quality production and testing facilities for AYUSH drugs. Through National AYUSH Mission, financial support is provided to the States for strengthening the infrastructural and functional capacity of the Drugs Testing Laboratories, Pharmacies, and Enforcement Framework and for testing of drugs and quality control activities. Quality Council of India with support from Ministry of AYUSH has implemented a scheme of quality certification of Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani drugs with brand of AYUSH Standard and AYUSH Premium marks.

New homoeopathy colleges in Rajasthan

†1922. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of fund allocated to Rajasthan by the Ministry of AYUSH last year for promoting Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy and the item-wise details thereof;

(b) the number of homoeopathy colleges running in Rajasthan as on date and the number of doctors studying therein; and

(c) whether Government proposes to open new homoeopathy colleges in Rajasthan for promoting homoeopathy, if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Government of India has approved and notified National AYUSH Mission (NAM on 29.09.2014 which *inter-alia* envisages better access to AYUSH services; strengthening of AYUSH educational institutions, facilitate the enforcement of quality control of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani and Homoeopathy (ASU&H) drugs and sustainable availability of ASU&H raw materials in the States/UTs during Twelfth Plan. Under NAM grant-in-aid of ₹ 1768.79 lakhs (₹ 1546.43 lakhs as recurring and ₹ 222.36 lakhs as non-recurring) released during the year 2014-15 and ₹ 1688.882 lakhs

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(₹ 756.371 lakhs as recurring and ₹ 932.511 lakhs as non-recurring) released during the year 2015-16 to the State of Rajasthan for its different component to promote AYUSH system of medicine including Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy.

(b) At present eight Homoeopathy Medical Colleges are imparting education in Homoeopathy in the State of Rajasthan with total intake capacity of 610 seats for Under Graduate Course, and 29 seats for Post-Graduation courses.

(c) No. There is no proposal of Central Government during the Twelfth Plan to open new homoeopathy colleges in Rajasthan. However, for establishment of new homoeopathy colleges, any person can apply to the Central Government during the month of April of every year as per the provisions of section 12A of the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973.

Colleges imparting education in Ayurveda

1923. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Systems of Medicines (ISM) Colleges imparting Ayurveda education in the country;

(b) the number of candidates completing their courses every year; and

(c) the measures taken by Government for promotion and development of Ayurvedic hospitals in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) A total number of 297 Indian Systems of Medicine (ISM) Colleges are imparting Ayurveda education in the country.

(b) The total intake capacity in Under-graduate course of Ayurveda is 17192 students and in Post-graduate courses is 3661 students every year.

(c) Government of India has approved and notified National AYUSH Mission (NAM) on 29.09.2014 which *inter-alia* envisages better access to AYUSH services including upgradation of State Government exclusive AYUSH Hospitals, setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals, strengthening of AYUSH educational institutions, facilitate the enforcement of quality control of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy (ASU&H) drugs and sustainable availability of ASU&H raw-materials in the States/Union Territories during Twelfth Plan.

Promotion of homoeopathy system of medicine

†1924. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plans to promote treatment through homoeopathy (AYUSH) system of medicine;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of amount allocated to promote treatment through homoeopathic system of medicine in Bihar and the complete details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The Central Government has constituted Central Council of Homoeopathy under the provisions of Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 to regulate education and practice of Homoeopathy. The Central Government has also established Homoeopathy Pharmacopoeia Laboratory for standardization of Homoeopathic Drugs, Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy to carry out research activities in different aspects in Homoeopathy, and National Institute of Homoeopathy at Kolkata having 100 bed hospital, which conducts Degree and Post Graduate Degree Courses.

The Central Government has constituted Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Committee which is responsible for making of Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India.

One new Institution namely, North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy, Shillong is in advance stage of construction. The objective of the Institute is to provide better medical, clinical facilities to the people of North Eastern region.

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

Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH) through its network of 22 research centres and 04 Homoeopathic treatment centres and is carrying out intramural research including collaboration with institutes of excellence and promoting and popularizing Homoeopathy.

For promotion of homoeopathy, CCRH is also participating in national/State level Arogya Melas/Health Camps/Exhibition to promote homoeopathy amongst general masses.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Council has undertaken following Public Health Initiative Programmes:

- Integration of 'Homoeopathy for healthy child' with Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) launched by Government of India.
- The programme 'Homoeopathy for Healthy Teething' which is a component of 'Homoeopathy for Healthy Child' is launched in the month of January 2015 at 6 identified districts (Goutam Budh Nagar, Palghar, Gorakhpur, Kamrup, Cuttack and Delhi)
- Integrating of AYUSH systems (Homoeopathy) in National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) at two districts – Krishna, Andhra Pradesh and Darjeeling, West Bengal, wherein life style disorder clinics are set up at 16 CHCs.
- Swasthya Rakshan Program has been launched which is being undertaken through 11 institutes adopting 55 villages under the Council. Local population is being provided health care at their door step.

(c) Under National AYUSH Mission, an amount of ₹ 3444.815 lakhs including State share has been approved for State of Bihar during the year 2015-16 to promote treatment through AYUSH system of medicine including homoeopathic system also. To promote treatment through Homoeopathic system of Medicine in Bihar, a total amount of ₹ 55.25 lakhs has been utilized in the financial year 2015-16 (till February 2016) by Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy.

Ayush hospitals in Andhra Pradesh

1925. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy hospitals functioning in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the details of staff strength, including doctors, and the present position in each of the above systems of medicine, hospital-wise; and

(c) how the Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the State Government to promote AYUSH in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) As per the information received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, the details of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy hospitals functioning in Andhra Pradesh as on 01.04.2015 is furnished as follows.

No. of Hospitals			
Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Homoeopathy
3	2	0	3

(b) Since, health is a State subject, the details of staff strength, including doctors, and the present position in each of the above systems of medicine, hospital-wise under State/UT Governments including Andhra Pradesh are not maintained by the Central Government.

(c) The Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments including Andhra Pradesh to promote AYUSH system through Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), which *inter-alia* envisages better access to AYUSH services, strengthening of AYUSH educational institutions, facilitate the enforcement of quality control of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani and Homoeopathy (ASU&H) drugs and sustainable availability of ASU and H raw-materials in the States/UTs during Twelfth Plan.

Collaboration with WHO for promoting traditional medical system

1926. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has any plans to collaborate with the World Health Organisation (WHO);

(b) if so, the details thereof and benefits expected to be achieved in promoting the Indian traditional medical system; and

(c) whether the WHO will extend any financial assistance to India in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Yes. The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 17.02.2016 approved the signing of Agreement with the World Health Organization (WHO). The Agreement, however, is yet to be signed. As per Cabinet approval, as a first step in the long term collaboration, India would assign to WHO activities for development of the following WHO Technical documents/publications which will help in better international acceptability of Indian Systems of Medicine:

- (i) Benchmarks for training in Yoga
- (ii) Benchmarks for practice in Ayurveda
- (iii) Benchmarks for practice in Unani Medicine

- (iv) Benchmarks for practice in Panchakarma
- (c) The WHO will extend only the technical assistance.

Redressal of complaints regarding poor services by airlines

1927. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of complaints regarding inferior quality of services/facilities provided by private and public airlines received during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) the action taken by Government against such erring airline companies; and
- (c) the mechanism put in place by Government to redress the grievances of the air passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) As per monthly data submitted by the scheduled domestic airlines, total number of complaints airline-wise in respect of refund, baggage, staff misbehavior etc. for the period 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 (upto January) is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) As per the prevailing regulations, aggrieved passengers are required to lodge his/her complaint with the concerned airline or airport operator for redressal. For this purpose, airline operators and airport operators are required to display the details of their Nodal Officer and Appellate Authority in a conspicuous manner at key areas of the airport indicating their names, contact number and email addresses.

In case of non-redressal of the complaint, the complainant has the option to take up the matter with Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) at sugam.dgca@nic.in or with any other statutory body set up under relevant applicable laws for resolution.

Statement

Total number of complaints received airlines-wise in respect of refunds for the period from 2013 to 2016 (upto January)

	Refund	Baggage	Staff Misbehaviour	IT	Others	Total
Jan-13						
Air India (dom)	6	35	12	3	126	182
Kingfisher Airlines						
IndiGo	48	172	2	0	47	269

	Refund	Baggage	Staff Misbehaviour	IT	Others	Total
Go Air	0	11	0	0	13	24
Spice	25	16	8	18	41	108
JetLite	5	7	3	8	21	44
Jet Airways	6	26	16	10	98	156
	90	267	41	39	346	783
Feb-13						
Air India (dom)	7	28	9	2	94	140
Kingfisher Airlines						
IndiGo	15	128	6	0	98	247
Go Air	0	11	0	0	10	21
Spice	30	15	12	22	43	122
JetLite	4	8	5	7	19	43
Jet Airways	6	29	16	12	89	152
	62	219	48	43	353	725
Mar-13						
Air India (dom)	6	17	16	1	119	159
IndiGo	8	103	2	0	33	146
Go Air	0	2	0	0	14	16
Spice	35	18	13	26	48	140
JetLite	5	8	6	6	18	43
Jet Airways	5	27	17	15	84	148
	59	175	54	48	316	652
Apr-13						
Air India (dom)	8	34	11	2	116	171
IndiGo	14	139	2	0	38	193
Go Air	0	6	0	0	8	14
Spice	29	16	11	19	42	117
JetLite	4	7	5	7	16	39
Jet Airways	6	26	18	12	82	144
	61	228	47	40	302	678

	Refund	Baggage	Staff Misbehaviour	IT	Others	Total
May-13						
Air India (dom)	12	32	18	6	112	180
IndiGo	19	160	0	0	34	213
Go Air	0	13	0	0	10	23
Spice	33	22	16	19	48	138
JetLite	5	8	7	8	14	42
Jet Airways	7	31	22	14	87	161
	76	266	63	47	305	757
Jun-13						
Air India (dom)	5	23	26	7	139	200
IndiGo	29	136	0	0	10	175
Go Air	0	11	0	0	9	20
Spice	28	12	16	17	40	113
JetLite	4	7	5	7	12	35
Jet Airways	6	29	21	14	78	148
	72	218	68	45	288	691
Jul-13						
Air India (dom)	8	30	21	6	so	145
IndiGo	8	123	2	0	3	136
Go Air	0	13	0	0	14	27
Spice	22	10	13	14	35	94
JetLite	5	8	5	7	13	38
Jet Airways	7	31	23	16	79	156
	50	215	64	43	224	596
Aug-13						
Air India (dom)	1	28	22	4	85	140
IndiGO	3	105	2	0	6	116
Go Air	0	12	0	0	4	16
Spice	25	13	15	17	38	108
JetLite	6	9	5	9	16	45

	Refund	Baggage	Staff Misbehaviour	IT	Others	Total
Jet Airways	8	32	22	19	79	160
	43	199	66	49	228	585
Sep-13						
Air India (dom)	33	23	34	2	127	219
IndiGo	2	93	0	0	12	107
Go Air	0	16	0	0	23	39
Spice	19	10	12	11	29	81
JetLite	5	7	4	7	11	34
Jet Airways	7	30	19	18	61	141
	66	179	69	38	269	621
Oct-13						
Air India (dom)	19	23	31	0	100	173
IndiGo	0	123	4	0	15	142
Go Air	0	4	0	0	23	27
Spice	28	17	16	16	39	116
JetLite	6	8	4	8	10	36
Jet Airways	7	32	21	19	69	148
Air Costa	15	1	1	0	0	17
	75	208	77	43	256	659
Nov-13						
Air India (dom)	0	18	16	3	168	205
IndiGo	12	141	6	0	56	215
Go Air	0	7	0	0	20	27
Spice	28	17	18	13	34	110
Jetlite	7	8	5	8	10	38
Jet Airways	8	34	20	22	68	152
Air Costa	0	0	0	0	0	0
	55	225	65	46	356	747
Dec-13						
Air India (dom)	2	14	14	0	153	183
IndiGo	37	143	9	0	33	222

	Refund	Baggage	Staff Misbehaviour	IT	Others	Total
Go Air	0	6	0	0	14	20
Spice	34	19	20	14	38	125
JetLite	8	9	4	7	12	40
Jet Airways	9	36	21	24	81	171
Air Costa	0	0	0	0	0	0
	90	227	68	45	331	761
Jan-14						
Air India (dom)	5	15	23	3	181	227
IndiGo	36	101	4	0	23	164
Go Air	0	14	0	0	23	37
Spice	31	19	17	12	36	115
JetLite	7	8	4	6	11	36
Jet Airways	8	35	19	23	80	165
Air Costa	0	0	0	0	0	0
	87	192	67	44	354	744
Feb-14						
Air India (dom)	5	15	21	2	145	188
IndiGo	19	101	2	0	19	141
Go Air	0	21	0	0	18	39
Spice	27	15	17	11	31	101
JetLite	6	7	4	5	9	31
Jet Airways	7	33	18	21	75	154
Air Costa	0	0	1	0	0	1
	64	192	63	39	297	655
Mar-14						
Air India (dom)	11	19	13	3	161	207
IndiGo	5	110	1	0	19	135
Go Air	0	18	0	0	16	34
Spice	29	17	15	13	35	109
JetLite	4	8	4	4	10	30
Jet Airways	7	29	16	12	89	153

	Refund	Baggage	Staff Misbehaviour	IT	Others	Total
Air Costa	2	0	0	1	0	3
	58	201	49	33	330	671
Apr-14						
Air India (dom)	13	13	20	1	140	187
IndiGo	5	81	0	0	17	103
Go Air	0	19	0	0	29	48
Spice	28	16	18	13	36	111
JetLite	4	9	5	4	8	30
Jet Airways	8	28	17	10	88	151
Air Costa	1	0	1	0	1	3
	59	166	61	28	319	633
May-14						
Air India (dom)	13	30	18	1	165	227
IndiGo	6	92	4	0	17	119
Go Air	0	24	0	0	64	88
Spice	31	18	19	16	39	123
JetLite	4	8	4	5	7	28
Jet Airways	9	31	19	13	92	164
Air Costa	2	0	0	0	1	3
	65	203	64	35	385	752
Jun-14						
Air India (dom)	4	35	27	5	168	239
IndiGo	2	93	0	0	88	183
Go Air	0	20	0	0	131	151
Air Asia	5	1	3	3	6	18
Spice	32	19	20	18	38	127
JetLite	5	9	5	4	7	30
Jet Airways	7	29	16	12	87	151
Air Costa	0	1	0	0	0	1
	55	207	71	42	525	900

	Fare	Refund	Flight Problem	Baggage	Customer Service	Disability	Staff Behaviour	Catering	Others	Total Complaints
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Jul-14										
Air Costa	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Air Asia	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Go Air	-	-	33	18	22	-	2	6	-	81
IndiGo	-	2	37	41	11	1	-	-	-	92
Spicejet	-	13	41	21	-	-	17	-	37	129
Jet	2	7	20	7	-	1	2	-	22	61
Air India	-	9	33	18	108	-	45	-	-	213
Aug-14										
Air Costa	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3
Air Asia	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Go Air	-	-	17	34	25	-	-	3	2	81
IndiGo	1	8	47	47	3	-	-	-	-	106
Spicejet	-	64	12	28	-	-	21	-	21	146
Jet	6	7	39	17	6	-	13	-	97	185
Air India	-	6	62	31	61	-	29	-	-	189

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sep-14										
Air Costa	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	4
Air Asia	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Go Air	-	-	11	23	60	-	-	8	11	113
IndiGo	-	2	9	56	15	-	-	-	-	82
Spicejet	7	53	11	31	-	-	21	-	-	123
Jet	6	10	31	26	14	-	20	-	90	197
Air India	-	22	70	30	84	-	22	-	-	228
Oct-14										
Air Costa	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	4
Air Asia	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	5
Go Air	-	-	25	22	129	-	-	1	46	223
IndiGo	-	7	47	52	-	-	-	-	-	106
Spicejet	-	22	43	55	-	-	-	-	1	121
Jet	3	4	35	37	19	-	39	-	143	280
Air India	-	13	155	36	119	-	18	-	-	341
Nov-14										
Air Costa	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	5

Air Asia	-	5	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	11
Go Air	-	-	27	21	134	-	-	1	37	220
IndiGo	1	7	37	61	4	-	-	-	-	110
Splcejet	-	13	106	23	-	-	-	-	-	142
Jet	7	5	32	42	10	-	-	25	98	219
Air India	-	4	93	43	70	-	-	16	-	226
Dec-14										
Air Costa	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	3
Air Asia	-	6	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	12
Go Air	-	-	41	34	187	-	-	3	2	104
IndiGo	-	12	29	113	83	-	-	4	-	241
Spicejet	-	-	117	46	31	-	-	16	-	97
Jet	1	6	52	34	8	-	-	32	-	97
Air India	-	4	102	28	103	-	-	18	-	255
Jan-15										
Air Costa	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	5
Air Asia	-	7	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	15
Vistara	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Go Air	-	-	40	44	60	-	-	5	3	17
										169

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
IndiGo	-	2	36	103	52	-	2	-	-	195
Spicejet	-	162	116	43	-	-	9	-	-	330
Jet	4	12	89	40	26	-	32	-	26	229
Air India	-	13	80	43	95	-	21	-	-	252
TOTAL	4	196	367	274	238	0	70	4	44	1197
Feb-15										
Air Asia	-	10	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	14
Air Costa	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	5
Air India (Dom)	-	7	83	35	116	-	15	-	-	256
Go Air	-	-	19	34	27	-	3	7	44	134
IndiGo	-	3	21	106	77	1	5	-	-	213
Jet Airways+ JetLite	7	19	82	36	23	-	27	-	27	221
Spicejet	-	70	116	26	13	-	11	-	12	248
Vistara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
GRAND TOTAL	7	109	327	238	256	1	61	9	84	1092
Mar-15										
Air Asia	-	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Air Costa	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	3

Air India (Dom)	-	16	72	25	89	-	20	-	-	222
Go Air	-	2	25	16	164	-	-	4	114	325
IndiGo	-	3	44	67	79	1	4	-	-	198
Jet Airways+ JetLite	11	19	57	55	20	-	39	-	24	225
Spicejet	-	67	89	26	-	-	25	-	-	207
Vistara	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
GRAND TOTAL	11	116	290	191	353	2	88	5	138	1194
Apr-15										
Air Asia	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Air Costa	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	1	-	7
Air India (Dom)	-	1	53	18	62	-	15	-	-	149
Go Air	-	-	8	21	39	-	-	-	80	148
IndiGo	-	3	26	67	110	1	5	-	-	212
Jet Airways+ JetLite	7	22	57	49	30	-	27	-	18	210
Splicejet	-	17	132	26	-	-	23	-	-	198
Vistara	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
GRAND TOTAL	7	48	285	181	242	1	72	1	98	935
May-15										
Air Asia	-	2	6	3	2	-	-	-	-	13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Air Costa	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	4
Air India (Dom)	-	1	36	24	93	-	19	-	-	173
Air Pegasus	-	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	9
Go Air	-	1	8	21	16	-	-	2	20	68
IndiGo	-	12	18	80	80	1	-	-	-	191
Jet Airways+ JetLite	8	18	72	53	24	-	35	-	1	211
Splicejet	39	22	64	35	-	-	27	-	-	187
Vistara	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
GRAND TOTAL	48	63	204	218	218	1	81	2	23	858
Jun-15										
Air Asia	-	-	10	3	1	-	-	-	-	14
Air Costa	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	4
Air india (Dom)	-	5	53	16	86	-	13	-	-	173
Air Pegasus	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	26
Go Air	-	-	5	22	23	-	-	7	10	67
IndiGo	-	5	35	66	73	1	-	-	-	180
Jet Airways+ Jetlite	7	17	58	57	19	-	29	-	7	194
Spicejet	-	-	97	17	-	35	11	-	-	160

Vistara	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
GRAND TOTAL	7	53	258	183	203	36	54	8	17	819
Jul-15										
Air Costa	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Air Asia	-	-	3	7	5	-	-	-	-	15
Vistara	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Go Air	-	-	8	20	11	-	-	2	33	74
IndiGo	-	3	34	39	109	-	1	-	-	186
Spicejet	-	31	37	21	-	-	25	-	19	133
Jet Airways + Jetlite	7	21	61	60	20	-	41	-	-	210
Air India (Dom)	-	4	65	16	65	-	24	-	-	174
Air Pegasus	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
TOTAL	7	63	211	163	212	0	91	3	52	802
Aug-15										
Air Costa	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	5
Air Asia	-	1	1	5	5	-	1	-	-	13
Vistara	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Go Air	-	1	13	17	18	-	-	1	19	69
IndiGo	-	1	49	32	73	-	1	-	-	156

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Spicejet	-	16	9	34	15	-	42	-	-	116
Jet Airways + Jetlite	8	12	57	58	12	-	26	-	36	209
Air India (Dom)	-	11	52	23	88	-	15	-	-	189
Air Pegasus	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Trujet	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	9
TOTAL	9	46	186	170	212	1	86	2	58	770
Sep-15										
Air Costa	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	5
Air Asia	-	-	3	5	3	-	-	-	-	11
Vistara	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Go Air	-	-	8	14	12	-	-	3	14	51
IndiGo	-	5	52	25	64	-	3	-	-	149
Spicejet	-	19	17	22	-	-	29	-	11	98
Jet Airways + JetLite	13	17	49	52	17	-	31	-	20	199
Air India (Dom)	-	12	42	38	81	-	18	-	-	191
Air Pegasus	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Trujet	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TOTAL	13	57	172	158	178	1	81	4	46	710

Oct-15

Air Costa	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	1	5
Air Asia	-	-	6	4	2	-	-	-	12
Vistara	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3
Go Air	-	1	3	15	20	-	1	20	60
IndiGo	-	3	62	26	54	-	-	-	147
Spicejet	-	-	25	25	-	-	-	19	89
Jet Airways + JetLite	5	15	58	61	22	-	-	10	203
Air India (Dom)	-	5	73	27	88	-	-	-	203
Air Pegasus	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Trujet	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	3
TOTAL	5	28	230	159	188	1	64	51	727

Nov-15

Air Costa	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	6
Air Asia	2	1	4	4	2	-	-	-	13
Vistara	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Go Air	-	2	5	13	27	-	2	118	167
IndiGo	-	5	13	35	68	2	-	-	125
Spicejet	-	-	25	25	-	-	14	14	78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Jet Airways + JetLite	4	13	68	57	27	-	30	-	12	211
Air India (Dom)	-	13	62	31	122	-	24	-	-	252
Air Pegasus	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Trujet	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	6	37	179	166	246	2	71	4	146	857
Dec-15										
Air Costa	-	1	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	6
Air Asia	-	2	5	5	1	-	-	-	-	13
Vistara	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Go Air	-	-	13	22	29	-	5	1	23	93
IndiGo	-	3	22	43	76	1	3	-	-	148
Spicejet	-	-	14	16	-	-	18	-	12	60
Jet Airways + JetLite	7	14	80	56	16	-	27	-	15	215
Air India (Dom)	-	16	170	162	174	-	30	-	-	552
Air Pegasus	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Trujet	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	8	38	305	308	296	1	84	1	50	1091

Jan-16										
Air Costa	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	6
Air Asia	-	-	11	3	2	-	-	-	0	16
Vistara	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	0	4
Go Air	-	-	5	25	19	-	-	1	11	61
IndiGo	1	1	6	41	77	-	-	-	0	126
Spicejet	-	-	18	12	-	-	9	-	11	50
Jet Airways+ JetLite	6	20	82	50	17	0	21	-	20	216
Air India (Dom)	-	25	128	50	118	1	19	-	-	341
Air Pegasus	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2
Trujet	-	1	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	7	51	251	184	236	1	49	1	43	823

Financial performance of private airlines

1928. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the financial performance of private airlines in the country during the last three years, airline-wise;

(b) whether there are private airlines which had shut their operations due to losses incurred by them and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is coming up with a package to help the crisis-hit airline industry; and

(d) if so, what are the features of this package and how long it will take to implement these measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The details of the financial performance of private airlines in the country during the last three years, airline-wise are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) During the last three years *i.e.* from January, 2013 onwards no Scheduled Private Airlines had shut their operations due to losses incurred by them.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. However, the Government has taken several measures like persuading State Governments to reduce Value Added Tax (VAT) on Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF), allowing direct import of ATF by Indian Carriers as actual users, permitting foreign airlines to participate upto 49 per cent in the equity of scheduled air transport undertaking, allowing External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) for working capital requirement of airline industry for a period of one year subject to a total ceiling of US \$-1 billion and tax concession for parts of aircraft and testing equipment for third party maintenance, repair and overhaul of civil aircraft.

Statement

Details of the financial performance of private airlines in the country during the last three years (2012-15)

Carrier/Airline	Operating Revenue			Operating Expenses			Operating Result		
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15#	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15#	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15#
Jat Airways	1,70,916.32	1,72,325.10	1,95,606.05	1,69,690.47	2,01,072.50	2,15,030.10	1,225.85	-28747.4	-19,424.04
Jet Lite (P) Ltd.	19,806.68	16,909.95	14,229.36	22,274.69	21,445.96	16,775.22	-2,468.01	-4546.01	-2545.86
Go Air	22,259.33	25,323.79	30,664.24	21,408.40	24,226.81	28,715.82	850.93	1096.98	1948.43
Spice Jet	56,006.78	63,042.33	52,015.25	58,804.93	73,036.80	60,884.99	-2798.15	-9994.47	-8869.74
IndiGo	92,030.80	1,11,165.84	1,39,253.36	84,072.90	1,08,466.91	1,23,578.64	7,957.90	2698.93	15,674.72
Air Costa	*	511.03	3268.62	*	1206.57	4571.57	*	-695.54	-1302.96
Air Asia	**	**	1551.87	**	**	2885.01	**	**	-1333.14
Vistara	***	***	691.28	***	***	2681.94	***	***	-1990.66
TOTAL	3,61,019.9	3,89,278.04	4,37,280.03	3,56,251.39	4,29,465.55	4,55,123.29	4768.52	-40,187.51	-17,843.26

- * Operation started since October 2013
- ** Operation started since June 2014
- *** Operation started since January 2015
- # Provisional

Note: Kingfisher airline stopped its operation w.e.f. 1st October, 2012. Hence, its financial performance has not been included.

Low cost airlines

1929. SHRI B. K HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of CIVTL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any study on the potential of airlines, which can operate at low cost passengers fares in the country;

(b) whether these low cost carriers, operating in the country, are facing a lot of constraints in utilising their potential; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The term Low Cost Carrier (LCC) is basically a business model practice adopted by certain airlines and the Government has not categorized any airline as LCC. Some Scheduled Airlines are operating on low cost and on no frill basis. However, Directorate General of Civil Aviation has not carried any analysis in this regard.

The Government has taken several measures to provide impetus to the aviation industry and to ensure long term viability of the sector like persuading State Governments to reduce Value Added Tax (VAT) on Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF), allowing direct import of ATF by Indian carriers as actual users, permitting foreign airlines to participate upto 49 per cent in the equity of scheduled air transport undertaking, allowing External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) for working capital requirement of Airline industry for a period of one year subject to a total ceiling of us \$1 billion and tax concession for parts of aircraft and testing equipment for third party maintenance, repair and overhaul of civil aircraft.

Appointment of Commissioner of Security, BCAS

1930. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the post of Commissioner of Security (Civil Aviation), Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) has been lying vacant for more than three years;

(b) if so, the reasons for not filling the said vacancy;

(c) whether this does not compromise the security apparatus in aviation sector; and

(d) the steps taken and time-frame to fill the said post?

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

(b) The panels provided by Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) earlier were considered, and it was decided by the competent authority to seek fresh panel of officers.

(c) The civil aviation security is paramount for India. Accordingly, the Joint Commissioner of Security (Civil Aviation) had been handling additional charge of the post of Commissioner of Security (Civil Aviation), Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS). The International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) carries out periodic audits of member countries and assesses implementation of norms/standards prescribed by them. In such an audit carried out recently, ICAO observed very high degree of compliance to its standards by India.

(d) A fresh panel of suitable officers was requested from MHA, and based on the request of Ministry of Civil Aviation, MHA has provided a panel of three IPS Officers (on 11.03.2016) for the post of Commissioner of Security (Civil Aviation) in the BCAS.

Alliance Air Service from Kolkata

1931. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only one aircraft is operating from Kolkata for Alliance Air services;

(b) if so, whether it is sufficient to cater to the demands;

(c) whether Government intends to increase the number of aircrafts; 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) Yes, Sir. Alliance Air (a wholly owned subsidiary of Air India) has based one ATR 42 aircraft at Kolkata at present. This aircraft is operating flights in the North Eastern Region under an MoU between Alliance Air and North Eastern Council.

(c) and (d) Alliance Air has inducted five 70 seater ATR 72-600 aircraft type to improve regional air connectivity subject to commercial and operational viability of the flights.

Privatisation of Kolkata and Chennai airports

1932. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is intending to privatise Kolkata and Chennai airports;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how much money has been spent for the modernisation of these airports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Government of India has decided not to award services at Kolkata and Chennai airports under PPP mode and, accordingly, the Request For Qualification (RFQ) issued on 30th December, 2014 has been withdrawn.

(c) The amount spent for the modernisation of these airports are:

Chennai ₹ 2015 crores

Kolkata ₹ 2567.46 crores

Status of progress of work in airports

1933. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of domestic airports functioning in our country;

(b) the names of those airports where work is in progress the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) how many airports have been sanctioned for the State of Karnataka; and

(d) what is the status of progress of work in those airports, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Presently domestic flight operation are taking place from 80 airports in our country.

(b) Details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Airports Authority of India (AAI) maintains and operates four airports in Karnataka, *i.e.* Belgaum, Hubli, Mangalore and Mysore. In-Principle approval for the construction of four Greenfield Airports at Bijapur, Gulbarga, Hassan and Shimoga has been granted. However, due to reluctance on part of developers to

proceed further in the matter, the State Government has requested AAI and the State PWD to examine the feasibility of construction of proposed airports. Further, Development/Upgradation of airports is a continuous process which is undertaken by Airports Authority of India (AAI) from time to time depending on the availability of land, commercial viability, traffic demand, technical feasibility etc.

Statement

Details of modernisation/upgradation of AAI airports

Sl. No.	State	Airport	Works taken up and in Progress for expansion/modernisation of airports
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	New Integrated Terminal Building and Expansion of Apron
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	New Interim Terminal Building and Allied Works
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tezu	Development of Tezu Airport
4.	Gujarat	Vadodara	New Integrated Terminal Building
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	Modification and Expansion of Existing Terminal Building
6.	Karnataka	Belgaum	Development of airport for A-320 type of aircraft
		Hubli	Development of Airport for A-320 type of Aircraft
7.	Kerala	Calicut	Construction of New Arrival Hall for ITB
8.	Odisha	Jharsuguda	Development of airport for A-320 type of Aircraft Operation
9.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Extension and strengthening of runway from 9176 ft. to 11500 ft. for 'E' category operations. Including Cat. III B with Lighting System
		Kishangarh (Ajmer)	Development of Airport for ATR-72
10.	Sikkim	Pakyong	Construction of Green Field Airport

Fixing of air tickets rates for private airlines

1934. SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any regulations for fixing of air tickets rates for private airlines;

(b) whether it is a fact that the private airlines take advantage of situations and raise the air ticket rates; and

(c) how are the air ticket rates fixed and whether there are any capping to the rates being charged and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Under the provision of Sub Rule (1) of Rule 135 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937, every air transport undertaking engaged in scheduled air services are required to establish tariff having regard to all relevant factors, including the cost of operation, characteristic of services, reasonable profit and the generally prevailing tariff.

(b) and (c) Air fare pricing forms the strategic framework of airlines to respond the demand/supply and market dynamics through the Inventory Management Process. The domestic airline pricing runs in multiple levels [bucket or Reservation Booking Designator (RBD)] which are in line with the practice followed globally.

Usually, the lower levels of the fare in the fare bucket are assigned to advance purchase (popularly known as Apex Fares) bookings (*e.g.* up to 90, 60, 30, 14 and 07 days before departure). As time lapses and date of journey approaches closer (from 07 days to date of departure), the fare in higher side of fare bucket are available for purchase.

The fares established by airlines under the provision of Sub Rule (1) of Rule 135 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937 are required to be displayed by the airlines on their websites in compliance of Sub Rule 02 of Rule 135, Aircraft Rule 1937. Airlines remain compliant to the regulations as long as the fares charged by them does not exceeds the fare structure displayed on their website.

Delay of flight due to dog at Amritsar airport runway

†1935. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on 30 December, 2015, Amritsar-Dubai flight of Air India was delayed for four hours after a dog was spotted on runway at Amritsar airport;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether due to entry of unwanted people and animals on runway or due to some other reason there have been accident possibilities of accidents at some airports including Delhi airport;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) steps taken by Government so that such incidents may not occur in future?

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

(b) and (c) There is no incident reported regarding entry of unwanted people on runway. However, inspite of best wildlife management practices in place, few incidents/accidents happened due to rare entry of animals in air-side at some airports.

(d) Steps taken to avoid occunence of wildlife incidents at airports are given in Statement-I, II and III.

Statement-I

Details of Measures taken to augment safety at AAI Airports

(A) Short Term Measures:

- (i) State Government is being coordinated for provision of cages at airports where wildlife activities are found on regular basis to catch/trap wildlife animal.
- (ii) One time inspection of drains to ensure presence of gratings and of perimeter wall fence to ensure non-availability of any breach.
- (iii) Periodic inspection of drains and perimeter wall fence to prevent possibility of any breach.
- (iv) Mapping of some airport like Kolkata in phase manner to detect and fill caves/underground tunnels made by the animal to plug their movements.
- (v) Perimeter wall/fencing is maintained as per the standards.
- (vi) Transfer culverts, troughs under the access gates and other openings in the perimeter wall are protected by fencing, iron grills or other barriers to preclude unauthorized access.
- (vii) Access gate to air side are covered with sheets/grill to prevent entry of animals.
- (viii) Unmanned gates are kept closed and locked.
- (ix) Trees overhanging operational walls are being cut/trimmed/removed.
- (x) CASO/CISF undertakes regular patrolling of perimeter wall/fence.

(xi) Breach, if any, are plugged immediately and guarded to prevent ingress.

(B) Long Term Measures:

- (i) Grading and leveling of operational area in scientific manner to rule out the hideouts of the wild animals.
- (ii) To take up the issue with State Government to obtain their support/expertise to tackle the wildlife menace if any.

Statement-II

Details of wildlife eradication measures (inside the airport)

- 1. Regular deployment of grass cutting machines to keep the grass level upto desired standard.
- 2. Regular clearing of bushes and wild vegetation manually.
- 3. Filling of low lying areas to prevent formation of water bodies on need basis.
- 4. Grading and leveling of areas to prevent water stagnation/growth of wild vegetation on requirement basis.
- 5. Collection of garbage at designated points, (provided with bins) in tied polythene covers and disposal through authorized contractor to authorized dumping yard.
- 6. Regular deployment of manpower to sweep the areas and to pick-up FOD/ garbage (if any) from Apron and strips of taxiways/runways.
- 7. De-silting of drains existing in operational area prior to onset of monsoon to prevent water stagnation and to achieve smooth flow/discharge of rain water.
- 8. Regular deployment of bird scarers on the strips of runway from dawn to dusk in two shifts to scare away/disperse bird/wildlife concentration by bursting crackers. The bird scarers are regularly briefed and their performance is regularly monitored.
- 9. Zone gun and bird xpeller are in use to scare away bird/wildlife. Handheld colored laser pointer are also in use to scare away the wildlife.
- 10. Creating awareness on effects of wildlife hits to aircraft among officials working at airport by imparting briefing during AVSEC and ADP training classes.
- 11. Pigeon proofing of hangars and airports buildings.
- 12. Regular spraying of Insecticides.

13. Surveillance of operational area to identified wildlife activity and alerting ATC to advice pilots to exercise caution.
14. Creating awareness among employees of agencies at airports about measures to avoid wildlife attraction.

Statement-III

Details of wildlife eradication measures (outside the airport)

1. Joint inspection of 10 Kms. radius around airport along with officials of Municipal Authorities are being undertaken to identify the areas prone to bird/animal concentration followed by recording of observations and recommendations for the upkeep of identified prone areas.
2. Regular follow-up with concerned Municipal Authorities to implement recommendations of the joint inspection committee.
3. Convening of Airfield Environment Management Committee Meeting under the Chairmanship of Officials of state Government (preferably Environment and Forest Department).
4. Establishment of modern slaughter houses.
5. Covering of open drains and preventing water stagnation in the vicinity of the airport.
6. Prevention of open food outlet in the approach path of the runway.
7. Covering of meat/fish/chicken markets and proper disposal of waste emanating from such market.

No-frills airports in the country

1936. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has plans to build low cost no-frills airports to boost aviation in the country;

(b) what are the cities selected for such projects by Airports Authority of India (AAI);

(c) what special assistance will be given to State Government interested in developing low cost airports; and

(d) the steps proposed to bring down the cost of flying in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (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 aerodromes and airstrips.

Revenue generated from international passengers and cargo flights

1937. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is generating revenue from the fleet of international passenger and cargo flights for using our international airports, air space and ATC signalling;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the revenue generated during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether Government has increased the revenue generation from the CNS and ATS in the domestic and international airports from the fleets of foreign passenger and cargo flights during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the total revenue generated from these airports in the last three years, year-wise and airport-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details of revenue generated are as under:

(₹ in crores)

Year	Revenue
2012-13	1865.21
2013-14	1956.44
2014-15	2055.47

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The revenue generation from Communication, Navigation and Surveillance and Air Traffic Services during the last three years is as under:

(₹ in crores)

Year	Revenue
2012-13	1305.62
2013-14	1383.35
2014-15	1429.29

The year-wise/airport-wise details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of year-wise/airport-wise revenue generation from communication, navigation and surveillance and air traffic during the last three years (2012-15)

(₹ in lacs)

Sl. No.	Name of Airport	Region	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Bhubaneswar	ER	749.89	691.75	758.88
2.	Kolkata	ER	8381.71	8627.98	8806.13
3.	Port Blair	ER	405.75	524.70	518.63
4.	Guwahati	NER	998.90	1113.54	1058.19
5.	Imphal	NER	215.20	168.07	169.52
6.	Amritsar	NR	311.63	375.19	382.01
7.	Jaipur	NR	1029.35	1121.86	1329.61
8.	Lukhnow	NR	1182.11	1259.52	1299.35
9.	Srinagar	NR	790.02	842.71	804.23
10.	Varanasi	NR	421.77	430.30	467.09
11.	Calicut	SR	2203.24	2707.92	2906.25
12.	Chennai	SR	13867.80	14339.34	14457.32
13.	Coimbatore	SR	684.88	674.96	793.15
14.	Mangalore	SR	703.57	945.55	885.45
15.	Trichy	SR	692.48	958.12	1091.98
16.	Trivandrum	SR	3674.98	3711.08	3845.99
17.	Bangalore	SR	12174.40	13237.83	14741.35
18.	Hyderabad	SR	9365.28	9501.00	9738.61
19.	Cochin	SR	5755.76	6444.22	7420.01
20.	Ahmedabad	WR	2287.34	2576.97	2474.60
21.	Goa	WR	2725.68	2951.60	3282.91
22.	Mumbai CSI (MIAL)		29901.53	31376.58	32461.97
23.	IGI (DIAL)		32038.80	33754.48	33236.19
TOTAL (ANS Rev.)			130562.07	138335.27	142929.42

Renaming of Bhavnagar and Surat airports in Gujarat

1938. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any request from State Government of Gujarat for renaming Bhavnagar airport after the name of Late Shrimati Kasturba Gandhi and the Surat airport after Late Shri Morarji Desai; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) As a general practice, requests for naming/renaming of airports are considered based on the recommendations of the concerned State Government supported by a resolution passed in the respective State Legislative Assemblies. No such recommendation/resolution has been received from State Government of Gujarat for renaming of Bhavnagar and Surat Airports.

(b) Does not arise.

Joint venture for development of airports

1939. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken a decision on the formation of a Joint Venture Company for development of an airport at Boramani in Solapur District;

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

(c) whether the Ministry had taken a decision on the request of the State of Maharashtra that the Amravati airport be taken over by AAI; 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) No, Sir. However, Maharashtra Airport Development Company Limited (MADC), a State Government of Maharashtra agency, has approached Airports Authority of India (AAI) for setting up of a Greenfield airport at Boramani in Solapur District, Maharashtra through formation of Joint Venture Company between MADC and AAI. The acceptance of proposal by AAI depends upon the viability of the airport project and also compliance by MADC to the conditions stipulated by AAI such as carrying out a pre-feasibility study, traffic forecast, impact study and techno economic feasibility, acquisition of balance area

of land, obtaining clearance from Department of Forest for deforestation, removal of man made obstacles and diversion of water bodies etc.

(c) and (d) At present, AAI has no intention to develop Amravati Airport in view of poor economic viability. However, AAI will provide technical assistance to MADC for development of Amravati Airport.

Restriction on height of towers around Mumbai airport

1940. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from Government of Maharashtra to grant approval to construct towers of 90m height at Bandra-Kurla Complex and 225m at Wadala, as the locations of the BKC and Wadala Notified Areas are much further from the airport;

(b) what is the status of the proposal of Maharashtra Government;

(c) whether Government has agreed to the proposal;

(d) if so, by when the concurrence of Government is likely to be sent to Maharashtra Government; and

(e) if not, the reasons for not agreeing to the proposal?

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

(b) to (e) Lower height, as permissible, has been approved. However, keeping in view the safety of aircraft operations at Mumbai airport as well as the requirement of vertical growth of the Mumbai City, the Airports Authority of India has sought assistance from International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) to find out a feasible solution for development of area around Mumbai Airport without compromising with the safety, regularity and efficiency of aircraft operations. Concurrence of the Government in this matter depends on the outcome of the ICAO study.

Audit of DIAL and MIAL by CAG

1941. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Airports Authority of India (AAI) has called for an audit of the books of accounts of the two joint-venture airport operators (DIAL and MIAL) by the Auditor and Comptroller General of India (CAG);

(b) whether there is already a provision for audit by CAG of the books of accounts of both the airport operators at Delhi and Mumbai, in the Operations Management and Development Agreement signed between the co-partners; and

(c) whether both the airport operators (DIAL and MIAL) have challenged the appointment of CAG for audit of the books and pressing for the arbitration of the dispute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The clause 11.3 of Operation, Management and Development Agreement (OMDA) stipulates that Airports Authority of India (AAI) and its representative shall be permitted to inspect at any reasonable time the books, records and other material kept by or on behalf of the Joint Venture Company (JVC) in order to check or audit any information including calculation of revenue (supplied to AAI under this agreement). In terms of above mentioned clause, AAI has appointed Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) as its representative to scrutinize the books of accounts of Delhi International Airport Private Limited (DIAL) and Mumbai International Airport Private Limited (MIAL) to ensure that due revenue share is accruing to AAI.

(c) DIAL and MIAL has expressed their reservation that the right of CAG to conduct Audit are limited to the Accounts of the Union and of the State and of any other Authority or body as may be prescribed by or under any law and so they cannot carry on revenue audit of DIAL and MIAL. However, AAI has stated that AAI is the Auditee and audit is being made of AAI account. The C&AG in course of audit requires to understand and verify all the revenue stream of AAI which includes the stream of revenue from DIAL and MIAL and accordingly, requires the presentation of all the records related to accrual of revenue from different source at Delhi and Mumbai airports. So, AAI has written to DIAL/MIAL to provide requisite documents required by AAI/CAG to complete the audit of AAI including revenue generated from JVCs.

Report of CAPA

†1942. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre for Asia-Pacific Aviation (CAPA) in its latest report warns that India is about to face a severe crisis as planned investments in the upcoming and existing airports is only a fraction of the required \$40 billion investment;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the report says that 40 per cent non-metro airports are already operating beyond capacity;

(c) whether according to the report Chennai airport is to reach saturation of traffic by 2018, followed by Delhi in 2023 and Bangalore/Hyderabad in 2026; and

(d) the salient findings of the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Centre for Asia-Pacific Aviation (CAPA) is an independent non-Governmental agency and it does not submit its reports to the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Inefficiency of AI to cash advantages

1943. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that domestic air travel is going up 30 per cent and there is also a sharp decline in jet fuel prices;

(b) whether it is also a fact that IndiGo has reported 1300 crores profits for last year and Spicejet also reported profits in the last two quarters of the last fiscal;

(c) if so, why AI was not able to register any profits;

(d) whether it is also a fact that even the increase in air travel and reduction in the jet fuel prices does not have any impact on AI; and

(e) if so, when it is going to cash it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The price of ATF in Delhi has been reduced from Rupees 52423 per Kilolitre in January 01, 2015 to Rupees 39892 per Kilolitre in January 01, 2016 and the passengers carried by domestic airlines has been increased to 76.55 lakhs during Jan 2016 as against 62.45 lakhs during corresponding period of previous year thereby registering a growth of 22.58%.

(b) The Financial Summary of IndiGo for the last year, *i.e.* 2014-15 (Provisional) is as under:

(₹ in million)

Operating Revenue	Operating Expenses	Operating Result
1,39,253.36	1,23,578.64	15,674.72

M/s SpiceJet has reported a profit of ₹ 23.77 crores and ₹ 238.39 crores in the quarter ending September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2015 respectively.

(c) to (e) Air India is expected to post substantial improvements as per the Revised Estimates of 2015-16 when compared to the corresponding previous year 2014-15. Air India is expected to earn Operating Profit of ₹ 8.00 crores as compared to the Operating Loss of ₹ 2636.18 crores in the previous year. This is the first time that the Company is going to achieve Operating Profit since its merger in 2007-08.

Concessional air tickets in marginal areas

†1944. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of marginal and such other areas of the country where there is provision for reduction in airfare by concession or by grant under special provision for air travel, the details of all such sectors along with the concession provided per ticket thereon; and

(b) the criteria for providing lifetime free air travel pass or pass for certain period to some very important persons by AI the number of such special categories for which there is provision of free air travel, the number of persons who have been provided such passes/honors of free travel, so far the details of their names, categories and date of issuing such passes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Air India offers 10% concession on the Basic fare of the lowest instant Purchase fare for one-way and return travel ex Port Blair to Kolkata and Chennai to residents of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. These fares are valid for sale against Identity Card.

(b) As a mark of respect to the esteemed personalities for their highly acclaimed contribution in their respective fields, Air India provides lifetime free air travel pass (100% discount on the total fare) to:

- (i) Bharat Ratna Awardees-The list of Bharat Ratna Awardees given in Statement-I (See below).
- (ii) Golden Tribute Card holders (living member of Constituent Assembly of India) Air India (*erstwhile* Indian Airlines) has issued Golden Cards titled “Golden Tribute Card” to all living members of the Constituent Assembly of India on the occasion of 50th Anniversary of India’s Independence. The Card was issued to the 18 living members of the Constituent Assembly of

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

India on 15.8.1997. As per media information, the last surviving member has expired in 2009. The list to whom the Cards have been issued is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

- (iii) Ex-Andaman Freedom Fighters or to Widows of Ex-Andaman Freedom Fighters. Available on all fares offered during the period for journeys in Economy Class on sector Kolkata to Port Blair or return. The last updated list with the airline is given in Statement-III (*See* below). As and when the esteemed personalities listed in the Statement-I, II and III approach Air India offices at any destination in the country tickets are issued to them. There is no separate data is being kept of the tickets issued.

Statement-I

List of the Bharat Ratna Awardees

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- | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|
| 1. | Shri C Rajagopalachari |
| 2. | Shri C. V. Raman |
| 3. | Shri Radhakrishnan |
| 4. | Shri Bhagwan Das |
| 5. | Shri Mokshagundam Visvesvarayya |
| 6. | Shri Jawaharlal Nehru |
| 7. | Shri Govind Ballabh Pant |
| 8. | Shri Dhondo Keshav Karve |
| 9. | Shri Bidhan Chandra Roy |
| 10. | Shri Purushottam Das Tandon |
| 11. | Shri Rajendra Prasad |
| 12. | Shri Zakir Hussain |
| 13. | Shri Pandurang Vaman Kane |
| 14. | Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri |
| 15. | Madam Indira Gandhi |
| 16. | Shri V. V. Giri |
| 17. | Shri K. Kamaraj |
| 18. | Mother Teresa of Calcutta |
| 19. | Shri Vinoba Bhave |
| 20. | Shri Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan |
| 21. | Shri M. G. Ramachandran |
| 22. | Shri B. R. Ambedkar |
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- | | |
|-----|------------------------------|
| 23. | Shri Nelson Mandela |
| 24. | Shri Rajiv Gandhi |
| 25. | Shri Vallabhbhai Patel |
| 26. | Shri Morarji Desai |
| 27. | Shri Abul Kalam Azad |
| 28. | Shri J. R. D. Tata |
| 29. | Shri Satyajit Ray |
| 30. | Shri A. P. J. Abdul Kalam |
| 31. | Shri Gulzarilal Nanda |
| 32. | Madam Aruna Asaf Ali |
| 33. | Madam M. S. Subbulakshmi |
| 34. | Shri Chidambaram Subramaniam |
| 35. | Shri Jayaprakash Narayan |
| 36. | Shri Ravi Shankar |
| 37. | Shri Amartya Sen |
| 38. | Shri Gopinath Bordoloi |
| 39. | Madam Lata Mangeskar |
| 40. | Shri Bismillah Khan |
| 41. | Shri Bhimsen Joshi |
| 42. | Shri C. N. R. Rao |
| 43. | Shri Sachin Tendulkar |
| 44. | Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee |
| 45. | Shri Madan Mohan Malviya |
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Statement-II*List of Persons to whom Golden Tribute Card were issued*

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- | Sl. No. | Name |
|---------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. | Shri. S. Nijalingappa |
| 2. | Shri M. R. Masani |
| 3. | Shri Ratamappa Brahmappa Khumbhar |
| 4. | Shri Ranbir Singh Chowdhani |
| 5. | Shri Motiram Baigra |
| 6. | Shri Kaluram Virulkar |
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Sl. No.	Name
7.	Shri Kusum Kant Jain
8.	Shri Gopala Reddy
9.	Shri S. Nagappa
10.	Shri C. Subramaniam
11.	Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharati
12.	Shri Nihal Singh Takshak
13.	Shri Balwant Singh Mehta
14.	Shri Bhagwan Din
15.	Begum Aizaz Rasool MLA
16.	Shri V. C. Ahmed Unni
17.	Smt. Malati Choudhri
18.	Shri M.A. Srinivasan

Statement-III

*List of Ex-Andaman Freedom Fighters or Widows of Ex-Andaman
Freedom Fighters*

Ex-Andaman Freedom Fighter

Sl. No.	Name
1.	Shri Bimal Bhowmik

Widow of Ex-Andaman Freedom Fighter

Sl. No.	Name
1.	Smt. Niharkana Dasgupta w/o Martyr Sushi Das Gupta
2.	Smt. Suniti Roy w/o Late Benoy Shushan Roy
3.	Smt. Nilima Chakraborty w/o Late Bimlendu Chakraborty
4.	Smt. Nivanani Chakraborty w/o Late Jitendra Nath Chakraborty
5.	Smt. Lata Bakshi w/o Late Hem Chandra Bakshi
6.	Smt. Anima Chakraborty Late Anant Chakraborty
7.	Smt. Bani Chowdhury w/o Late Haripada Chowdhary
8.	Smt. Amiya Dey w/o Late Kali Kinkar Dey
9.	Smt. Asita Sengupta w/o Late Amulya Ch Sengupta

Sl. No.	Name
10.	Smt. Rani Roy w/o Late Kalipada Roy
11.	Smt. Prava Chakraborty w/o Late Pran Krishna Chakraborty
12.	Smt. Sumana Dasgupta w/o Late Nipen Dasgupta
13.	Smt. Latika Ghosh w/o Late Abani Ranjan Ghosh
14.	Smt. Salaka Majumdar w/o Late Kirti Majumdar
15.	Smt. Amiya Banerjee w/o Late Bijoy Krishna Banerjee
16.	Smt. Aparna Bhattacharjee w/o Late Bimal Ch. Bhattacharjee
17.	Smt. Anima Chowdhury w/o Late Sudhir Chowdhary
18.	Smt. Lila Guha w/o Late Bhupesh Ch. Guha
19.	Smt. Maya Rani Dutia Roy w/o Late Nripendra Nath Dutta Roy
20.	Smt. Pritilata Sarkar w/o Late Kartick Ch. Sarkar
21.	Smt. Asaiata Dey w/o Late Arbinda Dey
22.	Smt. Pulina Rani Sen w/o Late Manindra Chandra Sen
23.	Smt. Gayatri Roy w/o Late Santan Roy
24.	Smt. Sabita Dasgupta w/o Late Sundhanshu Bhushab Dasgupta
25.	Smt. Aloka Banerjee w/o Late Mrintunjoy Banerjee
26.	Smt. Bina Sarkar w/o Late Bimal Sarkar
27.	Smt. Renu Kona Bhowmick w/o Prafulla Chandra Bhowmick
28.	Smt. Nirmala Saha w/o Late Hari Das Saha
29.	Smt. Bell Rani Ghosh w/o Late Kumau Ranjan Ghosh
30.	Smt. Halima Sarkar w/o Late Garimuddin Sarkar
31.	Smt. Geeta Bose w/o Late Saroj Bose
32.	Smt. Asha Bose w/o Late Hari Pda Bose
33.	Smt. Aparna Nag w/o Late Adhir Nag
34.	Smt. Suniti Chakraborty w/o Late Dharendra Chakraborty
35.	Smt. Hena Sengupta w/o Late Nalini Ranjan Sengupta
36.	Smt. Amiya Roy w/o Late Matilal Roy
37.	Smt. Kiran Prava Sharma Roy w/o Late Bharat Ch. Sharma Roy
38.	Smt. Pushpa Rani Saha w/o Late Gopal Mohan Saha
39.	Smt. Himani Bhowmick w/o Late Mahendra Bhowmick
40.	Smt. Anurupa Dey w/o Late Sushil Kumar Dey

Sl. No.	Name
41.	Smt. Sandhya Bhattacharjee w/o Late Sardendu Bhattacharjee
42.	Smt. Kanak Prava Banik w/o Late Dinesh Banik
43.	Smt. Maya Sen w/o Late Sidhu B Shushan Sen
44.	Smt. Sushama Chatterjee w/o Late Anukul Chatterjee
45.	Smt. Bina Ghosh w/o Late Naresh Ch. Ghosh

State Government owned airlines

1945. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering any State Government proposal to start airline;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Centre is considering any relaxation of guidelines for such State Government owned airline initiatives?

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

(b) Does not arise

(c) No Sir.

Rescheduling of flights by National Carrier

1946. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 'last minute cancellation of flights' and 'last minute rescheduling of flights' by National Carrier is being done frequently;

(b) if so, the details of 'last minute cancellation of flights' and 'last minute rescheduling of flights' done during the last three months, sector-wise; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Generally flights are operated as per approved schedules. However, at times flights are cancelled/rescheduled due to operational, technical, weather and other reasons which are beyond the control of the airlines. The details in this regard are given in the Statement.

Statement*Details of Air India Cancelled Flight Data Sector-wise from 01 Dec, 2015 to 29 Feb, 2016*

Sector	ATFC	MISC	OPER	OPSF	PBBG	REAC	SCHC	TECH	TECP	WTHR	Grand Total
Lengpui-Kolkata			1								1
Lengpui-Imphal					1						1
Ahmedabad-Kuwait	1									1	2
Ahmedabad-Chennai	1									1	2
Amritsar-Delhi							1			1	2
Bhubaneswar-Delhi							1				1
Bengaluru-Mumbai			1				1				2
Bengaluru-Delhi									2		2
Bengaluru-Hyderabad								1			1
Bengaluru-Chennai	5										5
Mumbai-Bengaluru				1			1				2
Mumbai-Delhi	1	2		1			2		8	2	16
Mumbai-Newark										1	1
Mumbai-Hyderabad		1									1
Mumbai-Indore							1				1
Mumbai-Jodhpur										1	1
Mumbai-Chennai	7									1	8
Mumbai-Varanasi				1							1

Kolkata-Bhubaneswar							1			1
Kolkata-Delhi						1				2
Kolkata-Bagdogra									2	2
Kolkata-Chennai	4									4
Colombo-Chennai	4								1	5
Cochin-Chennai	4									4
Cochin-Sharjah				1						1
Delhi-Amritsar									1	1
Delhi-Bengaluru								1		1
Delhi-Mumbai	2	1	2		1		4	6	4	20
Delhi-Kolkata						1				1
Delhi-Hyderabad						1				1
Delhi-Chandigarh									2	2
Delhi-Leh									2	2
Delhi-Jaipur									2	2
Delhi-Kabul									1	1
Delhi-Chennai	19						2	1	3	25
Dibrugarh-Kolkata							1			1
Dimapur-Dibrugarh							1			1

Leh-Delhi		2			2
Leh-Srinagar		1			1
Madhurai-Mumbai	1				1
Port Blair-Chennai	3				3
Jaipur-Delhi		2			2
Jodhpur-Mumbai		1			1
Kabul-Delhi		1			1
Kansai-Hong Kong			1		1
Kathmandu-Delhi			1		1
Kuwait-Ahmedabad	1	1			2
Kuwait-Goa	1				1
Heathrow-Delhi			1		1
Chennai-Ahmedabad	1	1			2
Chennai-Bengaluru	4				4
Chennai-Mumbai	9	1			11
Chennai-Kolkata	4				4
Chennai-Colombo	4	1			5
Chennai-Cochin	4				4
Chennai-Delhi	19		2	3	26

Hassle-free security and frisking arrangement at airports

1947. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the various measures taken by Government to provide effective yet hassle-free security and frisking arrangements at airports countrywide;

(b) whether Government has studied and collected reports about the shortcomings and differences between the security agencies and the employees of AAI and passengers; the details thereof;

(c) the measures taken by Government to solve the differences between the security agencies and the employees of AAI and passengers; and

(d) the measures taken by Governments to implement and enforce fast, efficient user friendly methods during the security checks in airports to prevent any time delay particularly during the peak hours in all busy airports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS), a regulatory authority for Civil Aviation Security have issued detailed guidelines to the security agencies working at the airports in the country to ensure hassle-free security checks and frisking at the airports. The modern security gadgets such as X-ray machines, Explosives Trace Detector (ETD), Door Frame Metal Detector (DFMD), Hand Held Metal Detector (HHMD), Closed Circuit TV (CCTV) with required specifications and numbers have been installed at all civil aerodromes in the country and In-line X-ray Baggage Screening System (ILBS) is also installed at some major airports. Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) has been issued for screening of passengers with special needs and medical conditions.

(b) No, Sir. No specific report was received regarding shortcomings and differences between the security agencies and the employees of Airports Authority of India (AAI) and Passengers. However, BCAS, Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) and State Police furnished their reports on the incident of violence at Kozhikode airport on 10.06.2015.

(c) There is an Airport Security Committee (APSC) at each airport which meets once in every month and security related issues are discussed and addressed in the meeting. BCAS issues necessary instructions in accordance with the discussions held in the meeting. Ministry of Home Affairs have set up a Standing Committee with members from Ministry of Civil Aviation, Intelligence Bureau (IB), CISF, BCAS and AAI, to review the security arrangements at airports on quarterly basis.

(d) BCAS instructed all airport operators to provide adequate numbers of security gadgets like X-ray, Baggage Inspection System (X-BIS), Explosive Trace Detector (ETD), DFMD, HHMD, CCTV, frisking booths (separately for men and women) considering the passenger movements at airports. BCAS has security cleared e-ticketing and kiosk/web boarding card systems and has also approved e-boarding system at Hyderabad airport. Security manpower requirement is resurveyed from time to time to align the requirement with manpower sanctioned.

Number of airports in Madhya Pradesh

†1948. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

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

(b) the number of airports out of them which are proposed to be developed at par with international standards and the action taken thereon along with names of the airports which have been upgraded to international standard by expanding them; and

(c) by when international flights will take off after expansion of airstrips in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) There are eight airports, including one civil enclave managed and maintained by Airports Authority of India (AAI), in Madhya Pradesh. Of these, airports at Bhopal, Indore, Khajuraho, Jabalpur and Gwalior (Civil Enclave) are operational, while Khandwa, Panna and Satna airstrips are non-operational.

(b) Bhopal, Indore and Khajuraho Airports in Madhya Pradesh have been upgraded to International Standards with Integrated Terminal Buildings.

(c) Declaration of an airport as International Airport depends upon the traffic potential and the demand from airlines for operation of international flights as well as Customs, Immigration, Health and Animal and Plant Quarantine services in addition to the international facilities at the airport. Indian carriers are free to mount services from any point in India to foreign destinations as per the respective bilateral air service agreements. However, actual operations are always guided by its commercial judgement.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Reduction in time taken for incorporation of a new company

1949. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government is trying to bring down the average number of days required for incorporation a new company to just one to two days;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that during the last one year many steps have been taken and as such the number of days taken has already come down and it will further reduce the time taken for incorporation of a new company; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. A Central Registration Centre (CRC) has been set up, which clears applications for name availability within the next working day. In addition, an integrated form INC-29 has been introduced. Minimum Paid up Capital requirement has been done away with. Common Seal affixation has been made optional. Declaration form for Commencement of Business is no longer required.

Action on investor complaints

1950. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether action is taken on all cases for which action was contemplated by Government for the disposal of investor complaints;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the manner in which investor grievances are resolved;

(c) if not, reasons therefor;

(d) whether the illegal activities of such fraudulent companies are not controlled due to delay in taking action and laws enacted by Government are not being adhered to properly;

(e) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of companies against whom action have been initiated so far; and

(f) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Investors' complaints received in the Ministry and its field offices are

forwarded to the concerned companies for remedial action. In case the company fails to redress the grievance of the complainant and/or is found to be in violation of the provisions of the Companies Act, suitable action under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013/1956 is initiated. Further, in the meetings of the 'Investors Complaints Resolution Forum' held in offices of Registrar of companies from time to time, complainants and representatives of companies meet and discuss to resolve investor grievances.

(d) to (f) On receiving information about alleged illegal activities of Companies, inspections, investigations and where necessary prosecutions are carried out. Prosecution related to investors' complaints has been launched against 73 companies in 2012-13, 66 companies in 2013-14 and 102 companies in 2014-15.

Relaxation under section 42 of Companies Act

1951. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to relax the conditions laid down under Section 42 of the Companies Act to issue a private placement offer;

(b) whether this is being done to ease norms to enable crowd funding for startups, if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether there has been any assessment of the risks involved in easing these norms and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) Companies Law Committee (CLC) constituted by Government to look into issues arising out of implementation of Companies Act, 2013 has in its report made recommendations to ease private placement procedures laid down under Section 42 of the Companies Act, 2013. Simplified procedures are recommended for all private placements irrespective of the type of company. The CLC had extensive consultations with stakeholders before giving its recommendations. The recommendations of the CLC have been accepted by the Government.

Compendium for assessing the implementation of CSR activities

1952. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a compendium has been brought out to assess the implementation of CSR activities by corporate companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has felt the need of augmenting the implementation of CSR activities efficiently, if so, the suggestions in the compendium; and

(d) the measures being taken by the Government to make corporate houses comply with the needs of the society by actively taking up CSR activities?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not brought out any Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Compendium. However, a study of 460 listed companies, which have placed annual returns on CSR on their websites, estimated that 51 Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and 409 private sector companies spent about ₹ 2386.60 crore and ₹ 3950.76 crore respectively on CSR during the year 2014-15. A Statement indicating activity-wise CSR expenditure incurred by companies is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 containing CSR provision of Companies Act; Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014; and Schedule VII which enlists the activities to be undertaken under CSR by companies, were notified on 27th February, 2014 and came into force from 1st April, 2014. The Ministry has since issued clarificatory circular and Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) dated 18.06.2014 and 12.01.2016 respectively to facilitate effective implementation of CSR and ensure compliance by companies under the legislation.

Statement

Details of activities-wise CSR expenditure incurred by companies (FY 2014-15)

(in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	Subjects in Schedule VII	CSR Expenditure
1.	Eradicating Hunger, Poverty and Health Care	1421.66
2.	Education/Vocational Skills/livelihood Enhancement	1462.6
3.	Women/Old Age/Children	219.27
4.	Environment Sustainability	1188.69
5.	Art and Culture	539.83
6.	Sports Promotion	454.91
7.	PMNRF etc.	125.32
8.	Rural Development	724.32
9.	Slum Development	114.14

Sl. No.	Subjects in Schedule VII	CSR Expenditure
10.	Swachh Bharat Kosh	42.64
11.	Clean Ganga Fund	15.49
12.	Others	28.5
GRAND TOTAL		6337.36

Vacancies in CCI

1953. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than half of the positions in the Competition Commission of India (CCI) are vacant;

(b) if so, the details of sanctioned strength of various posts *vis-a-vis* presently working strength along with the reasons for such a large number of vacancies; and

(c) fresh efforts made by the Government to address the manpower concerns in the CCI?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The sanctioned strength of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) including the office of the Director General, CCI (DG, CCI) is 197. As on date, the working strength of CCI is 125 and 72 posts are vacant. The vacancies are existing due to non-availability of candidates fulfilling the eligibility criteria prescribed in the Recruitment Rules for various posts. To fill up the vacant positions, CCI has advertised for filling up 65 posts at various levels. In addition, to assist the Commission, CCI has also engaged 38 Experts/Research Associates in the streams of Economics, Law and Financial Analysis.

Investigations by SFIO against banks

1954. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) have completed several investigations during the last one year;

(b) if so, names of such companies and action proposed by SFIO;

(c) whether SFIO have received complaints against some private sector banks for unfair trade practices; and

(d) if so, names of such banks, and action proposed, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The names of companies in respect of which investigation has been completed by SFIO during last year (2014-15) and the current year are as per given in the Statement (*See* below). In all the cases where SFIO has proposed filing of charges/prosecution in respect of investigations completed in 2014-15, the Ministry has issued instructions for filing of charges/prosecutions.

(c) and (d) No such complaint has been received against private sector banks for unfair trade practices by SFIO. However, based on preliminary scrutiny relating to suspicious foreign exchange using a Public Sector Bank, the Ministry has ordered (on 15.10.2015 and 09.11.2015) investigation under Section 212(1)(c) of the Companies Act, 2013 into the affairs of the eleven companies which are allegedly involved in suspicious foreign exchange transactions.

Statement

List of investigation cases investigated by SFIO

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Date of order of investigation	Date of submission of investigation report
1	2	3	4
2014-15			
1.	Saradha Realty India Ltd.	01.05.2013	04.07.2014
2.	Saradha Agro Development Ltd.		
3.	Saradha Exports Ltd.		
4.	Saradha Shopping Mall Pvt. Ltd.		
5.	Saradha Printing and Publication Pvt. Ltd.		
6.	Saradha Tours and Travels Pvt. Ltd.		
7.	Saradha Education Enterprises Ltd.		
8.	Saradha Construction Company Pvt. Ltd.		
9.	Saradha Garden Resorts and Hotel Pvt. Ltd.		

1	2	3	4
10.	Saradha Landmark Cement Pvt. Ltd.		
11.	Rose Capital Ltd.		
12.	Bengal Media Pvt. Ltd.		
13.	Bhasank Food Pvt. Ltd.		
14.	Global Automobiles Ltd.		
15.	Speakasia Online Pte. Ltd.	10.08.2011 and 13.12.2012	15.09.2014
16.	Tulsiyat Tek Pvt. Ltd.	06.03.2013	
17.	Seamless Outsourcing LLP		
18.	Rose Valley Real Estate and Construction Ltd.	01.05.2013	03.12.2014
19.	Rose Valley Industries Ltd.		
20.	Silver Valley Communications Ltd.		
21.	Rose Valley Food Beverages Ltd.		
22.	Rose Valley Marketing India Ltd.		
23.	Rose Valley Infotech Pvt. Ltd.		
24.	Rose Valley Hotels and Entertainment Ltd.		
25.	Rose Valley Projects Ltd.		
26.	Rose Valley Patrika Ltd.		
27.	Rose Valley Films Ltd.		
28.	Modern Investment Traders Pvt. Ltd.		
29.	Rose Valley Travels Pvt. Ltd.		
30.	Brand Value Communications Ltd.		
31.	Rose Valley Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd.		
32.	Rose Valley Airlines Ltd.		
33.	Rose Valley Fashions Pvt. Ltd.		
34.	Rupasi Bangla Projects India Ltd.		
35.	Rupasi Bangla Media and Entertainment Ltd.		

1	2	3	4
36.	Rose Valley Realcom Ltd.		
37.	KNS Infracon Private Ltd.	03.10.2013	09.01.2015
38.	ABW Infrastructure Ltd.	17.10.2012	11.02.2015
39.	T.S. Logistics Pvt. Ltd.	30.01.2014	10.03.2015
2015-16			
1.	Sunshine India Land Developers Ltd.	01.05.2013	27.04.2015
2.	Sunshine Mutual Benefit Ltd.	01.05.2013	27.04.2015
3.	Sunshine Land Projects Ltd.	01.05.2013	27.04.2015
4.	Sahu Investment Mutual Benefit Company Ltd.	01.05.2013	27.04.2015
5.	Sahu Investment Corporation Ltd.	01.05.2013	27.04.2015
6.	Nirmala Sahu Business Complex Pvt. Ltd.	01.05.2013	27.04.2015
7.	Shiv Nests Pvt. Ltd.	01.05.2013	27.04.2015
8.	Synergy Tie-Up Pvt. Ltd.	01.05.2013	27.04.2015
9.	Nirmala Dwellings Pvt. Ltd.	01.05.2013	27.04.2015
10.	Paramount Airways Pvt. Ltd. (Under Liquidation)	19.08.2013	31.08.2015
11.	Icore E-services Ltd.	01.05.2013	04.09.2015
12.	Icore Apparels Pvt. Ltd.	01.05.2013	04.09.2015
13.	Icore Paints Pvt. Ltd.	01.05.2013	04.09.2015
14.	Icore Iron and Steel Pvt. Ltd.	01.05.2013	04.09.2015
15.	Icore Super Cements Pvt. Ltd.	01.05.2013	04.09.2015
16.	Riju Cement Ltd.	01.05.2013	04.09.2015
17.	Mega Mould India Ltd.	01.05.2013	04.09.2015
18.	Papyrus Infotech Pvt. Ltd.	01.05.2013	04.09.2015
19.	Icore Global Medicines Pvt. Ltd.	01.05.2013	04.09.2015
20.	Icore Jewellery and Gems Pvt. Ltd.	01.05.2013	04.09.2015
21.	Icore Polyfab Pvt. Ltd.	01.05.2013	04.09.2015
22.	Icore Housing Finance Corporation Ltd.	01.05.2013	04.09.2015

1	2	3	4
23.	Saradha Housing Pvt. Ltd.	06.04.2015	30.09.2015
24.	Catmoss Retail Pvt. Ltd. (in Liquidation)	15.12.2014	21.12.2015
25.	Mangalam Agro Products Ltd.	17.07.2014	22.12.2015
26.	URO Infra Reality India Ltd.	15.07.2013	31.12.2015
27.	URO Hotels and Resorts India Ltd.	15.07.2013	31.12.2015
28.	URO Hygienic Foods Ltd.	15.07.2013	31.12.2015
29.	URO Infotech Ltd.	15.07.2013	31.12.2015
30.	URO Lifecare Ltd.	15.07.2013	31.12.2015
31.	URO Trexim Ltd.	15.07.2013	31.12.2015
32.	URO Autotech Ltd.	15.07.2013	31.12.2015
33.	URO Agro India Ltd.	15.07.2013	31.12.2015
34.	URO Walkers Ltd.	15.07.2013	31.12.2015
35.	Suburban Diagnostics (India) Pvt. Limited	27.02.2015	31.12.2015
36.	A&A Project Management Consultant	27.02.2015	31.12.2015
37.	Life Care Diagnostic and Research Center Pvt. Limited	27.02.2015	31.12.2015
38.	Swiss Freight (I) Pvt. Limited	27.02.2015	31.12.2015
39.	Dandona Finance Limited	27.02.2015	31.12.2015

Social obligations of corporate bodies

1955. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether corporate bodies registered in India are bound to reserve certain social obligations;

(b) by what provisions of law, they have to mandatorily discharge the obligation;

(c) percentage of income of corporate bodies, reserved for the purpose;

(d) which institution of the Government of India does the monitoring of the obligation; and

(e) give a summary of the assessment made by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. Section 135 of the Companies Act 2013, mandates every company above the specified thresholds of turnover, or net worth, or net profit to spend at least two per cent of the average net profits earned during three immediately preceding financial years, on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). The Ministry of Corporate Affairs is responsible for administering the Companies Act, and ensuring compliance of these provisions by companies. An assessment of CSR expenditure of 460 listed companies, which have hosted CSR data on their websites, indicates that 51 PSUs and 409 private sector companies together spent about ₹ 6337 crores on CSR during 2014-15.

Regulation on capital raising by start up companies

1956. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of startup companies have received capital through private placements and stake sales;

(b) if so, the details of such transactions over the last three and current year;

(c) whether there is any regulation of such capital raising and ensuring prudent valuations of Startup companies to protect investors and the public;

(d) whether such transactions have taken place at high valuations;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons and implications thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (f) The term “Start up” is neither defined in the Companies Act, 2013/1956 nor in the SEBI (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009. However, the number of newly registered companies along with their authorized capital for the last three years and current year upto December, 2015, is given below:

Year	Number of Newly Registered Companies	Authorized Capital (₹ in crore)
2012-13	92383	57536.61
2013-14	98437	38873.83
2014-15	64395	31830.72
2015-16	60489	11985.97
(as on 31st December)		

CSR activities by corporate houses

1957. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the corporate houses have been spending money on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR);
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of CSR activities; and
- (c) the details of CSR activities taken up by corporate houses in various fields for last three years State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) provision of the Companies Act, 2013 came into force from 1st April, 2014. The year 2014-15 was the first year of implementation of CSR by companies under the legislation. During this year, a total of 460 listed companies which have placed annual CSR returns on their websites, have spent about ₹ 6337 crores on CSR, as summarised below:

CSR expenditure during 2014-15

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Company Type	No. of Companies	Actual CSR Expenditure
1.	PSUs	51	2386.60
2.	Private Sector Companies	409	3950.76
TOTAL		460	6337.36

A Statement indicating CSR expenditure incurred on various activities by companies is given in the Statement. [Refer to the Statement Appended to Answer to USQ No. 1952, part (a) to (d)].

Assessment of CSR activities of PSUs and private companies

1958. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any assessment has been made of CSR activities being undertaken by the PSUs and private sector companies in the country since its implementation;
- (b) if so, details thereof and amount that as so far been spent by Government, PSUs and private sector companies; and
- (c) physical targets under CSR set and achieved by the above companies?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) The year 2014-15 was the first year of implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) under the legislation. CSR expenditure data of 460 listed companies, which have placed their annual reports on their websites, indicates that 51 Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and 409 private sector companies together spent about ₹ 6337 crores on CSR during 2014-15, as summarised below:

CSR expenditure during 2014-15

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Company Type	No. of Companies	Actual CSR Expenditure	Mandated CSR Expenditure
1.	PSUs	51	2386.60	3359.84
2.	Private Sector Companies	409	3950.76	4987.63
TOTAL		460	6337.36	8347.47

CSR provision of the Companies Act, 2013, and Rules made there under, do not prescribe any physical targets for companies.

CSR spending by State owned by PSUs

1959. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total amount spent by State owned PSUs during the last three years;
- (b) the years-wise details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has set any priority areas for CSR spending by State owned PSUs; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) The year 2014-15 was the first year of implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) by companies under Companies Act, 2013. During this year, a total of 51 Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), which have placed their Annual Report on their websites, spent about ₹ 2386.60 crores under CSR. Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 enlists the broad areas under which, companies can undertake their CSR programme/project/activities; and Board of the companies are empowered under the Act to prioritise their CSR obligation from amongst this list.

Defence deals with foreign countries

†1960. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of deals signed by Ministry of Defence with other countries besides France, Germany and Russia;

(b) the names of countries from whom advanced fighter planes have been purchased and the details of supply of these planes; and

(c) the estimated cost of the imported planes/technical logistics relating to the Ministry of Defence, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (c) Excluding vendors from France, Germany and Russia, eight contracts have been signed with foreign vendors during 2015-16, including those from countries such as USA, Sweden and Israel, for capital procurement of Defence equipment at a total cost of ₹ 23630.68 crore. No contract has been signed during 2015-16 for procurement of advanced fighter planes.

Review of maritime security

1961. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is undertaking periodical review of maritime security to secure our country from terrorist attacks from sea coast, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what measures are being taken to increase the vigil on the international maritime border to thwart any piracy attacks, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Government regularly reviews the threat perception from time to time and takes appropriate measures to safeguard the sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of the country. It includes review by National Committee on Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security against threats from the sea (NCSMCS). The last meeting of NCSMCS under Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary was held on 14.03.2016. Besides this, Raksha Mantri periodically holds meeting to review the Maritime and Coastal Security.

(b) Government has been deploying one Indian Naval Warship in the Gulf of Aden for anti-piracy patrol since October, 2008. Indian Navy and Indian Coast Guard

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

substantially increased anti-piracy deployment and surveillance in the East Arabian Sea since November, 2010. India is represented in the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS) which has brought together Countries and International Agencies working towards prevention of piracy. Indian Navy also participates in the Shared Awareness and De-confliction (SHADE) meetings for exchange of information with other navies operating in the Gulf of Aden.

HAL's Combat Hawks

1962. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) is set to roll out light attack aircraft Combat Hawks in the near future, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the order placed by Indian Air Force and Indian Navy for the Combat Hawks and by what time they would be delivered; and

(c) whether negotiation is going on for its export to other countries, with details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between HAL and British Aerospace (BAeS) on 20th May, 2015 with scope for development and production of an Advanced Combat Hawk.

(b) No orders have been placed by Indian Air Force (IAF) and Indian Navy (IN), so far.

(c) No, Sir.

High quality bulletproof jackets for Indian army

†1963. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bulletproof jackets being provided to Indian Army are not as good as provided to the soldiers of American and Chinese Armies, if so, the detailed reasons thereof; and

(b) whether the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) is working towards preparing technically more better bulletproof jackets for the soldiers, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) The improvement in the General Staff Qualitative Requirements (GSQRs) is a

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

continuous process and is carried out based on user feedback in consultation with all stake holders. The new GSQRs of bullet proof jackets are in accordance with internationally accepted specifications. User assisted technical trials of DRDO designed bullet proof jackets have been conducted as per new GSQRs.

Signing of NGPE agreement with the US

1964. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has completed the process of signing an agreement titled Next Generation Protection Ensemble (NGPE) with the United States of America;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the salient features thereof; and

(c) the extent to which India is going to be benefited from the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government has signed an agreement titled 'Next Generation Protection Ensemble' (NGPE) with the United States of America on 04 August, 2015. The objective of the agreement is to test analyse and compare Chemical Biological (CB) Protection Technologies to facilitate development of requirements for a wearable protective ensemble capability with the view towards cooperatively developing mutually-identified technologies subject to separate agreement.

(c) This agreement has good potential for mutual benefit and to promote and accelerate technology exchange. It may lead to a separate agreement for cooperatively developing mutually-identified technologies.

Spending on defence procurement

1965. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India tops among ten major countries in terms of percentage of expenditure on procurement of military equipment and development of defence infrastructure if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether India is not spending proportionately on operations and maintenance of military equipment and development of defence infrastructure;

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

(d) the corrective measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (d) Defence budgets and expenditures of other countries are not complied. As per open

source information, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), placed India at seventh place in military spending during 2014.

The capital and revenue funds are optimally utilized for procurements; maintenance of defence equipment; operations; development of defence infrastructure; pay and allowances etc. The allocation of funds for defence is made to ensure full preparedness of the armed forces to meet all security challenges to the country.

Comprehensive review of DRDO

1966. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether any Expert Committee has been set up to conduct a comprehensive review of Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) keeping in view the need of the hour to modernize and boost the defence and armed forces of our country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): Yes, Sir. A Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. P. Rama Rao was constituted to conduct a comprehensive review of Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO).

The Organisation has implemented the following recommendations of the Committee within its powers:

- (i) Nomination of Nodal Officers for structured interaction between DRDO and services.
- (ii) Introduction of Integrated Financial Advice (IFA) scheme for financial decentralization.
- (iii) Appointment of a dedicated Chief Controller for Human Resources (HR).
- (iv) Creation of Seven Technology Domain based Clusters headed by Director's General.
- (v) Restructuring of DRDO HQrs, Creation of Directorate of Systems Analysis and Modeling (SAM) and Directorate of Quality, Reliability and Safety (QR&S).

Efforts have also been made to increase budget for Extramural Research as recommended by the Committee.

Prosecutions under Section 64 Army Act, 1950

1967. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of prosecutions initiated for offences under Section 64, sub-Sections (a) and (f) of the Army Act, 1950 during last three years;

(b) whether any armed forces personnel serving in areas notified as 'disturbed areas' under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 have been prosecuted under these provisions, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total number of such prosecutions that resulted in conviction and the punishment awarded therein?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) No prosecutions have been initiated for offences under Section 64, sub-Sections (a) and (f) of the Army Act, 1950 during the last three years.

(b) No Armed Forces personnel serving in areas notified as 'disturbed areas' under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 have been prosecuted.

(c) Does not arise.

Domestic manufacturing of fighter aircraft

1968. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that by the year end, India would select one or more fighter aircraft which will be manufactured; locally by a private company under the Make in India initiative; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that this is in addition to the Light Combat Aircraft, the production of which is being scaled up, if so, the details thereof?

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

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

Holding of cocktail party at Air Force Station, Hindon

1969. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any complaint filed by an advocate supported by photographic evidence regarding security lapses and hosting of cocktail party by an Air Officer Commanding inside Air Force Station, Hindon in the month of September, 2015;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry was conducted by the Ministry, and the details thereof; and

(c) what action has been taken against the officer who has hosted the cocktail party with exchequer money and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (c) A complaint about cocktail party hosted at Air Force Station, Hindon in September, 2015 was received. As per investigation carried out by Indian Air Force, it is an annual event conducted every year for local media persons prior to Air Force Day (8th October). This year the event was organized on 16.09.2015. All laid down policies on security were adhered to. No expenditure was incurred from the exchequer.

Discrimination in structure of giving MSP

1970. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is paying Military Service Pay (MSP) to Armed Forces Personnel, whose genesis is based on amount of the degree of “Hardship and Risk Factor” they undergo while discharging their duties;

(b) whether the MSP being paid to the Armed Forces Personnel is equal, and whether they face equal hardships and risk to life;

(c) if not, whether it is the failure of the genesis and violation of principle of Natural Justice and Equality; and

(d) whether Government contemplates to remove this discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (d) Military Service Pay (MSP) is being paid to the Armed Forces Personnel *w.e.f.* 1st September, 2008. It is a compensation paid to the Armed Forces Personnel as a recognition for the intangible aspects linked to the special conditions of their service. On recommendation of 6th Central Pay Commission, MSP was introduced for the first time in respect of Armed Forces.

The MSP being paid to Armed Forces Personnel is in two slabs:-

- (i) For Officers - ₹ 6,000 per month
- (ii) For JCOs/OR - ₹ 2,000 per month.

However, Government has separately provided a number of allowances based on risks and hardships involved at a location/in an operation, such as High Altitude Allowances, Field Area/Modified Area Allowances, Counter Insurgency Allowance etc.

Foolproof security of the country

†1971. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of external and internal incidents causing threat to country's security during the last two years and findings in respect of the each incident along with the measures taken to ensure both security and safety; and

(b) the details of measures taken for foolproof security of the country and the ambit of global challenges being faced by the country?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) 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.

Poor quality Ordnance Factory Products

1972. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the soldiers are being forced to buy their own boots and uniforms due to poor quality of Ordnance Factory Products (OFPs);

(b) if so, the details of the action taken by Government to address the situation; and

(c) whether Government has any plans for restructuring and modernizing the Ordnance Factories Board, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The annual requirement of the Army for boots is 6 lakhs, out of which Ordnance Factories are supplying 50% of the requirement. These boots are manufactured conforming to the specifications and have been appreciated by the users. The balance 3 lakhs are purchased from trade.

The Ordnance Factories are supplying different varieties of uniforms to the Indian Army and there are no quality complaints about the Ordnance Factory uniforms and boots. Ordnance Factories have introduced a number of new techniques in order to further improve the quality of their products.

(c) Modernisation is an ongoing process in Ordnance Factories.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Building of War Memorial in Delhi

1973. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has begun work on building a War Memorial in Delhi, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the time-frame by when the memorial is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Yes, Sir, the process has started. The Cabinet in its meeting held on 7th October, 2015 has approved the proposal for construction of National War Memorial at 'C' Hexagon of India Gate and the National War Museum either at Princess Park Complex in Delhi or any other suitable site in the vicinity. A dedicated Project Management Team has been constituted for planning and executing the project from conception till completion working under the guidance/direction of Empowered Apex Steering Committee chaired by the Defence Secretary.

(b) The tentative time-frame for the project completion is five years.

Prohibition on purchase of jammers by defence services

†1974. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to prohibit purchase of jammers by defence services;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this direction so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) There is no proposal with the Government to put a ban on the procurement of jammers by the defence forces.

(b) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

(c) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

Signing of defence deals

1975. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of defence deals negotiated in the last six months;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the number of defence deals signed on behalf of Government of India;
- (c) the countries with whom the deals have been negotiated and signed;
- (d) the final negotiated price with respect to each of the deals; and
- (e) the legislations, executive orders and/or international treaties under which the details have been signed, if any?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (e) The Capital Procurement of defence equipment is made as per Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP). During last six months, 28 contracts have been signed with Indian and Foreign vendors for capital procurement of defence equipment.

The 28 contracts signed include 18 contracts signed with Indian vendors and 10 contracts signed with vendors from foreign countries such as USA, Sweden, Russia and Israel with a total value of ₹ 36944.48 crores.

A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed with the Government of France in January 2016 for the purchase of Rafale Aircraft. An agreement has been signed in December 2015 with the Government of the Russian Federation on Cooperation in the field of Helicopter Engineering.

Manufacturing of Kamov 226T helicopters

1976. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Russia has agreed to partner HAL to manufacture 200 Kamov 226T light utility helicopters;

(b) what are the reasons that Russia has chosen HAL over other private players in the country to manufacture helicopters; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that since Russia has selected HAL, HAL has started a new helicopter manufacture facility at Tumkur in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) HAL has been identified in view of its capabilities in the field of design, development, manufacture and maintenance of Aircraft.

(c) A green field facility has been planned at Tumakuru near Bengaluru primarily to take up manufacture and MRO activities for indigenously designed and developed light utility helicopter and other helicopters. The plan for setting up of the facility existed even before the finalization of manufacture of Kamov 226 T helicopters.

Achieving self reliance in defence sector

1977. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that we need latest technology and inventions to achieve self-reliance in defence sector; and

(b) if so, the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken for acquiring advanced technology from foreign countries to make success in 'Make in India' concept during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Defence being a technology and innovation driven sector, latest technology and inventions are crucial to achieve self-reliance in defence sector.

The goal of acquiring advanced technologies from foreign countries is pursued through bilateral arrangements with various countries, industrial policy and Defence Procurement Policy. Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has bilateral and multilateral international cooperation with countries such as Russia, Israel, USA, South Korea, Singapore, UK, etc., for the development of strategic, unique, transformative, advanced technology/systems/platforms in alignment with 'Make in India'. Apart from this, in the last two years, Indo-US Defence Technology and Trade Initiative (DTTI) and a Joint Working Group (JWG) on Defence Equipment and Technology Cooperation with Japan have been started with a view to promote cooperation in the field of defence equipments and technology.

In order to facilitate collaborations between Indian and foreign companies so as to have technology transfer from foreign to Indian companies, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy for defence has been revised and under the revised policy, foreign investment upto 49% is allowed under automatic route and above 49% under Government route on a case-to-case basis, wherever it is likely to result in access to modern and state-of-the-art technology in the country.

In the Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP), under 'Buy and Make (Indian)' and 'Buy and Make' categories of capital acquisition, foreign companies and Indian companies are encouraged to work together to produce defence equipment in India as part of Make in India. The objective of these categories of capital acquisition is to encourage technology partnerships between Indian and foreign companies.

Gallantry awards for exemplary courage

†1978. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the gallantry awards being conferred to soldiers who show exemplary courage against enemies in the war and peace time or who show their bravery in the field of internal security along with the details of financial assistance to be provided, sequence-wise, category-wise and award-wise; and

(b) the assistance/facilities provided by State Governments to the soldiers conferred with these awards and the families of the martyred soldiers, along with the State-wise details of such assistance being provided in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Details of gallantry awards conferred to soldiers for gallantrys during war and peace time and the monetary allowance provided by the Government of India for these awards are as under:-

Sl. No.	Gallantry Awards	Monetary Allowance (Per Month)
1.	Param Vir Chakra	₹ 10,000/-
2.	Ashoka Chakra	₹ 6,000/-
3.	Mahavir Chakra	₹ 5,000/-
4.	Kirti Chakra	₹ 4,500/-
5.	Vir Chakra	₹ 3,500/-
6.	Shaurya Chakra	₹ 3,000/-
7.	Sena Medal/Nao Sena Medal/Vayu Sena Medal.	₹ 1,000/-

Production of improved LCAs

1979. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to give its approval to HAL for setting up a second assembly line for LCA to increase the production rate from eight to sixteen aircrafts per year, if so, the details thereof; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is also a fact that the IAF is expected to induct over 100 of the improved LCAs which will feature an advanced electronically scanned army radar, mid air refueling and improved electronic warfare unit in addition to other minor improvements, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The proposal for Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) for ramping up of production of LCA from the present installed capacity of eight to sixteen aircrafts per annum by HAL is being processed.

An expenditure of ₹ 1259 crore has been proposed for this purpose with 50% funding by HAL, 25% by IAF and 25% by Indian Navy, with timeline of 36 months from the date of sanction.

(b) A case for additional 80 LCA with four essential capabilities viz Active Electronically Scanned Array (AESA) radar, Beyond Visual Range (BVR) missiles, Air to Air Refueling (AAR) capability and Electronic Warfare (EW) suite in the upgraded version LCA Mk 1A is being progressed for placing orders.

Delay in providing bullet-proof jackets for army

1980. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that defence forces are still waiting for 1.86 lakh bullet-proof jackets which they had asked for about ten years back;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for not providing bullet-proof jackets to the officers and soldiers;

(c) how much time is required to provide state-of-art light bullet-proof jackets to the defence forces; and

(d) whether there is also crippling ammunition shortage in the Army, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (c) The Defence Acquisition Council (DAC) had accorded Acceptance of Necessity (AoN) in October, 2009 for capital procurement of Bullet Proof Jackets (BPJs) inclusive of quantity 1,86,138 to be procured in 11th Army Plan. Request for Proposal was retracted on 5.10.2015 as the BPJs fielded by the vendors failed in the trials. Capital Procurement of equipment for the defence forces are progressed as per the provisions of Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP). The DPP provides timelines for different stages of procurement.

(d) The Government has taken into consideration the deficiencies in some of the critical ammunitions and has taken steps to mitigate the deficiencies to ensure desired level of operational-preparedness commensurate to threat perception in a dynamic strategic scenario.

License to private banks

1981. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had granted any license to new private banks to start operations across the country during the current financial year;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) with the new license to private banks during the current financial year, the number of private banks functioning in the country;

(d) number of staffs belonging to SC/ST category employed in these private banks; and

(e) whether it is mandatory or not for these private banks to follow the reservation policy of the Government while recruiting staff for its operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that they have issued license under Section 22 (1) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 to Bandhan Bank Limited on June 17, 2015, IDFC Bank Limited on July 23, 2015. Further, under the differentiated banks category, Capital Small Finance Bank Limited was granted banking license on March 4, 2016 to carry on banking business in India.

(c) As on date there are 25 Private Sector Banks in India.

(d) and (e) RBI and IBA has no data about number of SC/ST staffs in private banks as the reservation policy is not applicable in private banks.

Waiver of loans of PSBs and commercial banks

1982. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH:

SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies who have benefited by the loan write off by each of the PSBs and commercial banks and the amount of write off in each case in 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-2016, the details of all written off loans of over 100 crore;

(b) name of the Directors of each company; and

(c) the companies whose loans of over 100 crore, have been restructured in 2013-14 to 2015-16, the details of amount due, waived off and terms of restructuring?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Non-Performing Asset accounts are written-off for cleaning the balance sheet and enhancing profitability after full provisions have been made within the framework of Reserve Bank of India guidelines and Board approved loan recovery policy of the concerned bank. It is resorted to after exhausting various avenues of recovery. However, in case of technical write-off, the recovery efforts continue as accounts remain the books of branches.

RBI Master Circular on wilful defaulters (updated on 1st July, 2015), directs Banks/FIs to submit the list of suit-filed and non-suit filed accounts of willful defaulters of ₹ 25 lakh and above on a monthly or more frequent basis to all four Credit Information Companies; viz. (i) Experian Credit Information Company of India Private Limited, (ii) Equifax Credit Information Services Private Limited, (iii) High Mark Credit Information Services Private Limited and (iv) Credit Information Bureau (India) Limited (CIBIL).

Credit Information Companies (CICs) have also been advised to disseminate the information pertaining to suit filed accounts of willful defaulters on their respective websites.

The detail of the written-off accounts of ₹ 100 core and above, for 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-2016, for Public Sector Banks (PSBs) is given as under.

Written-off accounts (>100 crore and above) (₹ crore)

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total
No. of Accounts	30	47	38	115
Amount	6,48,885	13,018	8,033	6,69,936

Source: PSBs

Restructured A/cs and amount written-off (>100 crore and above) (₹ crore)

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total
No. of Accounts	405	562	251	1,218
Amount O/s.	1,16,705	1,36,514	65,454	3,18,673
Amount written off	7,834	7	500	8,341

Source: PSBs

Sector-wise tax relaxation

1983. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the year-wise and sector-wise details of Tax relaxations given during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): The year-wise details of Direct and Indirect Tax relaxations given during the last three years are as under:-

Direct Tax:

Financial Year	Revenue impact of Direct Tax incentives (Amount in crore)
2012-13	1,02,256
2013-14	93,047
2014-15	1,18,593

Indirect Tax:

Customs and Central Excise Duty exemptions are extended to goods in general. The revenue impact of tax incentives on account of exemptions/concessions from customs and excise duty for last three years is as under:-

Financial Year	Revenue Impact of Indirect Tax incentives (Amount in crore)		
	Customs Duty	Excise Duty	Total
2012-13	2,54,039	2,09,940	4,63,979
2013-14	2,60,714	1,96,223	4,56,937
2014-15	2,38,967	1,96,789	4,35,756

Further, the Service tax exemptions/relaxations are extended by means of notifications issued under the powers conferred under Section 93 of the Finance Act, 1994 and the notifications so issued are laid before the Parliament.

Sales Tax/Value Added Tax being a tax on purchase or sale of goods within a State is a State subject by virtue of Entry 54 of the State List of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. Data in this regard is not maintained centrally.

**Financial burden on States due to implementation of
VIIIth Pay Commission recommendations**

1984. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the magnitude of financial burden to be borne by States because of the implementation of the Seventh Pay Commission recommendations;

(b) State-wise expected increase in expenditure due to implementation of the Pay Commission recommendations; and

(c) Measures taken by Government to ensure that the State Government have sufficient funds to meet the increased burden of expenditure including allocation of additional funds for meeting the increasing deficit, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) No Sir. The extent of State-wise increase in expenditure will depend on the manner in which State Governments decide to implement the recommendations of the Seventh Central Pay Commission. In the past, the States have deployed different options in deciding their pay awards following the awards made by the Government of India based on the recommendations of the previous Central Pay Commissions.

Norms for installation of ATMs in rural areas

1985. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the norms laid down for installing an ATM by the nationalized banks and the Private Banks;

(b) whether Government has provided any special provision to the Banks for opening of ATMs in the rural and remote areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) As per extant policy of Reserve Bank of India (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. In order to expand the reach of ATMs in Tier III centre (population between 20,000

to 49,999) to Tier VI centre (population less than 5000), RBI decided to permit non-bank entities incorporated in India under the Companies Act 1956, to set up, own and operate ATMs in India in 2012. Non-bank entities that intend setting up, owning and operating ATMs, are christened “White Label ATM Operators” (WLAO) and such ATMs are called “White Label ATMs” (WLAs). Three different schemes are available to WLAOs for setting of WLAs which incentivize setting up of WLAs in Tier III to Tier VI centres. As on 31.12.2015, 11706 WLAs have been set up.

Waiving off capital gains tax for farmers in Amravati

1986. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Centre to waive off capital gains tax for the farmers who have given their lands for the construction of new capital of Andhra Pradesh-Amravati; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A reference was received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for extending the benefit of exemption of Capital Gains earned from the first sale of Land Pooling Ownership Certificate ('LPOC') by landowners who have participated in the Land Pooling Scheme.

The taxability of any Capital Gain would be governed under the existing provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 ('Act') considering the facts involved with such transactions. It may also be mentioned that no specific provisions have been prescribed under the Act for exempting the income arising from first sale of LPOC.

Loans taken from international organisation

1987. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of loans taken by Government from international organizations, including World Bank and Asian Development Bank, year-wise since 2005, the details of each organization, organization-wise:

(b) the details of these loans including time period and interest rates: and

(c) the details of projects undertaken with these loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) All financial assistance to India is governed by legal agreements which, among other things, describe the terms and conditions of individual loans according to the financial product(s) opted by the Government. The details are available at the website at <http://treasury.worldbank.org/bdm/htm/index.html>, finmin.nic.in/Term_Cond_ADB.pdf, www.ifad.org and www.opec.org details are given in the Statement-II (See below).

(c) The details of the projects undertaken with these loans are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

A. Details of loans taken by Government from international organisations organisation-wise and year-wise since 2005

		INR in crore and LC in millions Agreement Amount (Net of cancellation)					
Donor/ Loan	LC	Agree Dt.	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Asian Development Bank							
Total	USD		544.38	1,343.12	967.85	1,330.50	850.40
Total	INR		2,408.52	6,079.28	3,897.43	6,085.99	4,035.97
IBRD							
Total	USD		1,342.13	1,103.00	924.00	310.00	3,138.39
Total	INR		5,938.07	4,992.44	3,720.85	1,418.01	14,894.69
IDA (in XDR)							
Total	XDR		429.20	1,066.20	815.45	769.40	335.00
Total	INR		2,768.06	7,172.21	5,111.47	5,482.46	2,471.25
IDA (in USD)							
Total	USD		1.00	1.96	1.22	5.67	3.79
Total	INR		4.42	8.86	4.89	25.95	17.96
IFAD							
Total	XDR		9.95	27.75	10.40	38.86	26.82
Total	INR		64.17	186.67	65.19	276.90	197.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
OPEC							
Total	USD		15.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00
Total	INR		66.37	0.00	0.00	137.23	0.00
GRAND TOTAL (INR)			11,249.61	18,439.46	12,799.84	13,426.53	21,617.72

*B. Details of loans taken by Government from international organisations
organisation-wise and year-wise since 2005*

INR in crore and LC in millions
Agreement Amount (Net of cancellation)

Donor/ Loan	LC	Agree Dt.	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Asian Development Bank								
Total	USD		1,225.90	1,736.38	1,286.94	2,602.20	1,684.50	954.51
Total	INR		5,583.53	8,304.67	6,998.28	15,714.41	10,287.56	6,234.73
IBRD								
Total	USD		1,522.51	2,540.65	481.70	391.00	800.00	951.50
Total	INR		6,934.48	12,151.31	2,619.45	2,361.21	4,885.75	6,215.07
IDA (in XDR)								
Total	XDR		2,356.40	1,486.44	885.70	1,279.70	1,140.90	67.30
Total	INR		16,431.18	11,180.85	7,358.37	11,783.66	10,373.97	613.01
IDA (in USD)								
Total	USD		0.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	933.40
Total	INR		0.00	0.00	16.31	18.12	18.32	6,096.84
IFAD								
Total	XDR		12.60	56.70	0.00	43.45	42.14	NA
Total	INR		87.86	426.49	0.00	400.09	383.17	NA
OPEC								
Total	USD		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
Total	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
GRAND TOTAL (INR)			29,037.04	32,063.32	16,992.42	30,277.48	25,948.76	NA

Note: Data for current financial year (2015-2016) upto 10.03.2016. Provisional 2014-2015, 2013-2014.

Statement-II

Details of loans taken by Government from international organisations including time period and interest rates.

A. Lending Rates for IBRD Flexible Loans with a Fixed Spread (1), as of January 14, 2016.

Average Maturity (years) (5)	Fixed Spread (3)					
	8 years and below	Greater than 8 to 10	Greater than 10 to 12	Greater than 12 to 15	Greater than 15 to 18	Greater than 18 to 20
USD	LIBOR +0.85%	LIBOR +1.00%	LIBOR +1.10%	LIBOR +1.25%	LIBOR +1.45%	LIBOR +1.55%
EUR (6)	EURIBOR +0.70%	EURIBOR +0.85%	EURIBOR +0.95%	EURIBOR +1.10%	EURIBOR +1.30%	EURIBOR +1.40%
JPY	LIBOR +0.50%	LIBOR +0.65%	LIBOR +0.75%	LIBOR +0.90%	LIBOR +1.10%	LIBOR +1.20%
GBP	LIBOR +0.80%	LIBOR +0.95%	LIBOR +1.05%	LIBOR +1.20%	LIBOR +1.40%	LIBOR +1.50%
Front-End Fee (7)	0.25%					
Commitment Fee (8)	0.25%					

B. Lending Rates for IBRD Flexible Loans with a Fixed Spread as of January 14, 2016 for loans approved on or before September 30, 2014 for which the Invitation to Negotiate was issued on or before June 30, 2014 (2)

Average Maturity (years) (5)	Fixed Spread (3)				
	8 years and below	Greater than 8 to 10	Greater than 10 to 12	Greater than 12 to 15	Greater than 15 to 18
USD	LIBOR +0.85%	LIBOR +0.90%	LIBOR +0.90%	LIBOR +1.05%	LIBOR +1.25%
EUR (6)	EURIBOR +0.70%	EURIBOR +0.75%	EURIBOR +0.75%	EURIBOR +0.90%	EURIBOR +1.10%
JPY	LIBOR +0.50%	LIBOR +0.55%	LIBOR +0.55%	LIBOR +0.70%	LIBOR +0.90%
GBP	LIBOR +0.80%	LIBOR +0.85%	LIBOR +0.85%	LIBOR +1.00%	LIBOR +1.20%
Front-End Fee (7)	0.25%				

C. Lending Rates for IBRD Flexible Loans with a Variable Spread (1) as of January 1, 2016 (2)

Average Maturity (years) (5)	Variable Spread (4)					
	8 years and below	Greater than 8 to 10	Greater than 10 to 12	Greater than 12 to 15	Greater than 15 to 18	Greater than 18 to 20
USD	LIBOR +0.37%	LIBOR +0.47%	LIBOR +0.57%	LIBOR +0.67%	LIBOR +0.77%	LIBOR +0.87%
EUR (6)	EURIBOR +0.37%	EURIBOR +0.47%	EURIBOR +0.57%	EURIBOR +0.67%	EURIBOR +0.77%	EURIBOR +0.87%
JPY	LIBOR +0.37%	LIBOR +0.47%	LIBOR +0.57%	LIBOR +0.67%	LIBOR +0.77%	LIBOR +0.87%
GBP	LIBOR +0.37%	LIBOR +0.47%	LIBOR +0.57%	LIBOR +0.67%	LIBOR +0.77%	LIBOR +0.87%
Front-End Fee (7)	0.25%					
Commitment Fee (8)	0.25%					

D. Lending Rates for IBRD Flexible Loans with a Variable Spread (1) as of January 1, 2016 for loans approved on or before September 30, 2014 for which the Invitation to Negotiate was issued on or before June 30, 2014 (2)

Average Maturity (years) (5)	Variable Spread (4)				
	8 years and below	Greater than 8 to 10	Greater than 10 to 12	Greater than 12 to 15	Greater than 15 to 18
USD	LIBOR +0.37%	LIBOR +0.37%	LIBOR +0.37%	LIBOR +0.47%	LIBOR +0.57%
EUR (6)	EURIBOR +0.37%	EURIBOR +0.37%	EURIBOR +0.37%	EURIBOR +0.47%	EURIBOR +0.57%
JPY	LIBOR +0.37%	LIBOR +0.37%	LIBOR +0.37%	LIBOR +0.47%	LIBOR +0.57%
GBP	LIBOR +0.37%	LIBOR +0.37%	LIBOR +0.37%	LIBOR +0.47%	LIBOR +0.57%
Front-End Fee (7)	0.25%				

Notes: The base lending rate for IBRD Flexible Loans in most currencies is currently the 6-Month LIBOR in the relevant currency. Find information on LIBOR rates on the website of the British Bankers' Association. For information about EURIBOR rates, visit the website of the European Banking Federation.

1. IBRD lending rates include a standard lending spread comprising a contractual spread of 0.50% and,

where applicable, an annual maturity premium. The lending rate also includes a charge to cover the bank's cost to fund the loans relative to the base lending rate and a market risk premium (for fixed spreads). DDO disbursements are priced at the prevailing spread over 6-Month LIBOR at the time of drawdown. Effective February 11, 2014, there is a surcharge of 50 basis points per annum on loan balances in excess of \$16.5 billion for Brazil, China, Indonesia, and Mexico and in excess of \$17.5 billion for India.

2. Lending rates for loans approved between June 30, 2010 and June 30, 2014, including disbursements of IBRD loans with a Deferred Drawdown Option (DDO) during this period, and loans for which the Invitation to Negotiate was issued on or before June 30, 2014 and approved by the Executive Directors on or before September 30, 2014, include an annual maturity premium of 0.10% for loans with average repayment maturities of greater than 12 to 15 years, or 0.20% for loans with average repayment maturities of greater than 15 to 18 years. For loans approved after June 30, 2014 (with the exception of those for which the Invitation to Negotiate was issued on or before June 30, 2014 and approved by the Executive Directors on or before September 30, 2014), please refer to the February 11, 2014 news announcement.
3. The fixed spread is determined at loan signing and remains constant over the life of the loan. "Fixed Spread" means the Bank's fixed spread for the initial loan currency in effect at 12:01 a.m. Washington, D.C. time, one calendar day prior to the date of the Loan Agreement.
4. The variable spread is recalculated every January 1 and July 1.
5. As measured by average repayment maturity of the loan at commitment (*i.e.* Board approval). The calculation of the average repayment maturity for DDOs will begin at loan effectiveness for the determination of the applicable maturity premium.
6. All new Euro-denominated loans for which the invitation to negotiate was issued on or after July 31, 2010 will have Euribor as the base lending rate.
7. Development Policy Loans (DPL) with a Deferred Drawdown Option (DPL DDO) carry a 0.25% front-end fee, plus a stand-by fee of 0.50%. DPLs with a Catastrophe Risk DDO (Cat DDO) carry a 0.50% front-end fee, plus a 0.25% renewal fee.
8. In addition to the above, a commitment fee of 0.25% is charged on undisbursed balances and begins accruing 60 days after the Loan Agreement is signed. The Bank does not charge commitment fee for loans that fail to become effective.

Financial Terms for IBRD Special Development Policy Loans

[illegible]

Donor/Loan	LC	Agree Dt.	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
2458-IND Uttarakhand State Road Investment Program-Project 2	USD INR	10.02.2009	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	140.00 640.39	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
2461-IND Himachal Pradesh Clean Energy Development Investment Program (HPCEDIP)	USD INR	10.11.2008	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	150.00 686.13	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
2498-IND Uttarakhand Power Sector Invest. Program-Proj.2	USD INR	25.02.2009	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	62.40 285.43	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
2502-IND Uttarakhand Power Sector Invest. Program-Proj.3	USD INR	25.02.2009	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	30.60 139.97	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
2506-IND Rajasthan Urban Sector Dev. Invest.Program-Proj-2	USD INR	18.02.2009	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	150.00 686.13	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
2520-IND MP Power Sector Investment Program (Proj.5)	USD INR	27.05.2009	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	166.00 787.83	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
2527-IND National Highway Corridor (Sector) I Project-Supplementary	USD INR	04.08.2009	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	100.00 474.60	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
2528-IND National Eastern Region Capital Cities Dev. Investment Prog.- Project 1	USD INR	04.08.2009	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	30.00 142.38	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
2535-IND rural road sector II invest. prog. 4	USD INR	03.09.2009	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	185.00 878.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00

2536-IND Mizoram Public Resource Management Program	USD	17.09.2009	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	94.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	446.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2537-IND Developing Public Resource Management Project in Mizoram	USD	17.09.2009	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2578-IND South Asia Tourism Infrastructure Development Project-India Portion	USD	04.10.2010	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	91.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2592-IND Assam Power Sector Enhancement Invest. program-Project 1	USD	15.02.2010	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	286.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2594-IND Jharkhand State Roads Project	USD	16.07.2010	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	910.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2596-IND Himachal Pradesh Clean Energy Development Investment Program-Project-2	USD	12.03.2010	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	59.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	280.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2638-IND North Karnataka Urban Sector In vest. Prog. Proj.2	USD	16.12.2010	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	123.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	560.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2651-IND Rural Roads Sector II Investment Program (Project-5)	USD	02.08.2010	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	222.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,012.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2663-IND Bihar State Highway II Project	USD	22.12.2010	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,366.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Donor/Loan	LC	Agree Dt.	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
2669-IND Agribusiness Infrastructure Development Investment Program Project-1	USD	09.07.2012	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	67.60	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	367.60	0.00	0.00
2676-IND Infrastructure Development Investment Program for Tourism-Project 1 reg.	USD	20.07.2011	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.42	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	207.68	0.00	0.00	0.00
2677-IND Assam Power Sector Enhancement Investment Prog. Project-2	USD	17.01.2011	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	89.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	408.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2679-IND Sustainable Coastal Protection and Management Investment Program Project 1	USD	17.08.2011	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	51.56	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	246.58	0.00	0.00	0.00
2681-IND Bihar Power System Improvement Project	USD	15.06.2011	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	132.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	632.28	0.00	0.00	0.00
2684-IND Assam Integrated Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Invest. Prog.	USD	10.05.2011	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	56.90	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	272.14	0.00	0.00	0.00
2687-IND Himachal Pradesh Clean Energy Development Investment Program-Project-3	USD	17.01.2011	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	208.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	947.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2705-IND Karnataka State Highway Improvement Project	USD	20.07.2011	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	315.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,506.57	0.00	0.00	0.00

Donor/Loan	LC	Agree Dt.	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
2800-IND Assam Power Sector Enhancement Investment Program (MFF) - Project-3	USD INR	27.02.2012	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	50.00 239.14	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
2806-IND Assam Urban Infrastructure Investment Prog. Project-1	USD INR	09.03.2012	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	81.00 387.40	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
2830-IND M.P. Energy Efficiency Improvement Investment Program (MFF)Project-2	USD INR	27.02.2012	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	200.00 956.55	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
2833-IND Infrastructure Development Investment Program for Tourism-Project 2.	USD INR	02.04.2012	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 231.33	42.54 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
2834-IND North Eastern Region Capital Cities Dev. Investment Prog project-2	USD INR	19.11.2012	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 391.53	72.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
2837-IND Agribusiness Infrastructure Dev. Investment Prog. Proj.2	USD INR	18.01.2012	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	24.30 116.22	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
2861-IND Bihar Urban Development Investment Program-project 1	USD INR	25.03.2013	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 353.47	65.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
2881-IND Rural Connectivity Investment Program (proj-1)	USD INR	02.04.2013	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	252.00 1,521.80	0.00 0.00
2882-IND North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Program-Project-3	USD INR	09.09.2013	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	60.00 362.33	0.00 0.00

3132-IND Jammu and Kashmir Urban Sector Development Investment Program-Project-3	USD	30.12.2014	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	366.43
3140-IND Assam Power Sector Investment Program (Project-1)	USD	20.02.2015	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	305.36
3148-IND Karnataka Integrated Urban Water Management Investment Program-Project-1	USD	30.12.2014	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	458.04
3187-IND Punjab Development Finance Program	USD	28.11.2014	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,221.44
3188-IND Supporting Kerala Add. Skill Acquisition Program in Post Basic Education	USD	27.11.2014	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	610.72
3189-IND Madhya Pradesh District Connectivity Sector Project	USD	20.02.2015	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	350.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,137.52
3200-IND Assam Power Sector Enhancement Investment Program-Project-4	USD	20.02.2015	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.20
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	306.58
8275-IND Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Investment Program-Project-1	USD	12.09.2014	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	88.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	537.43
TOTAL	USD		544.38	1,343.12	967.85	1,330.50	850.40	1,225.90	1,736.38	1,286.94	2,602.20	1,684.50					
TOTAL	INR		2,408.52	6,079.28	3,897.43	6,085.99	4,035.97	5,583.53	8,304.67	6,998.28	15,714.41	10,287.56					

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Donor/Loan	LC	Agree Dt.	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
7788-IN Banking Sector Support Loan	USD	13.10.2009	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,491.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7792-IN Andhra and Telangana Road Sector Project	USD	22.01.2010	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	264.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,252.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7796-IN Statistical Strengthening Loan	USD	09.07.2010	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	107.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	487.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7816-IN Andhra Pradesh and Telangana Municipal Development Project	USD	22.01.2010	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,423.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7818-IN Sustainable Urban Transport Project	USD	05.02.2010	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	105.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	499.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7865-IN Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project	USD	06.07.2010	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	230.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7897-IN Water Sector Improvement Project	USD	14.08.2010	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	450.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,052.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7924-IN Capacity Building for Industrial Pollution Management Project	USD	22.07.2010	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	114.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7941-IN Mumbai Urban Transport Project-2A	USD	23.07.2010	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	344.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,566.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

7943-IN Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	USD	21.12.2011	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	139.65	0.00	0.00	0.00
7980-IN NHAI Technical Assistance Project	INR	22.12.2010	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	667.91	0.00	0.00	0.00
7995-IN PMGSY Rural Roads Project	USD	14.01.2011	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8022-IN Second Karnataka State Highway Imporvement Project	INR	30.05.2011	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,277.32	0.00	0.00	0.00
8029-IN e-Delivery of Public Services Development Policy Loan	USD	10.05.2011	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	350.00	0.00	0.00
8065-IN National Ganga River Basin Project	INR	14.06.2011	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,673.97	0.00	0.00	0.00
8066-IN Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor-I Project	USD	27.10.2011	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	150.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8090-IN West Bengal Accelerated Development of Minor irrigation Project	INR	21.12.2011	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	717.41	0.00	0.00	0.00
8136-IN Assam State Roads Project	USD	05.11.2012	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	801.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8196-IN H.P. Develop. Policy Loan to Promote Inclusive Green Growth and Sustain Develop.	INR	29.09.2012	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,830.99	0.00	0.00	0.00
										975.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
										4,663.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
										125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
										597.85	0.00	0.00	0.00
										0.00	320.00	0.00	0.00
										0.00	1,740.14	0.00	0.00
										0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
										0.00	543.79	0.00	0.00

Donor/Loan	LC	Agree Dt.	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
8199-IN Himachal Pradesh State Road Project-Additional Financing	USD	21.01.2013	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	61.70	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	335.52	0.00	0.00
8254-IN Second Kerala State Trasport Project-II	USD	19.06.2013	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	216.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,304.40	0.00
8301-IN National Highways Interconnectivity Improvement Project	USD	01.07.2014	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,053.59
8313-IN Second Gujarat State Highway Project	USD	12.02.2014	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	175.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,056.81	0.00
8330-IN Technology Centre Systems Programme	USD	10.11.2014	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,221.44
P4240 Preparation of the HP State Road Project	USD	01.02.2006	1.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		6.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
P4250 Gujarat Urban Development Project	USD	01.02.2006	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		4.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
P4270-IN Preparation of Orissa State Roads Project	USD	08.03.2006	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		13.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
P4330-IN Preparation of the Assam State Roads Project	USD	19.01.2007	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	9.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
P4450-IN National e-Governance Support Project	USD	17.06.2008	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	13.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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[illegible]

Donor/Loan	LC	Agree Dt.	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
4417-IN Second Elementary Education Project	XDR INR	14.08.2008	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	364.40 2,596.58	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
4461-IN National vector Borne Disease Control and Polio Eradication Support Project	XDR INR	13.02.2009	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	319.90 2,279.49	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
4472-IN Orissa Rural Livelihood Project-TRIPTI	XDR INR	27.01.2009	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	50.60 360.56	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
4499-IN Orissa Community Tanks Management Project	XDR INR	27.01.2009	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	34.50 245.83	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
4632-IN Second Madhya Pradesh District Poverty Initiatives Project	XDR INR	20.07.2009	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	64.60 476.55	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
4640-IN Uttar Pradesh Sodic Lands Reclamation-III Project	XDR INR	20.07.2009	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	127.30 939.07	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
4653-IN Andhra Pradesh Rural and Telangana Water Supply and Sanitation Project	XDR INR	22.01.2010	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	80.20 591.62	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
4675-IN Addl. Financing for Andhra Pradesh Rural Poverty Reduction Project	XDR INR	29.12.2009	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	62.90 464.01	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
4685-IN Second Technical/Engineering Education Quality Improvement Project.	XDR INR	14.07.2010	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	186.40 1,299.77	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00

4700-IN Second Elementary Education Project (Additional Credit)	XDR	07.05.2010	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	482.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,365.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4709-IN Additional Financing for Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring	XDR	21.05.2010	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	86.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4754-IN Scaling up Sustainable and Responsible Microfinance Project	XDR	09.07.2010	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	65.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	459.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4755-IN Capacity Building for Industrial Pollution Management Project	XDR	22.07.2010	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	179.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4756-IN Additional Financing for Tamil Nadu Health Systems Project	XDR	06.07.2010	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	77.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	541.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4758-IN West Bengal Institutional Strengthening of Gram Panchayats Project	XDR	15.07.2010	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	131.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	919.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4765-IN Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project	XDR	22.07.2010	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	146.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,024.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4768-IN Second Karnataka Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project	XDR	17.07.2010	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	99.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	692.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4772-IN National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project	XDR	14.01.2011	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	164.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,144.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Donor/Loan	LC	Agree Dt.	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
4787-IN Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	XDR	21.12.2011	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	93.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	699.66	0.00	0.00	0.00
4802-IN Bihar - Kosi Flood Recovery Project	XDR	12.01.2011	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	148.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,037.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4809-IN Maharashtra Agricultural Competitiveness Project	XDR	02.11.2010	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	65.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	459.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4812-IN Second Additional Financing for Mizoram State Road Project	XDR	22.10.2010	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	59.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4837-IN Addl. Financing for TN Empowerment and Poverty Reduction "Vazhndhu Kaattuvom" Project	XDR	23.12.2010	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	99.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	690.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4848-IN PMGSY Rural Roads Project	XDR	14.01.2011	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	241.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,683.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4849-IN PMGSY Rural Roads Project	XDR	14.01.2011	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	394.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,753.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4850-IN Additional Financing for Uttarakhand Decentralized Watershed Development Project	XDR	17.03.2011	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4859-IN Rajasthan Rural Livelihoods Project	XDR	24.05.2011	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	106.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	802.59	0.00	0.00	0.00

4872-IN Kerala Local Government and Service Delivery Project	XDR	04.07.2011	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	128.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	963.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4943-IN Bio-diversity Conservation and Rural Livelihoods Improvement Project	XDR	14.06.2011	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	73.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4955-IN National Ganga River Basin Project	XDR	14.06.2011	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	123.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	925.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4978-IN National Rural Livelihoods Project	XDR	18.07.2011	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	635.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,782.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4997-IN Capacity Building for Urban Development Project	XDR	08.12.2011	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	37.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	279.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5014-IN West Bengal Accelerated Development of Minor Irrigation Project	XDR	21.12.2011	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	78.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	588.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5027-IN Second Kerala Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project	XDR	15.02.2012	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	737.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5033-IN Uttar Pradesh Health Systems Strengthening Project	XDR	21.03.2012	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	95.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	721.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5035-IN North East Rural Livelihood Project	XDR	20.01.2012	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	80.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	607.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5062-IN Addl. Financing for Assam Agri. Competitiveness Project	XDR	13.04.2012	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	270.84	0.00	0.00	0.00

Donor/Loan	LC	Agree Dt.	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
5074-IN National Dairy Support Project	XDR INR	13.04.2012	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	218.80 1,817.79	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
5085-IN Rajasthan Agricultural Competitiveness Project	XDR INR	13.04.2012	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	70.30 584.05	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
5087-IN Karnataka Watershed Development Project II	XDR INR	11.02.2013	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	39.60 329.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
5088-IN Secondary Education Project	XDR INR	05.10.2012	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	322.40 2,678.49	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
5123-IN Additional Financing for Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project	XDR INR	09.07.2012	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	64.60 536.70	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
5150-IN ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project	XDR INR	05.11.2012	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	66.30 550.82	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
5159-IN Addl. Financing for Himachal Pradesh Mid-Himalayan Watershed Dev. Project	XDR INR	20.11.2012	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	24.60 204.38	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
5160-IN Bihar Panchayat Strengthening Project	XDR INR	27.06.2013	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	55.70 512.89	0.00 0.00
5161-IN Addl. Financing for Karnataka Health System Development and Reform Project	XDR INR	21.11.2012	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	46.50 386.32	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00

[illegible]

[illegible]

Donor/Loan	LC	Agree Dt.	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Q8470-IN Rajasthan Road Sector Modernization Project	USD	06.03.2013	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.31	0.00	0.00
Q861-IN Mizoram State Roads II Regional Transport Connectivity Project	USD	11.12.2013	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.12	0.00
Q924-IN Preparation of Proposed Citizen-Centric Service Delivery Reform in NE Project	USD	08.08.2014	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.21
Q942-IN Preparation of Proposed Nagaland Health Project Preparation Advance	USD	17.10.2014	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.11
TOTAL	USD		1.00	1.96	1.22	5.67	3.79	0.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
TOTAL	INR		4.42	8.86	4.89	25.95	17.96	0.00	0.00	16.31	18.12	18.32
IFAD												
0585-A-IN Additional Financing for Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme	XDR	25.02.2014	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.90	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	91.16	0.00
0662-IN Post-Tsunami Sustainable Livelihoods Programme	XDR	11.11.2005	9.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		64.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0748-IN Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan	XDR	17.10.2008	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	131.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

0779-IN Convergence of Agricultural Interventions in MH distressed Distt. Programme	XDR	30.09.2009	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	197.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0879-IN Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Project	XDR	04.10.2013	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.55	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	308.93	0.00	0.00
648-IN Meghalaya Livelihood and Access to Markets Project (Megha- Lamp)	XDR	09.12.2014	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.40	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	294.61	0.00
682(MH)-IN Tejaswini Rural Women Empowerment Programme (Maharashtra)	XDR	12.10.2006	0.00	18.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	125.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
682(MP)-IN Tejaswini Rural Women Empowerment Programme (MP)	XDR	12.10.2006	0.00	9.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	61.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
682MP-A-IN Addl. Financing to Tejaswini Rural Women Empowerment Programme	XDR	26.06.2014	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.74	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	88.56	0.00
691-IN Post Tsunami Sustainable Livelihood Programme for Coastal Communities of Tamil Nadu	XDR	01.11.2007	0.00	0.00	10.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	65.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
710-IN Women's Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme in the Mid- Gangetic Plains	XDR	11.12.2008	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	145.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
794-IN North Eastern Region Community Resource Management Proj. for Upland Areas II	XDR	12.07.2010	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	87.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Donor/Loan	LC	Agree Dt.	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1-856-IN Integrated Livelihood Support Project	XDR	01.02.2012	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	56.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	426.49	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	XDR		9.95	27.75	10.40	38.86	26.82	12.60	56.70	0.00	43.45	42.14
TOTAL	INR		64.17	186.67	65.19	276.90	197.85	87.86	426.49	0.00	400.09	383.17
OPEC												
1026-P CIPET Expansion Project	USD	01.06.2005	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		66.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1251-P Odisha Integrated Irrigated Agriculture and Water Management Project	USD	12.03.2009	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	137.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	USD		15.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	INR		66.37	0.00	0.00	137.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL (INR)			11,249.61	18,439.46	12,799.84	13,426.53	21,617.72	29,037.04	32,063.32	16,992.42	30,277.48	25,948.76

Note: Data for current financial year (2015-2016) upto 10/03/2016. Provisional 2014-2015, 2013-2014

(i) Loan Currencies can not be summarized as they are in different currencies. However the summary in loan currencies is as under :

GRAND TOTAL (USD)	1,902.51	2,448.08	1,893.07	1,676.17	3,992.58	2,748.41	4,277.03	1,771.64	2,996.20	2,487.50
GRAND TOTAL (XDR)	439.15	1,093.95	825.85	808.26	361.82	2,369.00	1,543.14	885.70	1,323.15	1,183.04

B. Aid, Accounts and Audit Division

INR in crore and LC in Millions

Agreement Amount (Net of cancellation)

Donor/Loan	LC	Agree Dt.	2015-2016
Asian Development Bank			
3172-IND Karnataka Integrated and Sustainable Water Resources Mgt. Inves. Pgm. Project-1	USD	07.05.2015	31.00
	INR		202.49
3182-IND Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program	USD	11.09.2015	250.00
	INR		1,632.97
3183-IND Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Project	USD	11.09.2015	250.00
	INR		1,632.97
3223-IND Infrastructure Development Investment Program for Tourism Project-3 reg.	USD	28.09.2015	123.51
	INR		806.85
3257-IND Supporting National Urban Health Mission	USD	28.07.2015	300.00
	INR		1,959.79
TOTAL	USD		954.51
TOTAL	INR		6,234.73
IBRD			
8487-IN Punjab Rural Water and Sanitation Sector Improvement Project	USD	11.05.2015	248.00
	INR		1,619.90
8488-IN Tamil Nadu Sustainable Urban Development Project	USD	03.06.2015	400.00
	INR		2,612.75
8499-IN Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project-II	USD	28.05.2015	300.00
	INR		1,959.79
P474-IN Preparation of the Proposed Capacity Augmentation of National Waterways I	USD	18.05.2015	3.50
	INR		22.86
TOTAL	USD		951.50
TOTAL	INR		6,215.07
IDA			
5413-IN Additional Financing for the National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project	XDR	11.08.2015	67.30
	INR		613.01
TOTAL	XDR		67.30
TOTAL	INR		613.01

Donor/Loan	LC	Agree Dt.	2015-2016
IDA			
5576-IN Andhra Pradesh Rural Inclusive Growth Project	USD	16.11.2015	75.00
	INR		489.89
5578-IN Enhancing Teacher Effectiveness in Bihar Operation	USD	07.08.2015	250.00
	INR		1,632.97
5693-IN National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project-II	USD	11.08.2015	308.40
	INR		2,014.43
5694-IN Andhra Pradesh Disaster Recovery Project	USD	16.07.2015	250.00
	INR		1,632.97
5738-IN Nai Manzil - Education and Skills Training for Minorities Project	USD	30.12.2015	50.00
	INR		326.59
TOTAL	USD		933.40
TOTAL	INR		6,096.84
GRAND TOTAL (INR)			19,159.65
GRAND TOTAL (USD)			2,839.41
GRAND TOTAL (XDR)			67.30

Note: Data for current financial year (2015-2016) upto 10.03.2016. Provisional 2014-2015, 2013-2014

C. Terms and Conditions of ADB Loans

India borrows from the ADB within the overall external debt management policy pursued by the Government which focuses on raising funds on concessional terms from less expensive sources with longer maturities. We started borrowing from ADB [Ordinary Capital Resources (OCR) only] in 1986. Although India is eligible to draw partly from the Asian Development Fund (ADF) which provides concessional funding, India has consciously opted out of this facility to allow the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to avail of this facility.

The ADB follows the calendar year for all its programs and projects.

Graduation Policy

Under the Graduation Policy approved by ADB in December 1998, developing countries are classified on the basis of (i) per capita GNP and (ii) Debt repayment capacity. Modification to this policy has been recently approved by the Board in April, 2008. DMCs are categorized into three groups:

Group A - DMCs with access to only Asia Development Fund (ADF)

Group B - Access to a blend of ADF and OCR

Group C - Access to OCR only

India is placed in Category B, *i.e.*, we have to contribute more than 20% of the total cost of the Loans drawn (usually in the form of counterpart Staff and Infrastructure Costs). As stated earlier, although India is eligible for ADF, it does not access the facility in order to avoid crowding out other eligible countries.

Ordinary Capital Resources (OCR) Charges**• Rate of Interest**

India has been accessing ADB's OCR which is LIBOR-based loan (LBL) product since its introduction on 1st July 2001. Prior to that from 1986, India had accessed Pool based Multicurrency loans. Until June 30, 2001 interest on the earlier loans was 6.70% (US \$ loan), but, under the LBL, the interest rate is floating and current applicable rate was LIBOR + 20 bps for loans negotiated on or after 1st October 2007, rate was revised to LIBOR + 30 bps for loans negotiated on or after 1st July, 2010 and further revised to LIBOR + 40 bps for loans negotiated on or after 1st July, 2011.

• Commitment Charges

For project loans negotiated prior to December 31, 2006 commitment charges are levied @ 0.75% on: (i) 15% of undisbursed loan balances for the first year; (ii) 45% of undisbursed loan balances for the second year; (iii) 85% of undisbursed loan balances for the third year; and (iv) 100% of undisbursed loan balances from the fourth year onwards.

India had been consistently raising the issue of lowering the cost of ADB financing. Keeping in view the overall reduction in the cost of international development finance, ADB has also changed its terms of lending to reduce the cost of lending. For project loans negotiated on or after 1st January 2007, the commitment charges are levied on a flat rate of 0.35% on the un-disbursed loan balances. This has been further reduced to **0.15% for both Program and Project Loans for loans negotiated on or after 1st October 2007.**

• Front-end-Fee

The ADB Board in its meeting on 7th December 2007 announced the elimination of the front-end-fee for all loans negotiated on or after 1st October 2007. Earlier, it was one-time payment of 0.5% of total loan amount.

• Maturity Premium

The ADB Board in its meeting in December, 2011 announced the introduction

of the following maturity premiums for all the loans negotiated on or after 1st April, 2012:

- A maturity premium of 10 basis points per annum on loans with an average loan maturity of greater than 13 years and up to 16 years;
- A maturity premium of 20 basis points per annum on loans with an average loan maturity of greater than 16 years and up to 19 years; and
- That the average loan maturity of loans shall not exceed 19 years.

Normal Repayment Period

The normal repayment period for a Project Loan is 20 years plus a grace period of 5 years and for the Program Loan it is 15 years plus a grace period of 3 years.

D. IFAD'S lending terms and conditions interest rate for 1999 for loans on ordinary and intermediate terms

1. In September 1995, the Fifty-Fifth Session of the Executive Board approved document EB 95/55/R.45 authorizing the President to establish the IFAD rate of interest routinely on the basis of the IBRD (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) July-December variable interest rate, without prior Board approval, but on the understanding that the Board would be notified of the rate of interest so established.
2. Accordingly, the Executive Board is hereby informed that the IFAD rate of interest for 1999 has been set at 6.18% for loans on ordinary terms and 3.09% for loans on intermediate terms.

E. OPEC'S lending terms and conditions

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RBI report on financial inclusion

1988. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Committee set up by the Reserve Bank of India to prepare a five year action plan for financial inclusion has submitted its report;
- (b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the committee in this regard;
- (c) whether the recommendations of the Committee have been accepted by the RBI/Government;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the further steps taken by Government on the approved recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that it had constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Deepak Mohanty, Executive Director, Reserve Bank of India with the objective of working out a medium term (five year) measurable action plan for Financial Inclusion. The committee has submitted its report to RBI on December 28, 2015. The salient recommendations made by the Committee are available on RBI website (<https://rbi.org.in>). The recommendations of the Committee set up by RBI are examined by RBI.

Higher inflation in rural areas as compared to urban areas

1989. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that inflation is higher in rural areas especially for fuel, transportation and food items compared to urban areas;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether present economic policies weighted in favour of urban areas against rural areas; and

(d) will Government adopt policies to remedy this anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Since January 2015, general inflation based on Consumer Price Index (CPI New Series) in rural areas has been higher than in urban areas. Group-wise CPI inflation in rural and urban areas for Food and Beverages, Fuel and Light and Transport and communication, are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Overall inflation and inflation at groups/subgroups level depends on price rise and weight of different items in the CPI item basket. The basket of items and their weighing pattern vary across rural and urban areas. Food and Beverages has a relatively higher weight in rural areas as compared to urban areas and as such it is contributing more to rural inflation.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Inflation based on Consumer Price Index-New Series for Rural and Urban areas (in per cent)

Description	Weights	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	P
Rural															
All Groups	100	5.34	5.79	5.67	5.29	5.52	6.07	4.35	4.47	5.05	5.54	5.95	6.32	6.48	
Food and Beverages	54.18	5.86	6.50	5.94	5.46	5.25	5.94	3.41	3.59	4.55	5.36	6.00	6.57	7.00	
Fuel and Light	7.94	4.78	6.01	6.35	6.88	7.50	7.17	6.68	7.28	6.82	6.87	7.08	7.07	6.67	
Transport and Communication	7.60	0.45	0.09	0.36	0.63	1.71	1.78	0.80	0.35	0.89	1.07	1.79	2.24	2.34	
Urban															
All Groups	100	4.96	4.95	4.75	4.36	4.41	4.55	2.94	2.75	3.61	4.28	4.71	4.73	4.81	
Food and Beverages	36.29	6.93	7.38	6.81	5.41	5.08	5.33	1.89	1.71	3.79	5.41	6.30	6.05	6.23	
Fuel and Light	5.58	2.16	2.61	3.16	3.43	3.42	3.51	3.32	3.13	2.95	2.59	2.22	2.65	3.09	
Transport and Communication	9.73	-2.62	-4.04	-2.87	-2.52	-0.45	0.18	-1.33	-2.31	-1.89	-1.53	-0.36	0.46	0.93	

Source: Central Statistics Office

P: Provisional

Loans schemes for MSMEs by various banks

†1990. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the various loan schemes in various banks to promote Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs);

(b) whether any target is fixed bank-wise and region-wise in these schemes, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of proposals received in UP and Assam under above schemes during last two years, the number of proposals accepted and number of proposals rejected out of them; and

(d) the reasons for rejecting the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Banks are implementing various schemes for promotion of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) which *inter-alia* include Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY), Weavers' Credit Card Scheme (WCC), Collateral free loans under Credit Guarantee Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE), Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM). In addition, State Governments and Banks have their own schemes for working capital and term loans.

(b) Targets are fixed for the promotion of MSME as a whole, bank-wise and State-wise by the State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC). However, Government of India and Reserve Bank of India have, *inter-alia*, fixed the following targets to make bank credit more accessible to MSMEs:

Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) have been advised to:—

- Achieve a 20 per cent year-on-year growth in credit to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE).
- Allocate 60% of the MSE advances to the Micro Enterprises; and
- Achieve a 10% annual growth in number of Micro Enterprise accounts.

According to Priority Sector Lending (PSL) guidelines revised in April 2015, a target of 7.5 per cent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent Amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure, whichever is higher, has been prescribed for SCBs for lending to Micro Enterprises. This target is to be achieved in a phased manner *i.e.* 7 per cent by March 2016 and 7.5 per cent by March 2017.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) (i) The status of proposal received, sanctioned/disbursed and rejected under Small and Micro categories in Uttar Pradesh during the last two years as compiled by SLBC UP are as under:

Financial Year	No. of Applications received	No. of Applications disbursed	Under Process	No. of Applications rejected
2014-15	317046	316745	182	119
2015-16	561787	557976	3451	360
(Upto Dec. 2015)				

(ii) The status of proposal received, sanctioned/disbursed and rejected under Micro, Small and Medium categories in Assam during the last two years as compiled by SLBC Assam are as under:

Year	No. of proposals received by all banks	No. of proposals accepted by all banks	No. of proposals rejected by all banks
2014-15	45835	41153	4682
2015-16	50757	47056	3701

(d) Banks have informed that the applications have been rejected broadly on the following grounds:

- (i) The projects are not viable.
- (ii) Applicant(s) are defaulters of a bank/other financial institutions.
- (iii) Lack of basic infrastructure and absence of marketing facilities in the area do not permit the success of the projects.
- (iv) Applicant has not obtained regulatory approvals or license in the cases where these are applicable.
- (v) Applicant does not meet bank's eligibility criteria etc.

**Waiver of tax and interest on loans to flood
affected in Uttarakhand**

1991. SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was widespread destruction in many districts in Uttarakhand due to heavy rains, flood and landslide in the year 2013 resulting in loss of lives, business and agriculture;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Uttarakhand has requested the Union Government to waive off tax and interest on loans to provide relief to the people of the districts affected by the 2013 disaster;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per information received from State Government of Uttarakhand, 3547 human lives were lost, 9470 number of cattle lost. About 10625 number of houses and huts and 0.36 lakh hectares of cropped areas were reported to be damaged due to flood/landslides of 2013. Information on business is not maintained Centrally.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Government of Uttarakhand had requested the Government of India for 3 year extension to the service tax exemption granted in the year 2013 in the wake of natural disaster in Uttarakhand. Further, no proposal for waiver of direct taxes has been received.

(e) Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC), Department of Revenue examined the request and did not find it feasible to accede to the same. A reply in the matter was accordingly sent to the Government of Uttarakhand.

Further, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued guidelines for relief measures by banks in areas affected by natural calamities. The relief measures include rescheduled/restructuring of existing loans, moratorium period for payment of loans, sanctioning of fresh loans on concessional rates as per directives of the respective SLBCs issues from time to time. Banks have been providing relief measures in line with the RBI guidelines in all States including Uttarakhand.

Department of Expenditure had released financial assistance of ₹ 546.31 crore to the State Government of Uttarakhand as per recommendation of Ministry of Home Affairs.

Protection to domestic legal tobacco industry

1992. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the combination of high taxation and discriminatory regulation, only on legal tobacco industry, has driven it into a significant

decline as many consumers have shifted to low priced illegal products like smuggled cigarettes;

(b) it so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial steps taken by Government to ensure equitable, rational, reasonable and balanced tobacco control regulation in order to protect domestic legal tobacco industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Tobacco products, such as Chewing Tobacco, Gutkha (Pan Masala containing tobacco), Filter Khaini, Jarda Scented Tobacco, Unmanufactured Tobacco, Cigars and Cheroots, Cigarillos of Tobacco and Cigarettes, Cigarettes and other similar items of tobacco substitutes, being demerit goods, are subjected to higher excise duty than other goods. Further, specified tobacco products, including cigarettes, attract excise duty rate at specific rates which are required to be indexed to ensure tax buoyancy. No study has been conducted to ascertain correlation between levy of Central Excise Duty on tobacco and tobacco products and growth or decline in production or consumption of such products.

Progress in recovery of loans by PSBs

1993. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans provided by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to individuals, industries, corporate houses, including the details of outstanding loans/Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) and its share and percentage, bank-wise during each of the last three years and the current financial year;

(b) the progress of the recovery of such loans during the said period;

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has instructed PSBs for quicker resolution and management of NPA and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to reduce the NPAs of Banks;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The Gross Advances, Gross NPAs and Gross NPA Ratio of the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The recovery of NPAs of PSBs are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has 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 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.

Statement-I*Details of gross advances, gross NPAs and NPA ratio*

Bank Name	Total Gross Advances				Gross NPA				Gross NPA Ratio			
	Mar-13	Mar-14	Mar-15	Dec-15	Mar-13	Mar-14	Mar-15	Dec-15	Mar-13	Mar-14	Mar-15	Dec-15
1. Allahabad Bank	1,24,653	1,34,990	1,45,185	1,49,653	4,962	7,961	8,274	9,611	3.98	5.90	5.70	6.42
2. Andhra Bank	1,00,138	1,10,649	1,29,576	1,35,934	3,714	5,858	6,877	9,051	3.71	5.29	5.31	6.66
3. Bank of Baroda	2,28,557	2,77,855	2,99,806	2,74,566	6,551	9,894	13,921	27,354	2.87	3.56	4.64	9.96
4. Bank of India	2,04,036	2,64,260	2,89,515	2,79,070	7,152	10,274	20,245	32,995	3.51	3.89	6.99	11.82
5. Bank of Maharashtra	76,397	90,369	1,01,210	1,04,260	1,138	2,860	6,402	9,429	1.49	3.16	6.33	9.04
6. Bharatiya Mahila Bank	0	0	352	489	0	0	0	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20
7. Canara Bank	2,28,719	2,84,159	3,12,113	3,10,285	5,786	7,371	12,490	14,872	2.53	2.59	4.00	4.79
8. Central Bank of India	1,75,872	1,83,321	1,94,967	1,96,329	8,456	11,500	11,873	17,564	4.81	6.27	6.09	8.95
9. Corporation Bank	1,19,354	1,38,643	1,47,708	1,46,738	2,048	4,737	7,107	9,760	1.72	3.42	4.81	6.65
10. Dena Bank	66,457	78,622	80,629	80,584	1,452	2,616	4,393	7,673	2.19	3.33	5.45	9.52
11. IDBI Bank Limited	1,88,095	1,85,461	1,91,828	1,96,093	6,450	9,949	12,654	16,732	3.43	5.36	6.60	8.53
12. Indian Bank	1,01,130	1,16,856	1,22,907	1,20,461	3,255	4,284	5,366	5,599	3.22	3.67	4.37	4.65
13. Indian Overseas Bank	1,44,894	1,61,998	1,62,838	1,60,776	5,621	7,838	13,153	19,053	3.88	4.84	8.08	11.85
14. Oriental Bank of Commerce	1,30,186	1,40,765	1,48,039	1,52,721	4,184	5,618	7,666	10,031	3.21	3.99	5.18	6.57
15. Punjab and Sind Bank	51,843	57,858	64,796	64,904	1,537	2,554	3,082	3,391	2.96	4.41	4.76	5.23

16.	Punjab National Bank	2,83,123	3,19,010	3,39,769	3,50,490	13,255	18,611	25,318	26,561	4.68	5.83	7.45	7.58
17.	Syndicate Bank	1,24,282	1,43,735	1,65,153	1,66,466	2,816	4,264	5,904	7,481	2.27	2.97	3.58	4.49
18.	UCO Bank	1,19,205	1,40,228	1,37,031	1,21,060	6,905	6,275	9,782	15,481	5.79	4.47	7.14	12.79
19.	Union Bank of India	1,98,894	2,16,751	2,41,323	2,36,282	6,143	9,142	12,672	16,098	3.09	4.22	5.25	6.81
20.	United Bank of India	69,708	67,982	69,070	70,280	2,964	7,118	6,553	6,112	4.25	10.47	9.49	8.70
21.	Vijaya Bank	70,514	82,425	87,692	89,750	1,533	1,986	2,443	4,012	2.17	2.41	2.79	4.47
22.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	58,474	65,333	71,153	73,021	2,119	2,733	2,945	3,079	3.62	4.18	4.14	4.22
23.	State Bank of Hyderabad	92,023	98,827	1,08,710	1,10,392	3,186	5,824	4,985	5,832	3.46	5.89	4.59	5.28
24.	State Bank of India	9,09,492	10,30,820	11,00,892	11,64,173	48,378	57,819	54,107	72,871	5.32	5.61	4.91	6.26
25.	State Bank of Mysore	45,981	50,862	53,296	53,191	2,081	2,819	2,136	2,915	4.53	5.54	4.01	5.48
26.	State Bank of Patiala	75,460	77,811	80,648	82,483	2,453	3,758	4,360	5,789	3.25	4.83	5.41	7.02
27.	State Bank of Travancore	68,389	70,782	69,907	67,241	1,750	3,077	2,357	2,384	2.56	4.35	3.37	3.55
Public Sector Banks		40,55,874	45,90,458	49,16,113	49,57,692	1,55,890	2,16,739	2,67,065	3,61,731	3.84	4.72	5.43	7.30

Source: RBI Data for Dec 2015 provisional.

Statement-II*Details of NPA actual recoveries upgradation write off-PSBs*

Sl. No.	Bank Name	Actual Recoveries					Recoveries due to upgradation				
		31-03-2013	31-03-2014	31-03-2015	31-12-2015	31-03-2015	31-03-2013	31-03-2014	31-03-2015	31-12-2015	31-12-2015
1.	Allahabad Bank	490	967	827	2,424	971	1,342	1,800	646		
2.	Andhra Bank	343	324	1,019	452	148	103	262	216		
3.	Bank of Baroda	626	1,292	1,508	945	344	685	1,058	548		
4.	Bank of India	1,245	3,003	3,145	2,137	759	938	2,381	4,174		
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	199	365	430	463	105	101	398	192		
6.	Bhartiya Mahila Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
7.	Canara Bank	1,204	2,689	1,896	861	852	2,853	2,031	1,166		
8.	Central Bank of India	1,130	1,764	2,483	1,026	1,751	766	2,336	408		
9.	Corporation Bank	124	228	318	388	191	176	272	164		
10.	Dena Bank	227	416	595	368	159	361	787	264		
11.	IDBI Bank Limited	251	766	1,159	360	207	37	608	327		
12.	Indian Bank	346	1,079	1,122	363	312	129	559	67		
13.	Indian Overseas Bank	630	2,022	1,557	1,201	640	994	1,425	1,334		

(₹ in crore)

14.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	754	913	1,010	765	440	427	531	512
15.	Punjab and Sind Bank	117	211	190	162	154	187	261	206
16.	Punjab National Bank	1,942	2,020	2,259	3,357	962	1,429	1,000	1,630
17.	Syndicate Bank	730	805	1,055	950	319	233	1,087	1,123
18.	UCO Bank	828	2,015	1,629	721	673	1,032	877	359
19.	Union Bank of India	1,247	765	1,130	442	734	551	138	256
20.	United Bank of India	375	1,084	1,237	943	228	2,288	2,655	337
21.	Vijaya Bank	336	436	646	152	908	989	932	913
22.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	246	472	575	552	451	639	537	579
23.	State Bank of Hyderabad	567	543	1,981	1,162	728	1,610	1,553	187
24.	State Bank of India	4,766	7,738	9,235	2,761	10,119	10,186	3,776	2,501
25.	State Bank of Mysore	241	555	1,014	236	565	401	823	273
26.	State Bank of Patiala	385	568	1,411	810	1,055	1,727	1,941	1,192
27.	State Bank of Travancore	484	657	1,804	1,222	1,486	2,752	2,866	1,576
PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS		19,832	33,698	41,236	25,223	25,261	32,936	32,894	21,151

Sl. No.	Bank Name	Compromise/write off				Total NPA Reduction			
		31-03-2013	31-03-2014	31-03-2015	31-12-2015	31-03-2013	31-03-2014	31-03-2015	31-12-2015
1.	Allahabad Bank	1,352	782	2,109	1,002	2,814	3,090	4,736	4,072
2.	Andhra Bank	334	263	1,124	694	825	689	2,405	1,362
3.	Bank of Baroda	2,356	964	1,564	413	3,326	2,941	4,130	1,907
4.	Bank of India	2,415	1,767	801	1,956	4,419	5,708	6,327	8,267
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	663	401	264	880	967	867	1,091	1,535
6.	Bhartiya Mahila Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Canara Bank	1,535	1,591	1,472	1,322	3,591	7,134	5,400	3,349
8.	Central Bank of India	1,061	1,995	1,386	1,332	3,942	4,525	6,206	2,766
9.	Corporation Bank	709	463	779	2,041	1,023	867	1,369	2,593
10.	Dena Bank	237	479	515	307	624	1,256	1,897	939
11.	IDBI Bank Limited	383	1,393	1,609	1,209	841	2,196	3,376	1,896
12.	Indian Bank	520	628	550	789	1,178	1,836	2,231	1,219
13.	Indian Overseas Bank	1,642	1,474	3,131	1,358	2,913	4,490	6,114	3,893
14.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1,416	1,252	925	917	2,610	2,593	2,466	2,194
15.	Punjab and Sind Bank	50	204	263	202	320	603	714	569

16.	Punjab National Bank	997	1,947	6,587	5,076	3,901	5,396	9,845	10,064
17.	Syndicate Bank	1,297	1,025	1,527	1,041	2,347	2,062	3,669	3,114
18.	UCO Bank	617	1,423	1,401	1,401	2,118	4,470	3,908	2,481
19.	Union Bank of India	1,129	913	931	686	3,110	2,229	2,199	1,384
20.	United Bank of India	1,094	481	761	377	1,697	3,853	4,652	1,657
21.	Vijaya Bank	543	296	791	326	1,787	1,721	2,370	1,392
22.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	463	399	363	389	1,160	1,510	1,475	1,520
23.	State Bank of Hyderabad	343	31	355	557	1,638	2,184	3,889	1,906
24.	State Bank of India	5,594	13,177	21,313	12,556	20,480	31,100	34,324	17,818
25.	State Bank of Mysore	275	403	740	330	1,080	1,359	2,578	839
26.	State Bank of Patiala	28	463	755	615	1,469	2,759	4,107	2,617
27.	State Bank of Travancore	176	196	526	307	2,145	3,605	5,195	3,104
Public Sector Banks		27,231	34,409	52,542	38,082	72,324	1,01,042	1,26,671	84,456

Source: RBI

PSB Data for DEC, 15 provisional

Higher excise duty on ambulances

1994. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that vehicles which are used as Ambulance attract 27 per cent Excise Duty whereas vehicles used for Commercial and Personal use attract 12.5 per cent Excise duty;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons behind this anomaly; and

(c) the remedial measures Government proposes to undertake to remove this anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No, motor vehicles cleared as ambulances duly fitted with all fitments, furniture and accessories necessary for an ambulance from the factory manufacturing such motor vehicles attract Basic Excise Duty of 12.5%.

Further, Motor Vehicles of certain specifications, which after clearance have been registered for use solely as ambulance, subject to specified conditions, also attract Basic Excise Duty of 12.5%.

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

Increase in number of educational loan defaulters

†1995. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students who were given education loan by banks in last one year and the quantum of amount;

(b) whether there is constant rise in education loan defaulters;

(c) the number of students who were given loan under Vidya Laxmi Yojana and the steps taken by Government to do away with the problems thereof; and

(d) whether due to lack of opportunities the number of education loan seekers has declined or it has some reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) As per information received from Indian Banks' Association, during the year 2015-16 (upto December, 2015), ₹ 2122.51 crore education loan has been given to 1,77,656 students.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Position of Non Performing Assets (NPAs) of Banks for the last three years and current year upto 31.12.2015 is given as under:

(₹ in crore)

As on	Education Loan Outstanding	NPA Position	%age of NPA
31.03.13	48382.00	2615.00	5.40
31.03.14	59834.00	3439.00	5.75
31.03.15	63651.00	3443.00	5.41
31.12.15	66858.00	3934.00	5.88

Source: RBI

(c) Vidya Lakshmi Portal (VLP) was launched on August, 15, 2015. Since the launch of the portal and upto 09.03.2016, number of students registered on the portal are 38,462, the number of students who have applied for education loan are 862 and the number of students who have been disbursed education loan are 39. VLP server is an interactive portal for students to register online, track progress of their loan applications, get grievances addressed online.

(d) The number of education loans sanctioned has increased to 1,01,658 during the quarter ended December, 2015 as compared to 87,261 during the corresponding period (quarter ended December, 2014) last year.

Proposals for combating bank frauds

1996. DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of cases reported of bank frauds over the past three years have fallen;

(b) how many cases have been solved or closed; and

(c) whether there are any specific policy proposals to combat bank frauds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Fraud cases of ₹ 1 lakh and above reported and closed by banks for the last three years and current year are given below:

Fraud cases of ₹ 1 lakh and above reported by banks

Sl. No.	Year	No. of cases reported	No. of cases closed
1.	2012-13	4236	17
2.	2013-14	4305	5
3.	2014-15	4639	0
4.	April 2015- Dec. 2015	3485	0

(c) RBI has issued Master Circular on “Frauds—Classification and reporting” vide RBI. DBS.CFMC.BC.No. 1/23.04.001/2015-16 dated July 01, 2015 containing all the details/aspects relating to frauds. On receipt of fraud reports from banks, various aspects related to the frauds are examined and concerned banks are advised to report the case to CBI/Police/SFIO, examine staff accountability, complete proceedings against the erring staff expeditiously, take steps to recover the amount involved in the fraud, claim insurance wherever applicable and streamline the system as also procedures so that frauds do not recur. To compress the time taken in detection of fraud, a new framework for handling loan frauds has been put in place. The framework stipulates continuous monitoring of loan accounts, time bound actions at each stage of loan’s life cycle and commencement of investigations on observing early warning signal in an account. Further the framework has also prohibited banks from extending bank finance to borrowers who have defaulted and also committed a fraud for five years from the date of full payment of the defrauded amount.

New legislation on bankruptcy laws

1997. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the name of insolvency laws are currently in force in India;
- (b) the agencies that are involved in fixing issues of bad loans under the existing insolvency laws;
- (c) the steps that are being taken to bring in a new legislation on bankruptcy in India;
- (d) whether this will result in conflict or overlap with existing legislation; and
- (e) the steps Government is taking in harmonising the bankruptcy framework in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Insolvency issues relating to registered firms are covered under Companies Act, 2013, Recovery of Debt Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993 (RDDBFI), The Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 (SARFAESI) and Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 (SICA). Insolvency of individuals is covered under The Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, and Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920.

(b) Debt Recovery Tribunal (DRT) under the RDDBFI Act, 1993; Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) under SICA, 1985 and their respective Appellate Tribunals deal with insolvency of corporates. There are also informal

mechanisms for debt restructuring available to banks by way of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines which include Corporate Debt Restructuring Guidelines, 2001 (CDR), the Joint Lenders' Forum Guidelines, 2013 (JLF) and Strategic Debt Restructuring Guidelines, 2015 (SDR).

(c) to (e) A Bill titled 'The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2015' has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 21.12.2015 and referred to a Joint Committee of Parliament (JCP). The Code aims to consolidate the laws relating to insolvency of companies and limited liability entities (including limited liability partnerships and other entities with limited liability), unlimited liability partnerships and individuals, presently contained in a number of legislations, into a single legislation. Such consolidation will provide for greater clarity and facilitate the application of consistent and coherent provisions to different stakeholders affected by business failure or inability to pay debt. Necessary repeals/amendments to existing statutes are also proposed in the Code to harmonise the insolvency and bankruptcy framework in India.

New method to calculate GDP

1998. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noticed the doubts raised by some economists about the accuracy of the new method used by the Government to calculate the GDP and their suggestion to calculate and publish the GDP growth based on both the earlier method and new method simultaneously for the next five years so that the general public will get a correct picture of the current status of the economy compared to earlier years; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The new series on National Accounts Statistics was introduced after a comprehensive review of both the database and methodology employed in the estimation of various aggregates related to national income including GDP. Besides shifting the base year from 2004-05 to 2011-12, the series incorporated latest available data from surveys and Censuses, expanded coverage of activities, adopted improved procedures and to the extent possible, adhered to the latest recommendations of System of National Accounts, 2008. This was done under the guidance of the Advisory Committee on National Accounts Statistics.

The Government takes note of the concerns expressed by economists and data users and to clarify the doubts, a publication on changes in methodology and datasets in the new series was released, which is available on the website of the

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. Necessary clarifications have been provided in various fora. Frequently asked questions about the new series along with replies were placed in the public domain. A Data Users' Conference on the new series was also organized in the month of April 2015 to give the data users an opportunity to interact with the officers associated with compilation of national accounts.

The base year revision exercises are undertaken to capture the changing structure of economy. This ensures capturing latest information and hence, accurately reflects the current economic situation in the country. Therefore, the internationally accepted practice is to release GDP based on only the new series after the base year is revised.

Central package to Rayalaseema and North Coastal Andhra

1999. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has released the Central package to the backward districts of Rayalaseema and North Coastal Andhra promised under the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(d) whether the State Government sought enhancement of the package and what is the response of the Centre thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) The requests received from time to time from the States to provide Central Assistance including Government of Andhra Pradesh for development grant to each of the 7 backward districts of the State of Andhra Pradesh have been dealt with in accordance with provisions of AP Reorganisation Act, 2014 and taking into account resources available with the States and availability of funds with Union Government within Gross Budgetary Support (GBS). Central Assistance of ₹ 700 crore @ ₹ 50 crore per district annually has so far been provided to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for development of 7 backward districts covering Rayalaseema and North Coastal Region of the State during 2014-15 (₹ 350 crore) and 2015-16 (₹ 350 crore) under the AP Reorganisation Act, 2014.

Agricultural loans by commercial and private banks

2000. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount of agricultural loans provided by public sector, scheduled commercial and private banks in the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of total amount of subsidies given to farming sector for the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the details of total amount of agricultural loan waived for the last three years, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The year-wise and State-wise details regarding amount of agricultural loans provided by Public and Private Sector Commercial Banks for the last three years, as reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Financial assistance/subsidies to farmers are provided by Central Government and the State Governments under various Schemes/Programmes.

With a view to ensuring availability of agriculture credit at a reduced interest rate of 7% p.a. to farmers, the Government of India implements an Interest Subvention Scheme wherein 2% interest subvention is given to Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks for short term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh. Additional subvention of 3% is given for loans where the farmers repay their short term crop loan in time, thereby reducing the effective rate of interest to 4% p.a. for such farmers.

The Government has released ₹ 5,400 crore in 2012-13, ₹ 6,000 crore each in 2013-14 and 2014-15 and ₹ 13,000 crore in 2015-16 towards implementation of the Interest Subvention Scheme.

(c) No debt waiver scheme for agricultural loan was announced by the Central Government during the last three years.

Statement

Year-wise and State-wise details regarding Agriculture Loans disbursed by Public Sector and Private Sector Commercial Banks for the last three years 2012-15

Sl. No.	State	(No. of Accounts in absolute terms; Amount in ₹ crore)					
		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		No. of A/cs	Amount Disbursed	No. of A/cs	Amount Disbursed	No. of A/cs	Amount Disbursed
1.	Andamans and Nicobar Islands	2789	29.45	3398	36.65	5672	63.08
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4987562	59981.67	4755636	53926.78	5017716	62979.52
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	38539	579.64	10182	210.11	4537	46.75
4.	Assam	384006	3156.14	292878	2137.46	287757	2227.37
5.	Bihar	1073584	9386.82	1362731	9606.22	1511708	10959.17
6.	Chandigarh	72351	2927.65	19008	1730.47	5245	2417.39
7.	Chhattisgarh	203210	3351.31	194939	3836.54	224459	4218.57
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	534	4.62	1181	20.28	1188	28.06
9.	Daman and Diu	734	13.94	891	35.82	1227	24.43
10.	Delhi	39365	8994.43	63094	7719.23	16979	15914.43
11.	Goa	126235	2398.73	64357	1073.61	43952	687.60
12.	Gujarat	898413	38876.11	1187046	23723.11	1245803	26804.86
13.	Haryana	397842	15213.44	649283	24067.05	758567	27584.36
14.	Himachal Pradesh	122419	5469.05	191868	3707.60	228672	3955.60

15.	Jammu and Kashmir	97522	1122.91	147420	2635.76	108716	2193.27
16.	Jharkhand	536799	2953.12	469506	2017.09	487506	1984.64
17.	Karnataka	2012756	28141.50	2332725	35836.41	2766580	43447.13
18.	Kerala	3562030	42377.14	3900502	40269.02	4841506	49207.09
19.	Lakshadweep	421	2.04	149	0.88	234	1.21
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1397629	25954.96	1739610	28346.96	1853096	29695.19
21.	Maharashtra	1829036	34377.88	2473623	72749.12	2936053	62725.59
22.	Manipur	15847	415.44	16645	117.42	20790	170.61
23.	Meghalaya	37793	224.87	21430	99.11	32735	145.54
24.	Mizoram	10375	67.25	6152	34.00	9293	48.66
25.	Nagaland	30875	188.76	16204	63.48	17131	98.87
26.	Odisha	937872	7597.81	815561	4769.58	825042	7385.55
27.	Puducherry	171263	2540.18	207491	1313.98	161774	1283.92
28.	Punjab	477709	27404.98	952119	41020.36	1207687	49809.45
29.	Rajasthan	884170	19969.23	1225159	24261.04	1788727	33600.54
30.	Sikkim	4397	75.78	4900	122.34	3713	65.56
31.	Tamil Nadu	7476606	73052.04	9002143	85444.55	12174186	107503.04
32.	Tripura	57767	342.77	46305	241.27	63351	264.14
33.	Uttarakhand	253817	4208.15	839384	9673.88	406279	6618.75
34.	Uttar Pradesh	2621879	37600.16	2262291	33753.61	3413309	44379.95
35.	West Bengal	960709	25498.60	907655	14318.50	1270679	18611.65
TOTAL		31724855	484498.57	36183466	528919.27	43741869	617151.52

Source: RBI

Disbursements under MUDRA scheme

2001. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) details of disbursements under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana, including the total amount disbursed and number of beneficiaries;

(b) whether the Ministry is planning to integrate MUDRA with the objectives of skill development; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Details of number of beneficiaries and amount disbursed under three categories of loans under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) as on March 04, 2016, are as under:-

Category	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount disbursed (₹ in crore)
Shishu (loan upto ₹ 50000/-)	2,75,33,576	50984.86
Kishore (loan above ₹ 50,000/- and upto ₹ 5 lakh)	17,96,978	34977.12
Tarun (loan above ₹ 5 lakh and upto ₹ 10 lakh)	3,21,337	23311.77
TOTAL	2,96,51,891	109273.75

(b) and (c) PMMY loans amounting to ₹ 3061 crore have already been extended to 17.75 lakh Skill Trained persons. Efforts continue on ongoing basis to further integrate the skill development initiative of various agencies including State Governments and Central Government with PMMY loans so as to achieve better results in a convergent manner.

Budgetary allocation for various Central schemes

†2002. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is formulating a special scheme to create a climate of investment and business and to boost domestic demand;

(b) whether the aim of Government in focussing on investment in economy will be the well-being of the villages, the poor and the youth;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government proposes to increase the budget for clean India, rural development, skill development and other schemes of critical importance; and

(d) whether Government has sought suggestions from the industry sector about enhancement of indirect taxes by Central Excise and Customs Board, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 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.

Startup India initiative of the Government of India was launched to build a strong eco-system for nurturing innovation and startups in the country. An Action Plan for Startup India has been released by the Prime Minister of India on 16th January, 2016. With this Action Plan the Government aims to accelerate spreading of the Startup movement:

- From digital/technology sector to a wide array of sectors including agriculture, manufacturing, social sector, healthcare, education etc.; and
- From existing tier 1 cities to tier 2 and tier 3 cities including semi-urban and rural areas.

(c) The plan expenditure in the year 2016-17 is estimated at ₹ 550010 crore against the B.E. 2015-16 of ₹ 465277 crore, *i.e.* an increase of ₹ 84733 crore for the schemes which, *inter-alia*, includes Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, PMAY- Rural etc.

(d) Suggestions and views of various Industry and Trade Associations are sought each year, including *inter-alia* suggestions for changes in the duty structure, rates and broadening of tax base with respect to indirect taxes.

Safeguarding interests of policy holders

2003. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking any pro-active step to safeguard the interest of policy holders at regular interval in the back drop of more number of Insurance Companies entering the Insurance Sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) With a view to protect the interests of policyholders, the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) have taken a number

of initiatives. The framework of regulations for an insurer or an agent or an intermediary to protect the interests of prospects and policyholders are contained in the IRDA (Protection of Policyholders' Interests) Regulations, 2002. The Regulations contain procedure to be followed at the point of sale and proposal stage, disclosures to be made in life insurance and general insurance policy document, claim procedure in respect of life insurance and general insurance policy and policy servicing.

In addition to the above, the Authority has also notified IRDA (Advertisement and Disclosure) Regulations, 2000 and other guidelines relating to advertisements aimed at ensuring that any communication (including those on the internet) which directly or indirectly result in eventual sale or solicitation of policy should not be unfair or misleading but should contain fair information to the customers about the product on offer so that the customer can take an informed decision about choosing right insurance products.

Further, IRDAI has provided various channels for customers to raise their grievances against insurers. These include online grievance portal and a toll free grievance call centre. The complaints registered through these channels are taken up with insurers for appropriate resolution.

Collections through education cess

†2004. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the purpose for which education cess was introduced in the country and the date of its enforcement;

(b) the amount collected through cess till date, year-wise details thereof;

(c) the names of States to which amount collected through the cess was released along with the heads, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the funds given to States are monitored, the ways of monitoring it and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The purpose of introduction of education cess in the country was to fulfil the commitment of the Government to provide and finance universalized quality basic education and Secondary and Higher Secondary education. The Primary Education Cess was introduced in Financial Year 2004-05. Further the Secondary and Higher Secondary Education Cess was introduced in the Budget 2007-08.

(b) The details of amount collected through cess till date are:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Financial Year	Education Cess collected under Direct Taxes				Education Cess collected under Indirect Taxes			
	Primary Education Cess		Secondary & Higher Education Cess		Primary Education Cess		Secondary & Higher Education Cess	
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
2004-05	1787.39	0	1787.39	2372.41	0	2372.41	2372.41	2372.41
2005-06	1490.07	0	1490.07	3828.55	0	3828.55	3828.55	3828.55
2006-07	4395.23	0	4395.23	4644.25	212.44	4856.69	4856.69	4856.69
2007-08	5977.86	2978.9	8956.76	5702.50	1709.32	7411.82	7411.82	7411.82
2008-09	6408.02	3197.32	9605.34	5270.68	2070.62	7341.30	7341.30	7341.30
2009-10	7067.72	3533.45	10601.17	4405.79	2057.76	6463.55	6463.55	6463.55
2010-11	8479.91	4238.51	12718.42	5860.72	2948.36	8809.08	8809.08	8809.08
2011-12	9648.86	4819.62	14468.48	7134.14	3208.54	10342.68	10342.68	10342.68
2012-13	10543.88	5267.99	15811.87	10272.62	4556.98	14829.60	14829.60	14829.60
2013-14	12041.74	6015.98	18057.72	10644.87	5199.78	15844.65	15844.65	15844.65
2014-15	13198.39	6594.74	19793.13	10891.28	5301.49	16192.77	16192.77	16192.77
2015-16*	9641.08	4868.27	14509.35	3814.93	1841.01	5655.94	5655.94	5655.94

*Up to January, 2016

(c) The proceeds of Education Cess are credited to Prarambhik Shiksha Kosh (PSK) to be spent on Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) of Government. The funds allocated under PSK are used in the implementation of SSA and MDM Schemes of Department of School Education and Literacy. The details of receipts of PSK and expenditure incurred therefor from 2004-05 to 2014-2015 are given in the Statement (*See below*). Data is not being maintained State-wise and head-wise.

(d) State-wise data regarding utilization of PSK is not maintained. The release of funds to the States is monitored by taking into account the unspent balance, pace of expenditure, physical progress and submission of utilization certificates.

Statement

Details of Prarambhik Shiksha Kosh Fund and expenditure incurred therefor from 2004-05 to 2014-2015

(₹ in crores)

Year	Receipts/Collection of Primary Education Cess as per the figures obtained from the Deptt. Of Revenue	Expenditure from PSK Fund/TRF to PSK Fund	% of fund Utilised over collection of Primary Education Cess
	Amount	Amount	Percentage
2004-05	4159.80	0.00	0.00
2005-06	5318.62	0.00	0.00
2006-07	9039.48	0.00	0.00
2007-08	11680.36	9934.26	85.05
2008-09	11678.70	11691.81	100.11
2009-10	11473.51	13998.11	122.00
2010-11	14340.63	15804.99	110.21
2011-12	16783	18006.28	107.29
2012-13	20816.50	20137.47	96.74
2013-14	22686.61	19988.24	88.11
2014-15	24089.82	22323.19	92.67
	152067.03	131884.351	86.73

Power to RBI for checking NPAs of PSBs

2005. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the powers available with RBI to check write offs by public sector banks and rise in NPA levels of PSBs;

(b) whether PSBs has taken action in all cases of complaints/representations regarding illegal sanctioning of loans and write-offs received by RBI during 2014 and 2015;

(c) if so, details thereof, bank-wise;

(d) if not, reasons therefor, case-wise and bank-wise;

(e) whether Government would confer more powers to RBI against public sector banks in view of the huge write-offs by these banks, losses reported and level of NPAs rise in last few years; and

(f) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (f) The Banking Regulation Act, 1949 empowers the Reserve Bank of India to inspect and supervise commercial banks. These powers are exercised through on-site inspection and off-site surveillance. On-site inspection of banks is carried out on an annual basis and focuses on statutorily mandated areas of solvency, liquidity and operational health of the bank. The primary objective of the off-site surveillance is to monitor the financial health of banks and identifying banks which show financial deterioration.

As per bank's board approved policy the staff accountability exercise is undertaken when an asset has slipped from standard to sub-standard and remains in that category for six months continuously from the date of such classification (*i.e.* it is not upgraded within six months). However, Staff Accountability will be examined immediately if an asset quality has deteriorated from standard to doubtful or below straightaway or such deterioration is on account of *prima-facie* mala fide or gross negligence and also in cases of quick mortality [Non-Performing Asset (NPA) within one year from the date of original sanction].

Non-Performing Asset accounts are written-off for cleaning the balance sheet and enhancing profitability after full provisions have been made within the framework of Reserve Bank of India guidelines and Board approved loan recovery policy of the concerned bank. It is resorted to after exhausting various avenues of recovery.

However, in case of technical write-off, the recovery efforts continue as accounts remain the books of branches.

PSBs have taken action in 20 cases of complaints/representations regarding illegal sanctioning of loans and write-offs received by RBI during 2014 and 2015

Utilisation of commodities and services cess

2006. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) commodities and services on which cess has been imposed by the Central Government at present;

(b) how far the amount collected as cess has been utilised;

(c) whether a significant part of the cesses collected by the Government have remained utilised or have been diverted for other purposes; and

(d) if not, mechanism available to ensure proper use of cess amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANTI SINHA): (a) Cess is collected as Customs on Central Excise duties *inter-alia*, on motor spirit (petrol), High Speed Diesel Oil, domestically produced crude oil, bidi, sugar, automobiles, coal, peat, lignite, salt, rubber, mica, Iron Ore, Manganese Ore, Chrome Ore, Limestone and Dolomite, Research and Development, Textiles and Textile Machinery etc. The Education Cess and Secondary and Higher Education Cess leviable on excisable goods/taxable services were subsumed in the Basic Excise Duty/Service Tax rate in Budget 2015-16. However, Education Cess and Secondary and Higher Education Cess is leviable on imported goods. Further, Swachh Bharat Cess @ 0.5% has been imposed, with effect from 15.11.2015, on all services, which are not exempt from service tax or other-wise not liable to service tax.

Revenue collection from various cesses during F.Y. 2014-15 and estimated revenue during F.Y. 2015-16 is as under:

(₹ in crore)

Cess	Actual (F.Y. 2014-15)	Revised estimate (F.Y. 2015-16)
1	2	3
Customs Duties		
Additional Duty of Customs on Motor Spirit (Road Cess)	17.68	12.00

1	2	3
Additional Duty of Customs on High Speed Diesel Oil (Road Cess)	0.02	1.00
Education Cess (Customs)	3432.27	3700.00
Secondary and Higher Education Cess (Customs)	1603.45	1850.00
Excise Duties		
Additional Duty of Excise on Motor Spirit (Road Cess)	5978.46	18000.00
Additional Duty of Excise on High Speed Diesel Oil (Road Cess)	19143.53	55000.00
Education Cess (Excise)	4282.95	44.00
Secondary and Higher Education Cess (Excise)	2144.68	22.00
Cess on Crude Oil	14655.05	14962.19
Cess on Bidi	150.21	154.18
Cess on Sugar	564.96	579.90
Cess on Automobiles	370.35	380.14
Others	89.17	-75.74
Clean Energy Cess	5393.46	12623.33
Coal and Coke	597.23	530.00
Salt	4.25	5.00
Rubber	104.99	110.00
Mica	2.54	2.73
Iron Ore, Manganese Ore and Chrome Ore	15.14	16.70
Lime-stone and Dolomite	14.46	15.98
Research and Development	654.09	780.00
Cess Collection on Textiles and Textile Machinery	1.29	1.00
Service Tax		
Education Cess (Service Tax)	3170.19	786.00
Secondary and Higher Education Cess (Service Tax)	1550.43	384.00
Swachh Bharat Cess		3750.00

(b) to (d) Major cesses such as Education Cess, Road Cess, Swachh Bharat Cess are utilized for the dedicated purposes for which they are levied. However, cesses on commodities like coffee, rubber, sugar, paper, textiles, oils etc. are credited to Consolidated Fund of India in the first instance and utilization thereof are made through Gross Budgetary Support (Plan Support) to various sectors for their development. Allocations to such sectors are more than the collection of cess.

Divestment in PSUs

2007. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to divest its shares in profit-making PSUs

(b) if so, the rationale behind this move; and

(c) if so, the details of divestment in 2015?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) As a part of extant disinvestment policy, the Government has identified some Central Public Sector Enterprises (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. Disinvestment of equity in CPSEs facilitates public participation in ownership and efficiency of the companies through accountability to its shareholders.

(c) Details of CPSEs' disinvestment during 2015-16 (As on 14th March, 2016) are as under:

		(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	Name of CPSEs	Receipts
1.	Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. (REC)	1,608.00
2.	Power Finance Corporation Ltd. (PFC)	1,671.00
3.	Dredging Corporation of India Ltd. (DCIL)	53.33
4.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOC)	9,369.00
5.	Engineers India Ltd. (EIL)	643.00
6.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. (NTPC)	5,014.00
7.	Container Corporation of India Ltd. (CONCOR)	1,145.00*
TOTAL		19,503.33

*Provisional, subject to confirmation from Pay and Accounts Office, Ministry of Finance.

**Implementation of MUDRA scheme and
Jan Dhan Yojana in Odisha**

†2008. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether MUDRA bank scheme and Jan Dhan Yojana has been implemented in Mayurbhanj area in Odisha;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Odisha Government is giving benefit only to its supporters; and

(c) with reference to (b) above, whether Government proposes to make any alternative scheme for the people who are not getting any benefit under above schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Loans under the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) are provided by Banks and Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) based on viability of proposal without discrimination. PMMY supplements the efforts already underway through various existing Schemes of Government.

Delays in IT refunds

2009. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has now ordered for immediate Income Tax refunds of upto ₹ 5,000/- to clear the backlog;

(b) what is estimated backlog amount of refunds to be made to the taxpayers;

(c) whether any time-limit has been fixed for clearing the backlog; and

(d) a report thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. With a view to provide relief to small taxpayers, CBDT has directed the Central Processing Cell, Bengaluru and the field authorities to issue refunds up to ₹ 5,000/-, and refunds in cases where outstanding arrear is up to ₹ 5,000/-, in respect of cases not selected for scrutiny for Assessment Years 2013-14 and 2014-15, immediately without any adjustment of outstanding demands.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) As on 09.03.2016, refunds up to ₹ 5,000/- in 8.20 lakh cases are pending for various assessment years involving a total amount of ₹ 160 crores approximately.

(c) and (d) Refunds are pending for various statutory and administrative reasons. While all efforts are being made to clear the backlog of refunds, especially of small amounts, no specific time-frame in this regard has been fixed. During the current financial year, refunds up to ₹ 5,000/- have already been issued in 77.76 lakh cases amounting to a total of ₹ 1,502 crores approximately.

Schemes for welfare of girl child

2010. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched a special deposit scheme *viz.* Sukanya Samriddhi Account for girl child under Beti Bachao Beti Padhao campaign, if so, the details thereof and salient features;

(b) the cost sharing pattern between Centre and States under his scheme and manner of amount utilization;

(c) whether National Development Council has permitted to transfer the said scheme to States, if so, details thereof, and if not, reasons therefor along with the time by when it is likely to be done; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for adequate publicity of the scheme and welfare of girl child?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has launched a special deposit scheme for the girl child by name Sukanya Samriddhi Account (SSA). The natural or legal guardian may open the account in the name of girl child from the birth of girl child till she attains the age of ten years. Any girl child, who had attained the age of ten years, one year prior to the commencement of these rules was also eligible to have such account opened. The account may be opened with an initial amount of rupees one thousand upto one lakh and fifty thousand rupees may be deposited in SSA in a financial year. The account may be transferred anywhere in India. Withdrawals from the account can be made for the purposes of higher education of the girl child.

(b) and (c) Sukanya Samriddhi Account Scheme is run by Union Government through Post Offices and authorized branches of commercial banks. The Central Government bears the entire management cost of this scheme.

(d) The Government has taken steps to popularise the scheme by carrying out publicity through print and electronic/Audio Visual media on an all India basis.

Constitution of Monetary Policy Committee

2011. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Monetary Policy Committee as envisaged in the budget has been constituted and if so, what is the present position; and

(b) whether Government is satisfied with the present position, if not, what the Government has proposed to do with the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) An amendment to the RBI Act, 1934 providing for statutory basis for the monetary policy framework and a Monetary Policy Committee has been introduced in the Lok Sabha in the Finance Bill 2016 on 29.2.2016.

Central assistance to States

†2012. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total Central assistance provided to the States by Government in the last two years, State-wise;

(b) out of the above assistance the amount given on account of the previous outstanding payments and the amount paid as advanced to the States, the State-wise details thereof; and

(c) whether Government proposes to enhance the budgetary allocation of States, if not, the reasons therefor and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) As per Union Government Finance Accounts, total Grant-in-aid released to all States by the Union Government during the last two years 2013-14 and 2014-15 is ₹ 204396.49 crore and ₹ 335523.86 crores respectively. State-wise details of Central Assistance (Grants-in-aid) provided to the States by Union Government is not available in the Union Government Finance Accounts.

(b) Central Assistance to States is released by respective Line Ministries as per extant guidelines of the concerned schemes. The details of amount given on account of the previous outstanding payments and the amount paid as advance to the States by the respective Ministries/Departments is not maintained Centrally in the Ministry of Finance.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The Union Government has proposed to enhance the budgetary allocation of States in 2016-17 (BE) against 2015-16 (BE) as shown below:

	(₹ in crore)	
	2016-17 (BE)	2015-16 (BE)
Plan Revenue Expenditure for State Plans	221816	184208
Plan Capital Expenditure for State Plans	12550	12835
Non Plan Grants to States	115645	107559

NPAs in PSBs and private banks

2013. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of the public and private sector banks are on the rise and if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the latest figures of the current year;

(b) details of the NPAs recovered and written off by the PSBs during the said period; and

(c) steps taken or being taken by Government or the RBI to check on NPAs of the banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The details regarding Non Performing Assets (NPAs) of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and Private Sector Banks for the last three years and current year upto December 2015 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The details of NPAs recovered and written off by PSBs are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(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.

Statement-I

Details regarding GNPA's of PSBs and private sector banks for the last three years and current year upto Dec 2015

Bank Group	Total Gross Advances			Gross NPA			Gross NPA Ratio		
	Mar-13	Mar-14	Mar-15	Dec-15	Mar-13	Mar-14	Mar-15	Dec-15	Mar-15
Public Sector Banks	40,55,874	45,90,458	49,16,113	49,57,692	1,55,890	2,16,739	2,67,065	3,61,731	7.30
Private Sector Banks	10,46,665	12,10,661	14,37,323	16,85,416	19,992	22,738	31,576	39,859	2.36

Source: RBI PSBs (for Dec 2015 data provisional)

Statement-II

Details of NPA reduction and write-off for public sector banks

Actual Recoveries												Recoveries-due to upgradation				Compromise/write-offs				Total NPA reduction			
	Mar-13	Mar-14	Mar-15	Dec-15	Mar-13	Mar-14	Mar-15	Dec-15	Mar-13	Mar-14	Mar-15	Dec-15	Mar-13	Mar-14	Mar-15	Dec-15							
19,832	33,698	41,236	25,223	25,261	32,936	32,894	21,151	27,231	34,409	52,542	38,082	72,324	1,01,042	1,26,671	84,456								

Source: RBI PSBs (for Dec 2015 data provisional)

List of wilful defaulters of Punjab National Bank

2014. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Punjab National Bank (PNB) has released the list of 'wilful defaulters' of loans;

(b) if so, names of such defaulters with amount due from each defaulter; and

(c) whether Government would request other banks also for disclosure of names of wilful defaulters' with amount due from each one of them and if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Punjab National Bank has released a list of 905 wilful defaulters of loan, on its website, providing the borrowers details. The total amount outstanding against them is ₹ 11,467.16 crore, as on 15.02.2016.

(c) RBI Master Circular on wilful defaulters (updated on 1st July, 2015), directs Banks/FIs to submit the list of suit-filed and non-suit filed accounts of willful defaulters of ₹ 25 lakh and above on a monthly or more frequent basis to all four Credit Information Companies; viz. (i) Experian Credit Information Company of India Private Limited, (ii) Equifax Credit Information Services Private Limited, (iii) High Mark Credit Information Services Private Limited and (iv) Credit Information Bureau (India) Limited (CIBIL).

Credit Information Companies (CICs) have also been advised to disseminate the information pertaining to suit filed accounts of willful defaulters on their respective websites.

Shortfall in direct tax collection

2015. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the net direct tax collections were showing a 35 per cent shortfall in the month of Januray, 2016;

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

(c) whether the Ministry has issued directions to maximize the tax collections; and

(d) if so, the details and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Direct tax collections till January, 2016 amounted to ₹ 5,21,853 crore as against the Budget Estimates of ₹ 7,97,995 crore for Financial Year 2015-16. Considering the trends of collection and other economic indices, the Revised Estimates of direct taxes have been reduced to ₹ 7,52,021 crore, which is 5.76% lower than the Budget Estimates.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. In order to maximize collections the field officers have been asked to take several steps including monitoring of advance tax payments by top taxpayers, 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-payers, enforcement action by way of searches and surveys, efforts towards widening of tax base, early disposal of high demand assessments and appeals for early recovery of demand, multi-media campaign to encourage voluntary compliance of tax laws, monitoring of payment of Dividend Distribution Tax and Regular Assessment Tax, etc. As a result of these efforts, the growth rate of direct tax collections has been increasing and the Revised Estimates of collection are expected to be achieved.

Recovery of bad debts through sale of company equities

2016. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes special schemes to recover the bad debts through selling of equity of the closed companies;

(b) if so, the plan details thereof;

(c) details of restructuring process of the debt recovery thereof; and

(d) how the Government will comply with the Banking Regulation Act on such takeover process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) *vide* its circular dated June 8, 2015 has introduced Strategic Debt Restructuring (SDR) Scheme to help banks recover their loans by taking control of the distressed companies and effecting change in management after they are convinced about the viability of the company on change of ownership. The Scheme aims to revive stressed companies and provide lenders with a way to initiate change of management in companies which fail to achieve the milestones prescribed in the critical conditions of the restructuring loan agreement.

The Scheme is the subsequent stage to restructuring exercise undertaken by lenders. The main features of the scheme are given as under:

- (i) The decision on invocation of the SDR should be taken by JLF within 30 days of the review of account. Such a decision needs to be approved by minimum of 75% creditors by value and 60% creditors by number.
- (ii) Post SDR invocation, the lenders under JLF must collectively hold 51% or more of equity shares of the company in order to achieve change in ownership.
- (iii) The SDR conversion package must be approved by JLF within 90 days from date of deciding to undertake SDR. Subsequently, conversion of debt into equity should be completed within 90 days from the date of approval of SDR package.
- (iv) Invocation of SDR will not be treated as restructuring for the purpose of IRAC norms.
- (v) On conversion of debt into equity, existing asset classification of the account as on the reference date (date of JLF's decision to undertake SDR) shall continue for a period of 18 months. Thereafter, the asset classification shall be as per extant IRAC norms.
- (vi) JLF and lenders should divest their equity holding as soon as possible. Upon such divestment in favour of new promoter, the asset classification may be upgraded to standard.
- (vii) At the time of divestment, banks may refinance the existing debt of the company without treating the exercise as restructuring subject to banks making provision for any diminution in fair value of existing debt on account of refinance.
- (viii) The new promoter should not be from the existing promoter/promoter group. They should also have acquired at least 51% of paid-up capital or controlling stake of the company.
- (ix) The conversion of debt into equity should be at "Fair Value" which will not exceed the minimum of (i) market value (for listed companies) or (ii) book value per share as calculated from the company's latest audited balance sheet subject to the floor of "Face Value".
- (x) Equity shares of companies acquired by banks under SDR shall be assigned a risk weight of 150% for a period of 18 months from reference date and thereafter, as per extant capital adequacy regulations.

The conversion by JLF lenders of their outstanding debt (principal as well as unpaid interest) into equity instruments shall be conforming to the statutory limit in terms of Section 19(2) of Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

Banks should also ensure compliance with the provisions of Section 6 of Banking Regulation Act and JLF should closely monitor the performance of the company and consider appointing suitable professional management to run the affairs of the company.

Divesting non-core assets of PSBs to reduce NPA

2017. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to divest non-core assets of the public sector banks to reduce the Non-Performing Assets (NPAs);

(b) if so, proposal details thereon; and

(c) plan proposal of Government to make the banks more capitalised through capital support thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) The Government has advised Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to review their investment in different non-core banking activities and take suitable necessary decision with regard to investment/disinvestment in existing as well as proposed non-core banking activities. These decisions should be made by the Boards of the PSBs as per corporate governance guidelines laid out in the Companies Act.

At present PSBs are adequately capitalized and meeting all the Basel III and RBI norms. However, the Government wants to adequately capitalize all the banks to keep a safe buffer over and above the minimum norms of Basel III. The Government of India proposes to make available ₹ 70,000 crore out of budgetary allocations for four years as per the figures given below:

(i)	Financial Year 2015-16	₹ 25,000 crore
(ii)	Financial Year 2016-17	₹ 25,000 crore
(iii)	Financial Year 2017-18	₹ 10,000 crore
(iv)	Financial Year 2018-19	₹ 10,000 crore
TOTAL		₹ 70,000 crore

The Government has already infused a sum of ₹ 19,950 crore in 13 PSBs during the current financial year.

Allowing foreign banks to set up base in the country

2018. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has decided to review the status of the financial sector to see whether the banking industry is ready for further liberalisation;

(b) if so, whether several foreign banks have approached Government to set up their base in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether allowing foreign banks to set up their base in India may effect the Indian banks already operating in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had released a framework for setting up of Wholly Owned Subsidiaries (WOS) by foreign banks in India on November 6, 2013. At present, the applications received from 16 foreign banks for maiden presence in India are under process, the details of which are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) As per India's commitment to the WTO under financial services, market access is restricted to 12 branches in a year to all foreign banks taken together. As regards foreign banks in branch mode of presence, as per the WTO commitments licenses for new foreign banks may be denied when the maximum share of assets in India both on and off balance sheet of foreign banks' branches to total assets both on and off balance sheet of the banking system exceeds 15%.

From financial stability perspective down side risk may arise if the foreign banks, *i.e.* WOS of the foreign banks and foreign bank branches together come to dominate the domestic financial system. To address this risk, restrictions would be placed on further entry of new WOSs of foreign banks, when the capital and reserves of the foreign banks (*i.e.* WOSs and foreign bank branches) in India exceed 20% of the capital and reserves of the banking system.

Statement

Details of applications received from foreign banks for maiden presence in India as on 14.3.2016.

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Request
1.	Bank Pasargad/Iran	Maiden branch
2.	Saman Bank/Iran	Maiden branch
3.	Parsian Bank/Iran	Maiden branch
4.	Qatar National Bank/Qatar	Maiden branch
5.	MCB Bank Ltd./Pakistan	Maiden Branch
6.	First Gulf Bank/UAE	Maiden branch (upgradation of Rep Office to a branch)
7.	Access Bank/Nigeria	Representative Office in Mumbai
8.	NongHyup Bank/Korea	Representative Office in Gurgoan
9.	United Bank Ltd./Pakistan	Maiden branch in New Delhi, India
10.	DBS Bank Ltd./Singapore	Setting up of WOS
11.	Bank of Montreal/Canada	Representative Office in Mumbai
12.	Emirates NBD PJSC	Maiden branch in Mumbai
13.	UBS AG/Switzerland	Downgrading the current branch in India to a Representative Office in Mumbai
14.	Busan Bank/South Korea	Representative Office in Mumbai
15.	ING Bank/Netherlands	Representative Office in Mumbai
16.	Maybank/Malaysia	Branch in Mumbai

Reviving SFCs in States

2019. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan and programme to revive and revitalize the State Financial Corporations (SFCs) of the country, State-wise, many of which are sick today incapacitating them to carry out their mandated role;

(b) whether Government along with the State Governments, would revive/restructure SFCs, particularly in Odisha; and

(c) if so, by when, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Based on the Gupta Committee recommendations, Government of India had advised the State Governments to consider recapitalization of SFCs after establishing their long term viability and relevance. Only 10 State Governments *viz*: Delhi, Haryana, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal recapitalized their SFCs to some extent by cash infusion and/or by way of pass through mechanism.

Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) entered into Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) with 11 SFCs for the revival of these SFCs. As per the MoU, State Governments made commitments to also meet specified obligations. As on date, the MoUs have lapsed and no further renewal is proposed.

7 SFCs did not sign the MoU as the MoU conditions were not acceptable to the respective State Governments/Corporations. Out of 18 SFCs, only 8 SFCs are in operation now.

(b) and (c) SIDBI has approved One Time Settlement of Odisha State Financial Corporation (OSFC) for ₹ 42 crore in FY 2013 payable in 5 equal instalments of ₹ 8 crore each. Odisha Modernising Economy, Governance Administration (OMEGA)-Technical Assistance Support Team (TAST), which is a financial aid and technical assistance programme to Government of Odisha was entrusted to study and suggest measures to revitalize OSFC.

OMEGA-TAST has submitted its report on restructuring and revival of OSFC to Government of Odisha in July, 2015 for its consideration. The decision of the Government of Odisha in the matter is pending.

Release of pension by nationalised banks

2020. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of a directive, the authority of releasing pension rests with the headquarters of the respective nationalised banks on month-to-month basis;

(b) whether the headquarters of banks do not release the pension for one or the other reason in spite of the recommendation of the branch heads;

(c) if so, the number of such cases where pension was not released since last three years on month-to-month basis, bank-wise in Odisha and other States of the country;

(d) whether Government is likely to issue directions to the nationalised banks to release pension by the respective branch heads; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (e) All Banks including State Bank of India (SBI) and its associate banks are releasing pension of the Central Civil Pensioners through their Central Pension Processing Centres (CPPCs) every month regularly, barring temporary interruption on account of non-submission of Life Certificate by the pensioner in the month of November. Monthly pension processing and disbursement in these cases is based on the mandate of Pension Payment Order of respective Pensioners. Therefore, Branch Head recommendation is not required for pension disbursement.

Problems faced by Indian economy

†2021. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's economy is the most rapidly growing economy in the world and is the third biggest in Asia and is outpacing China's economy;

(b) whether our economy, despite its growth, is facing the problem of weak demands;

(c) whether it is a fact that for the first time, the nominal GDP is less than the real GDP in the last quarter; and

(d) if so, the detailed reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Economic Survey 2015-16, tabled in the Parliament on 26th February 2016, observes, "Despite global headwinds and a truant monsoon, India registered robust growth of 7.2 per cent in 2014-15 and 7.6 per cent in 2015-16, thus becoming the fastest growing major economy in the world". As per the World Economic Outlook (WEO) database of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), within Asia, India is the third biggest economy in terms of Gross Domestic Product at current US dollars and the second largest in terms of the Gross Domestic Product at purchasing-power-parity terms in the year 2015. As per the WEO update, January 2016, GDP growth for China in the year 2015 was 6.9 per cent, which was lower than the growth rate of India.

(b) The components of demand for Indian output are domestic final consumption, gross capital formation (investment) and exports. In the year 2015-16, the total final consumption expenditure is estimated to grow by 6.9 per cent and gross fixed capital formation (which approximates fixed investment) by 5.3 per cent (both at

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

2011-12 constant prices). However, exports have been affected by the slowdown in global growth and are estimated to contract by 6.3 per cent at constant (2011-12) prices.

(c) and (d) As per the Quarterly Estimates of the Central Statistics Office, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant (2011-12) market prices (real GDP) for the October-December quarter of the year 2015-16 was placed at ₹ 28,52,339 crore, which was lower than the corresponding estimate of GDP at current market prices (nominal GDP), which was placed at ₹ 34,81,052 crore. The real GDP growth rate during the October-December quarter of 2015-16 was 7.3 per cent, which was lower than the corresponding nominal GDP growth rate of 9.2 per cent.

Resetting of interest rates on small savings

2022. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government is considering a proposal to reset the interest rates on small savings every quarter; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Sir, the small savings interest rates are perceived to limit the banking sector's ability to lower deposit rates in response to the monetary policy decisions of the Reserve Bank of India. In the context of easing the transmission of the lower interest rates in the economy, the Government has taken a comprehensive view on the social goals of certain National Small Savings Schemes. Accordingly, from 1.4.2016:

- (i) The 25bps spread that 1 year, 2 year and 3 year term deposits, KVPs and 5 year Recurring Deposits have over comparable tenure Government securities, shall stand removed.
- (ii) The interest rates of all small saving schemes would be recalibrated on a quarterly basis, to align the small saving interest rates with the current market rates of the relevant Government securities.
- (iii) The compounding of interest which is biannual in the case of 10 year National Savings Certificate (discontinued since 20.12.2015), 5 years National Saving Certificate and Kisan Vikas Patra, shall be done on an annual basis from 1.4.16.

This is expected to help the economy move to a lower overall interest rate regime eventually and thereby help all, particularly low-income and salaried classes.

Financial assistance to PSBs

2023. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Public Sector Banks have poor liquidity situation;
- (b) whether many Public Sector Banks are unable to meet the Basel-III norms;
- (c) if so, whether Government has been providing financial assistance to the Public Sector Banks;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) how does Government plan to make Public Sector Banks sustainable, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (e) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines on Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) are the latest standards to measure the liquidity position of the banks. The LCR requirements are binding on the banks and from January 01, 2016, the banks are required to maintain LCR of 70%. Banks are also maintaining Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) of 21.5% which comprises *inter-alia* government securities and cash.

However, Government wants to keep the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) adequately capitalized to keep a safe buffer over and above the minimum norms of Basel-III and following measures have been taken by the Government:-

The PSBs have been allowed to raise capital from Public markets through Follow-on Public Offer (FPO) or Qualified Institutional Placement (QIP) by diluting Government of India holding upto 52% in phased manner based on their capital requirement, their stock performance, liquidity, market conditions etc.

The Government has unveiled 'Indradhanush' plan for revamping PSBs resting on 7 pillars namely appointments, Bank Board Bureau, Capitalisation, De-stressing PSBs, Empowerment, framework of accountability and governance reforms.

Under the "Indradhanush" plan for revamping public sector banks, the Government has proposed to make available ₹ 70000 crores out of the budgetary allocations during current year and next three financial years. A sum of ₹ 19950 crore has already been infused in 13 PSBs during this Financial year.

Further, the Reserve Bank has recently made some amendments to the treatment of certain balance sheet items (*viz.* revaluation reserves, foreign currency translation

reserves and deferred tax assets) for the purposes of determining banks' regulatory capital. These amendments will also help shore up the capital level of PSBs.

The measures initiated by the Government are intended to improve the operational efficiency and governance in the PSBs. These measures should also improve the market valuations of the PSBs which in turn, help them in accessing capital from market at competitive terms.

Banking facilities in Shimla district

†2024. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that both the ATMs of Rohru branch of State Bank of India in Shimla district often remain out of order or out of money, details of those responsible for it;

(b) though a branch of Punjab National Bank was opened in 2015 in Chirgaon of same district, there are many shortcomings including shortage of employees, and whether all the facilities will be provided there, which are available in the branches of other banks; and

(c) whether the PNBs branch has been connected with ATM, if not, by when it would be connected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) State Bank of India (SBI) has informed that their Rohru branch is having two ATMs linked to it and instances of cash out have never been observed in both these ATMs.

(b) and (c) Punjab National Bank (PNB) has informed that adequate staff is provided at the Chirgaon branch and all the facilities being provided by peer banks in the area are also being provided by their Chirgaon branch. It has further informed that the branch is having one ATM which has started functioning from 04.03.2016.

Comprehensive mechanism for cancer control

2025. SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to bring in a comprehensive cancer control mechanism on the scale of the existing measures to combat HIV and tuberculosis, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has any plan to expand cancer prevention, diagnosis, treatment and palliation across the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The Central Government is implementing the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) under National Health Mission (NHM) for interventions upto the district level. The Programme components include awareness generation for cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment. For cancer, the focus is on three sites, namely breast, cervical and oral cancer. The Government of India has also approved a “Tertiary Care for Cancer” Scheme in the year 2013-14. Under the said Scheme, Government of India is assisting 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 Second campus of Chittranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata has also been approved.

The list of medicines specified in the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) which are included in the First Schedule of Drug Pricing Control Order (DPCO), 2013 also contain drugs used for the treatment of Cancer. NLEM (drug formulations) medicines for which ceiling prices have been notified under DPCO, 2013, includes 47 anti-cancer medicines.

Presently one Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment (AMRIT) outlet has been opened at All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. Approval has also been accorded for opening of such outlets at 6 new AIIMS and

major Central Government Hospitals. Further, M/s HLL Lifecare Ltd. which is a 100% Government of India owned PSU under this Ministry, has been directed to contact all States which may like to open AMRIT outlets in major State Government hospitals/institutions. As per the approval accorded for setting up AMRIT, the prices of the products are to be reasonable and significantly lower than the market price. AMRIT pharmacy has been opened with an objective to make available Cancer and Cardiovascular drugs and implants at reasonable prices to the patients.

Financial Assistance to Below Poverty Line (BPL) patients is available under the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN). Besides this, the Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund (HMCPPF) within the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi has been set up in 2009 wherein 27 erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres (RCCs) are provided with revolving funds to provide immediate financial assistance upto ₹ 2.00 lakh to BPL cancer patients.

Assistance for Palliative care can now be a part of the National Health Mission. The States can incorporate their proposals related with initiation/enhancement of palliative care services in their respective State Project Implementation Plans.

Moreover, certain amendments were effected in the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985 in 2014, which are aimed at removing the regulatory barriers for adequate access to morphine and other opioids for medical needs such as pain relief and palliative care.

Rise in lung cancer cases among non-smokers

2026. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a significant rise in lung cancer among non-smokers in recent years, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is an increase of 2-3 per cent rise in cancer cases every year, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) As informed by Indian Council of Medical Research, National Centre for Disease Informatics and Research-National Cancer Registry Programme does not collect data specific to lung cancer among non-smokers/smokers. However, the number of people suffering from lung cancer has been increasing and the details are given in the table below:

Year	2012	2013	2014
Estimated lung cancer prevalence	76783	79833	83035

The estimated incidence cancer cases of all sites for the year 2013 to 2015 and Average Annual Percent Change (AAPC) is given below.

*Estimated incidence cancer cases in India for All sites-
(2013 to 2015)-Both sexes*

Year	2013	2014	2015	AAPC
Estimated incidence cancer cases	1086783	1117269	1148692	2.8

Financial assistance to Maharashtra under NRHM

2027. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the financial assistance provided to Maharashtra under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) during the past two years;

(b) the number of various types of posts sanctioned under NRHM and the period for which they have been sanctioned; and

(c) whether the State Government has made appointment to the sanctioned posts and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The allocation and release of funds provided to Maharashtra for the Financial Year 2013-14 and 2014-15 under NHM (including NRHM) is as under:-

(₹ in crore)

Year	Funds Released by GoI
2013-14	1272.29
2014-15	1468.49

(b) and (c) Public Health being a State subject, support is provided to States/UTs under NHM for strengthening of their healthcare system including support for supplementary Human Resource (clinical, technical, financial and programme management) on contractual basis, based on the proposals submitted by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs). The approvals for contractual positions are given from year to year. HR Approval for 2015-16 for Maharashtra State is given in the Statement (*See* below). As reported by the State, the vacancy position against sanctioned posts is dynamic.

Statement*Details of HR Approval for 2015-16 for State of Maharashtra*

Category of HR	RCH & MFP	NUHM	DCPs	NCDs	Total
Service Delivery Staff					
Specialists	906	0	0	81	987
Medical Officer (MBBS)	233	853	97	73	1256
Dentists	204	0	0	10	214
Physiotherapists	14	0	0	23	37
Staff Nurse	2078	1028	0	243	3349
ANM	6283	2441	0	0	8724
LHV	890	0	0	0	890
LT	571	486	409	0	1466
Pharmacist	137	406	0	0	543
Technician (all)	157	0	0	133	290
Counsellors	214	0	20	133	367
Support Staff	520	942	4	73	1539
Others (Nutritionist, Educator, etc.)	1094	0	0	40	1134
AYUSH MO	668	0	0	0	668
AYUSH Nursing and Paramedical Staff	94	0	0	0	94
RBSK Mobile Teams					
MOs-AYUSH/MBBS	2342	0	0	0	2342
Staff Nurse/ANM	11	0	0	0	11
Pharmacists	1171	0	0	0	1171
Training Institute Staff					
Faculty	36	0	0	0	36
Admin/Management Staff	104	0	0	0	104
Support staff	1	0	0	0	1
TOTAL Service Delivery Staff	17728	6156	530	809	25223
Programme Management (SPMU, SHRC, etc.)					
State (SPMU/ARC, etc.)	297	10	38	9	354

Category of HR	RCH & MFP	NUHM	DCPs	NCDs	Total
Divisional PMU	164	0	0	0	164
District	993	71	677	104	1845
Block	1208	0	1314	0	2522
TOTAL Programme Management Staff	2662	81	2029	113	4885
GRAND TOTAL	20390	6237	2559	922	30108

Variations in honorarium paid under NHM

†2028. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officials working as Block Account Managers under the National Health Mission (NHM) and the State-wise details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that the honorarium paid to the employees working on the above posts varies State-to-State, if so, the State-wise details thereof;

(c) whether any proposal has been received from State Government of Uttar Pradesh to bring the salary of above employees of Uttar Pradesh at par with other States; and

(d) if so, the present status of above proposal and reasons for different honorarium in different States?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) State-wise detail of Block Account Managers (BAMs) under NHM and their honorarium approved during 2015-16 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Honorarium paid to BAMs under NHM varies from State to State as public health is a State subject and all the administrative and personnel matters, including that of honorarium of various employees falls mainly within the preview of respective State/UT Governments. Under NHM, technical and financial support is provided to States/UTs for strengthening their healthcare systems, including support for health and programme management human resources (including BAMs) on contract basis, based on the proposals submitted by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) State of Uttar Pradesh proposed an amount of ₹ 1,190.64 Lakhs for the salary of 820 BAMs in their PIP 2015-16. An amount of ₹ 1,104.64 Lakh was approved (@ ₹ 11,550/month for 820 BAMs -774 existing positions for 12 months and 46 vacant positions for 6 months). The State submitted Supplementary PIP, in which it *inter-alia* proposed an amount of ₹ 487.08 Lakh for revision in salary of BAMs up to ₹ 16,000/month against the approval of ₹ 11,550/month given in the main PIP. The proposal, after appraisal was not found suitable for approval.

Statement

State-wise details of Block Account Manager under NHM and remuneration approved during 2015-16

Sl. No.	State/UT	Block Accounts Manager* Approved during 2015-16	Remuneration (in ₹)
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	84	10,100
2.	Assam	218	19,060
		1	16,500
3.	Bihar	534	18,447
4.	Chhattisgarh	146	20,374
5.	Gujarat	248	9,925
6.	Haryana	109	13,156
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	117	16,000
8.	Jharkhand	194	17,350
9.	Karnataka	176	13,900
10.	Madhya Pradesh	313	15,000
11.	Manipur	37	16,800
12.	Meghalaya	39	16,800
13.	Mizoram	7	11,410
		18	12,040
		41	12,680
14.	Nagaland	56	10,734
15.	Odisha	102	18,250
		212	17,250
16.	Tripura	12	14,165
		5	12,503

1	2	3	4
17.	Uttar Pradesh	820	11,550
18.	Uttarakhand	95	14,262
19.	West Bengal	341	20,900

*As per the approvals issued up to 10 March, 2016

Protests against cancer warnings on Beedi bundles

2029. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the agitation of Beedi workers in Telangana and other parts of the country against mandatory printing of throat cancer danger mark on Beedi bundles;

(b) what steps are contemplated to address the Beedi workers concerns while balancing health concerns;

(c) whether Government agrees to keep in abeyance the orders on the health warning till alternate job arrangements are made for the Beedi workers; and

(d) why Beedi is targeted with such mandatory health warnings while giving kid gloves treatment to the liquor, which has emerged as the biggest health risk?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (d) Government has received a few communications against mandatory printing of pictorial health warning on Beedi bundles.

The intent and purpose of the pictorial health warnings is to create awareness about the serious and adverse health consequences of tobacco usage among the youth, children, illiterate/semi-literate and the uninitiated, who are either the primary users of tobacco or who may be vulnerable to use tobacco products, so that they are empowered to make an informed choice about such use.

Sections 7 and 8 of the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act 2003 (COTPA 2003) mandate depiction of specified warning, including pictorial warning, which is legible, prominent and conspicuous as to size and colour. The initial pictorial health warnings in India were notified *vide* G.S.R. 182 (E) dated 15th March 2008 and implemented *w.e.f* 31st May 2009. The current sets of warnings were notified *vide* GS.R. 724 (E) dated 27th September 2012 and implemented *w.e.f* 1st April 2013.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare notified the new health warnings through the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Packaging and Labelling) Amendment Rules, *vide* G.S.R-727 dated 15th October 2014.

This notification was to come into effect from 1st April 2015. However, in view of submission of an interim report on the matter by the Committee on Subordinate Legislation (CoSL), a corrigendum was issued on 26th March 2015 suspending the date of implementation and stating that the date of implementation shall be as appointed/notified by the Government.

In pursuance of the order of Hon'ble Rajasthan High Court in the case of Rahul Joshi *vs.* Union of India and *Ors* (Writ Petition No. 8680/2015), the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, on 24th September 2015, notified that the New Rules on Pictorial Health Warnings would come into effect from 1st April 2016.

Impact of passive smoking on children

2030. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that passive smoking may make children vulnerable to cardiovascular diseases;

(b) whether smoking is taking its toll on the health of the youth of the nation;

(c) if so, what remedial measures Government proposes to introduce to curb smoking in general and also reduce vulnerability of cardiovascular diseases in children; and

(d) in view of the severe effect of smoking and use of tobacco on the health of its users, whether Government would consider banning use of tobacco products completely, if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) As per Global Youth Tobacco Survey, a school-based survey of students in grades 8, 9 and 10 conducted in 2009, one in five students live in homes where others smoke, and more than one-third of the students are exposed to smoke around others outside of the home; one-quarter of the students have at least one parent who smokes.

Exposure to second hand smoke results in lung cancer and heart diseases among adults, and SIDS (Sudden Infant Death Syndrome), chronic respiratory infections, exacerbation/worsening of asthma, reduced lung function growth, middle ear diseases, and acute respiratory illnesses among children. Smoking in the home affects babies and young children as well as the elderly and other adults, especially women.

(c) and (d) The Government has taken measures including, *inter-alia*, the following to curb smoking:

- (i) Enactment of the “Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, COTPA 2003
- (ii) Ratification of WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.
- (iii) Launch of the National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) in the year 2007-08, with the objectives to (a) create awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco consumption, (b) reduce the production and supply of tobacco products, (c) ensure effective implementation of the anti-tobacco laws and (d) help the people quit tobacco use through Tobacco Cessation Centres.
- (iv) Notification of rules to ban smoking in public places.
- (v) Notification of rules to regulate depiction of tobacco products or their use in films and TV programmes.
- (vi) Notification of rules on new pictorial health warnings on tobacco product packages.
- (vii) Launch of public awareness campaigns through a variety of media.

Government of India has banned certain kinds of smokeless tobacco products like gutkha and chewing tobacco through the notification issued under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006. Other tobacco products are regulated by the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (COTPA 2003), which contain provisions, *inter-alia*, relating to ban on sale of tobacco products by/to minors, ban on sale of tobacco products within 100 yards of educational institutions, ban on promotions/advertisements of tobacco products, etc.

The State Governments/UTs of Uttarakhand, Punjab, Rajasthan, Haryana, Mizoram, Chandigarh, Uttar Pradesh, and Jharkhand have issued orders/notifications banning the sale of loose cigarettes.

Maternal and infant mortality rates

2031. DR. C. P. THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the current maternal and infant mortality rates of different States and the details thereof;

(b) what steps Government is taking to overcome this problem in the States like Bihar, Odisha and other at the lower side; and

(c) whether Government is planning to support people below poverty line safe from malnutrition, as this is one of the probable cause?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Survey data on Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) are available from the Report of Registrar General of India, Sample Registration System (RGI-SRS).

As per the latest report of the RGI-SRS, MMR of India for the period 2011-13 is 167 per 100,000 live births.

As per RGI-SRS 2013, IMR for the country is 40 per 1000 live births. State-wise data for MMR and IMR is given in Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The key steps to accelerate reduction of MMR, IMR and malnutrition under the National Health Mission (NHM) including people from below poverty line, with a special focus on States with weak public health indicators including States of Bihar, Odisha and other at the lower side are:

- Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yojana.
- Under Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) pregnant women delivering in public health institutions are entitled to absolutely free and no expense delivery including caesarean section. The initiative stipulates free drugs, diagnostics, blood and diet, besides free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home. Similar entitlements have been put in place for ante-natal and post-natal complications during pregnancy and all sick infants accessing public health institutions for treatment.
- Capacity building of MBBS doctors in Anesthesia (LSAS) and Obstetric Care including C-section (EmOC) skills to overcome the shortage of specialists in these disciplines, particularly in rural areas.
- Capacity buildings of SNs and ANMs in Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA) and Dakshata Programme to equip them for managing normal deliveries, identify complications, do basic management and then refer at the earliest to higher facilities.
- To strengthen the quality of training, a new initiative has been taken for setting up of Skill Labs with earmarked skill stations for different training

programs in the States for which necessary allocation of funds is made under NHM.

- Operationalization of adequate number of Primary Health Centres for providing 24x7 basic emergency obstetric care services.
- Operationalization of adequate number of FRUs to provide 24x7 comprehensive emergency obstetric care services.
- Establishing Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Wings at high caseload facilities to improve the quality of care provided to mothers and children.
- Name Based Web enabled Tracking of Pregnant Women and New born babies so that provision of regular and complete services to them can be ensured.
- Mother and Child Protection Card in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development to monitor service delivery for mothers and children.
- Engagement of more than 9.15 lakhs Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.
- Village Health and Nutrition Days in rural areas as an outreach activity, for provision of maternal and child health services.
- Health and nutrition education through IEC and BCC to promote dietary diversification, inclusion of iron folate rich food as well as food items that promotes iron absorption.
- To tackle the problem of anemia due to malaria particularly in pregnant women and children, Long Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs) and Insecticide Treated Bed Nets (ITBNs) are being distributed in endemic areas.
- Safe Motherhood Booklet is being distributed to the pregnant women for educating them on dietary diversification and promotion of consumption of IFA.
- Operationalization of Comprehensive Abortion Care Services and Reproductive Tract Infections and Sexually Transmitted Infections (RTI/STI) at health facilities with a focus on “Delivery Points”.
- Over 21,000 ambulances are being supported under NHM to *inter-alia* transport pregnant women to institution for delivery and also for referral.
- Newer operational guidelines have been prepared and disseminated to the States for Screening for Diagnosis and Management of Gestational Diabetes Mellitus, Hypothyroidism during pregnancy, Calcium Supplementation during pregnancy

and lactation, De-worming during pregnancy, Maternal Near Miss Review, Screening for Syphilis during pregnancy, Guidance note on use of Uterotonic during Labor and Guidance note on prevention and management of PPH.

- Facility Based Newborn Care (FBNC) at different levels to reduce child morbidity and mortality by setting up of facilities for care of sick newborn such as Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs), Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSUs) and Newborn Care Corners (NBCCs) at different levels is a thrust area under NHM.
- Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) through ASHAs has been initiated to improve new born practices at the community level and early detection and referral of sick new born babies.
- India Newborn Action Plan (INAP) has been launched with an aim to reduce neonatal mortality and stillbirths.
- Newer interventions to reduce newborn mortality-Vitamin K injection at birth, Antenatal corticosteroids for preterm labour, kangaroo mother care and injection gentamicin to young infants in cases of suspected sepsis.
- Intensified Diarrhoea Control Fortnight (IDCF) is being observed to focus on ORS and Zinc distribution for management of diarrhoea and feeding practices.
- Integrated Action Plan for Pneumonia and Diarrhoea (IAPPD) launched in four States with highest child mortality (UP, MP, Bihar and Rajasthan).
- Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) have been established for management of severe acute malnutrition in children.
- Appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices are being promoted in convergence with Ministry of Woman and Child Development.
- Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) for health screening and early intervention services has been operationalized to provide comprehensive care to all the children in the age group of 0-18 years in the community. The purpose of these services is to improve the overall quality of life of children through early detection of birth defects, diseases, deficiencies, development delays including disability.
- Under National Iron Plus Initiative (NIPI), through life cycle approach, age and dose specific IFA Supplementation programme is being implemented for the prevention of anaemia among the vulnerable age groups like under-5 children, children of 6–10 years of age group, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women and women in reproductive age along with treatment of anaemic children and pregnant mothers at health facilities.

- Various trainings are being conducted under NHM to train doctors, nurses and ANMs for essential newborn care, early diagnosis and case management of common ailments of children. These trainings are on Navjaat Shishu, Suraksha Karyakram (NSSK), Integrated Management of Neo-natal and Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI), Facility Based Newborn Care (FBNC), Infant and Young Child Feeding practices (IYCF), etc.
- Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child Health + Adolescent (RMNCH+A) interventions for achieving improved maternal and child health outcomes through continuum of care across life cycle.
- Further, to sharpen the focus on the low performing districts, 184 High Priority Districts (HPDs) have been identified for focused monitoring and supportive supervision for improved maternal and child health outcomes.

Statement-I

State-wise data for Maternal Mortality Ratio in India

States	2011-13
India	167
Andhra Pradesh*	92
Assam	300
Bihar/Jharkhand	208
Gujarat	112
Haryana	127
Karnataka	133
Kerala	61
Madhya Pradesh/Chhattisgarh	221
Maharashtra	68
Odisha	222
Punjab	141
Rajasthan	244
Tamil Nadu	79
Uttar Pradesh/Uttarakhand	285
West Bengal	113
*Others	126

Source: RGI-SRS 2011-13

*Includes Others. Separate data for Telangana is not given in the report

Statement-II*State-UT wise IMR for the year 2013 as per the SRS Reports*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2013
India		40
1.	Bihar	42
2.	Chhattisgarh	46
3.	Himachal Pradesh	35
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	37
5.	Jharkhand	37
6.	Madhya Pradesh	54
7.	Odisha	51
8.	Rajasthan	47
9.	Uttar Pradesh	50
10.	Uttarakhand	32
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	32
12.	Assam	54
13.	Manipur	10
14.	Meghalaya	47
15.	Mizoram	35
16.	Nagaland	18
17.	Sikkim	22
18.	Tripura	26
19.	Andhra Pradesh	39
20.	Goa	9
21.	Gujarat	36
22.	Haryana	41
23.	Karnataka	31
24.	Kerala	12
25.	Maharashtra	24
26.	Punjab	26
27.	Tamil Nadu	21

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2013
28.	West Bengal	31
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24
30.	Chandigarh	21
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	31
32.	Daman and Diu	20
33.	Delhi	24
34.	Lakshadweep	24
35.	Puducherry	17

Strategy to eliminate Kala-azar

2032. DR. C. P. THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the plan of Government to achieve Kala-azar elimination goal by 2017 set by the WHO;

(b) whether Government has chalked out any strategy or not, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any plan to support financially the States suffering from this deadly disease?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) To achieve the Kala-azar elimination goal by 2017 set by the WHO the following steps have been taken:

1. National Roadmap for Kala-azar Elimination (2014) has been circulated to States with clear goal, objectives, strategies, timelines with activities and functions at appropriate level. This document has been developed for focused intervention at national, State, district and sub-district and village levels.
2. Treatment of Kala-azar patient with single day single dose Liposomal Amphotericin B (AmBisome) injection has improved treatment compliance. Uninterrupted free supply of AmBisome is ensured by WHO.
3. Regular supply of diagnostic kit (rapid diagnostic test) and drugs in States is ensured.
4. Funds are provided to States for incentive of ₹ 500/- to Kala-azar patient and ₹ 2,000/- to PKDL case from GoI to compensate loss of wages.

5. Incentive of ₹ 300/- to ASHA/health volunteer to bring Kala-azar suspected case to health facility and to ensure complete treatment. ASHA is also being paid ₹ 200/- during indoor residual spray for social mobilization and community acceptance to allow spray in their rooms.
6. Active search of Kala-azar and Post Kala-azar Dermal Leishmaniasis (PKDL) case and IEC/BCC with the help of development partners.
7. In 21 high endemic districts of Bihar (15 districts), Jharkhand (4 districts) and West Bengal (2 districts), DDT has been replaced by Synthetic Pyrethroid where vector showed tolerance towards DDT. All endemic Kala-azar villages are covered with focal spray where new case is found during non-IRS period. Hand Compression Pumps are being used for spraying.
8. Government of India is closely working with development partners like Bill Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF); Kala CORE Consortium; Rajendra Memorial Research Institute (RMRI); National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), Patna and World Health Organisation (WHO) for achieving the desired goal of elimination.
9. The Kala-azar Elimination is being reviewed on monthly basis by Prime Minister's Office (PMO) and higher officials of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Programme is striving hard to achieve elimination within the target set by WHO. With the supportive monitoring, regular reviews and field visits, 502 (80%) block PHCs out of 625 endemic block PHCs have shown less than one case per 10,000 population in 2015 at block PHC level.

(c) The funds allocated for the vector borne disease control programme including Kala-azar elimination under NVBDCP during the last four years and current year are given below:

(₹ in lakhs)				
Year	Bihar	Jharkhand	West Bengal	Uttar Pradesh
2011-12	4096.92	482.76	282.24	187.32
2012-13	5009.80	113.45	195.39	153.76
2013-14	1150.98	319.34	212.89	38.32
2014-15	3740.02	784.49	410.49	230.33
2015-16*	5432.14	3053.37	713.42	1724.31

*Released under NVBDCP upto 31.01.2016

Measures to reduce anaemia in women

2033. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise information (data) about 15 plus aged women suffering from anaemia during the last three years *i.e.* 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15;

(b) what steps Government has taken to reduce the extent of anaemia among women; and

(c) what measures Government plans for the future in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) As per National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-III (2005-06), prevalence of anaemia in women is 55.3%. State-wise prevalence of anaemia in women of reproductive age group (15-49 years) as per the latest survey data is given in the Statement (*See below*).

The steps taken by Government to prevent and treat anaemia amongst women are as follows:

- (i) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in 2013 launched “National Iron Plus Initiative” as a comprehensive strategy to combat the public health challenge of Iron Deficiency Anaemia prevalent across the life cycle. There are age specific interventions with Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation and Deworming for improving the haemoglobin levels and reducing the prevalence of anaemia for all age groups, that is children 6-59 months, 5-10 years, adolescent girls and boys (11-19 years), pregnant and lactating women and women in reproductive age group (20-49 years).
- (ii) Universal screening of pregnant women for anaemia is a part of ante-natal care and all pregnant women are provided iron and folic acid tablets during their ante-natal visits through the existing network of sub-centres and primary health centres and other health facilities as well as through outreach activities at Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs).
- (iii) Every pregnant woman is given iron and folic acid, after the first trimester, to be taken 1 tablet daily for 6 months during ante-natal and post-natal period. Pregnant women, who are found to be clinically anaemic, are given additional tablet for taking two tablets daily.
- (iv) Government of India has given directions to the States for identification and tracking of severely anaemic cases at all the sub centres and PHCs for their timely management.

- (v) Health and nutrition education through IEC and BCC to promote dietary diversification, inclusion of iron folate rich food as well as food items that promotes iron absorption.
- (vi) To tackle the problem of anemia due to malaria particularly in pregnant women and children, Long Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs) and Insecticide Treated Bed Nets (ITBNs) are being distributed in endemic areas.
- (vii) Health Management Information System and Mother Child Tracking System is being implemented for reporting the cases of anemic and severely anaemic pregnant women.
- (viii) MCP Card and Safe Motherhood Booklet is being distributed to the pregnant women for educating them on dietary diversification and promotion of consumption of IFA.
- (ix) 184 High Priority Districts (HPDs) have been identified and prioritized for Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child Health + Adolescent (RMNCH+A) interventions for achieving improved maternal and child health outcomes.

Statement

*State-wise prevalence of anaemia in women of
reproductive age group (15-49 years)*

Sl. No	States	NFHS-3 2005-06	DLHS-4 2012-13	AHS-CAB 2014	NFHS-4 2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	All India	55.3	NA	NA	NA
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NA	70.1	NA	65.8
3.	Andhra Pradesh	62.9	68.1	NA	60.2
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	50.6	56.7	NA	NA
5.	Assam	69.5	NA	90	NA
6.	Bihar	67.4	NA	87.2	60.4
7.	Chandigarh	NA	47.7	NA	NA
8.	Chhattisgarh	57.5	NA	76.4	NA
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NA	NA	NA	NA
10.	Daman and Diu	NA	NA	NA	NA
11.	Delhi	44.3	NA	NA	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Goa	38	63.4	NA	31.4
13.	Gujarat	55.3	NA	NA	NA
14.	Haryana	56.1	57.7	NA	63.1
15.	Himachal Pradesh	43.3	44	NA	NA
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	52.1	NA	NA	NA
17.	Jharkhand	69.5	NA	83.5	NA
18.	Karnataka	51.5	62.5	NA	44.8
19.	Kerala	32.8	32.7	NA	NA
20.	Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA	NA
21.	Madhya Pradesh	56	NA	83.7	52.4
22.	Maharashtra	48.4	65.3	NA	48
23.	Manipur	35.7	65.3	NA	26.4
24.	Meghalaya	47.2	53.9	NA	56.5
25.	Mizoram	38.6	64.1	NA	NA
26.	Nagaland	NA	50.2	NA	NA
27.	Odisha	61.2	NA	77.7	NA
28.	Puducherry	NA	52.2	NA	53.4
29.	Punjab	38	52.7	NA	NA
30.	Rajasthan	53.1	NA	82.6	NA
31.	Sikkim	60	70.6	NA	35.2
32.	Tamil Nadu	53.2	49.2	NA	55.4
33.	Telangana	NA	57.7	NA	56.9
34.	Tripura	65.1	45.6	NA	54.5
35.	Uttar Pradesh	49.9	NA	NA	NA
36.	Uttarakhand	55.2	NA	92.9	45.1
37.	West Bengal	63.2	76.3	NA	62.8

Flouting of prescribed standards by bottling plants

2034. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that standards prescribed by Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS) are being flouted by a number of illegal bottling plants which manufacture packaged water; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Regulations 2.3.14 (17) and (18) of the Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restriction on sales) Regulations, 2011 stipulate that no person can manufacture, sell or exhibit for sale packaged drinking water and mineral water except under the Bureau of Indian Standards Certification Mark. The Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS) has informed that it has no information about illegal bottling plants manufacturing packaged water. However, some instances of sale of mineral water/package drinking water not conforming to the prescribed standards and unlicensed packaged water, have come to the notice of Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) and the authorities concerned in the States.

(b) BIS has informed that whenever it receives complaints on misuse of ISI mark, these are acted upon by conducting search and seizure operations after discrete investigations. The number of search and seizure operations carried out by BIS during 2014-15 was 70. Further, as per information made available by the State/UT Governments, the number of samples of packaged drinking water and mineral water tested, samples found to be not conforming to the prescribed standards and action taken during 2014-15 are as under:-

No. of samples analysed	No. of samples found to be non-conforming	No. of Prosecutions Launched	Convictions
806	226	130	30

The implementation and enforcement of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and regulations thereunder primarily rests with the State/UT Governments. Regular surveillance, monitoring, inspection and random sampling of food products are undertaken by officials of Food Safety Departments of the respective States/UTs to ensure compliance of the standards laid down under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, and regulations thereunder. In cases, where the food samples are found to be non-conforming, recourse is taken to penal provisions under Chapter IX of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

Opening of AMRIT outlet in West Bengal

2035. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of the cancer patients in India during last three years along with District-wise details for West Bengal;

(b) the State-wise details of funds allocated, released and utilized along with beneficiaries reached till date for AMRIT outlets in the country during the current year;

(c) whether the Ministry is aware that despite a sizeable presence of cancer patients in West Bengal, not even a single AMRIT outlet is proposed to be opened there; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and expected period for opening such store in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As reported by Indian Council of Medical Research, the estimated number of patients suffering from cancer (prevalence) for all sites in India, including West Bengal for the years 2012 to 2014 is given in Statment (*See below*).

(b) to (d) At present AMRIT Outlet has been opened at AIIMS, New Delhi and these Outlets are also approved for 6 new AIIMS and major Central Government Hospitals. M/s HLL Lifecare Ltd. which is a 100% Government of India owned PSU under this Ministry, has been directed to contact all States which may like to open AMRIT outlets in major State Government hospitals/institutions. No separate funding is provided to M/s HLL Lifecare Ltd. for opening AMRIT outlets.

At AIIMS, New Delhi, so far 13625 patients have been benefited from AMRIT pharmacy.

In December 2015, this Ministry has shared the information of opening of AMRIT pharmacy at AIIMS, New Delhi with all State Governments, so that the State Governments could consider opening such pharmacies at major State Government hospitals and institutions through suitable agencies as deemed appropriate.

Statement

*Estimated prevalence cancer cases in India by State/UT-All sites-
(2012 to 2014)-Both sexes*

States	2012	2013	2014
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	880	894	905
Andhra Pradesh*	202229	209366	216901
Arunachal Pradesh	3061	3132	3204
Assam	67820	68556	69290
Bihar	247647	256449	265535

States	2012	2013	2014
Chandigarh	2470	2530	2593
Chhattisgarh	60936	62980	65084
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	837	886	941
Daman and Diu	627	700	778
Delhi	39196	40055	40932
Goa	3419	3494	3568
Gujarat	142885	147064	151366
Haryana	59729	61346	63007
Himachal Pradesh	16107	16462	16822
Jammu and Kashmir	29841	30855	31899
Jharkhand	78481	81070	83733
Karnataka	144385	148192	152092
Kerala	79473	82004	84779
Lakshadweep	156	164	171
Madhya Pradesh	172299	177649	183143
Maharashtra	263719	269652	275672
Manipur	5722	5649	5578
Meghalaya	6515	6639	6768
Mizoram	2390	2430	2469
Nagaland	4307	4353	4401
Odisha	98817	101190	103612
Puducherry	3007	3132	3263
Punjab	64815	66182	67570
Rajasthan	162176	166706	171340
Sikkim	1384	1456	1541
Tamil Nadu	167533	169641	171744
Tripura	8198	8480	8798
Uttar Pradesh	473592	488554	503924
Uttaranchal	24027	24767	25529
West Bengal	215771	221635	227676
TOTAL	2854451	2934314	3016628

Prevalence (10 years of duration) is assumed to be 2.7 times of incidence cases (2009-2011 PBCR report).

* The data is not segregated for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

Preservation of ethnic and tribal medicinal practices

2036. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been done under the Ministry from the year 2000 onwards on the ethnic medicinal practices and tribal medicines;

(b) how many tribal medicines and practices have been included in the AYUSH programme;

(c) whether Government keeps a record of edible leaves, flowers, roots, stems etc., which provide iron, calcium, protein, etc., with the details of the use and places they grow, for the easy access for the tribal medicine preparations; and

(d) if so, the measures taken by Government preserve these medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) A Research Council *viz.* Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS) of this Ministry has been implementing a Tribal Health Care Research Programme (THCRP) since year 1982 which aimed at collecting information on folk medicines/traditional practices prevalent in different parts of the country besides extending health care services to tribal population. Presently, the programme is being implemented through 16 peripheral institutes/units of CCRAS located in different part of the country. CCRAS through its peripheral institutes/units (*viz.* Itanagar-Arunachal Pradesh, Bangalore-Karnataka, Jhansi-Uttar Pradesh and Tari Khet-Uttarakhand) is also conducting Medico-ethno Botanical survey at different regions across the country for documenting and publishing the same from time to time. The data regarding tribal medicine and practices documented so far are under the process of validation.

In addition, National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB) under its scheme has also supported some R&D Projects on ethno-botanical records to Assam, Karnataka, Mizoram, Manipur, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh on medicinal usage of local flora by tribal people.

(c) and (d) The NMPB through FRLHT, Bangalore has developed a database on Indian medicinal plants which contain information about the habitat and therapeutic uses of more than 7,000 medicinal plants species. This database is in public domain for access to the existing information.

In addition, research councils of this ministry *viz.* CCRAS, CCRUM and CCRS are also engaged in survey, documentation of medicinal flora of different area of the country and publish the data from time to time.

To prevent misappropriation of the country's traditional medicinal knowledge, Ministry of AYUSH in collaboration with CSIR has established a Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) which entails transcription of Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha codified texts into English, German, French, Japanese and Spanish. The database is shared with patent offices of other countries and forms part of their pre-grant searches.

In addition, the Government of India has established a National Institute The North Eastern Institute of Folk Medicine (NEIFM) at Pasighat, East Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh under Ministry of AYUSH with the objective to survey, document and validates folk medicine practices, remedies and therapies prevalent in the region with a view to revitalize, promote and harness these local health traditions for the wellbeing of wider public especially living in North Eastern Region. The activities of the institute will also help in protecting the knowledge and resources of folk medicines in the North Eastern Region.

Rise in cancer cases in Punjab and Haryana

2037. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cancer patients are on rise in the country, particularly in the States of Punjab and Haryana, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what measures have been taken by Government to contain this?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) As reported by Indian Council of Medical Research, the estimated number of patients suffering from cancer (prevalence) for all sites, in India including Haryana and Punjab for the years 2012 to 2014 is given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement appended to the Answer to USQ No. 2035, part (a)].

Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government for improving healthcare including prevention, diagnosis and treatment of Cancer. At present, the objectives of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) being implemented under National Health Mission (NHM) for interventions upto the district level 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.

Government of India has approved "Tertiary Care for Cancer Scheme" under NPCDCS in the year 2013-14. Under the said scheme, Government of India is assisting 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.

Since adopting WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC), the Government of India launched National Tobacco Control Program in 2007-08 with the aim to create awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco consumption, reduce the demand and supply of tobacco products, ensure effective implementation of the provisions under “The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003” (COTPA) and help people quit tobacco use through Tobacco Cessation Centres.

Vacancies in CGHS

2038. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of vacancies in various categories in Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS), medical stream-wise;
- (b) since when these vacancies are lying;
- (c) the steps taken to fill up those vacancies and the results achieved therefrom;
- (d) whether it is a fact that in the case of CGHS Unani, deliberate slackness has been committed by those having financial and administrative powers; and
- (e) the strategy to solve the problem early?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Details of vacancies in various categories in Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS), medical Stream-wise is given in the Statement-I and II (*See below*).

(b) Since accrual of vacancies is a dynamic process due to transfer/superannuation/death etc., it is not possible to specify the time period.

(c) Following steps have been taken by the Government:

- (i) Sending requisitions and constant follow up with UPSC to fill up the vacant posts.
- (ii) Appointment of retired doctors on contract basis as a stop gap arrangement to fill the vacant posts.
- (iii) Powers have been delegated to the Additional Directors of the concerned CGHS city for recruitment of para-medical staff.

(d) and (e) There has been no deliberate slackness.

Statement-I

Position of vacancies of doctors in CGHS

Medical Stream	Sanctioned Strength	Vacancy
Allopathy:		
GDMOs	1383	481
Specialist	225	67
Ayurveda	95	26
Homoeopathy	83	20
Unani	25	08
Siddha	05	02
TOTAL	1816	604

Statement-II

Position of vacancies of para-medical staff in CGHS

Medical Stream	Sanctioned Strength	Vacancy
Allopathy	3263	1137
Ayurveda	72	26
Unani	14	9
Homoeopathy	52	15
Siddha	2	1
TOTAL	3403	1188

Health programmes in Maharashtra

2039. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various health programmes being run by Government to check

the prevalence of anaemia amongst the children and women, especially in rural areas, State-wise with particular reference to Maharashtra;

(b) whether the present programmes are enough to reduce the high prevalence of anaemia among women, especially women who reside in rural areas;

(c) if not, the corrective measures taken by Government and funds allocated towards these; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to revise National Health Policy and a long term perspective plan to address prevailing inequalities in rural health sector and, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (d).

- The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is implementing National Iron Plus Initiative for prevention and control of anaemia in a life cycle approach all over the country including Maharashtra. This includes provision of Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation to children, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women.
- Beside this, Bi-annual Deworming for all children 1–19 years and Universal screening of pregnant women for anaemia as a part of ante-natal care with line-listing of severely anaemic mothers for comprehensive management at higher facilities is being conducted.
- Also, in malaria endemic areas, to tackle the problem of anaemia due to malaria particularly in pregnant women and children, Long Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs) and Insecticide Treated Bed Nets (ITBNs) are being distributed.
- In Maharashtra, Sickle Cell Disease Control Program is being implemented in 21 high prevalence districts. In this program all pregnant mothers are screened for Sickle Cell Disease. This program will be expanded to remaining 13 districts.
- Health and nutrition education through IEC and BCC to promote dietary diversification, inclusion of iron folate rich food as well as food items that promotes iron absorption is being carried out.
- Safe Motherhood Booklet is being distributed to the pregnant women for educating them on dietary diversification and promotion of consumption of IFA.

Details of fund allocation towards “Anemia amongst the children and women” under NHM for the FYs 2015-16 is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details showing the allocation and utilization of funds for Anaemia amongst the children and women for the F.Y. 2015-16

Sl. Activity No.		Allocation (Approval as per SPIP)		Utilization		Allocation (Approval as per SPIP)		Utilization		Allocation (Approval as per SPIP)		Utilization		Allocation (Approval as per SPIP)		Utilization		(₹ in crore)	
		RKSK (A.4)		Drugs and supplies for MH (B.16.2.1)		Drugs and supplies for CH (B.16.2.2)		National Iron Plus Initiative (Drugs and Supplies) (B.16.2.6)		Drugs and Supplies RBSK (B.16.2.7)									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12								
A. High Focus States																			
1.	Bihar	4.70	0.30	2.19	-	16.68	-	71.95	0.00	1.90	0.15								
2.	Chhattisgarh	0.43	0.33	1.13	0.01	0.50	-	14.72	-	-	-								
3.	Himachal Pradesh	0.64	0.16	0.10	-	1.05	0.55	2.20	0.31	0.24	0.01								
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.67	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.19	0.18								
5.	Jharkhand	1.58	0.76	2.46	0.27	5.00	1.45	16.40	3.86	1.16	0.21								
6.	Madhya Pradesh	4.51	0.13	0.48	0.10	0.23	0.05	6.03	1.90	-	-								
7.	Odisha	5.24	0.05	0.66	-	-	-	-	1.38	0.72	0.07								
8.	Rajasthan	4.59	0.11	2.07	0.38	13.60	3.43	5.84	3.06	0.54	0.30								
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1.08	0.61	0.15	0.01	7.35	5.95	59.57	8.62	3.28	2.82								

10.	Uttarakhand	1.68	0.39	-	0.19	-	0.51	2.59	0.70	0.89	-
SUB TOTAL		26.11	2.88	9.23	0.96	44.40	11.94	179.30	19.83	8.92	3.74
B. NE States											
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.48	0.16	0.18	0.01	0.22	0.02	1.81	-	-	0.12
12.	Assam	2.66	0.04	2.16	0.74	13.26	4.34	13.69	0.13	-	0.12
13.	Manipur	0.28	0.07	0.38	0.10	0.14	0.19	-	0.13	-	-
14.	Meghalaya	1.11	0.11	-	0.00	0.94	1.11	0.65	-	-	0.16
15.	Mizoram	0.15	0.48	0.08	-	0.32	-	1.06	1.42	0.32	-
16.	Nagaland	0.21	0.01	0.35	0.53	0.15	0.25	0.04	0.58	0.10	0.01
17.	Sikkim	0.12	0.00	0.17	0.09	-	0.05	0.57	0.13	0.08	-
18.	Tripura	0.64	0.04	-	-	-	-	4.05	0.59	-	-
SUB TOTAL		5.66	0.91	3.32	1.47	15.04	5.96	21.86	2.97	0.49	0.41
C. Non-High Focus States											
19.	Andhra Pradesh	2.80	0.06	1.32	-	0.81	-	9.88	1.84	0.25	-
20.	Goa	0.13	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.03	-	0.76	-	0.29	0.02
21.	Gujarat	1.04	0.38	1.03	1.11	1.28	1.02	19.86	5.56	1.32	1.54
22.	Haryana	0.35	0.07	0.71	0.03	3.06	0.02	3.80	-	0.11	-
23.	Karnataka	0.40	0.01	9.02	-	1.28	-	16.36	2.32	-	-
24.	Kerala	0.22	0.08	-	-	-	-	3.73	2.56	-	-
25.	Maharashtra	1.13	0.25	9.22	0.23	2.02	-	43.79	-	-	0.56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
26.	Punjab	0.15	0.14	1.06	-	-	-	4.20	1.76	0.65	1.96
27.	Tamil Nadu	0.49	1.56	1.18	4.20	-	-	-	5.94	-	-
28.	Telangana	0.95	0.07	0.31	-	-	-	6.77	-	-	-
29.	West Bengal	4.21	2.80	0.15	2.12	1.60	-	11.13	13.31	0.30	-
	SUB TOTAL	11.88	5.40	24.19	7.68	10.08	1.04	120.29	33.28	2.91	4.08
D. Small States/UTs											
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.07	-	0.07	-	0.05	-	0.07	-	0.01	-
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.11	0.02	-	-	-	-	0.58	-	0.07	-
33.	Daman and Diu	0.01	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	0.04	0.03	0.00	-
34.	Delhi	0.21	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Lakshadweep	0.02	-	0.15	-	0.02	-	0.12	-	-	-
36.	Puducherry	0.09	0.02	0.13	-	0.09	0.04	0.68	0.33	-	-
	SUB TOTAL	0.51	0.05	0.36	-	0.16	0.04	1.49	0.36	0.08	-
	TOTAL	44.16	9.24	37.10	10.11	69.68	18.98	322.93	56.44	12.40	8.22

Note:

1. SPIP stands for State Program Implementation Plan.
2. Expenditure includes expenditure against Central Release, State share and unspent balances at the beginning of the year.
3. Above mentioned Expenditure figures are as reported by States/UTs up to 31.12.2015.

Effective measures to check female foeticide

2040. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of female foeticide in the country has been going up unabatedly, while Government has failed to check this shame;

(b) whether Government has worked out some effective measures to check this menace; and

(c) if so, the details with result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per the information received from the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), NCRB has started collecting data on female foeticide since 2014. A total of 50 cases were reported under female foeticide in 2014. State/UT-wise data of cases registered for offences relating to female foeticide are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The Government has enacted the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 and also framed rules thereunder for prohibition of sex selection and prevention of misuse of pre-conception and pre-natal diagnostic techniques for sex determination before or after conception.

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 taken for implementation of various provisions of PC and PNDT Act, 1994 and Rules made thereunder, as amended from time to time, are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

As per Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) submitted by States/UTs following actions have been taken against the violators since inception of the Act:

- (i) A total of 1573 ultrasound machines have been sealed and seized for violations of the PC and PNDT Act and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) A total of 2152 court cases have been filed by various State Appropriate Authorities and 306 convictions have so far been secured under the Act.
- (iii) Registration of 100 medical professionals convicted under the Act has been suspended/cancelled by the concerned State Medical Councils.

Statement-I*Cases registered under female foeticide in 2014*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Cases registered under female foeticide
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	0
4.	Bihar	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	2
6.	Goa	0
7.	Gujarat	0
8.	Haryana	4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
11.	Jharkhand	0
12.	Karnataka	0
13.	Kerala	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15
15.	Maharashtra	1
16.	Manipur	0
17.	Meghalaya	0
18.	Mizoram	0
19.	Nagaland	0
20.	Odisha	0
21.	Punjab	7
22.	Rajasthan	11
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0
25.	Telangana	2
26.	Tripura	0

1	2	3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4
28.	Uttarakhand	1
29.	West Bengal	0
TOTAL STATES		50
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
31.	Chandigarh	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0
34.	Delhi	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0
36.	Puducherry	0
TOTAL UTs		0
TOTAL ALL-INDIA		50

Source: Crime in India

Statement-II

Measures taken for implementation of the PC and PNDT Act/Rules

- 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 21st September, 2015 through video conference.
- Program 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 the Ministry of Woman and Child Development and the Ministry of Human Resource 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, 22 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, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal.
- 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 and PNDT Act.

Increasing the budgetary allocation for health sector

2041. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to spend 5 per cent of gross domestic product on health services in the country during the coming three years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is also any proposal to make an increase in budget expenditure regarding health during each coming years to achieve the said target; and

(c) if so, the details of such a proposal?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) As per Twelfth Five Year Plan document, total public funding by the Centre and States, plan and non-plan, on core health is envisaged to increase to 1.87 per cent of GDP by the end of the Twelfth Plan. The Draft National Health Policy 2015 envisages raising public health expenditure progressively to 2.5% of the GDP.

Eradicating malaria

2042. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether malaria has re-emerged in the country, particularly in Jharkhand and Gujarat, if so, the details thereof;

(b) what are the steps being taken by Government to eradicate the same;

(c) what is the extent of funds allocated for the same in the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the progress made in eradicating the malaria in the country especially in Jharkhand and Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The reported number of confirmed malaria cases have declined in Jharkhand and Gujarat in 2015 as compared to last three years 2012, 2013 and 2014. However, a marginal increase has been noticed for the country as a whole. A Statement showing the malaria cases in Jharkhand, Gujarat and the country from 2012 to 2016 (till January) is as under:

Year	Malaria Cases		
	Jharkhand	Gujarat	Country
2012	131476	76246	1067824
2013	97786	58513	881730
2014	103735	41608	1102205
2015 (Prov.)	90251	41422	1126661
2016 (upto Jan.)	5344	674	54613

(b) The main strategies for prevention and control of malaria are as under:

- Early Case Detection and Prompt Treatment (EDPT) to provide relief to the patient, and reduce reservoir of the infection.
- Integrated Vector Management (IVM) by appropriate insecticidal spray in rural areas, anti-larval measures including biological methods like use of larvivorous fish and promotion of bio-environmental control measures, protective promotion of personal measures including use of Long Lasting Insecticidal Net (LLIN) Insecticide Treated Mosquito Nets (ITMN).
- Emphasis on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) to promote community participation for prevention and control and Intersectoral Collaboration. Capacity building for optimal utilization of the technical manpower for the programme.

- Monitoring and Evaluation of the Programme.

(c) A Statement showing the allocation and release of funds to Gujarat and Jharkhand during the last 3 years is as under:

(₹ in lakhs)

Year	Gujarat		Jharkhand	
	Allotted Fund	Release	Allotted Fund	Release
2012-13	1750.00	812.54	4638.60	1404.27
2013-14	1612.71	736.94	3836.09	1161.29
2014-15	2380.00	1198.20	4139.50	3162.25
2015-16*	1160.00	1143.11	4819.00	3647.37

*As on 8.3.2016

(d) The cases and deaths due to malaria have declined in Jharkhand and Gujarat in 2015 as compared to previous years and under National Framework for Malaria Elimination, it has been envisaged to eliminate malaria in Gujarat by 2022 and in Jharkhand and entire country by 2027.

CGHS dispensary at Shimla, Himachal Pradesh

†2043. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- whether Government has opened CGHS dispensary in Shimla, if so, where;
- whether all staff including doctors have been appointed in this dispensary, if so, the number of doctors and the other posts where staff has been appointed; and
- the names of the private hospitals and diagnostic centres to be brought under this dispensary, if not, the reasons therefor and by when these hospitals and diagnostic centres are likely to be brought under the CGHS dispensary?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The CGHS Wellness Centre, Shimla has become functional from 1st February 2016 and registration of CGHS cards has been started.

It is located at Holiday Home Guest House Building, Chaura Maidan, Near Indian Institute of Advanced Study.

- Presently, one doctor alongwith one MTS and one safaiwala have been posted.

(c) Empanelment of private hospital and diagnostic centres will be taken up after becomes fully functional.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Establishment of new AIIMS

2044. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has cleared the proposal to establish three new AIIMS in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details of the funds that are going to be allocated to each of these new AIIMS and the targeted date of completion for each; and

(c) what is the capacity each of these hospitals including the number of beds for each of these hospitals and the list of other amenities and faculties to be provided in these new hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Yes, the Government has cleared the proposal to establish three new AIIMS, at Mangalagiri near Guntur in Andhra Pradesh at the cost of ₹ 1618 crore, Nagpur in Maharashtra at the cost of ₹ 1577 crore and Kalyani in West Bengal at the cost of ₹ 1754 crore under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), involving a total financial implication of ₹ 4949 crore.

The establishment of each of the new AIIMS will be completed in a period of 60 months from the zero date (that is the date of the approval of Government of India), broadly comprising a Pre-construction phase of 12 months, a Construction phase of 42 months and a Stabilization/Commissioning phase of 6 months.

(c) The capacity of each of these hospitals and other amenities is given in the Statement.

Statement***Details of facilities in each AIIMS under PMSSY***

- Intake of 100 under-graduate students at each of the Medical College, besides the facilities for imparting PG/doctoral courses in various disciplines.
- Provision of Nursing College as a Centre of Excellence for pursuing programme in B.Sc (Nursing) and M.Sc (Nursing) students.
- Total bed strength comes to 960 beds, with 42 speciality/super-speciality departments, as below:-
 - (i) 500 beds – Hospital
 - (ii) 300 beds – Speciality/Super-speciality
 - (iii) 100 beds – ICU/Accident Trauma

(iv) 30 beds – AYUSH

(v) 30 beds – Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation

- Details of specialities and super specialities are as under:-

Speciality Departments

1. General Medicine
2. General Surgery
3. Obstetrics and Gynecology
4. Orthopedics and Traumatology
5. Pediatrics
6. Dermatology and STD
7. Auto-Rhino Laryngology (ENT)
8. Ophthalmology
9. Rheumatology
10. Pathology with Central Lab
11. Microbiology and Infectious diseases
12. Radio-diagnosis and Imaging
13. Radiotherapy
14. Anesthesiology
15. Transfusion Med. and Blood Bank
16. Psychiatry
17. TB and chest
18. Dentistry

Super Speciality Departments

19. Cardiology
20. Cardiothoracic and Vascular Surgery
21. Gastroenterology
22. Surgical Gastroenterology
23. Nephrology
24. Urology
25. Neurology
26. Neurosurgery

27. Medical Oncology
28. Surgical Oncology
29. Endocrinology and Metabolic diseases
30. Clinical hematology
31. Pediatric Surgery
32. Burns and Plastic Surgery
33. Pulmonary Medicine and Critical Care
34. Nuclear Medicine

Basic Science Department

35. Anatomy
36. Physiology
37. Bio-chemistry
38. Pharmacology
39. Community Med./Public Health
40. Forensic Medicine

Other Departments

41. Physical Med. and Rehabilitation
42. Hospital Administration

Unethical practices in clinical trials

2045. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for pharmaceutical research companies in Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra are resorting to unethical practices in conducting clinical trials and keeping the volunteers in the dark about the side effects;

(b) whether irregularities are affecting poor people especially those belonging to SCs/STs;

(c) whether the mandatory Ethics Committee as per the rules framed under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act have remained spectators of violations by the labs; and

(d) if so, what action Government is going to take against such pharmaceutical research companies in those States?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Some reports about non-compliance with the Drugs and

Cosmetics Rules, 1945 have come to the notice of the Government. The Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation carried out inspection of various clinical trial sites and/or Ethics Committees and based on inspection findings, initiated action as per provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945.

(b) The Government of India has set up an objective, transparent, predictable and robust regulatory mechanism for approving/supervising clinical trials in the country and any non-compliance with the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 and violation of protocols, etc., are dealt with stringently. Patient safety and welfare is ensured in all clinical trials.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Shortage of faculty in Medical Colleges

2046. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there is acute shortage of faculty in Government as well as private medical colleges;

(b) if so, the number of vacancies exist till now in Government colleges including new AIIMS;

(c) how Government proposes to fill the vacancies; and

(d) whether Government has any mechanism to monitor private colleges so that they have adequate academic as well as physical infrastructure with quality output, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare does not maintain the data of vacant positions in Government and private medical colleges Centrally. Details of vacancies in new AIIMS are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Filling up vacant posts is an ongoing process.

(d) As per Indian Medical Council Act, (IMC) Act, 1956 and Regulations framed thereunder, the medical colleges have to get yearly renewal permission till the first batch of students appear in final year examination and the course is recognized. For this purpose the MCI conducts yearly inspection of the colleges and makes its recommendation to the Central Government. Colleges found deficient in terms of faculty, residents, clinical material and other facilities for proper functioning of

medical college and for offering minimum standard of medical education are not given renewal permission/recognition.

Statement

Vacancies in faculty of new AIIMS

Sl. No.	Name of AIIMS	Vacant
1.	AIIMS, Patna (Bihar)	800
2.	AIIMS, Rishikesh (Uttarakhand)	215
3.	AIIMS, Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	251
4.	AIIMS, Bhubaneswar (Odisha)	245
5.	AIIMS, Raipur (Chhattisgarh)	246
6.	AIIMS, Jodhpur (Rajasthan)	221

Zika virus outbreaks

2047. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an obscure mosquito-borne virus, Zika, is on prowl and has already caused an "unprecedented situation" in world of scientific research, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Aedes species mosquitoes that spread Zika virus are found throughout the world and it is likely that outbreaks will spread to new countries;

(c) if so, the details of steps taken to check spreading of Zika virus in India; and

(d) the details of medicines required to treat Zika and whether there is sufficient stock of those medicines in India, if not, the steps taken to maintain sufficient stock of the requisite medicines?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Zika virus disease has local transmission in 41 countries during 2015-16, mainly involving Latin America. World Health Organization (WHO) has declared Zika virus disease to be a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) on 1st February, 2016.

(b) Aedes mosquito which transmits Zika virus disease is widely prevalent in tropical and subtropical areas of the Americas, South East Asia, Africa, Eastern Mediterranean and the Western Pacific. WHO has informed that Zika virus is likely

to be transmitted and detected in countries within the geographical range of the vector *Aedes* mosquito.

(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 and 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 disinfection 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 Directorate General of Health Services. 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.

(d) There is no specific treatment for Zika virus Disease. People affected with Zika virus are advised to take plenty of rest, drink enough fluids, and treat pain and fever with paracetamol. They are also advised to take personal protective measures against mosquito bite.

Utilization of NRHM funds in Jammu and Kashmir

2048. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total allocation/grants under NRHM for Jammu and Kashmir;
- (b) the statement of the utilization of funds and grants by region-wise, districtwise and block-wise;
- (c) if the funds have been utilized, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The total allocation/grants for the year 2012-13 under NRHM and for year 2013-14, 2014-15 and for current year 2015-16 under NHM, for Jammu and Kashmir is as under:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Central Allocation/grants under NRHM/NHM at BE stage	Release from GoI
2012-13	209.75	198.85
2013-14	433.87	395.10
2014-15	435.17	335.51
2015-16	368.00	353.65

Note:

1. Allocation is as per original B.E.
2. Release for the F.Y. 2015-16 is updated upto 12.02.2016 and is provisional.

(b) to (d) The Statement of funds utilisation district-wise and block-wise as reported by the State are given in Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*). Public Health being a State subject, implementation of NHM primarily lies with the State. Under NHM, the unspent balances are due to long gestation period of civil works, procurements.

Statement-I

Details the Division-wise/District-wise funds available/utilization of funds under NHM for the financial year 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 (ending February 2016)

Sl. No.	Name of the District Health Society/other Implementing Agencies	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (till February 2016)
		Utilization	Utilization	Utilization	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Doda	563.55	722.63	720.31	916.25
2.	Ramban	458.51	561.66	578.52	609.84
3.	Kishtwar	417.85	485.54	477.52	557.45
4.	Udhampur	713.95	802.84	801.72	904.60
5.	Reasi	445.87	527.29	568.75	522.70

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Jammu	1221.40	1268.49	1263.17	1630.49
7.	Samba	386.44	465.23	461.74	556.75
8.	Kathua	752.60	877.70	805.01	1090.16
9.	Rajouri	869.43	1155.98	1117.65	1268.46
10.	Poonch	763.87	857.89	874.58	985.78
11.	Directorate Health Services, Jammu	2938.54	8493.48	3854.15	1921.90
12.	Principal, GMC Jammu	651.82	532.33	1250.00	366.35
SUB-TOTAL (JAMMU DIVISION)		10183.83	16751.06	12773.12	11330.73
13.	Anantnag	1084.21	1327.12	1199.10	1480.51
14.	Kulgam	608.71	704.36	687.74	863.17
15.	Baramulla	1029.62	1257.67	1289.64	1640.33
16.	Bandipora	425.73	495.92	475.26	638.11
17.	Budgam	931.44	1053.70	1011.58	1274.93
18.	Pulwama	507.00	608.26	606.01	724.10
19.	Shopian	302.70	315.76	358.17	407.83
20.	Srinagar	561.40	572.93	750.82	937.23
21.	Ganderbal	342.76	485.47	453.31	557.34
22.	Kupwara	1188.87	1324.49	1248.67	1414.21
23.	Leh	544.32	669.90	794.04	513.38
24.	Kargil	318.28	395.69	462.96	527.65
25.	Directorate Health Services, Kashmir	3535.53	5569.17	6105.61	3286.46
26.	Principal, GMC Srinagar	942.35	616.70	1282.78	818.21
SUB-TOTAL (KASHMIR DIVISION)		12322.92	15397.14	16725.69	15083.46
GRAND TOTAL (J&K)		22506.75	32148.20	29498.81	26414.19

Statement-II

Details the Blockwise funds available/utilization of funds under NHM for the financial year 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 (ending February 2016)

Sl. No.	District	Name of Block	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (till February 2016)
			Utilization	Utilization	Utilization	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Kathua	Hiranagar	145.28	150.30	145.37	181.89
2.		Bani	62.05	95.88	90.85	124.97
3.		Basholi	90.84	95.75	102.30	172.68
4.		Billawar	203.96	230.95	207.43	257.59
5.		Parole	122.90	140.68	134.66	151.14
6.	Rajouri	Darhal	112.75	135.18	134.08	153.45
7.		Kandi	96.49	143.19	127.37	138.91
8.		Noeshera	124.48	155.14	126.07	130.25
9.		Sunderbani	127.39	157.39	130.04	134.75
10.		Kalakote	117.83	172.96	134.87	160.36
11.	Doda	Manjakote	106.85	161.50	120.75	150.33
12.		Ghat	94.82	131.26	138.04	202.80
13.		Gandoh	63.38	80.95	92.37	121.39
14.		Assar	47.88	71.28	76.85	91.71
15.		Bhaderwah	94.25	119.84	118.55	146.50
16.	Ramban	Thathri	67.87	86.45	88.76	116.91
17.		Batote	85.66	101.95	107.49	133.49
18.		Ukheral	78.24	10.34	135.40	160.71
19.		Banihal	98.39	109.17	116.71	114.40
20.		Gool	58.17	96.86	82.96	100.57
21.	Kishtwar	Padder	42.59	44.45	52.99	64.75
22.		Kishtwar	71.76	81.06	89.14	107.78
23.		Dachhan	68.40	60.20	90.73	81.77
24.		Chatroo	48.71	50.02	60.65	74.06
25.	Jammu	Akhnoor	200.93	176.97	198.17	192.45
26.		Bishnah	162.43	149.83	133.10	182.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27.		Dansal	92.61	91.76	87.69	126.02
28.		Kot Bhalwal	104.26	95.21	98.28	107.50
29.		Sohanjana	55.26	49.22	68.65	77.22
30.		R.S. Pura	145.12	129.25	132.71	127.78
31.		Pallanwala	116.10	134.97	117.05	127.78
32.		Marh	83.18	90.33	96.20	114.00
33.		Chowki Chowra	47.31	49.53	68.43	71.02
34.	Samba	Purmandal	65.21	62.84	72.79	72.22
35.		Nud	149.81	179.34	169.25	215.85
36.		Ramgarh	126.53	163.10	142.18	169.85
37.	Poonch	Mandi	206.66	221.42	231.31	218.87
38.		Surankote	209.01	232.58	180.28	227.38
39.		Mendhar	197.91	223.96	182.37	227.89
40.	Udhampur	Chenani	138.61	137.03	128.54	145.66
41.		Ramnagar	150.86	172.87	145.08	182.93
42.		Tikri	93.43	100.22	103.09	116.43
43.		Majalta	81.55	85.21	92.27	113.17
44.		Basantgarh	75.74	88.37	84.21	54.68
45.		Panchari	74.30	89.55	73.49	105.53
46.	Reasi	Reasi	54.02	62.56	69.63	75.93
47.		Pouni	90.01	108.29	114.25	111.96
48.		Katra	88.83	94.56	92.92	94.96
49.		Mahore	182.25	213.73	199.20	185.66
50.	Pulwama	Pampore	175.01	196.03	181.59	197.28
51.		Pulwama	92.79	170.08	171.10	197.42
52.		Tral	121.96	128.59	139.17	158.43
53.	Shopian	Shopain	124.86	159.14	138.50	181.00
54.		Keller	98.05	79.27	62.13	91.00
55.	Baramulla	Uri	94.77	108.44	120.73	137.31
56.		Boniyar	67.12	75.25	82.36	86.95
57.		Sheeri	204.49	297.49	250.76	345.30
58.		Kreeri	100.06	98.43	103.09	105.41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
59.		Pattan	107.21	113.29	125.31	117.74
60.		Kunzer	82.64	85.87	93.75	100.11
61.		Tangmarg	87.76	93.23	95.08	92.81
62.		Sopore	170.62	238.46	240.49	296.22
63.		Rohama	61.02	65.37	79.77	81.96
64.		Dangi wacha	45.75	47.77	60.32	64.26
65.	Bandipora	Gurez	64.20	103.71	101.70	147.70
66.		Hajin	147.15	172.52	165.30	167.34
67.		Bandipora	162.94	194.55	157.37	153.32
68.	Anantnag	Achabal	88.63	93.41	97.67	119.50
69.		Bijbehara	125.20	127.62	107.15	130.30
70.		Sallar	81.06	85.91	86.63	102.61
71.		Shangus	83.05	86.41	85.86	106.89
72.		Larnoo	161.00	155.45	152.81	185.87
73.		Mattan	134.11	139.67	132.35	162.53
74.		Verinag	86.01	87.52	87.97	110.04
75.	Kulgam	Qazigund	138.56	147.47	141.64	178.69
76.		D.H.Pora	75.89	107.41	102.80	132.71
77.		Kulgam	126.15	156.02	145.84	179.01
78.		Qaimoh	59.30	66.68	79.70	77.77
79.		Yaripora	55.23	56.50	54.41	76.96
80.	Srinagar	Hazratbal	52.30	41.66	73.39	59.11
81.		Batamalloo	106.06	150.39	210.95	234.46
82.		Zadibal	90.32	91.14	124.72	157.61
83.		SR Gunj	65.35	66.42	114.66	85.34
84.		Khanyar	73.21	72.94	110.57	119.39
85.	Ganderbal	Ganderbal	94.70	142.68	89.23	94.04
86.		Laar	65.65	86.71	83.25	75.69
87.		Kangan	98.86	175.24	168.29	171.20
88.	Kupwara	Zachaldara	71.73	76.17	84.23	100.43
89.		Langate	166.66	161.29	156.84	156.19
90.		Handwara	67.25	78.11	81.12	95.22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
91.		Kralpora	128.84	117.72	111.98	132.31
92.		Kupwara	194.38	241.89	194.69	262.36
93.		Sogam	132.65	167.35	137.87	148.65
94.		Villagam	86.12	82.52	86.02	100.70
95.		Tangdar	101.69	118.12	102.75	134.28
96.		Trehgam	76.24	70.56	72.32	71.52
97.		Kalarose	73.85	70.85	76.87	90.04
98.	Budgam	Chattargam	79.20	64.55	69.62	82.36
99.		Beerwah	107.49	136.68	108.53	140.99
100.		Nagam	58.84	59.71	69.93	95.76
101.		Chararisharif	74.69	84.43	78.77	102.04
102.		Magam	83.54	91.32	81.89	109.34
103.		Soibugh	48.16	62.52	61.92	83.24
104.		Budgam	109.75	115.47	132.05	139.52
105.		Khansahab	142.71	176.92	144.20	196.23
106.		Chadora	100.05	108.74	109.21	151.28
107.		Khag	57.87	79.77	72.04	90.38
108.	Leh	Leh	115.29	133.85	87.24	82.50
109.		Nyoma	56.30	49.78	53.40	57.21
110.		Nubra	133.14	153.95	135.22	129.97
111.		Khaltsi	105.88	133.63	122.77	121.33
112.		Tangtse	62.07	70.19	71.31	66.88
113.	Kargil	Drass	24.42	57.32	52.12	76.52
114.		Sankoo	55.07	66.42	70.43	87.79
115.		Panikher	31.47	42.82	52.29	65.53
116.		Zanskar	18.88	30.50	51.34	52.60
117.		Chiktan	35.96	43.18	51.56	56.66

Medical colleges lacking proper faculty and infrastructure

2049. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the various private medical colleges set up throughout the country lack adequate infrastructure and faculty in their institutions, if so, the details thereof;

- (b) the details of necessary steps taken by Government in this regard;
- (c) the details of any inspection conducted by Government in these medical colleges; and
- (d) the details of private medical colleges issued show cause notices and termination of license to teach medical courses due to inadequate infrastructure?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (d) The Medical Council of India (MCI) is a body constituted under the provisions of the Indian Medical Council Act 1956 and has been given the responsibility of maintenance of the highest standards of medical education throughout the country. MCI with the previous sanction of the Central Government made Regulations prescribing Minimum requirements in terms in infrastructure, faculty and clinical material for establishment of medical colleges. The requirements are indicated phase-wise and have to be met by the Medical Colleges for getting approval. The permitted medical colleges have to get yearly renewal permission till the first batch of students appear in final year examination and the course is recognized. For this purpose the MCI conducts yearly inspection of the colleges and makes its recommendation to the Central Government. Colleges found deficient in terms of faculty, residents, clinical material and other facilities for proper functioning of medical college and for offering minimum standard of medical education are not given renewal permission/recognition. In the academic year 2015-16, 37 medical colleges were not given renewal permission.

Malpractices by hospitals

2050. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that several complaints have been received against hospitals for recruiting fake doctors and patients for inspection, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of action taken against these hospitals by the competent authority; and
- (c) the number and names of hospitals issued show cause notice and termination from providing medical services on the aforesaid issue?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) The Medical Council of India (MCI) is a body constituted under the provisions of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and has been given the responsibility of maintenance of the highest standards of medical

education throughout the country. The MCI conducts inspections before making recommendations to the Central Government on the proposals for establishment of new medical colleges/renewal of permission/recognition of course as per the requirement under IMC Act, 1956 and regulations made thereunder. Colleges found deficient in terms of faculty, residents, clinical material and other facilities for proper functioning of medical college and for offering minimum standard of medical education are not given renewal permission/recognition. In the academic year 2015-16, 37 medical colleges were not given renewal permission including 7 cases where the medical college were found to have employed teachers with fake/forged documents. A statement indicating names of these 7 colleges is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details indicating names of Medical Colleges denied renewal permission for the academic year 2015-16 on account of deficiencies including employing teachers with fake/forged documents

Sl. No.	College Name
1.	Sri Aurobindo Institute of Medical Sciences, Indore
2.	RKDF Medical College Hospital and Research Centre, Bhopal
3.	Kalinga Institute of Medical Sciences, Bhubaneswar
4.	NRI Institute of Medical Sciences, Visakhapatnam
5.	Malla Reddy Medical College for Women, Hyderabad
6.	SMBT Institute of Medical Sciences and Research Centre, Nandihills
7.	Career Institute of Medical Sciences and Hospital, Lucknow

Delay in critical patients care at AIIMS, Delhi

†2051. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that patients from several States came to AIIMS Hospital at Delhi and even those patients whose condition is critical, are given a time of one year, two years and three years for test and operation, if so the details thereof; and

(b) measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government to address these issues so that the patients get permanently cured and tested in minimum possible time and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) It is a fact that a number of patients from several States

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

come to All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi. However, adequate medical care is provided to all patients who come to AIIMS for treatment within the constraints of available infrastructure. AIIMS prioritizes dates for procedures and surgeries depending on condition of patients.

(b) Government has approved an additional 85 HDU beds and 106 ICU beds over the last 3 years to cater to the needs of the critically ill patients. In addition, in view of the ever increasing patient load at AIIMS, New Delhi the Government has taken a number of steps to augment tertiary care facilities including setting up of new AIIMS like institutions; strengthening Super Specialties in Government Medical Colleges; and setting up of State Cancer Institutes and Tertiary Cancer Care Centres in Government Medical Colleges.

Providing healthcare services in remote rural and tribal areas

2052. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which Government proposes to meet the challenges of providing quality health services in remote rural areas as well as tribal and hilly areas in the country; and

(b) the current status for provision of quality health services in the tribal areas of country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Public Health is a State subject, the primary responsibility to provide quality health care services to the people including in rural, tribal and hilly areas lies with State/UT Governments. To supplement the efforts of State Governments of improving the healthcare services, particularly in rural areas including hilly and tribal areas, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in 2005. NRHM has now been subsumed as a Sub Mission of the overarching National Health Mission (NHM) with the National Urban Health Mission as the other Sub Mission.

The healthcare services in tribal areas of the country vary from State to State. Under the National Health Mission (NHM), support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their health systems including for setting up/upgrading public health facilities, augmenting health human resource on contractual basis, drugs and equipment, diagnostics, Ambulances, Mobile Medical Units, etc. for provision of equitable, affordable healthcare to all its citizens including the poor and vulnerable population including tribal population based on requirements posed by the States in their Programme Implementation Plans.

To ensure focus on quality, States are also supported for implementation of National Quality Assurance Framework and Kayakalp. Under NHM, 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.

Cancer, TB and diabetic patients

2053. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of cancer, TB and diabetic patients has increased in the country;

(b) if so, the number of deaths occurred from these diseases, disease-wise during the last three years, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken to bring down the numbers of such patients in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) As reported by Indian Council of Medical Research, the estimated prevalence and mortality of Cancer in the past three years, State/UT wise is given in the Statment [Refer to the Statement-I as appended to the answer to USQ No. 2035 part (a)] and for Statement-II (*See* below).

For Tuberculosis, as compared to 1990 levels, the incidence and prevalence rate have come down from 216 and 465 per lakh population respectively, to 167 and 195 per lakh population respectively for 2014 as reported in WHO's Global Tuberculosis Report 2015. The details of TB cases and attributable deaths in the last three years, State/UT wise are given in the Statement-III and Statement-IV (*See* below).

The State/UT-wise data regarding number of diabetes patients and deaths from diabetes in India is not available.

However, according to International Diabetes Federation, the estimate for the number of people with diabetes (20-79 years) in India is 65.0 million, 66.8 million and 69.1 million for 2013, 2014 and 2015 respectively.

While Health is a State subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments for providing healthcare including prevention, diagnosis and

treatment of various diseases. At present, 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, includes awareness generation for prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment of Non-communicable Diseases including Cancer and Diabetes. The focus is on three areas namely Breast, Cervical and oral Cancer. Screening guidelines have been provided to State Governments for implementation. Suspected cases are to be referred for confirmatory diagnosis by various tests including histopathological biopsy. More than 200 NCD clinics have been established under NPCDCS which *inter-alia* are tasked to carry out screening for common cancer *viz.* Breast, Oral and Cervical Cancer.

The Government of India has also approved a “Tertiary Care for Cancer” Scheme in the year 2013-14. Under the said scheme, Government of India is assisting 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.

Facilities including those for testing and treatment for Diabetes are provided in various Government Institutions. In addition, under NPCDCS, diagnosis and treatment facilities are provided through different levels of healthcare including Non-Communicable Disease Clinics located in District Hospitals and Community Health Centres (CHCs).

The Government has, *inter-alia*, taken following action under (RNTCP) during the Twelfth Five Year Plan:

RNTCP is being supported under the National Health Mission.

- Under the programme, more than 13000 designated microscopy centres have been established for quality diagnosis of TB.
- Treatment for drug sensitive TB is provided through a network of more than 400,000 DOT Centres, where a dedicated box containing complete course of treatment is available for each patient.
- Most Government Hospitals, Community Health Centres (CHC), Primary Health Centres (PHC), sub centres function as DOT Centres. In addition NGOs, Private Practitioners (PPs) involved under the RNTCP, Community Volunteers, Anganwadi Workers, women self-help groups etc. also function as DOT providers/DOT Centres.
- The Programmatic Management for Drug Resistant TB (PMDT) services is provided in all 36 States/UTs of India.

- Diagnosis of Drug Resistant TB is undertaken through quality assured drug susceptibility testing at 64 culture and drug susceptibility testing (C-DST) laboratories.
- Cartridge Based Nucleic Acid Amplification (CBNAAT) Test Machines have been installed at 121 sites for early detection of Rifampicin resistance among TB cases, including 30 machines at ART centres for detection of TB in people living with HIV AIDS. Additional 500 machines have been ordered.
- Diagnosis and Treatment (including drugs) is provided free of cost under RNTCP.
- TB has been made a notifiable disease. This mandates all the healthcare providers to notify every TB case diagnosed or treated by them to local authorities. A total of 184,802 cases were notified from the private sector in 2015.
- RNTCP in collaboration with National Informatics Centre (NIC) has developed and implemented a Case Based Web Based application named “Nikshay” to improve TB surveillance, treatment and monitoring of TB cases.
- “Call to Action for TB Free India” was initiated in 2015 to galvanise all stakeholders for a common shared commitment for TB Free India.

Statement-II

*Estimated Mortality Cancer cases in India by State/UT-All sites-
(2012 to 2014)-Both sexes*

States	2012	2013	2014
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	143	145	148
Andhra Pradesh*	32956	34119	35347
Arunachal Pradesh	499	510	522
Assam	11052	11172	11292
Bihar	40357	41792	43272
Chandigarh	403	413	423
Chhattisgarh	9930	10263	10606
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	136	144	153
Daman and Diu	102	114	127
Delhi	6387	6529	6670
Goa	557	569	581
Gujarat	23285	23966	24667

States	2012	2013	2014
Haryana	9734	9998	10268
Himachal Pradesh	2625	2683	2741
Jammu and Kashmir	4863	5028	5198
Jharkhand	12790	13211	13646
Karnataka	23529	24150	24785
Kerala	12951	13363	13816
Lakshadweep	25	27	28
Madhya Pradesh	28078	28951	29846
Maharashtra	42976	43943	44924
Manipur	932	920	909
Meghalaya	1062	1082	1103
Mizoram	389	396	402
Nagaland	702	709	717
Odisha	16103	16490	16885
Puducherry	490	510	532
Punjab	10563	10785	11011
Rajasthan	26429	27168	27922
Sikkim	226	237	251
Tamil Nadu	27302	27645	27988
Tripura	1336	1382	1434
Uttar Pradesh	77178	79616	82121
Uttarakhand	3916	4037	4160
West Bengal	35163	36118	37103
TOTAL	465169	478185	491598

Based on Cancer incidence cases and Pooled M/I ratio of Mumbai data (2009-2011) report.

*The data is not segregated for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

Statement-III

State/UT-wise TB cases registered under RNTCP during last three years

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2012	2013	2014
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	844	738	756
2.	Andhra Pradesh	108727	103707	88638

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2012	2013	2014
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2357	2500	2691
4.	Assam	35788	35624	38317
5.	Bihar	73537	67020	67991
6.	Chandigarh	2807	2890	2869
7.	Chhattisgarh	27160	25889	28864
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	415	411	450
9.	Daman and Diu	330	742	279
10.	Delhi	52006	50727	54037
11.	Goa	1950	1778	1660
12.	Gujarat	72554	74086	77395
13.	Haryana	38036	38104	39498
14.	Himachal Pradesh	13615	13691	14441
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	12662	11038	10243
16.	Jharkhand	36666	34941	35907
17.	Karnataka	67572	61446	61328
18.	Kerala	25917	24204	23439
19.	Lakshadweep	20	23	27
20.	Madhya Pradesh	89545	92420	100034
21.	Maharashtra	136045	137237	135465
22.	Manipur	2744	2329	2198
23.	Meghalaya	5114	5002	4944
24.	Mizoram	2337	2005	1993
25.	Nagaland	3525	3339	3298
26.	Odisha	49191	45269	45777
27.	Puducherry	1430	1458	1409
28.	Punjab	39569	37258	38152
29.	Rajasthan	100966	94698	94908
30.	Sikkim	1832	1637	1630
31.	Tamil Nadu	79576	80407	84570
32.	Telangana	-	-	18655**
33.	Tripura	2557	2540	2507

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2012	2013	2014
34.	Uttar Pradesh	271678	256733	255364
35.	Uttarakhand	15239	13700	14429
36.	West Bengal	93274	90423	89819
TOTAL		1467585	1416014	1443942

**Data for Telangana since June, 2014

Statement-IV

Deaths reported under RNTCP- Drug Sensitive TB during the last 3 years

State	2011	2012	2013
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	43	34	18
Andhra Pradesh	5371	5439	5169
Arunachal Pradesh	79	65	67
Assam	1586	1648	1678
Bihar	1972	2125	2139
Chandigarh	56	82	65
Chhattisgarh	988	1085	782
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21	12	15
Daman and Diu	59	7	8
Delhi	1503	1241	1316
Goa	168	75	76
Gujarat	3950	3808	4094
Haryana	1400	1649	1628
Himachal Pradesh	630	521	518
Jammu and Kashmir	468	337	303
Jharkhand	1431	1341	1332
Karnataka	4676	4542	4356
Kerala	1002	1205	1158
Lakshadweep	3	1	1
Madhya Pradesh	4079	2966	3174
Maharashtra	6735	7687	7716
Manipur	167	72	73
Meghalaya	177	213	202

State	2011	2012	2013
Mizoram	76	79	77
Nagaland	135	91	201
Odisha	2424	2405	2332
Puducherry	72	78	66
Punjab	1875	1925	1678
Rajasthan	4134	3592	3599
Sikkim	164	82	47
Tamil Nadu	3794	3865	4005
Tripura	292	150	106
Uttar Pradesh	8221	7866	7946
Uttarakhand	823	552	500
West Bengal	4691	5047	5184
TOTAL	63265	61887	61629

1. Under RNTCP, TB Patient who died during the course of treatment regardless of cause is declared as 'Died'.
2. Treatment outcomes of patients registered as drug sensitive TB under RNTCP are reported 13-15 months after initiation of treatment.

Progress made in setting up new AIIMS

2054. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of progress made by Government in setting up of three new All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) as announced earlier;

(b) what are the hurdles that stand in the way of making progress and steps taken to expedite the project with the cooperation of respective State Government; and

(c) by what time these three AIIMS would be ready, particularly AIIMS proposed at Mangalagiri near Guntur in Andhra Pradesh, and the amount allocated and spent so far for each new AIIMS?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) Government of India has approved for establishment of three new AIIMS at Mangalagiri near Guntur in Andhra Pradesh at the cost of

₹ 1618 crore, Nagpur in Maharashtra at the cost of ₹ 1577 crore and Kalyani in West Bengal at the cost of ₹ 1754 crore under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), involving a total financial implication of ₹ 4949 crore.

Details of progress made by Government in setting up of three new AIIMS is given in the Statement (*See below*).

There are no hurdles that stand in the way of making progress. MoUs have been signed with State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Maharashtra. Taking over of the land at Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal has been done and same will be done at Nagpur by April, 2016.

The establishment of each of the new AIIMS will be completed in a period of 60 months from the zero date (that is the date of the approval of Government of India), broadly comprising a Pre-construction phase of 12 months, a Construction phase of 42 months and a Stabilization/Commissioning phase of 6 months.

Statement

Status of 3 new AIIMS at Guntur, Nagpur and Kalyani

Cabinet approved 03 new AIIMS at Manglagiri, Nagpur and Kalyani on 7th October 2015. So far, following steps have been taken:-

- MoUs have been signed with State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Maharashtra, under which State Governments have agreed to provide encumbrance free land, free of cost, for execution of the work.
- The Pre-Investment activity for these AIIMS has been assigned to HSCC India Limited at cost of ₹ 50 crore and ₹ 10.00 crore has been released for pre-investment activities.
- Pre-investment activities of soil survey, topographical survey, etc. has been completed at all three sites.
- Taking over of the land at Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal has been done and same will be done at Nagpur in March, 2016.
- Tender for boundary wall for all the three new AIIMS has been opened and is under finalization.
- HSCC(I) has been appointed as executing agency for project of these three AIIMS on turn-key basis.
- Global EOI for design and architecture has been floated by HSCC(I) and pre-bid conference for EOI has been conducted on 24th Feb, 2016.

**Medical equipment manufacturing park at
Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh**

2055. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to set up a ₹ 20,000 crore medical equipment manufacturing centre/park in Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and progress made so far; and

(c) if not, by when this proposal will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed that a Medical Devices Manufacturing Park is proposed to be set up in Visakhapatnam to foster development of Medical Devices Industry in the country in a big way.

(b) and (c) Since this is a State Government proposal, details in this regard are not available with the Central Government.

Separate hospital ward for victims of child abuse

†2056. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a demand is being made to set up a separate ward for child abuse victims in hospitals of the country;

(b) if so, whether Government has considered this demand till now; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) Since, Health is a State subject, it is the responsibility of the respective State Government/UT Administration to take action for setting up of such wards in the Hospitals in their States.

As far as three Central Government Hospitals *viz.* Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital, Lady Hardinge Medical College are concerned, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has set up 'One Stop Centre' in each of these hospitals. The concept of One Stop Centre emanates from the fact that the sexual assault survivor is not required to move from one department to other department and all facilities such as medical treatment, collection of forensic evidence, psycho-social support, etc. are available under one roof. This Centre is functional in above mentioned Hospitals.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

ARV drugs for HIV/AIDS patients

2057. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all HIV/AIDS patients can get Antiretroviral (ARV) drugs and treatments;

(b) whether there are reports of HIV/AIDS patients being denied access to such medications;

(c) whether Government is undertaking any measures to ensure that all HIV positive patients get such medications, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Ministry has taken cognizance of and is implementing the World Health Organisation's (WHO) 'treat-all' recommendations; and

(e) whether there is any action plan or under contemplation to achieve universal Antiretroviral treatment in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes, all People Living with HIV (PLHIV) accessing public ART Centres, and eligible for ART as per the national guidelines, provided free ART.

(b) No, there are no reports of HIV/AIDS patients being denied access to treatment. However, there have been occasions when patients have been given drugs for 15 days at a time, instead of the norm of 30 days.

(c) Under the National AIDS Control Programme, (NACP) Phase-IV, National AIDS Control Organization is committed to provide universal access to comprehensive and equitable care, support and treatment services to all People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV). At present there are 524 ART Centres and 1,094 Link ART Centres in the country providing free Antiretroviral treatment, treatment for opportunistic infections, and counseling services to 9.25 lakh PLHIV.

(d) Yes, the Ministry is aware of World Health Organization's 'treat all' recommendations. These guidelines will be discussed in the Technical Resource Group (TRG) on ART and with other stakeholders before a considered decision is arrived at.

Currently all PLHIV with WHO clinical stage III and IV, all positive pregnant women, all HIV/TB co-infected patients, all patients with HIV and Hepatitis with severe liver disease and all children less than 5 years are covered under 'test and treat' *i.e* they are initiated on ART treatment irrespective of CD4 count. Those PLHIV

who have WHO clinical stage I and II are initiated on ART, if CD4 is less than 350 according to the national guidelines for ART treatment.

(e) Under National AIDS Control Programme, (NACP) Phase-IV, there is currently no plan to achieve universal Antiretroviral treatment in the country.

Loss of eye sights during eye camps

2058. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of people have lost their eye sight during the eye camp organised by the different State Governments/NGOs in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof for past three years, State-wise; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard along with the measures adopted by Government to prevent re-occurrence of such incident?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) As per the extant procedure, prior to eye surgery, the eyes are screened either in the eye camps or OPD. However, eye surgeries are done in the hospitals. Further, it is true that there have been sporadic reports of loss of eye sight by the patients which were operated upon by eye surgeons engaged by different State Governments and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in the country. The details of major eye mishaps as reported by the concerned State Governments during 2013, 2014, 2015 and till date as well as action taken by the concerned State Government in these cases are given in the Statement (*See below*).

In view of these eye mishaps and the fact that the 'Health' is a State subject, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare took following measures to prevent re-occurrence of such incidents in future:-

- (i) National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB) has circulated "Preoperative, intra-operative and post-operative guidelines" for strict compliance by the eye surgeons and all eye care units including NGO eye hospitals in the country to improve quality of eye surgery and avoid eye mishaps.
- (ii) Referring to the provision of guidelines issued under the NPCB, an advisory was issued to all States/UTs regarding precaution to be followed on Ophthalmic Surgeries to avoid cases of loss of vision. This advisory States, *inter-alia*, that eye operations are to be done only in fixed operation theatres exclusive for eye surgeries. Camps are permitted only

for screening of patients and bringing them to the base hospital for eye surgeries. All NGOs and voluntary organization approved under NPCB need to sign a MOU with the district authority as per the guidelines issued under NPCB. The advisory also states that all the other NGOs operating but not registered under NPCB are required to obtain the necessary permission from the State Health Authorities for approval of the hospital or OPD work and the operation theatres for conducting eye surgeries. The State authorities need to develop their own guidelines/mechanism for this purpose. In case of any negligence on the part of voluntary organization, appropriate penal action should be taken by the State authorities against them.

- (iii) It has been stressed time and again during various review meetings under NPCB that the State Governments should strictly follow the NPCB guidelines to avoid eye mishaps and to improve quality of eye surgery in the country.
- (iv) All the Government and private eye surgeons in all districts of States/UTs have been sensitized to strictly adhere to norms of NPCB and observe universal surgical precautions.
- (v) A Committee of experts has been constituted to reassess the existing guidelines for the surgery under NPCB in view of these mishaps.

Statement*Details related to major eye mishaps in States/UTs during 2013, 2014, 2015 and till date*

Sl. No.	Month and Year	Place of surgery	Organizing team	No. of operations performed	No. of persons blind/ seriously affected	Reason of mishap	Action taken by States/UTs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	March, 2014	Salaria Eye Hospital, Pathankot, Punjab	Nagni Mata Prabandhak Committee at District Kangra, Himachal Pradesh (NGO)	60	15	Infection due to bacteria in eye drop	All the Chief Medical Officer of the districts in Himachal Pradesh have been directed to follow the guidelines of the Government of India for granting permission for organizing eye camps in the State. All the Non-Governmental Organizations and Voluntary Organization working in Himachal Pradesh approved under NPCB need to sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the district authorities concerned as per the existing guidelines.
2.	December, 2014	Guru Nanak Charitable Hospital, Ghuman, Distt. Gurdaspur, Punjab	SKM Netralaya, Mathura, U.P. (NGO)	130	29	Infection due to contaminated fluid for washing eyes and/or	Chief Minister of the State has announced and interim relief of ₹ 1 lakh to each of the affected families whose members have lost eye sight

					contaminated operating instruments	in the mishap and a monthly pension of ₹ 2000/- to each person rendered blind in this camp.
3.	November, 2014	Private Clinic, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh	Banke Behari Netra Chikitsalaya, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh (NGO)	12	11	The affected patients treated at Government Medical College Agra, Uttar Pradesh.
4.	October, 2015	District Hospital, Washim, Maharashtra	District Hospital, Washim	171	34	The affected patients were provided treatment at J.J. Hospital, Mumbai and Government Medical College, Akola Maharashtra.
5.	November, 2015	Ginni Devi Netra Chikitsalaya Modinagar, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh	Ginni Devi Netra Chikitsalaya Modinagar, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh	10	8	The affected patients were provided treatment at Dr. R.P. Centre. New Delhi.
6.	November, 2015	District Hospital Badwani, Indore, Madhya Pradesh	District Hospital, Badwani, Indore, Madhya Pradesh	86	68	The affected patients were refer for treatment at Aurobindo Medical College, Indore. Teams of eye surgeons from Dr. R.P. Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences, New Delhi and Dre. GHS were deputed to examine the patients and provide necessary treatment.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	December, 2015	Sadguru Netra Chikitsalaya, Chitrakoot, Satna, Madhya Pradesh	Sadguru Netra Chikitsalaya, Chitrakoot, Satna, Madhya Pradesh	28	20	Administration of Avastin injection	Drugs Controller General of India has constituted a committee to look into the issue of use of avastin DCGI has also issued alert notice on use of avastin. Further, the affected patients have been provided necessary treatment for recovery.
8.	January, 2016	M/s C.H. Nagri Eye Hospital, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	M/s C.H. Nagri Eye Hospital, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	18	15	Administration of Avastin injection	
9.	January, 2016	Sir Sunder Lal Hospital at BHU, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	Sir Sunder Lal Hospital at BHU, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	7	5	Administration of Avastin injection	

Augmenting dialysis treatment facilities

2059. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that a very limited infrastructural facilities are available in the country for dialysis treatment-Heamodialysis and Peritoneal dialysis across the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to augment the dialysis treatment facilities and also reduce the cost of dialysis treatment?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Data regarding availability of infrastructural facilities for dialysis treatment in the country is not maintained centrally.

Health being a State subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to provide health care including dialysis facilities for the patients. The Central Government through the hospitals under it, supplements the efforts of the State Governments.

Dialysis facility is available at the Central Government Hospitals including All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Delhi; Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Delhi; Safdarjung Hospital, Delhi; Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education and Research (JIPMER), Puducherry; Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER), Chandigarh; North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences (NEIGRIHMS), Shillong; and Regional Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS), Imphal.

To enhance treatment facilities, the Central Government has approved setting up of AIIMS type of institutions in 9 States. Assistance for upgradation of tertiary care facilities at 70 medical colleges is also approved.

State Governments can also consider providing dialysis services at District Hospitals through Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode under National Health Mission. A scheme for dialysis has also been announced in the 2016-17 budget speech by the Finance Minister.

E-Rakt Kosh

2060. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the absence of a proper network of all blood banks in the country, patients are sometimes facing difficulty in getting the required group of blood;

(b) if so, whether Government contemplates having a national network of blood banks to overcome the difficulties of getting blood;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has initiated e-Rakt Kosh; and

(d) if so, what are the aims and objectives of e-Rakt Kosh?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) To improve convenience and access for safe blood the Central Government has initiated a nation wide rollout and implementation of a centralized e-Blood Bank Management Information System called e-Rakt Kosh, for all the licensed blood banks in public and private health facilities in States/UTs, which will complement the existing e-blood banking system of National Health Portal.

(d) The aims and objectives of the e-Rakt Kosh include:

- (i) To streamline the infrastructure (including civil space, equipment, kits, vehicles), deployed manpower (limited funding, availability, work pressure), process and system (manual process, transparency, availability of information) in blood bank in India. Information will also be available through mobile based App.
- (ii) To provide means to collect, disseminate, standardize and streamline the standard operating procedures, guidelines and workflow of blood banks across the nation.
- (iii) To facilitate enforcement of Drug and Cosmetic Act, NACO (National AIDS Control Organization) and NABH (National Accreditation Board for Hospitals and Healthcare Providers) standards and guidelines ensuring proper collection and donation, effective management and monitoring the quality and quantity of the donated blood.

Free treatment in Haryana and Madhya Pradesh for serious ailments

2061. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has chalked out any plan for providing free treatment for serious ailments in the backward districts in Haryana and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and by when such a scheme would be ready for implementation; and

(c) if so, the total amount given to Delhi, till January 2016 for implementation of these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Public health being a State subject, the primary responsibility of providing free treatment for serious ailments is that of respective State/UT Governments. However, under the scheme Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN), State Illness Assistance Fund (SIAF) has been set up under RAN in all the States including Haryana and Madhya Pradesh to which the Central Government provides financial assistance to the extent of 50% of the contribution made by the State which is used to provide free treatment to BPL patients suffering from life threatening diseases upto ₹ 1.50 lakh. Under the RAN scheme, a corpus fund namely the Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund (HMC PF) has also been created from which funds are placed at the disposal of 27 Regional Cancer Centres to provide treatment to BPL cancer patients that require expenditure upto ₹ 2 lakh and cases requiring expenditure of more than ₹ 2 lakh are referred to the Ministry. Under the Health Minister's Discretionary Grant (HMDG), patients having an annual income of less than ₹ 1 lakh are provided assistance of not more than ₹ 1 lakh for hospitalisation/treatment.

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 per family, from poor and economically weaker sections, with additional top up of ₹ 30,000 for senior citizens in those families.

(d) The information is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details regarding total amount given to Delhi till January, 2016 for implementation of schemes for providing free treatment for serious ailments

(₹ in lakh)

Name of the scheme	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (upto 31.01.2016)
Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN)	105.22	97.56	94.48	81.93	65.4	43.99
State Illness Assistance Fund (SIAF) under RAN	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health Minister's Discretionary Grant	0.7	4.7	5.28	11.5	16.73	16.45

Alarming rise in malaria patients in Jharkhand

2062. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an alarming rise in the number of malaria patients in Jharkhand recently;

(b) whether it is also a fact that more number of victims fallen prey to this disease is mainly tribals who live in far-off villages and there is no proper medical facility in those areas;

(c) how many people have fallen prey to the disease, and number of people died in the last two years; and

(d) what steps are taken by Government to deal with the menace, particularly in the villages?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) No. The reported number of confirmed malaria cases have declined in Jharkhand in 2015 as compared to last three years 2012, 2013 and 2014.

Year	Confirmed Malaria Cases
2012	131476
2013	97786
2014	103735
2015 (Prov.)	90251
2016 (upto Jan.)	5344

(b) Malaria is reported from all the districts of the State, and more than 26% population is of tribals in the State. Accordingly, the malaria affected population is more in tribes. However free diagnosis and treatment facilities are available at all the health facilities and extended upto the community level with ASHAs in all the districts of the State.

(c) Malaria cases and deaths in last two years and current year are as below:

Year	Malaria cases	Deaths due to malaria
2014	103735	8
2015 (Prov.)	90251	4
2016 (upto January)	5344	0

(d) The malaria control activities are being carried out under National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme (NVBDCP) throughout the country wherever malaria is prevalent. The strategies for prevention and control of malaria are as follows:

- (i) Early diagnosis through rapid diagnostic test and microscopy and prompt and complete treatment of all cases through community volunteer like ASHAs, peripherals health workers and different health institutions.
- (ii) Epidemic Preparedness and Response to detect impending outbreak for averting at early stage.
- (iii) Vector Control through integrated vector management which includes indoor residual spray, use of insecticide treated nets, LLINs and other source reduction methods.
- (iv) Community mobilization for increasing awareness and their participation in the control of malaria.
- (v) Additional technical manpower has been provided in identified high malaria endemic districts and capacity building by training to all health personnel involved in malaria control.

Timely treatment protocol for cardiovascular patients

2063. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that cardiovascular disease is the top killer in India;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that in many cases, the patients of cardiovascular die before they reach hospitals; and
- (c) whether it is also a fact that many cardiovascular patients die without getting the timely treatment, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) As per the estimates in the World Health Organisation (WHO) NCD Country Profile, 2014, CVD is the leading cause of deaths in India and accounts for 26% of all deaths.

Management of Acute Coronary Event (MACE) registry's feasibility study by Indian Council of Medical Research undertaken in small number of patients from 13 hospitals in 12 Indian States (including registries in difficult terrains of the country) showed a medium time of symptoms onset to door of 15 hours and that of onset of symptoms to first medical contact of 2.5 hours indicating a delay in transfer of these cases to Acute Coronary Event care hospitals.

Failure to curb IMR

2064. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is apathetic towards curbing infant and child mortality, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has failed to achieve the Millennium Development Goals to bring down IMR to 28 per 1000 live births by 2015, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The Government of India is committed to reduce infant and child mortality and attaches high priority to reduce Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) under National Health Mission.

(b) The Millennium Development Goal was to bring down IMR to less than 29 per 1000 live births by 2015. As per Sample Registration Reports published by Registrar General of India, Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has steadily declined from 58 per thousand live births in 2004 to 40 per thousand live births in 2013.

The prominent causes of death among infants are perinatal conditions (46%), respiratory infections (22%), diarrhoeal disease (10%), other infectious and parasitic diseases (8%), and congenital anomalies (3.1%). The underlying causes for child mortality are early age of marriage and pregnancy, inadequate spacing between children and repeated pregnancies, home delivery by unskilled persons, poor child care practices and health seeking behaviour, lack of early detection of sick children, inadequate/delayed referral mechanisms, inadequate infrastructure at health care facilities for specialized care of sick children, poor nutrition, hygiene and sanitary condition with inadequate availability of safe drinking water.

Diseases caused by pollution

2065. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that air pollution is the fifth leading cause of death in India, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 37.7 million Indians are affected by waterborne diseases annually and approximately 1.5 million children die due to diarrhoea alone; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) According to WHO (2012), Ischemic heart disease and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease are top two causes of death in India. Air pollution is an important risk factor of both these diseases

(b) As per data reported to Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, number of cases of acute diarrheal diseases and typhoid reported in the year 2014 were 11.67 million and 1.71 million respectively.

As per World Health Report, 2015, childhood diarrhoeal diseases contributes to 10 per cent of under five deaths in the country *i.e.* around 1.25 lakhs children are lost due to diarrhoea annually in the country.

(c) While health is a State subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments for improving healthcare.

Under the National Health Mission, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the following steps are being taken by the Government for prevention and control of diarrhoea in children:

1. Promotion of early and exclusive breastfeeding along with appropriate complementary feeding, is being undertaken through frontline health workers namely ASHA and ANM at community and facility level.
2. Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS) packets and zinc tablets are made available free of cost.
3. Vitamin A Supplementation programme for children up to of 5 years of age.
4. Awareness is being created amongst mothers on sanitation and hygiene and in the communities about the causes and treatment of diarrhoea through health education.
5. Antibiotics for treatment of dysentery are made available through the public health system.
6. Capacity building of frontline workers and medical officers through the IMNCI (Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses) and FIMNCI (Facility based Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses).
7. Use of Mother and Child Protection card for growth monitoring to track children for status of undernutrition and timely intervention during Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs)
8. Surveillance activities to detect outbreaks of diarrhoea through Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) are also carried out.

9. Intensified Diarrhoea Control Fortnight (IDCF) is being implemented as a campaign in last month of July and first month of August, since 2014, for control of deaths due to Diarrhoea across all States and UTs. It includes massive awareness generation on use of ORS and Zinc during diarrhoea, bringing together multiple departments to generate awareness and also reach to each under-five child with one packet of ORS to be used when diarrhoea begins. Main activities include intensification of advocacy activities, awareness generation activities, diarrhoea management service provision, establishing ORS-Zinc demonstration sites, ORS distribution by ASHA through home visitation, detection of undernourished children and their treatment, promotion of infant and young child feeding activities by home visits by ASHA and establishing IYCF corners.
10. State and regional level workshops are being held for in-depth planning and review as per the Integrated Action Plan for Pneumonia and Diarrhoea (IAPPD) framework.

Addressing the problems of rural health

2066. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether health status of Indians is still a cause for grave concern especially that of rural population;

(b) whether about 75 per cent of health infrastructure, medical man-power and other health resources are concentrated in urban areas where 27 per cent of population live;

(c) the details of steps taken to address problems of rural health both at macro (national and State) and micro (district and regional) levels; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to revise National Health Policy to address prevailing inequalities and working towards promoting a long term perspective plan, mainly for rural health, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The health status of the population especially that of rural population does require improvement. However, the condition of the health services in rural areas of the country has improved after the launch of the National Rural Health Mission.

(b) As per the National Health Profile, 2015, the number of beds in rural hospitals is 183602 as against 492177 beds in urban hospitals.

(c) Public health being a State subject, the primary responsibility to provide health care facilities lies with the State Governments. To address the healthcare challenges, particularly in rural areas, the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in 2005 to supplement the efforts of the State/UT Governments to provide accessible, affordable and quality healthcare. The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has now been subsumed under the National Health Mission (NHM) as its sub-Mission, along with National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) as the other sub-Mission. Support under NHM is provided to State/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. To address health inequities, 184 High Priority Districts have been identified for enhanced fund allocation and focused attention.

(d) The Government has formulated a draft National Health Policy, 2015, which among others, recommends setting up of medical colleges in rural areas in addition to realigning pedagogy and curriculum to suit rural health needs.

Ensuring stable supply of pediatric ARV

2067. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National AIDS Control Programme is facing challenges to ensure stable supply of pediatric ARV and adult tablets are given to children, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the effect of improper ARV dosage on compliance, effectivity and efficiency of medicine;

(c) the details of pediatric ARV shortage incidences, in both public and private sector, State-wise, last year;

(d) the proportion of pediatric ARV medicines produced in India and consumed in India last year; and

(e) whether Government and pharmaceutical manufacturers have undertaken measures to rectify shortage incidences, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) No. There are no challenges in ensuring pediatric ARV supply management. Sometimes, adult tablets are administered for pediatric patients since formulations of the required dosage for children are not available in the market.

(b) Since improper dosage can lead to drug resistance, it is essential to have strict and complete adherence to ARV drugs, including correct dosage, to ensure efficacy of the drugs. For ensuring this, all People living with HIV (PLHIV) are counseled on adherence related issues before initiation on AR Therapy (ART). In addition, on every monthly visit to ART Centres, importance of adherence is reinforced.

The medical officers of ART centres are also given training on clinical management of PLHIV in which adherence is also an important component. The compliance to these guidelines by ART centres is monitored through Regional Coordinators, Centres of Excellences, and State AIDS Control Societies through frequent field visits and ARV drug distribution reports.

(c) Currently there are no reports of shortage of pediatric ARV drugs at the Government ART centres in the country. NACO does not keep information of pediatric ARV drug availability in the private sector.

(d) All the pediatric ARV drugs procured and consumed by NACO so far have been from domestic manufactures only.

(e) NACO is strengthening supply chain mechanism by appointing Regional Procurement and Logistic Coordinators at regional level. In addition to this an Inventory Management System (IMS) has been developed and implemented at all ART centres. This is an online system in which pharmacist at ART centre maintains daily stock and consumption of drugs. The same are then monitored at State AIDS Control Societies and National AIDS Control Organization level. In addition a buffer stock will also be kept, factoring in the lead time for procurement. Project Directors of State AIDS Control Society have standing instructions to procure the drugs from open market whenever shortage of Antiretroviral drugs is apprehended.

High cases of fluorosis in Madhya Pradesh and Bihar

†2068. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that nearly two and a half crore people from about 20 States are suffering from fluorosis and other water-borne diseases;

(b) whether it is also a fact that most of the people affected from fluorosis are from Madhya Pradesh and Bihar where content of fluoride and arsenic exceeds the safe limit in many districts;

(c) whether Government has received any requests from social organization regarding identifying such areas and initiating schemes and programmes for those areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) As reported by States on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (as on 16.2.2016), there are 3,37,60,872 rural population residing in 60,504 rural habitation which are at risk due to excess arsenic, fluoride, iron, salinity and nitrate in drinking water. Number of people at risk due to excess fluoride in drinking water is 83,08,250 in 11,285 rural habitations. The reported number of suspected cases of fluorosis in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh are 21598 (9.09%) and 43,910 (18.49%) respectively, as per the information received from these States.

As reported by States on IMIS as on 16.2.2016, there are about 1311 Arsenic affected habitations in 6 States *i.e.* West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka and Punjab. Information about number of Arsenicosis affected persons in these States is not available.

(c) and (d) So far no request has been received from any social organization for identification of such areas.

(e) For prevention and control of fluorosis, a 'National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis (NPPCF)' is being implemented since 2008-09 in a phased manner. So far, 111 districts in 19 States have been covered under the programme. The important components of the programme are surveillance of fluorosis in the community, capacity building in the form of training and manpower support, establishment of

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

diagnostic facilities, management of fluorosis cases including treatment, surgery, rehabilitation and health education. Revised Guidelines on NPPCF have been issued to 19 States and financial assistance is being provided to these States. The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has already been providing alternate sources of safe drinking water in areas affected by water contaminants. Further, efforts are made to spread awareness regarding problem due to water contamination through mass media as well as local media in affected areas.

The Guidelines for “Detection, Prevention and Management of Arsenicosis in India” have been finalized by an expert group under Director General of Health Services and issued to all the 6 affected States for taking further necessary action.

Awareness against animal transmitted diseases

2069. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that poor veterinary care has put the general public at increased risk of contracting diseases transmitted through animals, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to take cognizance of the issue as well as remedial measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) As informed by Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Government is aware that some of the animal diseases which are known as zoonotic diseases are transmitted from animals to human beings. Some important diseases of this category are Brucellosis, anthrax, leptospirosis, salmonellosis, campylobacteriosis, listeriosis, rabies, avian influenza, etc. Prevention, control and containment of animal diseases including zoonotic diseases are carried out by the State Governments through 11,101 Veterinary Hospitals/Polyclinics, 22,745 Veterinary Dispensaries and 27,050 Veterinary Aid Centres/Stockman Centres and Mobile Veterinary Clinics.

In order to supplement the activities of State Governments for prevention, control and containment of animal diseases including zoonotic ones, the Central Government is providing financial assistance through various components of Livestock Health and Disease Control (LH and DC) scheme, now renamed as Veterinary Services and Animal Health (VS and AH).

Under the scheme, funds are also provided for Information Education and Communication Campaign to make farmers/animals owners aware of various animal

diseases including zoonotic ones and adopting proper bio-security measures. Further, advisories are also issued by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries to the State Governments for under taking necessary prevention control and containment measures for various animal diseases including zoonotic diseases.

To prevent ingress exotic diseases including zoonotic diseases, the Department has also established six Animal Quarantine and Certification Services. Diagnostic facilities are also available with the States and Veterinary Colleges/Universities. For providing referral diagnosis, the Department has 5 designated Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratories (RDDLs) and 1 Central Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (CDDL). The Department has also established four prefabricated Bio-Safety Level-III (BSL-III) laboratories (one each at Kolkata, Jalandhar, Bareilly and Bangalore) and one mobile BSL-III laboratory is also functional at RDDL at Guwahati, Assam.

National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) is also providing laboratory support for outbreak investigations and surveillance of zoonotic diseases. Regular training courses are also conducted by NCDC for development of trained manpower in various aspects of zoonotic diseases viz. diagnosis, treatment, prevention and control and guidelines for prevention and control of various zoonotic diseases have also been prepared and widely distributed.

Promotion of Bangla language by Doordarshan

2070. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated, released and utilized for various channels run by Doordarshan during the last three years including the DD Bangla channel, channel-wise;

(b) the details of new programmes commissioned on DD Bangla during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the details of funds spent for development and research of content and programming for Bangla language during last three years; and

(d) the details of steps taken for promotion of Bangla language by Doordarshan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) The details of funds allocated to and utilized by various channels and also Doordarshan Kendra Kolkata (DDK) provision to which subsumes funds for DD Bangla channel during the last three years are given hereunder:

(₹ in thousand)

Name of Channel	Budget Allocated during 2012-13	Actual during 2012-13	Budget Allocated during 2013-14	Actual during 2013-14	Budget Allocated during 2014-15	Actual during 2014-15
DD National	1491089	1429877	1597480	1360738	1403830	1327207
DD Bharati	12900	9028	14450	12244	8300	7508
DD India	43500	22083	15310	10147	9282	4586
DD Sports	123800	121547	138300	99161	383100	365267
DD Urdu Channel	250200	238727	293845	260185	171061	112270
DDK, Kolkata	37450	23715	35700	29931	45428	41620

(b) and (c) The details of funds, year-wise, for programme production under the Head 'Payment to Professionals and Special Services' (PP&SS) is as under:

Year	Sanctioned Grant	Expenditure
2012-13	₹ 1,50,00,000/-	1,34,71,000/-
2013-14	₹ 2,00,00,000/-	1,83,86,000/-
2014-15	₹ 2,50,00,000/-	2,46,34,000/-

The language of telecast of DD Bangla is primarily Bengali. The funds mentioned above have been utilised for content development of ongoing Bengali Language programmes. Prasar Bharati has been requested to constitute a committee to facilitate the development of new/fresh content for DD Bangla.

(d) Apart from telecasting the programmes primarily in Bengali Language, a weekly half an hour slot is dedicated to Bengali literature. Various programmes organized by different literary organizations to mark different language related events like International Vernacular Language Day and anniversaries of major literary figures are also adequately covered by this channel.

FDI in media sector

2071. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government increased the FDI limit in various forms of Media like television, news channels, FM Radio etc.;

(b) if so, the details of the new FDI policy; and

(c) how will the new policy help improve the reach and quality of media in the country and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) As per Press Note No. 12 (2015 series) dated 24.11.2015 issued by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) permitted limit of FDI in electronic and print media is as follows:

Sector/Activity	Foreign Investment Limit and Entry route	
	Previous	Present
1	2	3
6.2.7.1.1	74% (beyond 49%	100% (Automatic up
(1) Teleports (setting up of up-linking HUBs/Teleports);	through Government route)	to 49%; Government route beyond 49%)
(2) Direct to Home (DTH);		
(3) Cable Networks (Multi System Operators (MSOs) operating at National or State or District level and undertaking upgradation of networks towards digitalization and addressability;		
(4) Mobile TV; and		
(5) Headend-in-the Sky Broadcasting Service (HITS)		
6.2.7.1.2	49% (automatic route)	100% (Automatic up to 49%; Government route beyond 49%)
Cable Networks (Other MSOs not undertaking upgradation of networks towards digitalization and addressability and Local Cable Operators (LCOs)		
6.2.7.2.1	26% (through Government route)	49% (Government route)
Terrestrial Broadcasting FM (FM Radio), subject to such terms and conditions as specified from time to time, by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, for grant of permission for setting up of FM Radio stations		

1	2	3
6.2.7.2.2 Up-linking of 'News and Current Affairs' TV Channels	26% (Government route)	49% (Government route)
6.2.7.2.3 Up-linking of 'Non-News and Current Affairs' TV Channels, Down-linking of TV Channels	100% (through Government route)	100% (Automatic route)
6.2.8.1 Publishing of newspaper and periodicals dealing with news and current affairs	26% (FDI and investment by NRIs/PIOs/FII/FPI; Government route)	26% (FDI and investment by NRIs/PIOs/FII/FPI; Government route)
6.2.8.2 Publication of Indian editions of foreign magazines dealing with news and current affairs	26% (FDI and investment by NRIs/PIOs/FII/FPI; Government route)	26% (FDI and investment by NRIs/PIOs/FII/FPI; Government route)
6.2.8.3 Publishing/printing of scientific and technical magazines/specialty journals/periodicals, subject to compliance with the legal framework as applicable and guidelines issued in this regard from time to time by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	100% (Government route)	100% (Government route)
6.2.8.4 Publication of facsimile edition of foreign newspapers	100% (Government route)	100% (Government route)

(c) The FDI Caps in the Broadcasting sector having been liberalized, they are expected to benefit the sector by infusing greater investment in the sector thereby helping it grow at a faster pace.

Check on sensationalisation of issues by electronic media

2072. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to bring on board the electronic media to while reporting the news of any hoax calls/fake letters about planting of bombs at public

places/train/airport etc. in media, especially the electronic media, which many-a-time leads to unnecessary sensationalisation and fear in people's mind and disruption of public utilities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the Ministry, in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs, would take some concrete steps for the benefit of public at large and dissuade such hoax callers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE): (a) and (b) The matter is under examination.

**Amount spent by department of official
language on advertisements**

†2073. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of amount spent on advertisements by the Department of Official Language in issuing directions for A, B and C regions respectively, out of the total number of advertisements issued by Government through various means of media, language-wise along with genuine tariff (amount of advertisement); and

(b) whether it is being complied by every Department/Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Advertisements issued whether in Print, Electronic or Digital Media are released by Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) strictly in accordance with the specific requirement of the client Ministry/Department. It will be appreciated that these requirements vary from Ministry to Ministry and from Department to Department depending largely on the target audience and the message which is proposed to be conveyed. However, DAVP has been directed to get the details very precisely collated as required in the question raised by Hon'ble Member.

TV station at Jashpur Nagar in Chhattisgarh

2074. SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a Doordarshan TV station at Jashpur Nagar in Chhattisgarh, which is out of order; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) by when will it be made functional as Jashpur and nearby districts are backward?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that there is no Doordarshan Kendra (Studio Centre) at Jashpur Nagar. However, there is a Very Low Power TV Transmitter (VLPT) at Jashpur Nagar in Chhattisgarh which is functioning satisfactorily.

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

Quality of serials telecast on Doordarshan

2075. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in recent years the quality of daily serials telecast on Doordarshan has rapidly gone down; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that most of these serials lack any social, scientific or historical value and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Prasar Bharati has informed that continuous efforts have been made for improvement of content and quality of the programmes for sustaining viewership. In this pursuit, Doordarshan has introduced several new programmes in the mid prime time and prime time band of DD National which are based on scientific temper, social and historical values: viz. “Manthan” and “Vigyan Prasar” that are science series and “Rannbheri” based on historical event. DD has stepped up efforts for cross channel promotions and publicity, including the use of social media which has significantly enhanced the viewer’s profile of DD National.

The serials being telecast during prime time and mid prime time carry a wide range of subjects including the selfless and dedicated services of the armed forces, against dowry and other social evils and catering to the needs and aspirations of the young generation alongwith inculcating patriotic fervour among them.

To maintain high quality of its transmission, Doordarshan has been modernizing its network from time to time. Steps have been undertaken to improve the quality and content of the programmes through close monitoring and interaction with the software producers including in-house production and live telecast of important events.

Advantage and disadvantage of Community Radio Stations

2076. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of advantages and disadvantages of Community Radio Stations;
- (b) the number of Community Radio Stations in operation in the country, State-wise;
- (c) what monitoring mechanism Ministry has over Community Radio Stations; and
- (d) what are the reasons that Community Radio Stations are not gaining popularity like FM stations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Policy guidelines for setting up of Community Radio Station (CRS) in India prescribe that the basic objective of the Community Radio broadcasting is to serve the cause of the community in the service area of the permission holder by involving members of the community in the broadcast of their programmes. The programmes should be of immediate relevance to the community. The emphasis should be on developmental, agricultural, health, educational, environmental, social welfare, community development and cultural programmes. The programming should reflect the special interests and needs of the local community.

Community Radio Stations have a unique ability to bring small communities together, focus on their day to day concerns. Community Radio Stations aim to contribute to the lives of the local community by creation of content by the people and for the people of that community. Besides, it plays an active role in the information dissemination amongst the community, thereby, creating awareness and social responsibility.

Creation of enthusiastic community participation and production of fresh and comprehensive content to sustain the interest of the community are some of the challenges faced by Community Radio Stations.

(b) At present 191 CRS are functioning in the country. State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) There is no pre-censorship of the content of the programmes broadcasted by Community Radio Stations. However, Licensee is required to adhere to the provisions of the Programme and Advertising Code as prescribed for All India Radio and preserve the recordings of programme broadcast for a period of 3 months from

the date of broadcast and produce the same to the Ministry, as and when required. In case of a complaint or otherwise, Ministry may ask the licensee to submit the recordings of programme broadcast.

(d) As per information available, Community Radio Stations are popular in the areas of their operation and have good listenership base. Permission to set up community radio stations may be granted only to Not-for-Profit Organizations like Educational Institutions, Registered Societies, Autonomous Bodies, Public Trusts, State Agriculture Universities (SAUs), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) Institutions and Krishi Vigyan Kendras.

To strengthen the community radio movement in India, Ministry has introduced a plan scheme namely “Strengthening Community Radio Movement in India”. Details of the scheme are available on www.mib.nic.in

Statement

State/UT-wise details of Operational Community Radio Stations in India

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Operational CRS
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil
3.	Assam	3
4.	Bihar	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	3
6.	Goa	Nil
7.	Gujarat	6
8.	Haryana	9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
11.	Jharkhand	1
12.	Karnataka	15
13.	Kerala	9
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15
15.	Maharashtra	17
16.	Manipur	Nil
17.	Meghalaya	Nil
18.	Mizoram	Nil

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Operational CRS
19.	Nagaland	Nil
20.	Odisha	9
21.	Punjab	3
22.	Rajasthan	8
23.	Sikkim	Nil
24.	Tamil Nadu	29
25.	Telangana	6
26.	Tripura	Nil
27.	Uttarakhand	9
28.	Uttar Pradesh	22
29.	West Bengal	2
Union Territories		
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil
31.	Chandigarh	3
32.	NCT of Delhi	6
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil
34.	Daman and Diu	Nil
35.	Lakshadweep	Nil
36.	Puducherry	3
GRAND TOTAL		191

SOP for VVIP events

2077. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has finalized the draft of the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for coverage of VVIP events;

(b) whether Government has put in place any mechanism to prevent and detect deviations from Standard Operating Procedures; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the details of other measures being taken to ensure that there are no errors involved in disseminating information?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) Prasara

Bharati has informed that a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for coverage of VVIP events, including mechanism to detect and prevent deviation from SOPs, is in vogue in AIR and Doordarshan. There is hardly any room for errors as these comprehensive guidelines are given widest possible dissemination and are scrupulously adhered to by all concerned across the network.

Prasar Bharati follows well established procedure for VVIP coverage which *inter-alia* includes liasoning with the office of VVIP, tying up with agencies involved including Ministry of External Affairs in cases of foreign coverages, identifying and sending the appropriate number of camera teams and Reporters and telecasting the coverages either as LIVE, Deferred LIVE or in subsequent bulletins depending on news value, time differences and other news fall of the day.

Piracy of commercial films

2078. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the piracy of commercial films *via* fake and unauthorized CDs, online uploads etc;

(b) if so, the details of such incidents and the action taken by Government for prevention of such incidents; and

(c) if not, the steps Government is taking to collect data on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) Government is aware of issues arising out of piracy of films. Copy Right Act 1959 as amended in 2012 provides civil/criminal remedies against Copyright violation. Ministry of Human Resource Development has constituted Copyright Enforcement Advisory Council (CEAC) to review the progress of enforcement of the Copyright Act, 1957 periodically and to advise the Government from time to time on measures towards improving the enforcement of the Act. At the behest of CEAC, Copyright Enforcement/IPR Cell have been created in States/UTs and Nodal Officers designated to deal with Copyright enforcement/IPR matters.

FM channels in the country

2079. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of existing FM channels in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that recently Government approved for starting more FM channels in the country, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether Government is generating revenue through FM channels since their introduction in the country, year-wise and State-wise; and

(d) the number of FM channels likely to be given to Puducherry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE): (a) Presently, 243 FM channels are operational under Private FM Radio Policy guidelines. The State-wise details of existing FM radio channels are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). As far as All India Radio (AIR) is concerned, it has FM Rainbow at 23 places and FM Gold at 5 places. Besides, 80 Local Radio Stations and 37 Vividh Bharati Centres of AIR radiate through FM.

(b) A total of 842 new FM radio channels in 296 cities that include 135 vacant channels in 69 existing cities of FM Phase-II have been approved by Government under FM Radio Phase-III Policy. State-wise details are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Details are being collected in this regard.

(d) Puducherry will get one more channel under FM Radio Phase-III apart from 3 private FM channels that are operational.

Statement-I

State-wise details of existing FM Radio Channels

Sl. No.	States	City	No. of channels
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rajahmundry	1
		Tirupati	2
		Vijaywada	2
		Vishakapatnam	4
	TOTAL		9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	1
	TOTAL		1
3.	Assam	Guwahati	3
	TOTAL		3
4.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	1

Sl. No.	States	City	No. of channels
	Bihar	Patna	1
	TOTAL		2
5.	Chandigarh (UT)	Chandigarh	2
	TOTAL		2
6.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	1
		Raipur	4
	TOTAL		5
7.	Delhi (UT)	Delhi	8+1
	TOTAL		9
8.	Goa	Panaji	3
	TOTAL		3
9.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	5
		Rajkot	3
		Surat	4
		Vadodara	4
	TOTAL		16
10.	Haryana	Hissar	3
		Karnal	2
	TOTAL		5
11.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	3
	TOTAL		3
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	1
		Srinagar	1
	TOTAL		2
13.	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	3
		Ranchi	4
	TOTAL		7
14.	Karnataka	Bengaluru	7
		Gulberga	1
		Mangalore	3

Sl. No.	States	City	No. of channels
	Karnataka	Mysore	2
	TOTAL		13
15.	Kerala	Cochin	3
		Kannur	4
		Kozikode	2
		Thiruvananthapuram	4
		Thrissur	4
	TOTAL		17
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	4
		Gwalior	4
		Indore	4
		Jabalpur	4
	TOTAL		16
17.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	2
		Akola	1
		Aurangabad	2
		Dhule	1
		Jalgaon	2
		Kolhapur	2
		Mumbai	7
		Nagpur	4
		Nanded	1
		Nasik	2
		Pune	4
		Sangli	2
		Sholapur	2
	TOTAL		32
18.	Meghalaya	Shilong	1
	TOTAL		1
19	Mizoram	Aizawl	1
	TOTAL		1

Sl. No.	States	City	No. of channels
20.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar/Cuttak	3
		Rourkela	2
	TOTAL		5
21.	Puducherry (UT)	Puducherry (UT)	3
	Total		3
22.	Punjab	Amritsar	3
		Jalandhar	4
		Patiala	3
	TOTAL		10
23.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	2
		Bikaner	1
		Jaipur	5
		Jodhpur	3
		Kota	3
		Udaipur	3
	TOTAL		17
24.	Sikkim	Gangtok	2
	TOTAL		2
25.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	8
		Coimbatore	4
		Madurai	3
		Tiruchi	2
		Tirunelveli	2
		Tuticorin	2
	TOTAL		21
26.	Telangana	Hyderabad	4
		Warangal	1
	TOTAL		5
27.	Tripura	Agartala	1
	TOTAL		1

Sl. No.	States	City	No. of channels
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	2
		Aligarh	1
		Allahabad	2
		Bareilly	2
		Gorakhpur	1
		Jhansi	1
		Kanpur	3
		Lucknow	3
		Varanasi	3
	TOTAL		18
29.	West Bengal	Asansol	2
		Kolkata	9
		Siliguri	3
	TOTAL		14
	GRAND TOTAL		243

Statement-II

State-wise details of New FM radio channels approved by the Government.

Sl. No.	States	Name of Cities/Towns	Channels available for Phase III
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Adoni	3
2.		Anantapur	3
3.		Bheemavaram	3
4.		Chirala	3
5.		Chittoor	3
6.		Cuddapah	3
7.		Dharamavaram	3
8.		Eluru	3
9.		Guntakal	3
10.		Hindupur	3

1	2	3	4
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	4
12.		Kurnool	4
13.		Machilipatnam	3
14.		Madanapalle	3
15.		Nandyal	3
16.		Nellore	4
17.		Ongole	3
18.		Proddatur	3
19.		Rajahmundry	3
20.		Tirupati	2
21.		Vijayawada	2
22.		Vizianagaram	3
	TOTAL		67
23.	Andaman and Nikobar Islands	Portblair	3
	TOTAL		3
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	2
	TOTAL		2
25.	Assam	Dibrugarh	3
26.		Jorhat	3
27.		Nagaon (Nowgang)	3
28.		Silchar	3
29.		Tinsukia	3
30.		Guwahati	1
	TOTAL		16
31.	Bihar	Arrah	3
32.		Begusarai	3
33.		Bettiah	3
34.		Bhagalpur	4
35.		Bihar Sharif	3
36.		Chhapra	3
37.		Darbhanga	3

1	2	3	4
38.	Bihar	Gaya	4
39.		Motihari	3
40.		Munger	3
41.		Muzzaffarpur	3
42.		Patna	3
43.		Purnia	3
44.		Saharsa	3
45.		Sasaram	3
46.		Siwan	3
	TOTAL		50
47.	Chandigarh/UT	Chandigarh	2
	TOTAL		2
48.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	3
49.		Durg-Bhillai Nagar	3
50.		Jagdalpur	3
51.		Korba	3
52.		Rajgarh	3
	TOTAL		15
53.	Daman and Diu	Daman	3
	TOTAL		3
54.	Delhi	Delhi	1
	TOTAL		1
55.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	1
56.		Bharuch	3
57.		Bhavnagar	4
58.		Botad	3
59.		Dahod	3
60.		Godhra	3
61.		Jamnagar	4
62.		Jetpur Navagadh	3
63.		Junagadh	3
64.		Mahesana	3

1	2	3	4
65.	Gujarat	Palanpur	3
66.		Patan	3
67.		Porbandar	3
68.		Rajkot	1
69.		Surat	2
70.		Surendranagar Dudhrej	3
71.		Veraval	3
72.		Wadhwan (Surendernagar)	3
	TOTAL		51
73.	Haryana	Ambala	3
74.		Bahadurgarh	3
75.		Bhiwani	3
76.		Hissar	1
77.		Jind	3
78.		Kaithal	3
79.		Karnal	1
80.		Panipat	3
81.		Rewari	3
82.		Rohtak	3
83.		Sirsa	3
84.		Thanesar	3
	TOTAL		32
85.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	3
86.		Jammu	3
	TOTAL		6
87.	Jharkhand	Bokaro Steel City	3
88.		Deoghar	3
89.		Dhanbad	4
90.		Giridih	3
91.		Hazaribag	3
92.		Jamshedpur	1
	TOTAL		17

1	2	3	4
93.	Karnataka	Bengaluru	1
94.		Belgaum	4
95.		Bellary	4
96.		Bidar	3
97.		Bijapur	3
98.		Chikamagalur	3
99.		Chitradurga	3
100.		Davengere	4
101.		Gadag Betigeri	3
102.		Gulbarga	3
103.		Hassan	3
104.		Hospet	3
105.		Hubli-Dharwad	4
106.		Kolar	3
107.		Mangaluru	1
108.		Mysuru	2
109.		Raichur	3
110.		Shimoga	3
111.		Tumkur	3
112.		Udupi	3
	TOTAL		59
113.	Kerala	Alappuzha (Alleppey)	4
114.		Cochin (Kochi)	1
115.		Kanhangad (Kasargod)	3
116.		Kozhikod	2
117.		Palakkad	3
	TOTAL		13
118.	Lakshadweep	Kavarati	3
	TOTAL		3
119.	Madhya Pradesh	Burhanapur	3
120.		Chhattarpur	3
121.		Chhindwara	3

1	2	3	4
122.	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	3
123.		Guna	3
124.		Itarsi	3
125.		Khandwa	3
126.		Khargone	3
127.		Mandsaur	3
128.		Murwara (Katni)	3
129.		Neemuch	3
130.		Ratlam	3
131.		Rewa	3
132.		Sagar	4
133.		Satna	3
134.		Shivpuri	3
135.		Singrauli	3
136.		Ujjain	4
137.		Vidisha	3
	TOTAL		59
138.	Maharashtra	Akola	3
139.		Jalgaon	2
140.		Mumbai	2
141.		Nagpur	2
142.		Nanded	3
143.		Achalpur	3
144.		Ahmednagar	2
145.		Amravati	4
146.		Aurangabad	2
147.		Barshi	3
148.		Dhule	3
149.		Gondiya	3
150.		Kolhapur	2
151.		Latur	3
152.		Malegaon	4

1	2	3	4
153.	Maharashtra	Nasik	2
154.		Pune	2
155.		Sangli	2
156.		Sholapur	2
157.		Wardha	3
158.		Yavatmal	3
	TOTAL		55
159.	Manipur	Imphal	3
	TOTAL		3
160.	Meghalaya	Shillong	2
	TOTAL		2
161.	Mizoram	Aizawl	2
	TOTAL		2
162.	Nagaland	Dimapur	3
163.		Kohima	3
	TOTAL		6
164.	Odisha	Baleshwar	3
165.		Baripada	3
166.		Bhubaneswar	1
167.		Brahmapur	3
168.		Puri	3
169.		Rourkela	2
170.		Sambalpur	3
	TOTAL		18
171.	Puducherry	Puducherry	1
	TOTAL		1
172.	Punjab	Abohar	3
173.		Amristar	1
174.		Bhatinda	3
175.		Hoshiarpur	3
176.		Ludhiana	4
177.		Moga	3

1	2	3	4
178.	Punjab	Pathankot	3
179.		Patiala	1
	TOTAL		21
180.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	2
181.		Alwar	3
182.		Beawar	3
183.		Bharatpur	3
184.		Bhilwara	3
185.		Bikaner	3
186.		Churu	3
187.		Ganganagar	3
188.		Hanumangarh	3
189.		Jaipur	1
190.		Jodhpur	1
191.		Jhunjhunu	3
192.		Kota	1
193.		Pali	3
194.		Sawai Madhopur	3
195.		Sikar	3
196.		Tonk	3
197.		Udaipur	1
	TOTAL		45
198.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	1
199.		Coonoor	3
200.		Dingdigul	3
201.		Erode	4
202.		Karaikkudi	3
203.		Karur	3
204.		Madurai	1
205.		Nagarcoil/Kanyakumari	3
206.		Neyveli	3
207.		Pudukkottai	3

1	2	3	4
208.	Tamil Nadu	Rajapalayam	3
209.		Salem	4
210.		Thanjavur	3
211.		Tiruchy	2
212.		Tirunelveli	2
213.		Tiruvannamalai	3
214.		Tuticorin	2
215.		Vaniyambadi	3
216.		Vellore	4
	TOTAL		53
217.	Telangana	Adilabad	3
218.		Alwal	3
219.		Hyderabad	4
220.		Karimnagar	3
221.		Khammam	3
222.		Kothagudem	3
223.		Mahbubnagar	3
224.		Mancherial	3
225.		Nalgonda	3
226.		Nizamabad	3
227.		Ramagundam	3
228.		Warangal	3
	TOTAL		37
229.	Tripura	Agartala	2
	TOTAL		2
230.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	2
231.		Aligarh	3
232.		Allahabad	2
233.		Azamgarh	3
234.		Bahraich	3
235.		Ballia	3
236.		Banda	3

1	2	3	4
237.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	2
238.		Basti	3
239.		Badaun	3
240.		Deoria	3
241.		Etah	3
242.		Etawah	3
243.		Faizabad/Ayodhya	3
244.		Farrukhabad Cum Fatehgarh	3
245.		Fatehpur	3
246.		Ghazipur	3
247.		Gonda	3
248.		Gorakhpur	3
249.		Hardoi	3
250.		Jaunpur	3
251.		Jhansi	3
252.		Kanpur	3
253.		Lakhimpur	3
254.		Lalitpur	3
255.		Lucknow	3
256.		Mainpuri	3
257.		Mathura	3
258.		Maunath Bhajan (Distt. Mau)	3
259.		Mirzapur Cum Vindhyachal	3
260.		Moradabad	4
261.		Muzaffarnagar	4
262.		Orai	3
263.		Rae Barelli	3
264.		Saharanpur	4
265.		Shahjahanpur	4
266.		Sitapur	3
267.		Sultanpur	3
268.		Varanasi	1
TOTAL			116

1	2	3	4
269.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	4
270.		Haldwani-Cum Kathgodam	3
271.		Haridwar	3
	TOTAL		10
272.	West Bengal	Alipurduar	3
273.		Asansol	2
274.		Baharampur	3
275.		Balurghat	3
276.		Bangaon	3
277.		Bankura	3
278.		Bardhaman	3
279.		Darjeeling	3
280.		English Bazar (Maldah)	3
281.		Kharagpur	3
282.		Krishna Nagar	3
283.		Puruliya	3
284.		Raiganj	3
285.		Siliguri	1
	TOTAL		39
Cities/Towns in border areas of Jammu and Kashmir and NE States			
286.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kargil	3
287.		Leh	3
288.		Katua	3
289.		Poonch	3
290.		Bhaderwah	3
291.	Assam	Dubri	3
292.		Haflong	3
293.	Meghalaya	Jowai	3
294.	Mizoram	Lung-Lei	3
295.	Nagaland	Mokukchung	3
296.	Tripura	Belonia	3
	TOTAL		33
GRAND TOTAL			842

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Sikh Gurudwaras (Amendment) Bill, 2016

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Bill for introduction. The Sikh Gurudwaras (Amendment) Bill, 2016. Shri Raj Nath Singh.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJ NATH SINGH): Sir, I rise to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Sikh Gurudwaras Act, 1925.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI RAJ NATH SINGH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; the Bill is introduced. Now, *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): One second, Sir. I have one suggestion. We spoke in the morning. This is something which concerns a minority community and their religious sentiments. Sir, I have just one request to the Chair. Do not hear me but, at least, give a chance to the Sikh Members, who are present here, to speak for 30 seconds so that the whole House will know what the issues are and why it should not be postponed and why it is urgently required to be passed. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The point is, that is not the issue. I have no disagreement with you. But the issue is that the notice is for introduction, for which hon. Chairman has allowed by giving exemption. If you are saying that it should be taken up for consideration, then, we have to get exemption for that. That is not there. *...(Interruptions)...* So, I have already. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, I am not saying it should be taken up for consideration. All I am saying is, this morning. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, once it is introduced, *...(Interruptions)...* there is no scope for discussion.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, this morning *...(Interruptions)...* Because in the morning meeting, it was taken up and.....*(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know. *...(Interruptions)...* I know all that. I was there. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: So, I am only saying that since no Sikh Member was present there and it concerns the Sikh community, it is only fair, if there are people like Mr. Gill sitting there; why do you not hear him for 30 seconds? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, the Bill is already introduced. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, the whole country is watching us. *...(Interruptions)...* One second, Sir. It is a minority community. It is a sensitive issue for the Sikh community. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know that. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: And, I think, it is very fair. We are a secular country and the message must go across that we value every minority. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I appreciate *...(Interruptions)...* I appreciate your concern, and you know I am not at all against any minority community. What I am saying is, the Bill is already introduced. It is already introduced. Now, there is no scope for discussion. See, nobody has.....*...(Interruptions)...* Listen. *...(Interruptions)...* Please. *...(Interruptions)...* Please let me say. *...(Interruptions)...* No; let me say it. *...(Interruptions)...* Nobody has opposed. *...(Interruptions)...* No; let me complete. *...(Interruptions)...* Nobody has opposed the introduction of this Bill. This Bill is introduced with unanimity. That means everybody is supporting this Bill. That is very clear. So, once the Bill is introduced, there is no scope for discussion. *...(Interruptions)...* You listen. Once the Bill is introduced, there is no scope for discussion. The discussion scope comes only at the time of consideration. If the Minister moves it for consideration, there will be and there has to be discussion. Now, we cannot take it up for consideration because for that, you have to get the special exemption from the hon. Chair. That is not there. *...(Interruptions)...* I am governed by the Rules. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: I accept the rules of the House. I will follow them. I am only making a request to the House. Tomorrow morning, it can be taken up again. We can have it tomorrow.....*...(Interruptions)...*

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

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: So that it can be considered tomorrow *...(Interruptions)...* and it can be passed tomorrow *...(Interruptions)...* because this will send a very positive message to the country. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. If hon. Chairman permits, *...(Interruptions)...* If hon. Chairman permits and the Government is interested, why should the Chair stand in the way?

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): It may be taken up tomorrow for consideration.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will convey it to hon. Chairman. ...(Interruptions)... I will convey it to hon. Chairman. Yes, Mr. Gill.

DR. M. S. GILL (Punjab): Thank you, Sir, for giving me a chance. As you know, Sir, tomorrow, I am retiring after twelve years. Naturally, I am one of those who are interested in this Business. Otherwise, the LoP or my friend Mr. Naqvi, does not quite have the passion or the situation understanding, which we have. Sir, the matter is very simple. In 1925, the Sikhs were the only community in the world where they had an agitation to take control of their shrines, the Gurudwaras, including the Darbar Sahib, Amritsar. They were under all sorts of occupation. It is a long story of *struggle and satyagraha long before the political satyagrahas*. Finally, the Government, the British gave way, and, in 1925, an Act was passed here in the Federal Parliament. We are governed, our Gurudwaras are governed by a Committee chosen freely by the Sikhs and there are definitions there. Now, a question was raised in 2003 that those who have cut their hair, should also be allowed to vote. In other words, tomorrow, you could then have an SGPC President who does not have a turban, who cuts his hair, shaves his beard, coming and sitting there. This was the question. It went to the High Court. In 2003, a notification was issued by the then Government correcting this and saying, no, this body has to be with the people who keep proper beard and turban, don't smoke, etc., etc. This notification was issued in 2003; Mr. Dhindsa might know as a Member. But it went to the High Court and they stayed that. Elections have been held. There are fully elected Members since then. They were blocked and this has been pending ever since then, and, our Gurudwaras are managed by two, three defunct Members of the old Executive Committee. How they manage or mismanage, God alone knows. You could surely pass this; all sides of the House want it. I go to *Mandirs*, I go to *Masjids*, I go to *Girjas*. मैं तो मत्था टेकने ही जाता हूँ, हर जगह टेकता हूँ क्योंकि पता नहीं, जब मैं आगे जाऊंगा तो कौन बैठा होगा? क्या कभी आपने सोचा है? This is my insurance कि अगर सभी बैठे होंगे तो मुझे ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. When we take it up for consideration, we can further discuss it. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. M. S. GILL: Therefore, I want to say clearly, please discuss it tomorrow, and, I would appeal to the House for the same. ...(Interruptions)... I certainly support it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will convey your feelings to the hon. Chairman.

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा (पंजाब): सर, इसे कल ले लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I said, your feelings will be conveyed to the hon. Chairman. *...(Interruptions)...* I cannot say it but the Government can take initiative and the hon. Chairman. *...(Interruptions)...* I have no problem. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, the Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2016.

**MOTION FOR REFERENCE OF THE ENEMY PROPERTY
(AMENDMENT AND VALIDATION) BILL, 2016
TO A SELECT COMMITTEE**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I rise to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Enemy Property Act...

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Consideration? *..(Interruptions)...* I think, it is... *..(Interruptions)...*

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, we sat together, and, requested the Government that this Bill should be sent to the Select Committee. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJNATH SINGH): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Enemy Property Act, 1968 and the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971, as passed by Lok Sabha, be referred to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha consisting of the following Members:—

1. Shri Bhupender Yadav
2. Shri M. J. Akbar
3. Shri Shamsheer Singh Manhas
4. Shri Husain Dalwai
5. Shri K. Rahman Khan
6. Shri P. L. Punia
7. Shri Javed Ali Khan
8. Shri K. C. Tyagi

9. Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy
10. Shri S. Muthukaruppan
11. Shri Satish Chandra Misra
12. Shri Ritabrata Banerjee
13. Shri A.U. Singh Deo
14. Shri C.M. Ramesh
15. Shri Praful Patel
16. Shri Tiruchi Siva
17. Shri Anil Desai
18. Shri Naresh Gujral
19. Mir Mohammad Fayaz
20. Shri Ramdas Athawale
21. Shri Parimal Nathwani
22. Shri D. Raja
23. Shri Ram Kumar Kashyap

with instructions to report to the Rajya Sabha by the last day of the first week of the second part of the current Session.”

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

***(A) GOVERNMENT BILLS — Contd.**

AND

***(B) THE BUDGET (GENERAL), 2016-17**

(I) The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2016

(II) The Appropriation Bill, 2016

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Budget (General) 2016-17, Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2016 and the Appropriation Bill, 2016 are to be discussed together.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 2016-17, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration”.

* Discussed together.

Sir, I also move:

“That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2015-16, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration”.

The questions were proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we have the Budget (General) discussion and these two Bills to be taken up together. Now, the Members can start speaking. Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar, your time is twenty minutes. Your Party itself has allotted time. So, I have to say it.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Sir, thank you very much for allowing me to participate in the discussion on the Budget. Before that, I will make a few observations.

Sir, ever since this Government has come to power in May, 2014, it has been propagating that the Congress rule after Independence was the dark age for the country. Sir, I have gone through some of the speeches of Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the fiery, eloquent and sarcastic speaker, and perhaps the BJP has ever had that kind of a leader, right from the days of Jawaharlal Nehru, Indiraji and Rajiv Gandhi. But even he never took this kind of argument because, Sir, it is a fact that it is only the Congress Party that created a modern, democratic, secular, welfare Indian Nation state. Sir, being a student of Political Economy and a concerned citizen, I have known some of the shortcomings of this project, but nevertheless it is a fact that it is the Congress Party that built up this nation in the most turbulent times by brick to brick. Name any sector of the economy or section of the society where Congress has not stupendous contributions. Sir, in 1950-51, I will give you one illustration, at the constant 2004-05 prices, India's total national income was ₹ 10,401 crores. At the present rate of exchange, it was 16 trillion dollars. In 2015-16, India's total GDP measured in terms of gross value added comes to ₹ 131, 61,000 crores. This comes to, at the present rate of exchange, 2.02 trillion dollars. Sir, who brought this Indian economy to this stage of becoming prospective economic power in the Comity of Nations? Sir, the BJP Government, it is for everybody to know, is spending more time, or wasting more time in criticizing the Congress rather than governing this country. I request the BJP Government to get rid of this hatred towards the Congress Party and let us treat each other as respectable political opponents. Because Congress Party, fortunately for this country, is so deeply rooted in the soil of the nation that one unfavourable election result of 2014 cannot uproot it.

Sir, let me now come to the Budget. I congratulate, without reservation, Hon.

Finance Minister for one thing, which is for providing ₹ 2,000 crore for LPG cylinders which will be made available to 1.5 crore families. This will protect women from hazardous health problems. But it is absolutely a routine Budget, without any bold vision or idea or perspective or direction. There are two main reasons for this.

One, I have read all the manifestoes of the Bharatiya Jana Sangh right from 1952 to 1980. Till 1991, when the economic reforms came, it had some reservations about economic policy. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was accused for his leftist and socialist inclinations. But in 1991, the Congress Party brought economic reforms. The BJP was arguing for them right from 1951. But after 1991, in terms of economic policy architecture, the distinction between the BJP and the Congress Party started vanishing very fast.

The second important point is this. Immediately after coming to power, and I state it without any hesitation, the BJP Government has made economic blunder by abolishing the Planning Commission for which Jawaharlal Nehru struggled right from the 1929 Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress till he formed it on 15th March 1950 by an Executive Order because of the stiff opposition from within the Congress Party.

Sir, I put on record my appreciation for the stupendous work that the Planning Commission has done. It was a countervailing agency which coordinated the economic activities of the country. Now, they have brought into existence a soulless animal called NITI Aayog without any framework, without any functions and without any direction.

Now, I come to growth profile. The Finance Minister has opened his speech by saying that he has formulated the Budget in the most unfavourable conditions. He said that the global rate of growth had fallen from 3.4 per cent to 3.1 per cent in 2015. India's rate of growth is 7.6 per cent. What is the reality so far as growth profile is concerned? The World Bank has published recent data and I make the following argument on the basis of the data.

During 2011-15, India's growth rate was 7.3 per cent. Only one year of BJP rule has been taken into account. Brazil's growth rate was 0.1 per cent. Russia's growth rate was 0.6 per cent and South Africa's and growth rate was 1.5 per cent. Only China had the comparable growth of 7.3 per cent. Global recession was much severe during 2011-12 and 2014-15 rather than when the hon. Finance Minister presented the Budget. Three, the Government has singularly and miserably failed to take the benefit of unprecedented fall in the international oil prices. Four, it has also failed in taking any corrective measure for reviving the industrial growth.

The same situation is true regarding to our micro fundamentals. On savings rate is declining as percentage of rate of GDP, I don't have the time to read the figures. Gross fixed capital formation is again declining. And most importantly, household savings from 2011-12 to 2014-15, declined from 15.7 per cent of the GDP to just 11 per cent. This shows that the economic growth that we are talking about which is 7.7 per cent is mainly consumption driven and not investment driven. In 2015-16, the contribution of the private and the Government consumption expenditure to economic growth which is at 7.6 per cent that we are talking about was about 60 per cent and the remaining is coming from the investment. As far as the expenditure pattern given by the Budget 2014-15 to 2016-17 is concerned, nearly 26-27 per cent of the total expenditure is the Plan Expenditure and the remaining 73 per cent is Non-Plan Expenditure which by definition has inflationary potential.

Sir, now I come to other micro-economic fundamentals of the economy. I have been talking about it even when the UPA Government was ruling under the Congress Party's leadership. The Government has totally failed to raise the tax-GDP ratio that is hovering around 10 per cent. This is despite the fact that the rate of growth is increasing, even 9.4 per cent, but our tax-GDP ratio remained the same. Further, what is very worrying is that so far as the present Budget is concerned, direct tax constitutes 52 per cent and indirect tax 48 per cent. In 2014-15, it was 56 per cent and 44 per cent respectively. This means that the Finance Minister is reversing the trend of going towards direct taxes and introducing the regime of indirect taxes, which is regressive in nature, is accentuating income inequalities, putting the burden on the poor and basically, which has have inflationary potential. Also, the Government is depending upon the non-tax revenue more and more, which is not a dependable source of financing the economic activities.

Sir, then, I come to exemptions and tax incentives. Sir, this Government is expert in changing the nomenclature. Earlier, it was called exemptions given to the different sectors. Now, it is tax incentives. In 2014-15, the tax incentive was ₹ 5.54 lakh crore while In 2015-16, it was ₹ 6.11 lakh crore. Sir, in 2014-15, it was ₹ 5.54 lakh crore while and the total size of the Annual Plan for 2016-17 is ₹ 5.5 lakh crore. It means that the exemption of 2015-16, which is ₹ 6.11 lakh crore, is ₹ 1 lakh crore more than the total size of the Budget 2016-17 is concerned. Sir, I request the Finance Minister to drastically rationalise these exemption-cum-tax incentives by abolishing non-essential exemptions which are not able to provide economic growth.

Sir, the Government is talking about cooperative federalism. Sir, my elementary knowledge of federalism is that this term itself is a misnomer. In the entire history of federation in political theory, cooperation is the basis of federation, for example, Canada, Australia or any other country where there is federation, whatever may be the way the federation may be formed – either 'centripetal' like the USA or

‘centrifugal’ like India. Without cooperation, federation cannot come into existence. But, they have introduced the term ‘cooperative federalism’. What is ‘cooperative federalism’? In politics, they have already shown the model in Arunachal Pradesh where the Governor, the nominal head of the State, sealed the Assembly, prepared the agenda himself and called the Assembly session in a restaurant. That is cooperative federalism so far as the Government is concerned. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Sir, the other day, the Leader of the Opposition mentioned that Haryana and Rajasthan have provided for educational qualifications for Gram Panchayat Members and the Panchayat Samiti Members. Sir, this is fraud on the Constitution. I ask the BJP Government because, I know that surely I have read everything that is being written after 1925, they are opposed to democracy. But, the point is, if illiterate people are not able to become the Members of Gram Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis, how better would they be the judges to decide who is a better candidate? This is simple logic. The second point is, what was the literacy rate in 1952 when we had the first general election? Can we say that the first Lok Sabha in 1952 was inferior because illiterate people had elected them compared to what our Lok Sabha today is? That is why it is basically the insult of illiterate people. And illiterate means whom? Illiterate people are those who are Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Muslims, minorities and women. This is my charge against the Government. That is why, I further suggest that whichever Government – Congress or any political party – has prescribed the qualifications, please revoke those qualifications. Age and Indian citizenship should be the only qualifications. Otherwise, you are killing the basic structure of the Indian Constitution in which, unfortunately, you don’t believe.

But, more important than that is, so far as economics is concerned, the revenue from cesses and surcharges. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Whose fault is it that you have not been able to educate them in 67 years? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): That is the fault of the polity. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, I have said that if Government of any political party – whether it is Congress, BJP or any regional political party – has provided for any additional or extra- constitutional qualifications above the citizenship, please revoke them. That is what I am saying. I don’t have any objection to that. Unfortunately, the Finance Minister is not here.

The cesses and surcharges do not constitute — the Minister of State for Finance is here, I respect him for his knowledge of Economics — the part of the divisible

pool between the Centre and States. I think, I am right. Now, in 2014-15 the cesses and surcharges was ₹ 1.02 lakh crores, 2015-16, ₹ 1.60 lakh crores, 2016-17, ₹ 1.94 lakh crores. Out of this huge sum, you will not be giving one rupee to the State Governments. That is your new concept of cooperative federalism, more than Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. I am surprised. What kind of cooperative federalism that you are talking about?

Sir, this Budget was hailed in some corners as rural budget, agriculture budget. I do not want to go into details. But I contest this proposition to use Joseph Stiglitz's words "contestible proposition". The Finance Minister has said that we want to double the income of farmers and change the name of welfare, the Minister of Agriculture Farmers Ministry, welfare agriculture and this was an invention to me. Because is there agriculture without farmers? I can't understand this. Can the Department of Agriculture be Agriculture Farmers and Suicide Department? Welfare It is implicit. The question is doubling the income of farmers in the next four years, I will be extremely happy. But it is well nigh impossible taking into account the crisis in which Indian agriculture finds itself today. For agriculture production, crops, livestock, forestry and fishing, the rate of growth is stagnant for five years. The rate of growth for agriculture during the last four years was 1.75 per cent, and that is why it is just impossible. The Finance Minister has taken the credit for saying that he has provided ₹ 9 lakh crores credit. Now during the last five years when Dr. Manmohan Singhji was the Prime Minister, the agriculture credit was raised by ₹ 50,000 crores every year. Now under this condition this claim is very hallow. Let me tell you that out of this amount, some amount in interest on short term credit. The Economic Survey says so. The productivity of the major crops is stagnant. The Green Revolution technology is exhausted. The Minimum Support Prices during your Government, I repeat, are increasing at a funeral speed. The funeral speed with which you are raising the MSP, they are against the interest of the farmers. You do not have a comprehensive policy to deal with farmers suicide.

Sir, the next point is about the manufacturing sector. Throughout the world manufacturing sector is contributing to the economic growth, as well as, job creation. The manufacturing sector, sector-wise gross capital formation is declining over a period of time. The figures are given in the Economic Survey.

Sir, the entire banking industry is in crisis. Banks are not lending. The rate of credit during 2003-08 was 20 per cent per annum. In 2008-14 it was 15 per cent. In 2015-16 it was just 10 per cent because of rising NPAs., worsening corporate balance sheets and more attractive interest rate in the bond market. Now, under these conditions, BASEL line 3 has provided, and the Economic Survey has mentioned it, that within next four years, we have to provide ₹ 1,80,000 crores for banks'

recapitalisation. Last year, you have provided only ₹ 19,000 crore. This year you have provided only ₹ 25,000 crores. Are you going to provide ₹ 1.5 lakh crores in the next three years? You can give the answer to this question, but by that time I will not be in the Parliament.

Sir, recently Mr. Vijay Mallya has abandoned the country. A question was asked by the LoP as to how he was allowed to leave the country. The answer was who gave him the loan. It is most disgraceful. Let us not do this. You claim to be a party with difference. People expect that you run the country differently. If you think that the Congress Party was wrong, what is the novelty in repeating the so-called mistake that the Congress Party has made?

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE) *in the Chair*]

Sir, on the small and medium enterprises, since I started learning Economics, I have been in favour of macro small and medium enterprises. Today there are 3.6 crore units, provide 8.5 crore of employment and 37 per cent of the GDP, and 30 per cent of the foreign exchange. They help to solve the problem of unemployment, regional imbalance, etc., In this Budget provision made is only ₹ 3,465 crores. I raised the question. The answer given was "Inadequate provision." Sir, notwithstanding all these things, I am of the opinion that the micro, small and medium enterprises can become an engine of growth in this country. That is why, please try and change the focus on micro, small and medium enterprises as far as the growth is concerned. You were describing the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme as a monumental failure. That was absolutely wrong! It is one of the most revolutionary schemes in the entire world. When the Scheme was brought under the initiative of Shrimati Soniaji and Dr. Manmohan Singhji, we, in the Planning Commission, were working out its logistics for six months. Four-and-a-half crore families are getting employment for 75 days *per annum*. Annually, at the rate of ₹ 75, they are getting at least ₹ 50,000 *per annum*. One day's rent in a five star hotel is ₹ 15,000! So, there are such people in the country. I think you have provided ₹ 38,000 crores towards that. But then, if we take last year's pending liability, it comes to ₹ 7,000 crore. So, effectively, you have provided only ₹ 31,000 crore.

Sir, now coming to social sector spending. We are talking about demographic dividend. I think whatever amount has been provided is grossly inadequate. Both the State and the Central Government taken together, the expenditure on education today is 3.1 per cent and on health, 1.3 per cent. Taken together, that comes to around 4.5 per cent. In 1966, the Kothari Commission suggested that on education alone six per cent must be spent. That was in 1966! And we are talking about the social sector, '*sab ka saath sab ka vikas*'! This is also the case with higher and technical education.

It is better not to talk about that, because the higher and technical education sector is under severe crisis. According to the latest statistics and the reply given to me, onethird of the posts of teachers in the Central Universities lie vacant. The condition of the State Universities is pathetic and we are producing unemployable graduates. Hon. Minister for HRD is here, and I would urge upon her that the HRD Ministry should devote more time and energy to attend to the important problems rather than hunting for the so-called anti-national students in the University campuses. Talking about the weaker sections...

Sir, I would conclude in a few minutes, with your magnanimity. It is just coming to an end.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): I would give you 25 minutes, total. Another six minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)... He is the first speaker. ...(*Interruptions*)... Not to everybody.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: All right, Sir. Thank you very much.

Sir, I categorically make a statement, after reading the entire philosophy of Dr. Ambedkar and the entire philosophy, after 1925, of the *Sangh Parivar*, that there is absolutely no similarity or anything commonly shared between the two. Dr. Ambedkar and you are two different poles. ...(*Interruptions*)... Yet, you talk about him again and again. I am referring to this because the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constitute 25 per cent of the total population. Historically, they have been the most vulnerable section of the society, in every sphere. They are untouchables. And we are talking about this 'hoary' culture. M.S. Golwalkar has written in his *Bunch of Thoughts* that this is a tested hoary culture, meaning that this culture can give guidance to the entire world. Now, they talk about '*vasudaiva kutumbakam*' but without Muslims in India! I never understand this thing. But the point is, in every sense of the term, they are vulnerable. That is why I pay tribute to Shrimati Indira Gandhi who introduced in 1974 the Tribal Sub-Plan and in 1979-80, the Special Component Plan. According to both these Plans, the Central and the State Governments supposed to make the provision of their resources as per their population, which was approximately 15 per cent for the Central Government and nine per cent for Scheduled Tribes. So was the case with every State Government. Sir, in the 52nd meeting of the National Development Council, now with the abolition of the Planning Commission, Dr. Manmohan Singhji, as the then Prime Minister, mentioned – I remember the words – that the funds that would be earmarked for the Scheduled Castes Sub Plan and the Tribal Sub Plan will be 'non-lapsable' and 'non-divertible'. This was the statement he made when he concluded the meeting of the National Development Council. And what is the provision that has been made in this

[Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar]

Budget? So far as the population proportion is concerned, actually they should have provided ₹ 82,500 crores for Scheduled Castes and ₹ 49,500 crores for Scheduled Tribes. Now, actually, they have provided around ₹ 24,500/- crores for 15 per cent Scheduled Caste population and ₹ 38,000/- crores for 9 per cent Scheduled Tribe population. Now, I will make one specific argument. Being a student of economics for 40 years, I know that the Scheduled Tribes are more backward than Scheduled Castes. That is why, I appreciate and congratulate the Government for making ₹ 38,000/- crores provision for the Scheduled Tribes. But, I cannot appreciate that for 15 per cent Scheduled Castes population, you are providing around ₹ 20,000/- crores. And, Sir, answer is not in economics. John Robinson has made the argument that, 'the roots of all political questions lie in economics and answers to all economic questions lie in politics.' Why is the less provision for Scheduled Castes? ...(*Time Bell rings*)... I know the entire research profile of 583 Members of Parliament. Five eighty three Members of Parliament, I have got data about their social origins and constituency wise proportion of the population, general category and reserve category. Why is the provision less for Scheduled Castes because Scheduled Castes are not the conventional voters of the Bharatiya Janata Party? I know that. I know that. I am coming to that. I have written here. You will say that of all the political parties, you are having more representatives from the Scheduled Castes but that is not because of Scheduled Castes population. That is because of the overwhelming majority of the general population of the reserved constituencies. Sir, the last point, I think you have given the bell. You are a very good friend since years together.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): I am everybody's friend here. Not only yours.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR : No, you are my most specific friend, Sir. I conclude now. The last sentence I read. Sir, this Government has given the slogan of "Minimum Government and Maximum Governance". In reality, there is maximum Government and minimum governance. Their crisis is two-fold. Why is it? On the one hand, they are committed to reject the Government's architecture developed since Independence and, on the other, they don't have their own competent, independent, architecture of governance.

Second, the Government and its fringe organizations, to use Mussolini's language, they are giving less importance to the things they ought to do and more importance to the things that they are not supposed to do. ...(*Time Bell rings*)... I am requesting the Government to come out of this syndrome in the interest of the nation sooner than later. Thank you very much.

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश) : आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, 29 फरवरी, 2016 को इस देश के 28वें वित्त मंत्री अरुण जेटली जी ने देश का 86वां बजट प्रस्तुत किया। मैं यह बात इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि कांग्रेस सरकार ने अब तक आजादी के बाद 68 बजट प्रस्तुत किए और वहीं पर जनता पार्टी और उसके संयुक्त मोर्चा ने 8 बजट प्रस्तुत किए हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE) : I request for silence in the House, please. Please clear the lanes.

श्री प्रभात झा: एन.डी.ए. जो हमारी गवर्नमेंट रही है, उन्होंने 10 बजट प्रस्तुत किए हैं। मैं यहां यह बात इसलिए कहना चाह रहा हूँ बजट भाषण की शुरुआत में कि यह देश समझे कि 68 बजट प्रस्तुत करने के बाद भी इस देश की माली हालत जो बिगड़ी हुई है, वह किस की देन है? वह सिर्फ कांग्रेस पार्टी की देन है और इसलिए ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हुई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जरा सुन लीजिए। देश के पहले बजट में कुल बजट अनुमान केवल 171.15 करोड़ रुपए था और राजस्व घाटा उस समय 24.59 करोड़ रुपए था। लेकिन 2016-17 का जो 86वां बजट है, इसमें वित्त मंत्री अरुण जेटली जी ने कुल व्यय उन्नीस लाख अठत्तर हजार साठ करोड़ रुपए प्रस्तावित किया है और राजस्व घाटा तीन लाख चौवन हजार पंद्रह करोड़ रुपए का दिया है। आज़ाद भारत में दो ऐसे प्रधान मंत्री हुए, जिन्होंने अपने बजट में किसानों की चिंता की। वह प्रधान मंत्री कांग्रेस regime में अगर कोई थे, तो वह स्वर्गीय लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी और एनडीए में अगर कोई था, तो वह माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी। सारे बजट का अध्ययन करने के बाद यह पता चलता है कि अगर उसके बाद भारत का कोई लाल पैदा हुआ, तो वह नरेंद्र मोदी जी हैं, जिसने सबसे ज्यादा ग्रामीण भारत और किसानों की चिंता की। आदरणीय अरुण जेटली जी ने उस बजट को यहां प्रस्तुत किया है। कांग्रेस द्वारा प्रस्तुत 68 बजट के बाद भी देश के किसानों की हालत क्या हुई, वह मैं चार पंक्तियों में आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। कांग्रेस ने किसानों के लिए क्या किया, वह मैं बताना चाहता हूँ:—

"जमीन जल चुकी है, आसमान बाकी है,
ए दरख्तो, तुम्हारा इस्तहान बाकी है।
वो जो खेत की मेड़ पर उदास बैठा है,
उसी की आंखों में अब तक ईमान बाकी है।
बादलो, अब तो बरस जाओ सूखी फसलों पर,
मकान गिरवी है और लगान बाकी है।"

68 बजट प्रस्तुत करने वालों ने किसान की हालत इस कदर बरबाद कर दी है, लेकिन माननीय नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में माननीय अरुण जेटली जी ने क्या किया? वह भी मैं आपको चार पंक्तियों में सुनाता हूँ।

"नहीं कृष्ण की, नहीं राम की, नहीं भीम की, सहदेव नकुल की,
नहीं राव की, नहीं रंक की, नहीं तेग तलवार धर्म की,
नहीं किसी की, नहीं किसी की,
धरती है केवल किसान की, धरती है केवल किसान की।"

[श्री प्रभात झा]

इस बजट में उन्होंने धरती के किसानों की चिंता की है। उन्होंने सन् 2016-17 के आम बजट में किसानों को बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा दिया है। मैं यहां भारत के आज़ादी के उन दो नेताओं द्वारा कहे गए वाक्य को भी सुनाना चाहता हूँ। एक राष्ट्रपिता हुए और दूसरे लौहपुरुष, सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल हुए। राष्ट्रपिता ने नेहरू जी को चिट्ठी लिख कर कहा था, यह सोचने और समझने की बात है, मैं कोई criticise नहीं कर रहा हूँ। बापू ने नेहरू जी को क्या लिखा था? उन्होंने लिखा था, "नेहरू जी, किसान भारत की आत्मा है। जब तक भारत की आत्मा जाग्रत, सशक्त और स्वावलंबी नहीं होगी, तब तक भारत दुनिया के सबसे पिछड़े देशों में खड़ा रहेगा। किसानों को जगाना होगा, उनके हक से उन्हें परिचित कराना होगा और उनके हक की चिंता करनी होगी। सोचना होगा कि उन्हें सशक्त और आत्मनिर्भर कैसे बनाया जाए।" इतना ही नहीं, भारत के तत्कालीन गृह मंत्री, सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल ने भी कहा था, "दुनिया का आधार किसान और मजदूर पर है, फिर भी सबसे ज्यादा जुल्म सहते हैं, तो ये दोनों ही सहते हैं।" उन्होंने कहा, "मैं किसान हूँ, किसानों के दिल में बसता हूँ, इसलिए उन्हें समझता हूँ। किसान दुख उठाए, इससे मुझे शर्म आती है। मैं सोचता हूँ कि किसानों को गरीब और कमजोर न रहने देकर उन्हें सीधे खड़े करूं तथा ऊंचा सिर करके चलने वाला बनाऊँ। अगर इतना करके मरूंगा, तो मैं समझूंगा कि मेरी जिन्दगी सार्थक हो गई है।"

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यहां यह बात इसलिए कह रहा हूँ क्योंकि गांधी जी भी गुजरात से आते थे, सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल भी गुजरात से आते थे। यह संयोग है कि इस भारत मां के लाल, नरेंद्र मोदी भी गुजरात से आते हैं और अरुण जेटली जी भी राज्य सभा में गुजरात से ही आते हैं। आपने उनका सपना पूरा नहीं किया, लेकिन गुजरात के ये दो लालों ने उनके उस सपने को पूरा करने का काम किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप तो हर साल समाधि पर जाते हैं, लेकिन आपने न गांधी की सुनी और न सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल की सुनी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, 2016-17 के आम बजट का अधिकांश हिस्सा धरती पुत्रों को समर्पित है, भारत के भाग्यविधाता को समर्पित है, अन्नदाता को समर्पित है। यह बजट खेत और खिलहान को खिलखिलाने वाला, हंसाने वाला किसानों को समर्पित बजट है। यह गांव की चौपालों और दलानों को समर्पित बजट है। यह बजट गांव ही नहीं, बल्कि छोटे-छोटे टोले और मजरा में रहने वाले मजदूरों को समर्पित बजट है। यह बजट नदी, नाले, पोखर और गांव के कुओं को समर्पित बजट है। यह बजट पशुधन और उनको पालने वाले किसानों को समर्पित है। यह ग्राम देवता को समर्पित बजट है। यह हल, पलावा, खुरपी, कुदाली सहित बैलगाड़ी और ट्रैक्टर को समर्पित बजट है। यह बजट ग्राम पंचायत, मुखिया, सरपंच, जिला पंचायत जनपदों सहित सहकारिता के क्षेत्र में लगे लोगों को समर्पित है। यह भारत के छः लाख से अधिक गांवों में रहने वाले किसानों को समर्पित बजट है। यह ग्रामीण जीवन में सुधार लाने वाला बजट है। यह गांव से पलायन रोकने वाला बजट है। यह ग्रामीण युवाओं की तकदीर बदलने वाला बजट है।

भारत कृषि प्रधान देश है। लाल किले से ऐसा कोई भाषण नहीं होता, जब लोग यह न कहते हैं कि भारत कृषि प्रधान देश है, लेकिन 68 बजटों में आपने कृषि प्रधान देश की क्या हालत बनाई है, यह आपसे जनता पूछेगी। किसान आत्महत्या न करे, वह आत्महत्या के लिए प्रेरित न हो, बल्कि वह स्वावलम्बी हो, यह बजट उसके लिए है। यह बजट पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय के "अंत्योदय" और गांधी के "सर्वोदय" को समर्पित बजट है। मुझे यहां यह कहते हुए खुशी है

कि देश के हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी समाचार-पत्रों में बजट का जो समाचार आया। मित्रों, उस दिन मैंने 47 समाचार-पत्र पढ़े, उन सब में बजट का जिक्र था। किसी ने अरुण जेटली जी को बलराम बनाकर उनके कंधे पर हल रख दिया था, तो किसी ने दूसरी तरह से उन्हें प्रस्तुत किया था। एक भी विश्लेषक ने अपने विश्लेषण में इस बजट की बुराई नहीं की। किसी सम्पादक ने अपने सम्पादकीय में इस बजट की बुराई नहीं की। यह समझने की बात है कि आप जब बजट प्रस्तुत करते थे तो आपकी निगाह में वोटर रहता था, लेकिन अरुण जेटली जी ने जब बजट प्रस्तुत किया, तो उनकी निगाह में 125 करोड़ नागरिक थे, वोटर्स नहीं थे। यह अंतर है और इसको समझना चाहिए।

यहां मैं एक बात स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि जब मैं इस बार का बजट पढ़ रहा था तो मेरे मन में आया कि पिछले साल जो बजट प्रस्तुत हुआ था, उसमें कितने काम हुए? मैं यहां पर पुलिदा लाया हूँ। मेरी खुली चुनौती है कि उस बजट में अरुण जेटली जी द्वारा जितनी घोषणाएँ की गई थीं, उनमें से आप एक काम निकाल दें जो नहीं हुआ हो, मैं आपसे बहस करने को तैयार हूँ। उस बजट के शत-प्रतिशत काम हुए हैं, यह दावा यहां से हम ही कर सकते हैं, आप नहीं कर सकते।

मैं यहां कुछ तथ्य रखना चाहता हूँ जो इस बारे में है कि 67-68 साल बाद भी आज किसानों की क्या स्थिति है? मैं यह बात इसलिए कह रहा हूँ, ताकि आप थोड़ा समझें। राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण संगठन (एनएसएसओ) की रिपोर्ट बताती है कि यदि कृषि से अलग कोई अन्य रोजगार मिले, तो देश के 40 फ़ीसदी किसान खेती छोड़ने को तैयार हैं। देश के 9 करोड़ किसान परिवारों में से 52 फ़ीसदी कर्ज़ में डूबे हैं और हर किसान पर औसतन 47 हजार रुपये का कर्ज़ा है। एक आंकड़े के मुताबिक, वर्ष 2001 में देश में 12 करोड़ 73 लाख किसान थे, जिनकी संख्या वर्ष 2011 में घटकर 11 करोड़ 87 लाख रह गई। कृषि मंत्रालय और राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो के मुताबिक कर्ज़ के जाल में फँसे किसान न सिर्फ़ बदहाली का जीवन जीने को अभिशप्त हैं, बल्कि वे आत्महत्या भी कर रहे हैं। आँकड़ों के अनुसार, वर्ष 2009 में 17 हजार, वर्ष 2010 में साढ़े 15 हजार, वर्ष 2011 में 14 हजार और वर्ष 2013 में 36 साढ़े 11 हजार किसानों ने आत्म हत्याएँ कीं। किसान न भाजपा का है, न कांग्रेस का है, किसान भारत माता का धरती पुत्र है और उसकी आत्महत्या पर हम सबको दुःख होना चाहिए। इस बजट में उनकी आत्महत्या को रोकने का एक सफलतम प्रयास किया गया है, जिसकी सबको सराहना करनी चाहिए। गौरतलब है कि 1000 हेक्टेयर खेती की ज़मीन कम होने पर 100 किसानों और 760 खेतिहर मजदूरों की आजीविका छिन जाती है। आज देश में प्रति व्यक्ति कृषि भूमि की उपलब्धता 0.18 हेक्टेयर रह गई है। 85 फ़ीसदी किसान लघु एवं सीमान्त किसानों की श्रेणी में आ गए हैं और उनके पास कृषि भूमि दो हेक्टेयर या उससे भी कम रह गई है। अगर आँकड़ों पर गौर करें तो वर्ष 1950-51 में देश के सकल घरेलू उत्पाद में कृषि की भागीदारी 51.9 फ़ीसदी थी, जो 1990-91 में 34.9 फ़ीसदी और 2012-13 में घटकर 13.7 फ़ीसदी रह गई है। यह किसका दोष है? क्या यह 10 बजट प्रस्तुत करने वाली एनडीए सरकार का दोष है? इसको समझना चाहिए। दर्द को समझने के लिए मन बड़ा करना चाहिए। आप भले ही बुराई करें - आज आप उधर बैठे हैं, कल हम भी उधर बैठेंगे - लेकिन सत्य को सत्य कहकर उसे स्वीकार करना चाहिए।

महोदय, बजट सत्ताधारी दल का आर्थिक चिंतन और आने वाले वर्षों में उसकी कार्यनीति का प्रतिबिम्ब होता है। उस दृष्टि से माननीय अटल जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत बजट सामाजिक और आर्थिक

[श्री प्रभात झा]

दृष्टि से अहम था। अर्थव्यवस्था में आर्थिक वृद्धि और वित्तीय प्रबंधन का अनुशासन के हिसाब से बहुत महत्व होता है। चालू वित्त वर्ष में राजकोषीय घाटा 3.9 प्रतिशत अनुमानित है। जो लक्ष्य के अनुरूप है बजट में सरकार ने इसे 3.5 प्रतिशत पर लाने का लक्ष्य रखा है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बजट में कृषि और सिंचाई के लिए 86,000 करोड़ रुपए आवंटित किए गए हैं, जो पिछली बार से दो गुने हैं। आपने कभी भी नहीं किया, किसी बजट में दोगुना नहीं किया। यह पहला बजट है, जिसमें कृषि और सिंचाई के लिए आवंटित राशि दोगुनी की गयी है। सिंचाई के लिए 89 योजनाएं पहले से लम्बित थीं। कितने सालों से लम्बित थीं? 40 साल से लम्बित थीं - अब उन पर काम होगा और 23 योजनाओं पर काम शुरू कर दिया गया है।

महोदय, केंद्रीय बजट भारत सरकार का वित्तीय विवरण होता है और इस वित्तीय विवरण में करीब 30 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में सिंचाई की सुविधाएं बेहतर होने के साथ ही 4 वर्षों में करीब 80 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र सिंचाई के दायरे में आ जाएगा। ऐसा किसी ने नहीं सोचा था। यह भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने सोचा है कि चलो, गांव की ओर, देखो किसानों को और जब इसका परिणाम आएगा, तब आप क्या कहेंगे, मुझे नहीं पता। देश में 14.10 करोड़ हेक्टेयर की कुल कृषि योग्य भूमि में मात्र 46 प्रतिशत ही सिंचित भूमि है। असिंचित क्षेत्र में सिंचाई की सुविधा को पहुंचाने के लिए सरकार ने प्रतिबद्धता दिखायी है, जिसकी सराहना होनी चाहिए। बजट में दीर्घकालीन सिंचाई विधि की स्थापना भी की गयी है। इसमें प्रारम्भिक कॉरपस निधि 20 हजार करोड़ की होगी। इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए 2016-17 में बजटीय सहायता और बाजार उधारी के माध्यम से कुल साढ़े 12 हजार करोड़ का प्रावधान किया गया है। सरकार ने कृषि क्षेत्र के लिए आवंटन 25 हजार करोड़ से बढ़ाकर 44 हजार करोड़ रुपए कर दिया। इसी तरह से ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लिए आवंटन 82 हजार करोड़ से 88 हजार करोड़ रुपए कर दिया। इस बजट में कृषि ऋण पर ब्याज छूट के लिए 15 हजार करोड़ रुपए आवंटित किए गए हैं।

‘प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना’ — आप एक बार उसको पढ़ तो लीजिए। यह अपने आप में एक ऐतिहासिक दस्तावेज बना है। फसल बीमा में किसानों के लिए अब तक की सबसे कम प्रीमियम दर होगी। उसमें शेष भार भारत सरकार द्वारा वहन किया जाएगा और 90 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा होने पर भी यह खर्चा भारत सरकार उठाएगी। खाद्यान, दलहन, तिलहन फसलों के लिए एक मौसम, एक दर होगी। फसल बीमा योजना के लिए 5,500 करोड़ रुपए और दलहन उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए 500 करोड़ रुपए आवंटित किए गए हैं। वित्त मंत्री श्री अरुण जेटली ने कहा है कि सरकार सन् 2022 तक किसानों की आय दोगुनी कर देगी। मुणगेकर जी कह रहे थे कि कैसे करेंगे? इसकी चिंता आप क्यों कर रहे हैं? सरकार में हम हैं, हम दोगुनी आय करके देंगे और जब सदन में इसके संबंध में घोषणा कर रहे हैं, तो आप चिंता मत करिए। इसके मद्देनजर सभी 14 करोड़ किसानों को मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड मुहैया कराया जाएगा। साथ ही 14 अप्रैल को एकीकृत ई-कृषि बाजार पेश किया जाएगा।

महोदय, 2015-16 के बजट में 8.5 लाख करोड़ रुपए के लक्ष्य के मुकाबले इस बार 2016-17 में कृषि ऋण 9 लाख करोड़ रुपए हो गया है, जो आज तक का उच्चतम स्तर है। वित्त मंत्री श्री अरुण जेटली ने अपने बजट भाषण में कहा और यह समझने वाली बात है कि हमें अपने किसानों का आभारी होना चाहिए। होना ही चाहिए क्योंकि वे देश की खाद्य सुरक्षा की रीढ़ हैं। हमें

खाद्य सुरक्षा से परे सोचने और किसानों की आय सुरक्षा के लिहाज़ से उनको वापस करने की जरूरत है। आज तक किसी वित्त मंत्री ने इस तरह की बात नहीं की। 'प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना' पर बल दिया गया है। सिंचाई के अधीन 28.5 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र लाया जाएगा, जिसके लिए 2016-17 में 5,717 करोड़ रुपए का आवंटन किया गया है, जिसमें कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय का 2015-16 की तुलना में 1,550 करोड़ के बदले 2,340 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया है, जो अपने आपमें 51 फीसदी बढ़ोतरी है। इतना ही नहीं, इस बार नाबार्ड के माध्यम से लगभग 20 हजार करोड़ रुपए का सिंचाई फंड सृजित किया जाएगा और बंद पड़ी हुई 89 परियोजनाओं को प्रारम्भ किया जाएगा। "मनरेगा" की बात कह रहे थे, इसकी हमने कभी बुराई नहीं की, लेकिन "मनरेगा" क्यों लाना पड़ा और आज इस "मनरेगा" के माध्यम से हमने क्या किया है कि वर्षों पोषित क्षेत्रों में पांच लाख फार्म तालाबों और कुओं की व्यवस्था की जाएगी। देश के सभी 643 कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों, कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों एवं ICAR के संस्थानों में मृदा परीक्षण हेतु मिनी लैब की स्थापना की बात कही गई है।

जैविक खेती के विकास के लिए प्रारम्भिक कृषि योजना महत्वपूर्ण है। केंद्र सरकार ने कुल 297 करोड़ के आवंटन के साथ कृषि स्कीम हेतु 250 करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन किया है। "समेकित कृषि विपणन योजना" के तहत ग्रामीण भंडारण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 788 करोड़ रुपये का और "राष्ट्रीय कृषि एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विस्तार मिशन" के लिए 635 करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन किया गया है। "राष्ट्रीय सतत मिशन" के अंतर्गत सरकार ने बजट आवंटन 730 करोड़ रुपये के बजाय 1,062 करोड़ रुपये किया है। "राष्ट्रीय कृषि मानकीकरण कार्यक्रम" हेतु पहली बार बजट में 75 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान है। इससे मेड़ पर पेड़ लगाए जाएंगे, इसके पहले ऐसी बात कभी नहीं की गई थी। "राष्ट्रीय कृषि मंडी" के माध्यम से सरकार कृषि क्षेत्र में विपणन पर प्रमुखता से जोर दे रही है। सरकार 14 अप्रैल को इस स्कीम की शुरुआत कर रही है। सितम्बर, 2016 में 200 मंडियां तथा मार्च, 2017 में 200 मंडियों को इस स्कीम से जोड़ा जाएगा।

पशु धन डेयरी एवं मत्स्य पालन के लिए 1600 करोड़ रुपए आवंटित किए गए हैं। अलग से चार योजनाएं भी बनाई गई हैं—"पशुधन संजीवनी", "नकुल स्वास्थ्य पत्र", "ई-पशुधन हॉट", "राष्ट्रीय देशी नस्ल जेनोमिक केंद्र" इनके लिए 850 करोड़ रुपए आवंटित किए गए हैं।

अब मैं ग्रामीण स्तर पर आता हूँ। "प्रधान मंत्री ग्रामीण सड़क योजना" के लिए 19,000 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया है और यह घोषणा की है कि 2019 तक हर गांव को "प्रधान मंत्री ग्रामीण सड़क योजना" से जोड़ दिया जाएगा। 1 मई, 2018 तक कोई गांव ऐसा नहीं होगा, जो कहेगा, "दीया तले अंधेरा है", वहां रोशनी पहुंचेगी और विद्युतीकरण होगा। "डॉ. श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी मिशन" के अंतर्गत 300 ग्रामीण शहरी क्लस्टरों का विकास किया जाएगा। "दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना" के तहत सूखाग्रस्त और ग्रामीण आपदा से ग्रस्त प्रत्येक ब्लॉक इस मिशन के तहत विशिष्ट ब्लॉक में आएगा। "राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज योजना" अपने आप में एक अनोखी योजना है, इसके लिए भी 655 करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन किया गया है। नई स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा योजना के अंतर्गत प्रत्येक परिवार का एक-एक लाख रुपये तक का स्वास्थ्य बीमा सरकार करेगी। बीपीएल परिवारों को रसोई गैस देने के लिए इस बजट में दो हजार करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है। मुझे यह कहते हुए खुशी है कि 2016-17 में लगभग एक करोड़ पचास लाख परिवारों को इसका लाभ मिलेगा। आने वाले तीन साल में बीपीएल के पांच करोड़ परिवार इससे लाभान्वित होंगे।

[श्री प्रभात झा]

3.00 P.M.

"मनरेगा" के तहत ग्राम उत्थान के लिए 2016-17 में 38,500 हजार करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन किया गया है। छोटे कामगारों के लिए "प्रधान मंत्री मुद्रा योजना" लागू की गई है। क्या किसी ने सोचा था कि बिना किसी गारंटी के आप 10 लाख रुपये बैंक से ले सकते हैं? यह कल्पना किसकी हो सकती है? इस भारत के दर्द को कौन समझता है? वह जो ग्रामीणों के दर्द को समझता है, वही ऐसी योजनाओं को ला सकता है। गांवों की उन्नति के बिना भारत का विकास नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए इस बजट में सरकार ने प्रत्येक गांव को अगले पांच सालों में, मेरी बात को ज़रा ध्यान से सुन लीजिए, प्रत्येक गांव को अगले पांच साल में 80-80 लाख रुपये से अधिक देने की बात कही गई है। सरकार ने देश के लगभग 17 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों को डिजिटल इंडिया से जोड़ने और साक्षर बनाने की घोषणा की है, जिसकी शुरुआत हो रही है। देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में 2 करोड़ 95 लाख मकान बनाने के लिए शीघ्र ही नई योजना बनाई जा रही है। मैं यहां पर एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं, मैं भाजपा का हो सकता हूं, आप सभी अन्य-अन्य दलों के हो सकते हैं, लेकिन इसी सदन में डॉ. स्वामीनाथन थे, जिन्हें "हरित क्रांति" का जनक कहा जाता है। इस बजट पर उन्होंने क्या कहा है, मुणगेकर जी, उसे ज़रा ध्यान से सुन लीजिए। आप भी वाइस चांसलर रहे हैं और स्वामीनाथन जी का भी भारत में बहुत बड़ा नाम है। उन्होंने कहा है कि आम बजट को हर संभव किसान समर्थक बनाने का प्रयास हुआ है और कृषि क्षेत्र में यह बजट, क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन की बुनियाद रखने का फैसला किया गया है। आप कुछ तो समझ लीजिए, आप स्वामीनाथन पर तो आरोप नहीं लगा सकते हैं कि वह RSS का है, BJP का है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आरोप नहीं लगा रहा हूं। आप कहेंगे, इसलिए मैं बता रहा हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री जयराम रमेश (आंध्र प्रदेश): यह हमारे बजट के बारे में भी कहा था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रभात झा: मैं कुछ और बातें बताना चाहता हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आंकड़ों के मुताबिक देश में कुल 24.39 करोड़ परिवार हैं। आप ध्यान से सुनिए, जिनमें 17.91 करोड़ परिवार गांवों में रहते हैं। इन 17.91 ग्रामीण परिवारों में 10 करोड़ परिवार वंचित हैं। 23.52 प्रतिशत परिवारों में 25 वर्ष से अधिक उम्र के शिक्षित लोग नहीं हैं। करीब 30 फीसदी परिवारों के पास जमीन नहीं है, 51 फीसदी परिवार दिहाड़ी पर काम करते हैं। कांग्रेस ने हमें विरासत में क्या दिया, सुन लीजिए। 45 लाख परिवार दूसरों के घर में काम करके गुजारा कर रहे हैं और 4 लाख परिवार कचरा बीनकर तथा 6 लाख परिवार भीख मांगकर अपना जीवन चला रहे हैं। मैं आपको क्या बताऊं, आपने पिछले 68 बजटों में क्या दिया है?

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मानव जीवन का आधार अन्न होता है। अन्न का आधार प्राचीन भावना है और अन्न उत्पादन भी कर्म खेती किसानों से होती है, ऋग्वेद कृषि-कर्म से भरा पूरा है। ऋग्वेद के देवता भी किसान बताए जाते हैं। कृषि कार्य गौरव का कार्य माना गया है। यजुर्वेद में तो राजा के चार कर्तव्य बताए गए हैं—कृषि की उन्नति, जनकल्याण, राष्ट्र की श्रीवृद्धि और राष्ट्र को तुष्ट करना। इनमें कृषि को सर्वाधिक प्रमुखता दी गई।

*‘कृष्यै त्वा क्षेमाय त्वा
रय्यै त्वा पोषाय त्वा’*

यह यजुर्वेद का 9वां अध्याय है, इसको समझना चाहिए। आयु का संबंध अन्न से होता है, अन्न का संबंध खेत से होता है। अन्न नहीं तो आयु नहीं, जीवन नहीं। कृषि नहीं, तो अन्न नहीं, कृषि समृद्धि अपरिहार्य है, लेकिन कृषि को सर्वनाश की ओर जाने से बचाने वाला यह बजट, इसकी भूरि-भूरि प्रशंसा राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर करनी चाहिए। किसान सबको अन्न देता है और इसीलिए इस बजट की सराहना होनी चाहिए... मैंने खुद अखबार में काम किया है। मैं अखबार का सम्पादक रहा हूँ। मैंने बड़े ध्यान से एक-एक पेपर पढ़ा, ऑनलाइन गया, पहले भी देखा था, बहुत बुराइयां होती थीं, लेकिन इस बार बुराइयां नहीं हुई हैं। यदि अच्छा को अच्छा कहने का साहस नहीं है, तो आप राजनीति में बेईमानी कर रहे हैं और यह बेईमानी देश की जनता समझती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह बजट आपको बताएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सर, ये राजनीति को बेईमानी कह रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): No comments, please.

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, ये क्या कह रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Don't make comments.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सर, ये राजनीति को बेईमानी कह रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी. पी. सिंह बदनौर): जब आपका मौका आएगा, तब आप जरूर क्रिटिसाइज़ कर लेना। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्रभात जी, आप बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सर, ये बेईमानी की बात कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): There is nothing unparliamentary about this. There is nothing unparliamentary about it.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): I will check-up if there is anything unparliamentary.

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ: सर, ये क्या कह रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): This is no issue.

श्री प्रभात झा: विप्लव जी और विजय जी, मातृशक्ति में, मैं आपका सम्मान करता हूँ, लेकिन सच को स्वीकार करना होगा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): I will look into it. आप बैठिए।

श्री प्रभात झा: सच को सुनने का साहस होना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): I will look into it. आप प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं देख लूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रभात झा: मैं आपको चार लाइनें 'दिनकर' जी की सुनाता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी. पी. सिंह बदनौर): आप बैठिए, प्लीज़। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैडम, प्लीज़।**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठिए, प्लीज़। अब लाइनें सुनो।

श्री प्रभात झा: दिनकर जी ने कहा,

“मेहंदी जब सहती है प्रहार,
बनती ललनाओं का श्रृंगार,
जब फूल पिरोए जाते हैं,
हम उनको गले लगाते हैं।

भाई पर भाई टूटेंगे, विषबाण बूंद से छूटेंगे..
फण शेषनाग का डोलेगा, विकराल काल मुंह खोलेगा..
सच है विपत्ति जब आती है, कायर को ही दहलाती है,
सूरमा नहीं विचलित होते, क्षण एक नहीं धीरज खोते।”

जय हिन्द, जय भारत।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मुझे इस सरकार के दूसरे बजट पर अपने विचार रखने का मौका मिला है। मैं अपनी बात दो लाइनों से शुरू करूंगा,

“जब से तेरे निजाम में आया है मैकदा,
बहला रहा है तू मुझे खाली गिलास से।”

श्रीमन्, जब बजट दिया गया था, तो बड़ा शोर हुआ था कि यह किसानों का बजट है, गरीबों का बजट है, नौजवानों का बजट है— महिलाओं का नाम नहीं लिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अभी हमारे प्रभात झा जी बोल भी रहे थे। माननीय वित्त राज्य मंत्री जी, हम चाहेंगे कि जब आप बजट पर अपनी रिप्लाय रखें तो सिर्फ इतना बता दें कि आपने किसान को क्या दिया है। अभी पिछले तीन-चार दिनों में ओला पड़ा है, इस समय उत्तर प्रदेश और उत्तर भारत की तमाम फसल नष्ट हो गई है। आपकी सरकार तो किसानों के लिए अशुभ साबित हुई, क्योंकि पिछले दो-तीन सालों में किसानों की कोई पूरी फसल घर नहीं जा पा रही है। कल वित्त मंत्री जी लोक सभा में बजट पर जवाब दे रहे थे, अगर वे उन किसानों के लिए कुछ बोल देते तो शायद मैं समझता कि यह किसानों की सरकार है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयंत सिन्हा): पूरा बोला है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: क्या? जो ओला गिरा, उसके बारे में बता दीजिए। आप ही बता दीजिए, आप बोल दीजिए। क्या आपने बजट बनाते वक्त किसान को बुलाया? बड़ा हल्ला होता है कि किसानों की सरकार है, इस देश की सत्तर प्रतिशत आबादी है, जो गांव में रहती है, हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था गांवों पर निर्भर करती है, लेकिन बजट बनाते वक्त आप पूंजीपतियों को बुलाएंगे। उस समय सारे बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपति बुलाए जाएंगे, लेकिन कहा जाएगा कि किसानों की सरकार है। आज भी आपने किसान को अपनी फसल का मूल्य तय करने का अधिकार नहीं दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज भी किसान की फसल का मूल्य कौन तय करता है? एक बार हमने प्रश्न

पूछा था, उस समय शरद जी मिनिस्टर थे। उसमें अंबानी वगैरह का नाम था कि हमने किसानों के हित के लिए जो कमेटी बनाई है, उसमें उनका नाम डाला है। आप चंद आईएस को इस काम के लिए बिठा देते हैं। अगर वह एयर कंडीशन्ड कमरे में बैठकर किसान की फसल का मूल्य तय करेगा, तो किसान को कहां से उसकी उपज का मूल्य मिलेगा? आपने तो कहा था कि हम उपज का डेढ़ गुना मूल्य दिलाएंगे, यदि आपने डेढ़ गुना मूल्य दिला दिया होता, तो हम समझ जाते, इस देश का किसान भी एक बार कहता कि हमारी सरकार बनी है। आपने बीमा के लिए प्रावधान रखा है। आप क्यों नहीं कह देते कि देश के हर किसान की फसल के बीमे का पैसा सरकार देगी, अगर किसान का नुकसान हुआ तो उसको मुआवजा मिलेगा। मैं आपसे पिछले तीन साल के आंकड़े पूछना चाहूंगा कि इंश्योरेंस कंपनी को कितना पैसा दिया गया और इंश्योरेंस कंपनी ने कितना रुपया मुआवजे में किसान को दिया? आप देख लीजिए, ये तो इंश्योरेंस कंपनी को फायदा पहुंचा रहे हैं, किसान को कहां फायदा पहुंचा रहे हैं? आप जो पैसा इंश्योरेंस कंपनी को देते हैं, वह पैसा इंश्योरेंस कंपनी किसानों को कम्पनसेशन के रूप में नहीं देती। किसानों की जोत छोटी हो गई, अलाभकारी जोत हो गई, आपने उसकी जोत के लिए कौन-सी योजना बनाई?

(उपसभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए)

श्रीमन्, किसान आत्महत्या कर रहा है। क्या आपने आज तक कोई योजना बनाई है कि किसान आत्महत्या नहीं करेगा? अगर आप उसकी मार्किट की व्यवस्था ही तय कर दें, यही गारंटी ले लें कि किसान जो भी फसल पैदा करेगा, उसे खरीदने की जिम्मेदारी केंद्र सरकार की होगी, तो सरकार किसानों की काफी हेल्प करेगी, लेकिन आपने तो किसान को छला है, आपने उसको दिया क्या है? प्रभात जी, स्वामीनाथन रिपोर्ट के बारे में कह रहे थे। स्वामीनाथन जी ने कहा था कि किसान से चार प्रतिशत से ज्यादा ब्याज नहीं लेना चाहिए। आप किसान से कितने प्रतिशत ब्याज ले रहे हैं? आप स्वामीनाथन की रिपोर्ट ही लागू कर दीजिए। हम तो कहते हैं कि आप यही घोषणा कर दीजिए कि स्वामीनाथन जी की जो रिपोर्ट थी, यह सरकार हूबहू उस रिपोर्ट को लागू करती है, इसकी घोषणा करती है। तब हमें समझ में आ जाता कि यह किसानों की सरकार है। किसान को खाद, पानी, बीज नहीं मिले, तो कैसे होगा? पानी महंगा, बिजली महंगी, लेबर महंगी, उसकी फसल सस्ती, एफसीआई के पास गोदाम नहीं हैं। आपने उसको कहां रिलीफ दी है? मैं चाहूंगा कि कोई एक निश्चित घोषणा होनी चाहिए कि जब अगला बजट पेश होगा तो हिंदुस्तान के किसानों को ये-ये लाभ मिलेंगे। तब तो समझ में आए। जैसे मनरेगा का बड़ा ढोल पीटा गया था। ऐसा होता कि मनरेगा आने के बाद हमने तमाम लोगों को रोजगार दे दिया, तब तो बात समझ में आती। मनरेगा से assets क्या बन रहे हैं, बल्कि मनरेगा ने तो प्रधान का चुनाव महंगा कर दिया! जो पंचायत चुनाव थे, वे मनरेगा के चक्कर में अब कितने महंगे हो गए हैं! मैं तो कहता हूँ कि आप मनरेगा वापस कर लीजिए, क्योंकि यह मनरेगा किसी को रोजगार नहीं दे रहा है, बल्कि मनरेगा भ्रष्टाचार का एक बहुत बड़ा अड्डा हो गया है। लाखों रुपए में प्रधान का चुनाव लड़ा जा रहा है, कहीं-कहीं करोड़ों रुपए में प्रधान का चुनाव लड़ा जा रहा है। अगर यह अर्थव्यवस्था रही और अगर नीचे के स्तर तक चुनाव में भ्रष्टाचार इस तरह फैला, तो आगे स्थिति क्या बनेगी? मैं चाहूंगा कि आप इसका जवाब जरूर दें।

आपकी सरकार बनी थी, तो आपने जीडीपी का लक्ष्य 8-8.5 परसेंट रखा था, आप 7.6 परसेंट पर पहुंचे हैं, लेकिन कंट्री की हालत क्या है? मैं आपके सामने दो चीजें रखना चाहूंगा।

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

इस महीने इनकम टैक्स की एक रिपोर्ट आई कि इनकम टैक्स के करीब 7 लाख करोड़ रुपए बाकी हैं। ऐसी खबर आई, “आय कर बकाया बढ़ कर 7 लाख करोड़ पर पहुँचा।” उसमें यह भी लिखा गया कि आप इसमें 96 परसेंट की recovery नहीं कर पाएँगे, तो फिर आपके पास रुपया कहां से आएगा, आपका जीडीपी कैसे बढ़ेगा, आप हमें बता दीजिए?

आप Seventh Pay Commission लागू करने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन जब आप इसको लागू करेंगे, तो उसका खर्च कौन bear करेगा और कहां से bear करेगा? क्या आपने बजट में इसके लिए कोई प्रावधान किया है? आपने तो बजट में कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया कि हम Seventh Pay Commission के लिए यह प्रावधान कर रहे हैं। हमने तो यह भी कहा था कि एमपीज की कमिटी ने एमपीज के लिए जो recommendations की हैं, आप उनको मान लीजिए। इसमें क्या दिक्कत है? अगर एमपीज अच्छे रहेंगे, तो सरकार की ख्याति भी ठीक रहेगी।

श्रीमन्, वित्त मंत्री जी ने बयान दिया है कि 164 पॉजी कंपनियां पैसे लेकर फरार हो गई हैं। पॉजी कंपनियों पर लगाम लगाने के लिए आपने SEBI बना दिया, लेकिन क्या पॉजी कंपनियों पर लगाम लग पा रही है? पॉजी कंपनियों ने आज स्थिति यह कर रखी है, हमारा उत्तर प्रदेश तो कम प्रभावित है, लेकिन दक्षिण भारत, पश्चिमी बंगाल, बिहार और नॉर्थ-ईस्ट पॉजी स्कीम से सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावित हैं, क्योंकि आपके बैंकों की ब्रांचेज कम हैं। गांव का आदमी कहां पैसा जमा करेगा? गांव के आदमी के सामने विकल्प क्या है? पॉजी स्कीम की लालच में अब तक कितने रुपए डूब गए, आपने गांव के लोगों की कौन सी मदद की?

आप बजट घाटे को borrowing से पूरा कर रहे हैं, लेकिन आप प्रति वर्ष कितना ब्याज दे रहे हैं? आखिर आप 4 लाख करोड़ से ऊपर ब्याज प्रति वर्ष दे रहे हैं। आप borrowing बढ़ाते चले जाएँगे, तो ब्याज भी बढ़ता चला जाएगा। घाटा पूरा करने के लिए जो borrowing का रास्ता है, मैं इसको बहुत अच्छा रास्ता नहीं समझता हूँ। इसके लिए आप कोई दूसरा रास्ता अपनाइए।

आपके वोटर्स, सुनार लोग पूरे देश में हड़ताल कर रहे हैं। अधिकांश वोटर्स आप ही के हैं। यह तो वैसे ही हो गया कि कालिदास जी जिस डाल पर बैठे थे, वे उसी डाल को काट रहे थे। वही काम आप कर रहे हैं। मुझे नहीं मालूम, मेरे पास वे लोग मिलने आए थे, तो मैंने कहा कि आपने तो वोट इनको दिया था, कम से कम अब तो ‘जय श्री राम, जय जय’ बोल दीजिए। वे खुद ही दुखी थे, वे accept कर रहे थे। कल वित्त मंत्री जी ने कुछ घोषणा की है, हम तो चाहेंगे कि इस सदन में भी स्पष्ट हो जाए, तो देश के लाखों स्वर्णकार इतने दिनों तक दुकानें बंद न करें, क्योंकि उनके सामने अब भी शंका की स्थिति है। आप केवल स्वर्णकार को बड़ा मत समझिए, उनके साथ कितने छोटे-छोटे स्वर्णकार हैं, जो छोटे आभूषण बनाते हैं, चांदी-सोना गलाते हैं, ये सब लोग भी उनके साथ हैं। वे सुनार यह कहते हैं कि हम एक परसेंट टैक्स देने से मना नहीं करते हैं, आप दूसरे माध्यम से टैक्स लगा दीजिए, लेकिन एक्साइज डिपार्टमेंट से हमारा पीछा छुड़ाइए, क्योंकि वे तो भूत की तरह पीछे लग जाएँगे और भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ जाएगा। यह आपके डिपार्टमेंट की ख्याति है! आपने बजट में कौन सी नई चीज दे दी है?

मैंने आपके सामने आँकड़े रखे हैं, आप बैंक की स्थिति देख लीजिए। उनका एनपीए 12 परसेंट पहुँच गया है। विजय माल्या के ऊपर बड़ा हल्ला मचा, लेकिन हम ऐसे बड़े-बड़े लोगों

को जानते हैं, जिन पर बैंक के 60-60 हजार, 70-70 हजार, एक लाख करोड़ रुपए बाकी हैं। आप छोटे किसानों से तो वसूली कर लेते हैं, उनकी आरसी तहसील में भेज देते हैं, उनका नाम लाल रंग से लिख दिया जाता है और उन बेचारों को पकड़ कर जेल में डाल दिया जाता है। 10-10 हजार, 20-20 हजार, 25 हजार लोन लेकर अगर एक किसान एक ट्रैक्टर ले और अगर वह ट्रैक्टर की किश्त देना चाहे, तो वह किश्त वह खेती करके नहीं दे सकता है। जब तक वह ढुलाई न कराए, तब तक वह किश्त नहीं दे सकता है। उस किसान को आप क्या दे रहे हैं? आप किसान के लिए कर्ज माफी की घोषणा कर दीजिए। बैंक का एनपीए बढ़ गया और आप इस वर्ष बैंक को 25 हजार करोड़ रुपये दे रहे हैं। आप हर वर्ष बैंक को सरकार का रुपया देते हैं, LABOR rate 2 परसेंट, 3 परसेंट है, बैंक 14 से 18 परसेंट ब्याज लेते हैं। उसके बाद भी बैंक अगर घाटे में जा रहे हैं, तो यह किसकी कमी है? बैंकों की कमी है या आम जनता की कमी है?

सर, पोलिटिकल इंटरफियरेंस की बात कह दी जाती है। किस नेता का पोलिटिकल इंटरफियरेंस है? किसी बैंक के चेयरमैन को फोन करो, एमपी के फोन पर वह लाइन पर नहीं आता है। किसी एमपी को वह रिप्लाय बैंक भी नहीं करेगा। हम, आप तमाम लोग तो छोटे लोग हैं। आपने हर जिले में lead bank बना दिये हैं। लीड बैंक का मैनेजर कभी यह भी नहीं पूछता है कि आपके जिले में लोन की क्या स्थिति है, किन्हें लोन चाहिए, क्योंकि वह तो अपने को इंडिपेंडेंट बॉडी समझता है और कह दिया जाता है कि पोलिटिकल इंटरफियरेंस हर जगह है। पोलिटिकल इंटरफियरेंस नहीं है। आप बैंकों पर अंकुश लगाइए। आप भी कह देते हैं कि बैंकों पर सरकार का कोई अंकुश नहीं है, ऑटोनॉमस हैं, आरबीआई के under में बैंक्स आते हैं। आप तो यह कह कर पीछा छुड़ा लेते हैं। तो फिर आप सरकार के बजट से पैसा क्यों उनको दे रहे हैं? अगर ये इंडिपेंडेंट हैं, ऑटोनॉमस बॉडी हैं, तो हमारी सरकार का पैसा, गरीब का पैसा क्यों बैंक को हर साल जा रहा है? इस बार भी बैंक को आप जितना रुपया दे रहे हैं, क्यों दे रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... हजार करोड़ रुपये। ये 25 हजार करोड़ रुपये बैंक को दे रहे हैं। तो आप ये रुपये बैंक को क्यों दे रहे हैं? वह रुपया आप गरीब किसान को दे दीजिए। 25 हजार करोड़ में कह दीजिए कि किसान के ऊपर जितना कर्जा है, हम उसकी माफी की घोषणा करते हैं और ये 25 हजार करोड़ इसके लिए हैं, तब समझ में आएगा कि आप किसान के हित की बात कर रहे हैं। लेकिन किसानों की आड़ में अगर आप दूसरे को फायदा पहुँचाना चाहेंगे, तो कहीं न कहीं विरोध होगा।

आज बेरोजगारी की क्या हालत है? आज हिन्दुस्तान का सौभाग्य है कि हमारी आबादी में 60 प्रतिशत नौजवान हैं, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य है कि आपने रोजगार के सारे अवसर बन्द कर दिए। रेलवे में भर्ती बन्द हो गई, बैंक में भर्ती बन्द हो गई, मिलिट्री और पैरा मिलिट्री में भर्ती आपने कम कर दी, आपने सारे सेक्टर्स को निजी क्षेत्र को देने की बात कर दी। तो आप बढ़ती हुई आबादी कहां ले जाएँगे? आपने बजट में आबादी के लिए कोई बात नहीं कही है। अगर देश की आबादी ऐसे ही बढ़ती रही, तो 2050 में विश्व का सबसे ज्यादा आबादी का देश हम हो जाएँगे। हमें एक खिताब मिल जाएगा कि हिन्दुस्तान विश्व की सबसे बड़ी आबादी का देश है। लेकिन उस आबादी का जो खराब सीन देखने को मिलेगा, उसके लिए अटल जी ने एक कमेटी बनाई थी, मुझे याद है, अटल जी जब प्रधान मंत्री थे, तो जनसंख्या पर कैसे नियंत्रण किया जाए, इसके लिए उन्होंने 1,000 लोगों की एक कमेटी बनाई थी। आज तक शायद उसकी कभी बैठक भी नहीं हुई। मैं चाहूँगा, यह सरकार बताए कि इस देश की बढ़ती आबादी को कंट्रोल करने में वह किस तरीके का सहयोग लेगी? या तो आप कहिए कि हम सबको एजुकेशन दे देंगे और एजुकेशन के

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

माध्यम से कंट्रोल करेंगे अथवा आप फिर संजय गांधी वाला स्टाइल अपना लें। आप कहीं न कहीं आबादी पर कोई रोक—क्योंकि अगर आबादी आपने नहीं रोकी, आपने उन्हें रोजगार का अवसर नहीं दिया, बेरोजगारी बढ़ती गई, तो यह स्थिति बड़ी खराब होगी और कहीं जीडीपी घटता चला गया, तो कहीं ऐसा न हो कि नौजवान सड़क पर उतर आए। जिस दिन नौजवान सड़क पर उतर आएगा, उस दिन क्रांति की बात अपने आप होने लगेगी। आप बेरोजगारी को देखिए।

श्रीमन्, हमने महँगाई की बात की। महँगाई की क्या स्थिति है? इनके थोक मूल्य सूचकांक में महँगाई घट रही है। सरकार ने आंकड़े दिए हैं। अभी उस दिन सदन में बोल रहे थे कि हमारे यहां महँगाई घटी है। महँगाई 13 प्रतिशत से घट कर 9 प्रतिशत पर आ गई है, लेकिन बाजार में महँगाई घटी नहीं है। हम लोग जब पढ़ते थे, तो 100 रुपये में हम एक महीने का खाना भी खा लेते थे और जीवन की जो अन्य चीजें थीं, वे मिल जाती थीं। उस समय होस्टल में हर महीने 100 रुपये मिलते थे। ये सब चीजें 100 रुपये में ही मिल जाती थीं, लेकिन क्या आज आप 100 रुपये में एक टाइम खाना खा सकते हैं? आप कह रहे हैं कि महँगाई घट रही है। कौन सी चीज में महँगाई घटी है? आदमी के दैनिक जीवन में उपयोग की चीजें और आदमी की भूख से जुड़ी हुई चीजें में महँगाई बढ़ी है। कभी बाजार जाइए या कभी घर में पत्नी से पूछ लीजिएगा, तो वह बता देगी कि महँगाई बढ़ी है या घटी है। हमें या आपको मालूम नहीं होगा, लेकिन उसको जरूर पता होगा कि महँगाई बढ़ी या घटी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यदि पत्नी विदेश में गई होगी, तो पड़ोसी से पूछ लीजिएगा कि क्या है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आंकड़ों की बाज़ीगरी से कोई फायदा नहीं है, जब तक जनता पर रीयल इम्पैक्ट न पड़े! मेरा कहना है कि आंकड़ों की बाज़ीगरी तो हमने भी देखी है, हम भी मंत्री रहे हैं। अधिकारी हमको आंकड़े फौरन दे देते थे जब हम विधान सभा में बोलने के लिए खड़े होते थे। वे फौरन आंकड़े भेज देते थे कि आंकड़े लगा दीजिए। मैंने बहुत बार आंकड़ों को मानने से मना कर दिया। मैंने कहा, नहीं। जब किसी अधिकारी पर कार्यवाही की जाती थी तो लिख कर भेज देते थे कि कह दीजिए कि विचार किया जाएगा। हमने कहा कि विचार क्यों किया जाएगा, हम कार्यवाही करेंगे। सदन सबसे अच्छा माध्यम है, जहां कह दो कि कार्यवाही करेंगे तो एश्योरेंस हो जाएगा, फिर तो बच ही नहीं सकते। फिर तो मुख्य मंत्री भी रोकना चाहें तो नहीं रोक सकते। यहां प्रधान मंत्री जी आप सब को रोके हुए हैं। आप सदन में कुछ कह दीजिए, सदन में एश्योरेंस बन जाएगा, प्रधान मंत्री जी भी रोक नहीं पाएंगे। कम से कम इस सदन में तो आप इंडिपेंडेंट होइए। तभी तो कहा जाता है कि एक ही मंत्री है, बाकी किसी को कोई अधिकार ही नहीं है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने मंत्रियों को अधिकार ही नहीं दिए हैं, वहां सीधे सेक्रेटरी से बात कर लेते हैं। मंत्री का कोई अधिकार नहीं, कोई निर्णय ले नहीं सकता है। इसके कारण सरकार का कोई रिजल्ट नहीं आ रहा है। कुछ रिजल्ट तो आना चाहिए। यह फोरम है, हम आपको बतला रहे हैं कि इस फोरम को इस्तेमाल कीजिए। अगर आपको जनता को खुश करना है तो आप हमारे जवाब में घोषणा कर दीजिए। फिर तो सरकार को मानना पड़ेगा। जब सदन में घोषणा हो जाएगी फिर तो जो एश्योरेंस कमेटी है, वह उसको लागू कर दे। एक तरीका हम आपको बताते हैं वाया मीडिया निकाल लीजिए, क्या डर है? डर नहीं होना चाहिए, किस चीज का डर है? निकालिए, उसका तरीका निकालिए।

इसी सदन में कम्पनी लॉ आया था। यह ठीक है कि पिछली सरकार ने कम्पनी लॉ बिल में इतने अमेंडमेंट कर दिए कि कम्पनी लॉ ही बेकार हो गया। सदन में शोर हुआ था जब कुछ

अमेंडमेंट लाए थे कि हम कमेटी बना देते हैं और तीन महीने में कमेटी के सामने जो-जो सुझाव आएंगे, उस पर कमेटी जो रिपोर्ट देगी उसको हम सदन में फिर अमेंडमेंट करके ले आएंगे। इसी सदन में वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा था, जब आप तीन अमेंडमेंट लेकर आए थे कम्पनी लॉ में। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि उस कमेटी के सामने कितने सुझाव आए, कमेटी की क्या रिपोर्ट आई और उस कम्पनी लॉ के अमेंडमेंट आप कब तक करेंगे, क्योंकि यह भी पता लग जाना चाहिए।

श्रीमन्, शिक्षा की बात आई, सब को शिक्षा के अधिकार की बात हुई, पिछली सरकार के समय भी बात हुई थी। राज्यों को सुझाव दिया गया तथा राज्यों से कहा गया कि शिक्षा पर जो भी खर्चा आएगा, 65 परसेंट आप bear कर लीजिए और 35 परसेंट केंद्र सरकार bear कर लेगी। करीब-करीब सभी राज्यों ने लिखकर भेजा कि 35 परसेंट हम bear कर लेंगे और 65 परसेंट आप bear करें। आज भी कन्याओं की शिक्षा गांवों में 50 परसेंट से ऊपर नहीं है। आज भी बालक-लड़के 65 परसेंट हैं। केरल ऐसा राज्य है जहां 100 परसेंट एजुकेशन हो गई। हम लोगों के राज्य उत्तर प्रदेश में एजुकेशन का प्रतिशत अभी बहुत अच्छा नहीं है। अभी गांवों में लड़कियों को तो स्कूल भेजना अपराध समझते हैं। अगर सब को शिक्षा नहीं मिली तो फायदा क्या होगा? आप बिना एजुकेशन के देश को आगे कैसे बढ़ाएंगे? आप क्यों नहीं लाए सर्व शिक्षा अभियान को? आप बजट में लाते कि 100 परसेंट एजुकेशन इस कन्ट्री में होगी। आगे तीन साल आप इस सरकार के देश के सभी लोगों को एजुकेट करने की बात सोचेंगे और उस पर जो पैसा खर्च होगा केंद्र सरकार bear करेगी। आप लाइए, घोषणा करिए, राज्य आपके साथ खड़े होंगे और अगर देश पढ़ जाएगा तो देश सम्पन्न हो जाएगा। अगर देश पढ़ जाएगा तो प्रधान मंत्री जी सफाई-सफाई करते हुए घूमते हैं कि "स्वच्छ भारत" होना चाहिए। "स्वच्छ भारत" तभी होगा जब लोग एजुकेटेड होंगे। जब हमको वह संस्कार पता होंगे। हम भी विदेश में जाते हैं तो वहां पर हम किसी भी चीज का टुकड़ा कहीं फेंक नहीं सकते। हमको मालूम है कि अगर कहीं फेंक दिया तो फाइन हो जाएगा। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसा लगता है कि गाड़ी का शीशा खोला और सड़क को हमने डस्टबिन बनाया और हमने वहां डाल दिया। इस प्रकार कहीं-कहीं संस्कारों की कमी शिक्षा में है। सब को शिक्षा के अधिकार के लिए आप कौन सी योजना लाए? हम चाहेंगे कि उस योजना को आप सदन के सामने रखिए कि यह सरकार देश को शिक्षित बनाना चाहती है। हम समझेंगे कि सरकार कहीं न कहीं कोशिश कर रही है।

गरीबी इस देश के लिए एक बहुत बड़ा अभिशाप है। आज भी 30 परसेंट से ऊपर आबादी गरीबी रेखा से नीचे है। आपने चार कमेटीज़ बनाईं। एक सक्सेना कमेटी बनी, अजुर्न सेन गुप्ता कमेटी बनी, तेंदुलकर कमीशन बना और रंगराजन कमीशन बना। चारों कमीशनों की रिपोर्ट योजना आयोग के पास हैं। योजना आयोग, जो अब नीति आयोग बन गया है, तो योजना आयोग अब तक यह तय नहीं कर पा रहा है कि वह किस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट माने? आपने बीपीएल की परिभाषा दी थी, यहां तक कि योजना आयोग ने कह दिया कि गांव में जिसकी आमदनी 18 रुपए है, वह गरीबी रेखा के बाहर हो गया और शहर में जिसकी आमदनी 23 रुपए है, वह गरीबी रेखा से बाहर हो गया। श्रीमन्, अब तो चाय भी 5 रुपए और 10 रुपए में एक कप हो गई है। किसी ज़माने में संडीला के लड्डू बिकते थे, हम लोग एक रुपए में एक हंडिया खरीद लेते थे और उसी से पूरा पेट भर जाता था, लेकिन अब तो चाय भी 5 और 10 रुपए से नीचे नहीं रह गई है। आप गरीबी की कौन-सी परिभाषा तय कर रहे हैं, आखिर यह भी तो इस देश का गरीब समझ जाए? इस देश के आम आदमी को यह पता तो लगे कि हम गरीब हैं या नहीं हैं। आप

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

कम से कम यही देश के लोगों को बता दीजिए। आप यह तय कीजिए कि कितने प्रतिशत लोगों को आप गरीब मानते हैं, कितने प्रतिशत लोगों को बीपीएल के नीचे मानते हैं? आप बीपीएल की क्या परिभाषा रखेंगे? योजना आयोग किस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को मानेगा? अगर अब भी आपको समझ में नहीं आता है, तो आप एक और आयोग बना दीजिए। अगर आप इसको और टालना चाहते हैं, तो मनोज सिन्हा जी की अध्यक्षता में एक आयोग बना दीजिए। ये गरीबी की रेखा ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से बता देंगे।

मैं यह चाहूंगा कि आप अपने जवाब में कम से कम एक स्पष्ट नीति की घोषणा करें कि गरीबी रेखा की परिभाषा क्या होगी और देश में गरीबी कैसे दूर होगी। अगर आबादी बढ़ती जाएगी, तो गरीबी बढ़ती जाएगी। आबादी बढ़ रही है, तो हम बड़े खुश हैं। हम कह रहे हैं कि हमारे पास हैंड्स हैं, लेकिन आज उनको रोजगार नहीं मिल रहा है। अगर आज आप बाजार में technicians ढूंढ़ेंगे, तो वे आपको नहीं मिलेंगे। Medical apparatus ढूंढ़िए, वे आपको मिल जाएंगे, लेकिन उनको चलाने वाले लोग नहीं मिलेंगे। आप स्किल डेवलपमेंट की बात करते हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हमने स्किल डेवलपमेंट में बहुत पैसा दे दिया। इसके लिए अलग मिनिस्ट्री बना दी और स्किल डेवलपमेंट से पूरे देश में रोजगार के अवसर पैदा हो जाएंगे। यह कैसे होगा? यह कोई अलाउद्दीन का चिराग तो है नहीं कि अलाउद्दीन आ गए, जो हमने मांग लिया, वह पूरा हो गया। आप यह बताएं कि स्किल डेवलपमेंट के संबंध में आपकी योजना क्या है? इस संबंध में आपका क्या प्रोजेक्ट है? आप क्या टारगेट मान कर चलते हैं? तीन साल में आप स्किल डेवलपमेंट से कितने ऐसे लोगों को तैयार कर लेंगे, जो टेक्निकल हो जाएंगे और उनको रोजगार का मौका मिलेगा? मैं चाहूंगा कि आप यह भी स्पष्ट कर दें।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) पीठासीन हुए]

सर, यह सरकार तो बड़ी सौभाग्यशाली है कि crude oil के दाम कम हो गए। ये लोग जब सत्ता में थे, तो crude oil की कीमत 140 डॉलर प्रति बैरल तक पहुंच गई थी, तब पेट्रोल 65 और 70 रुपए प्रति लीटर बिका था। यह सरकार बहुत सौभाग्यशाली रही कि इनके समय में crude oil की कीमत बहुत दिनों तक 30 डॉलर प्रति बैरल रही, यह 27 डॉलर प्रति बैरल तक पहुंच गई और अब शायद 40 डॉलर प्रति बैरल पर आ गई है। रोज सदन में वित्त मंत्री का resolution आ जाता है। Resolution यह आता है कि डेढ़ रुपए प्रति लीटर की एक्साइज ड्यूटी पेट्रोल पर बढ़ाई और दो रुपए प्रति लीटर की एक्साइज ड्यूटी डीजल पर बढ़ा दी। ये अब तक कम से कम पांच बार बढ़ा चुके हैं। श्रीमन्, क्या सरकार का उद्देश्य जनता की कमाई को लूट करके सिर्फ सरकारी खजाना भरना ही है? आप हमें सिर्फ इतना बता दीजिए कि आपकी उत्पादन लागत डीजल की कितनी है और पेट्रोल की कितनी है और गैस की कितनी है? देश में लोगों को कम से कम इसकी उत्पादन लागत तो पता चल जाए कि आज crude oil की जो कीमत है, उस कीमत में कितने रुपए में पेट्रोल तैयार हो रहा है, कितने रुपए में डीजल तैयार हो रहा है और कितने रुपए में केरोसिन तेल तैयार हो रहा है? आप सब्सिडी घटाने की बात करते हैं। लोग कम से कम यह तो जानें कि इस पर हम कितना टैक्स दे रहे हैं? अगर उत्पादन लागत 21 रुपए है, तो आप उस पर 40 रुपए टैक्स ले रहे हैं। यह गरीब जनता के साथ खिलवाड़ है या नहीं है? अगर आप किसान की चिंता कर रहे हैं, तो आप डीजल का दाम कम कर दीजिए। इससे

किसान की उत्पादन लागत कम हो जाएगी और इससे किसान कम से कम संपन्न तो होगा। उसके बच्चों के चेहरे पर कम से कम मुस्कान तो होगी। वह अपने बच्चों को अच्छे कपड़े पहना सकेगा। वह अपने बच्चों को शिक्षा दिला सकेगा। उनके बच्चे भी आधुनिक जीवन जी सकेंगे, लेकिन आप रोज दाम बढ़ाते चले जा रहे हैं। इससे राज्य सरकारों को भी आराम है, क्योंकि जब आप दाम बढ़ाते हैं, तो उसमें उनका भी वेट लगा होता है और इससे उनकी भी आमदनी बढ़ रही होती है। इससे आम आदमी के ऊपर बहुत बोझ पड़ रहा है। अभी ईरान ने आपको तेल देने की बात कही, गैस देने की बात कही, आपका केजी-6 बेसिन चल रहा है, लेकिन अभी तक आप यही तय नहीं कर पाए कि कितने डॉलर रेट तय करना पड़ेगा। आपका-उनका झगड़ा चल रहा है, लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि इस देश को यह पता लगना चाहिए कि उनकी पेट्रोलियम की कॉस्ट क्या आई है, हम कितने रुपये मूल्य का पेट्रोल खरीद रहे हैं? हमें मालूम हुआ कि ओएनजीसी घाटे में चली गई, क्योंकि क्रूड ऑयल की कीमत गिर गई। चूंकि ओएनजीसी की cost of production ज्यादा है और जब बाहर का cost of production कम हो गया तो ओएनजीसी, जो कि आपकी एक नवरत्न कंपनी है, वह घाटे में जाने की ओर बढ़ गई है। ओएनजीसी विदेश, ओएनजीसी और ओएनजीसी की तमाम सिस्टर कंपनियों, ये बहुत सारी हैं, मैं चाहूंगा कि इस बारे में भी देश की आम जनता को पता लग जाए। क्योंकि हम विपक्ष में हैं, हम जो कहेंगे, उस पर आप कह देंगे कि ये असत्य बोलते हैं, ये तो राजनैतिक बात कर रहे हैं, लेकिन आप तो सरकारी आँकड़ों से बात करेंगे! अगर वे सरकारी आँकड़े इस सदन के माध्यम से जनता के बीच में चले जाएँगे, तो शायद जनता को यह लगेगा कि हमारे हित की बात की गई है।

एक "फूड फॉर ऑल" योजना आई थी और उस समय राहुल गांधी जी बोल रहे थे। उस समय उसके लिए बजट रखने की भी बात कही गई थी। अगर आज़ादी के 68 सालों के बाद भी हम यह कहते हैं कि फलां भूखा है, भूख के मारे लोग आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं, भूख के मारे लोग मर रहे हैं, सबको भरपेट खाना नहीं मिलता है, तो इसको हम दुभाग्य ही कहेंगे और क्या कहेंगे? किसानों की तो कोई कमी नहीं है। देश में हरित क्रांति आई। हमें इंदिरा जी की तारीफ करनी चाहिए कि वे अपने जमाने में हरित क्रांति लाई। हमने वे भी दिन देखे जब यह देश अमेरिका से बीयर निकाला हुआ गेहूँ मँगाता था, जो पीएल-480 कहलाता था और उस गेहूँ के लिए हमारे देशवासियों को लाइन में लगना पड़ता था। आज हम कम से कम इतना अनाज तो पैदा करने लगे हैं कि हमारे पास दो साल का रिजर्व स्टॉक भी है। यह ठीक है कि उसमें से तमाम चूहे खा गए होंगे, बल्कि हर साल जितना अनाज चूहे खाते हैं या वेस्ट होता है अथवा पानी में सड़ जाता है, उतना अनाज अगर आप बांट दें तो देश में शायद कोई भूखा नहीं रहेगा। इसके बावजूद भी अगर हमने इतनी तरक्की की है, तो फिर सबको अनाज क्यों नहीं उपलब्ध होगा? आपने कुछ जिले लिए हैं और कुछ जिले छांटे गए हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के भी कुछ जिले छांटे गए हैं। जिन जिलों को लिया गया है, वहां दो रुपये किलो चावल और तीन रुपये किलो गेहूँ देने की बात कही गई है, लेकिन हम कहते हैं कि अगर किसी गरीब के पास दो रुपये भी नहीं हैं, तो क्या आप कोई ऐसी योजना लाए हैं, ताकि उस गरीब को दोनों टाइम खाना मिल सके और वह यह कह सके कि *भारत माता की जय हो?* क्योंकि पोलिटिकल लोगों के बयान आ जाते हैं कि हम "*वन्दे मातरम्*" नहीं कह सकते, "*भारत माता की जय*" नहीं कह सकते। मैं आज भी वह बयान पढ़ रहा था, लेकिन जो गरीब इस देश में जन्मा है, जिसको राजनीति से कोई मतलब नहीं है, जो गरीब है, जिसके पास दो टाइम खाने का पैसा नहीं है, जो अपाहिज हैं, जो बूढ़े हैं, उनके

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

लिए आपने क्या व्यवस्था की है? वृंदावन में ऐसी तमाम विधवाएँ रह रही हैं, जिनको उनके घरों से निकाल दिया गया है। आज का यह मॉडर्न कांसेप्ट आया है कि बहू घर में आई और सास को घर से बाहर कर दिया, तो फिर वह बेचारी आखिर कहां जाकर रहे? ...(व्यवधान)... वह तो पिक्चर थी, लेकिन यहां पर तो अलग हो रहा है। उनका क्या होगा? उनके रोजगार के लिए क्या व्यवस्था है? वे बेचारे क्या करें? उन विधवाओं का, उन वृद्धों का क्या होगा? विदेशों में तो वृद्धाश्रम हैं, लेकिन अभी अपने देश में वृद्धाश्रम का कांसेप्ट नहीं चला है। यहां तो ज्वाइंट फैमिली का कांसेप्ट था कि लड़का बड़ा होगा तो वह मां-बाप के बुढ़ापे की लाठी बनेगा। ऐसा कहा जाता था कि वह बुढ़ापे की लाठी है, लेकिन अब तो उसकी लाठी टूट गई, आशा टूट गई। आदमी खुश होकर अपने बेटे की शादी करता है कि घर में बहू आएगी, लेकिन उसका उल्टा होता है। आखिर उन लोगों का पेट कैसे भरेगा? आपने कभी इस संबंध में राज्य सरकारों के साथ बैठकर बात की है? वित्त मंत्री जी सभी राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों को बुलाएँ, बल्कि यह तो फूड मिनिस्टर का काम था, उनको उन्हें बुलाना चाहिए था। आप उनसे बात करें कि राज्य सरकार और केंद्र सरकार मिलकर कम से कम यह गारंटी तो दे दें कि हिन्दुस्तान में कोई व्यक्ति भूखा नहीं मरेगा, जब तक सरकार है। आप गरीब की आशा कहीं पर तो बांधिए! गरीब को कहीं तो लगे कि अगर हमने पिछली सरकार में भ्रष्टाचार के कारण बदलाव किया, तो उस बदलाव का नतीजा निकला है। इस बजट से तो पता ही नहीं लग रहा है कि किसको क्या मिल रहा है? मैं तो यही नहीं समझ पाया, हम तो कहेंगे कि आप ही स्पष्ट कर दीजिए। हो सकता है हम कम पढ़े हैं। आप अमेरिका, ऑक्सफोर्ड में पढ़े हैं, हम प्राइमरी पाठशाला में पढ़े हैं, लेकिन कम से कम यह स्पष्ट हो जाए, ताकि यह देश जान सके कि यह बजट किसके लिए आया है? किसको लाभ मिल रहा है? देश का ऐसा कौन सा हिस्सा है, देश के ऐसे कौन से लोग हैं, जो बजट से फायदेमंद हो रहे हैं? अगर आप सिर्फ बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों के लिए बजट लाए हैं तो बात दूसरी है। मैं चाहूंगा कि वित्त मंत्री जी मुख्य मंत्रियों की बैठक बुला लें। वित्त राज्य मंत्री जी, आप और वित्त मंत्री जी मिलकर अगर राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों की बैठक बुलाएंगे तो कोई न कोई हल निकलेगा। कोई न कोई ऐसी चीज़ निकलेगी कि देश में आम आदमी यह कह सकेगा कि हम हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिक हैं, भारत माता की जय हो। जब तक हमारा देश है, इसमें हम जब तक ज़िंदा रहेंगे, दोनों टाइम रोटी खाते रहेंगे। गरीब जो इतने साल से चाहता है, जिसने हम लोगों को यहां पर बिठाया है, आखिर उस गरीब के आंसू पोंछने का काम कौन करेगा? उसके आंसू पोंछने का काम तो हम लोग ही करेंगे। आइए, हम सब मिलकर यहीं से शुरुआत कर दें।

महोदय, हेल्थ का मामला है। उत्तर प्रदेश बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश है। कई बार हम लोगों ने मांग की कि उत्तर प्रदेश में एम्स और खुलना चाहिए। आपने रायबरेली में एम्स खोलने की बात की तो हमने कहा कि ठीक है — हमारे मुख्य मंत्री जी ने तुरंत ज़मीन उपलब्ध करायी। हमारे मुख्य मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि हम और ज़मीन देंगे, आप उत्तर प्रदेश में और एम्स खोल दीजिए, गोरखपुर और मुरादाबाद, दो जगह और एम्स खोल दीजिए। जितने ज्यादा खुलेंगे, उतना ज्यादा लोगों को लाभ मिलेगा। एनआरएचएम योजना लागू की गयी। ठीक है, वह अच्छी योजना है, लेकिन आपका डॉक्टर गांव में जा ही नहीं रहा है। जो डॉक्टर मेडिकल कॉलेज से पढ़कर निकलता है, वह इतनी सुविधाओं से निकलता है कि उस डॉक्टर से आप यह आशा करें कि वह डॉक्टर गांव में रहकर — जहां बिजली नहीं है, सड़क नहीं है, पानी नहीं है, शिक्षा नहीं है — वहां पर वह अपने परिवार के साथ रहकर उनकी सेवा करेगा, मुझे ऐसा दिखायी नहीं देता है।

महोदय, गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी बैठे नहीं हैं। पिछली बार जब वे हेल्थ मिनिस्टर थे तो एक प्रपोज़ल लाने की बात थी कि गांव का डॉक्टर और शहर का डॉक्टर, दोनों की एजुकेशन अलग कर दी जाए। उससे कम से कम गांव के डॉक्टर्स का एक कैडर तो तैयार हो जाएगा, जिसे यह पता होगा कि मैं अगर डॉक्टरी पढ़कर जाऊंगा तो पूरी ज़िदगी मेरी पोस्टिंग गांव में ही रहेगी। इस तरह से गांव के डॉक्टर्स का कैडर तैयार हो जाएगा। महोदय, डॉक्टर के सामने तो हम सब लोग भी बड़े मजबूर होते हैं। डॉक्टर घर में आकर बैठ जाता है कि हमारा ट्रांसफर करा दीजिए। हम लोग ट्रांसफर कराने के लिए घूमने लगते हैं क्योंकि वे डॉक्टर हैं, हम रोज उन्हें दिखाते हैं इसलिए वे भगवान के समान हैं। मैं तो कहूंगा कि एनआरएचएम के लिए आप घोषणा कर दीजिए और हर एमपी के क्षेत्र में एनआरएचएम योजना के तहत दो-दो दिन का एक-एक कैम्प लगवा दीजिए। इससे कम से कम सामूहिक रूप से लोगों को स्वास्थ्य का लाभ तो मिल सकेगा, लोगों को पता तो लगेगा। आप कैम्प लगवाइए, हम लोग पूरा सहयोग करेंगे। सारे डॉक्टर्स एक जगह चले जाएं और हर एमपी के क्षेत्र में दो-दो दिन का एक-एक कैम्प लग जाए। अगर इससे भी ज्यादा अच्छा करना चाहते हैं तो हर एमएलए के क्षेत्र में लगवा दीजिए। उत्तर प्रदेश में एक-एक एमपी के क्षेत्र में पांच-पांच कैम्प लग जाएंगे, साउथ में, कर्णाटक में सात कैम्प लग जाएंगे। वास्तव में जो हम इतना पैसा दे रहे हैं, आप क्यों नहीं स्वास्थ्य के लिए कुछ करते? विदेश में सबका स्वास्थ्य बीमा है, वहां किसी को कोई पैसा खर्च नहीं करना पड़ता है, लेकिन यहां पर किसान का बीमा नहीं हो रहा है, स्वास्थ्य का बीमा नहीं हो रहा है, यहां पर बीमा कम्पनियां सिर्फ मुनाफे के लिए हैं।

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय (पश्चिमी बंगाल): वे बेईमानी करती हैं।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: जी हां। बेईमानी करती हैं। वे सिर्फ मुनाफे के लिए आयी हैं। स्वास्थ्य बीमा कम्पनियों ने यह कहना शुरू कर दिया कि डॉक्टर लोग तमाम फर्जी सर्टिफिकेट बना देते हैं। पहले एक बीमा कम्पनी एलआईसी थी। हम लोग जानते थे कि एलआईसी में रुपए जमा कर दो तो सात साल बाद इतना रुपया मिल जाएगा। जब से आप निजी क्षेत्र को बीमा कम्पनी के रूप में लेकर आए हैं तो निजी क्षेत्र तो लाभ कमाने के लिए आ गया है। अब तो बिरला की अलग है, टाटा की अलग है, कोटक महेंद्रा की बीमा कम्पनी है, रिलायंस की है, न जाने कितनी बीमा कम्पनियां आ गयी हैं। ये सब किसी को लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए नहीं आयी हैं, ये सब मुनाफा कमाने के लिए आयी हैं। आप जान-बूझकर एलआईसी को समाप्त कर देना चाहते हैं। जनता में एलआईसी के प्रति एक विश्वास था। आपने जनता का वह विश्वास तोड़ दिया है। आपकी शुरु की दो-तीन किश्तें तो बीमा कम्पनियों द्वारा लोगों के बीच कमीशन के रूप में बंट जाती हैं। हम जितना देते हैं, उतना तो हमें मिलता ही नहीं है। आप स्वास्थ्य की योजना के संबंध में घोषणा करिए। आप आज दो घोषणाएं कर दें, एक तो किसान की सम्पूर्ण फसल के बीमे का पैसा केंद्र सरकार वहन करेगी और दूसरा, सबके स्वास्थ्य का पैसा केंद्र सरकार वहन करेगी। ये जो आप बैंकों को रुपया दे रहे हैं, इसे बंद कर दीजिए और जनता के लिए इसे लगा दीजिए तो लोग कहेंगे कि हां, हमारी सरकार है। यह सरकार अधिकारियों की सरकार न बने। कितने बैंक हैं जहां मैनेजर्स और अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही हुई? लोन तो वे अपनी मर्जी से ही देते हैं, वे कमीशन लेकर लोन देते हैं, वे हम लोगों के कहने पर लोन नहीं देते हैं। कोई भी लोन बिना कमीशन के नहीं मिलता है। अगर एक भी बैंक गरीब किसान को लोन देती है, तो उसे दलाल के माध्यम से लोन मिलता है, कभी किसान को सीधे लोन नहीं मिल सकता है। आपने

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

कौन-से बैंक के चेयरमैन के खिलाफ कार्रवाई की है, आपने कौन से रीजनल मैनेजर के खिलाफ कार्रवाई की है? क्या आपने आज तक किसी के खिलाफ कार्रवाई की है? कुछ लोग सीबीआई की जांच में फंस गए। दिल्ली में एक बैंक मैनेजर ने इतना बड़ा घोटाला कर दिया, तमाम पैसा दो-तीन लोगों को दे दिया और वह पैसा विदेश में चला गया। सरकार का न्याय कौन सा है? सरकार से किस गरीब को न्याय मिल रहा है? आपने गरीब, गांव और किसान, नौजवान इनके लिए क्या किया है? आपने महिलाओं के लिए भी क्या किया है? अभी हमारी बहन बोल रही थी कि आपने कौन-सी चीज़ महिलाओं के लिए की है? आप 33 परसेंट महिलाओं के लिए आरक्षण की बात कर रहे हैं। अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने दो दिन का महिलाओं का सम्मेलन किया था। लोक सभा की स्पीकर ने बड़े जोर-शोर से, गाजे-बाजे के साथ कहा कि महिलाओं को बहुत कुछ मिल जाएगा। आपने कौन सी चीज़ महिलाओं को दी है? आप बजट में महिलाओं के लिए कौन सी नई योजनाएं लाए हैं? आप इस देश की महिलाओं को बता दीजिए कि आपने उनको क्या दिया है? आज भी नारी दोयम दर्जे की मानी जाती है। आज भी नारी को इतने साल के बाद कौन सा अधिकार मिल गया, कितनी नारियों को अधिकार मिल गया? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... प्रो. राम गोपाल जी कह रहे हैं कि आपने फिरोजाबाद की चूड़ियां भी महंगी कर दी हैं। नारी को कुछ देने के बजाय आपने चूड़ियां महंगी कर दी हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): नरेश जी, आपके बोलने का समय खत्म हो गया है। आप बहुत अच्छा बोले हैं।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मात्र इतना ही कहूंगा,

*"बड़ा शोर सुना था हाथी की दुम का,
पास जाकर देखा, तो सुतली बन गई थी।"*

बड़े दमखम, बड़े गाजे-बाजे के साथ, बड़े जोर-शोर से बजट लाया गया, एकदम देश का विकास हो जाएगा, सारी कठिनाइयां दूर हो जाएंगी, नई सरकार आ गई, मोदी के रूप में भगवान ने अवतार ले लिया है और एकदम सारी कठिनाइयां दूर हो जाएंगी, देश में राम राज्य आ जाएगा। श्रीमन्, मैं उस राम राज्य को देखने के लिए सोच रहा हूं और मुझे उम्मीद है कि बजट रिप्लाय में कम से कम उस राम राज्य की झलक तो इस देश के लोग देख पाएंगे। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री पवन कुमार वर्मा (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं सोचता हूं कि अब इस बजट पर क्या चर्चा हो? आम आदमी कह रहा है,

*"कहने को तो बहुत कुछ था, अगर कहने पर आते,
अपनी तो यह आदत है कि हम कुछ नहीं कहते।"*

परन्तु उसके जेहन, दिमाग और दिल में बहुत से सवाल गूंज रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि उन सवालों की सच्चाई क्या है और दावा क्या है, हकीकत क्या है और सपना क्या है, इस पर सीरियस संवाद होने की जरूरत है, क्योंकि बजट एक important document है। इस समय जो सवाल आम नागरिक के दिमाग, दिल और जेहन में हैं, उनको मैं आपके माध्यम से ज़ुबान देना चाहता हूं। मैंने सोचा कि आज इस बजट पर मैं इस तरह से टिप्पणी करूं कि इस सदन में

10 सवाल आपके सामने, आपके जरिए से सरकार के सामने रखूं।

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, this is a mystifying Budget. The Budget claims that the economic growth has accelerated to 7.6 per cent. It further says, "India is hailed as a 'bright spot' amidst a slowing global economy. Robust growth has been achieved despite very unfavourable global conditions." I want to ask you, Mr. Vice Chairman, when this growth is visible. Exports have been sinking for fourteen months in a row and are now down by 13.6 per cent. There is a contraction in industrial production and for the last three months the industrial production is falling. Agricultural growth is well below 2 per cent and in the last year it was 0.02 per cent. The banking sector is in a mess. Investments in the first eight months of 2015 were down by 30 per cent compared to last year. Net sales of firms have fallen by 6 per cent. The position of the manufacturing sector, in particular, Sir, is very bleak; it is down by 11.5 per cent. And, there is poor demand in the economy. ये सारे आंकड़े आपके सामने हैं और सरकार फिर भी कह रही है कि जो इस वक्त आर्थिक स्थिति है, वह बड़ी robust है और 7.6 per cent की ग्रोथ पर भारत दुनिया में एक सितारे की तरह टिमटिमा रहा है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आंकड़े एक तरफ हैं और सच्चाई का वे जवाब दे दें, यह आम आदमी भी पूछ रहा है।

This Budget says that agricultural income — आज इसका वक्ताओं ने भी जिक्र किया — will double by the year 2022. सर, इस पर बहुत चर्चा हो चुकी है। I want to understand because I think the ordinary farmer is asking, "What does this mean?" Sir, the Economic Survey says, "According to NSS data, the average annual income of the median farmer net of production costs from cultivation is less than ₹ 20,000." Annual income is less than ₹ 20,000 in seventeen States. अगर किसान की सालाना इनकम 20 हजार रुपया है, तो आप उसका दोगुना कर दीजिए, तो वह 40 हजार रुपए हो गई, तो वह प्रतिमाह साढ़े तीन हजार रुपए कमाएगा। अगर inflation को factorize कर लीजिए, तो उसको क्या मिला? आपने कौन सा सपना उजागर किया है कि we are going to double the incomes. I want to ask, Sir, half of the farmers in our country are under a per-capita debt of ₹ 47,000. Your answer is that you will give them credit. The farmers are already in debt and you will give them credit and the banks that will give them credit are already close to bankruptcy! What kind of a promise is this and what kind of a dream is this? Then, you have said that you have given an agriculture-oriented Budget. Sir, I just want to quote the facts to the Government. It is easy to make arguments; it is easy to lampoon each other. In the year 2005, the allocation for agriculture was ₹ 36,355 crores. In 2014, you brought it down to ₹ 27,000 crores, and this time, you have raised it to ₹ 35,000 crores. So, in effect, for a Budget, which claims to be an agriculturally-oriented Budget, your allocation for agriculture is less than what was there in 2005 and this is happening when there have been two years of successive droughts; every half-an-hour a farmer is committing suicide; there have been 124 suicides this year in Maharashtra alone; there are higher input

[श्री पवन कुमार वर्मा]

costs; fertilizer prices have gone up; riots have taken place over one bag of urea; and, your promise on the MSP has been blatantly betrayed, and you are saying that you will double the agricultural income by 2022! Is this another *chunaavi jumla*? People want to ask this question. If today, agricultural production is growing by less than two per cent — last year, it was even below one per cent — what is the rate of growth in agriculture that we must see in order to double its growth by 2022? Do you have an agricultural roadmap? Regarding Bihar, Sir, I say this not because I want to speak parochially, but in Bihar, we set up a mission for preparing an agricultural roadmap, including investigating subsidized seeds, training of farmers, increasing private participation in the seed market and a whole range of issues, which encapsulated warehousing, cold-storages, R&D, better seeds and fertilizers. There is a need to boost agricultural productivity, whereas you are translating it into a simple promise हम सन् 2022 तक agricultural income और farmer की इनकम को डबल कर देंगे। So, that is my second question.

Then, Sir, I come to my third question and I raise this because it was an important question about jobs. अभी नरेश जी ने भी उसका जिक्र किया कि चुनाव के समय आपने कहा था कि हम दो करोड़ नौकरियां देंगे। जो इस देश का युवा तबका है, वह इसका इंतजार करता रहा। सर, जॉब्स की स्थिति यह है And, I am putting it on record before the House.

You need the manufacturing sector for jobs for low-skilled absorption of those leaving agriculture but job creation in the manufacturing and the export sector fell by a net 43,000 in the last year, which is the worst performance in six years. आप जॉब्स कहाँ से क्रीएट कर रहे हैं? अगर आपने इस तरह के वायदे किए थे, तो अब सिचुएशन क्या है, क्योंकि youth of our country is still waiting. उनकी जुबान पर पुराना शेर है,

"हमने जाके देख लिया है, राहगुजर के आगे भी।
राहगुजर ही राहगुजर है, राहगुजर के आगे भी।"

कब तक इंजार करें? You have made the promise; you have failed to fulfil it. In fact, you have done worse than any other Government in the last six years. So, what I am saying is, statistics after statistics, you can juggle them about. But what is the gap between the truth and your claim.

Sir, my fourth question relates to inflation. Sir, इन्फ्लेशन में अभी फिर उसका जिक्र हुआ, because we repeat ourselves, but there is no doubt that there is general disappointment about the fact that benefits arising out of favourable international climate, where the prices of crude oil have fallen to historically low levels, have not been passed on to the consumers. Sir, I do not understand — I am not an economist — this great distinction between WPI and CPI.

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आप शायद समझते होंगे, हम लोग तो समझते नहीं हैं, क्योंकि अगर आप बाज़ार में जाएं तो जनवरी में, the price of vegetables went up by 12.52 per cent; food price inflation is at 6.7 per cent. आपने आर्बिट्रेरी cess लगा दिया है, service-tax बढ़ा दिया है, तो यह जो इन्फ्लेशन है, यह कहाँ से कम हुआ है? And, I want to say that there is a difference between inflation and *mehengai*. Inflation may be statistically going down पर जो महंगाई नाम की चीज़ है, वह आदमी को तब महसूस होती है, गृहिणी को तब महसूस होती है, जब उसकी परचेज़िंग पावर shrink हो रही होती है।

When the purchasing power shrinks, even if statistics show the prices to be falling, there is a sense that the prices are increasing. So, I am sharing with you the situation with regard to inflation.

Sir, my fifth question relates to banks. You have made a token contribution of ₹ 25,000 crores for the recapitalization of banks. I ask you, when the NPAs itself is over four lakh crore of rupees, could you not in the Budget provided a roadmap for the revitalization of the entire banking industry? It needs application of mind, innovative thought and a sense of taking even risks but you have created an infrastructure in the banking sector where you have finally resorted to the tokenism. I agree that recapitalization is not the only methodology. But you have to actually find solution. You are standing still and creating the impression of movement.

Now, I come to my sixth question.

"न खुदा ही मिला, न विसाले सनमा"

गरीब लोगों की जो हालत है, वह तो आपने देख ली है, किसानों को तो आपने सपना दिया है, लेकिन आज किसान कह रहा है,

*"हमको मालमू है जन्नत की हकीकत,
लेकिन दिल बहलाने को ग़ालिब यह ख़याल अच्छा है।"*

आज यह किसान कह रहा है, क्योंकि आप कहते हैं कि यह रूरल सेक्टर का बजट है, लेकिन आपने न तो उनकी मदद की और न ही कॉर्पोरेट सेक्टर की मदद की, न मध्य वर्ग की। मैं इस बात को आपके सामने रखता हूँ कि अब कॉर्पोरेट सेक्टर की यह हालत हो गई है। आपने कॉर्पोरेट सेक्टर में corporate taxation का वादा किया था कि इसको कम कर देंगे, आपने नहीं किया। आप कहते हैं कि हमने Ease of Doing Business में बहुत कुछ कर लिया, भारत 182वें नंबर पर था, आज 130 नंबर पर आ गया है, and you are claiming it as a big success. We are at 155th position in the world in Ease of Doing Business. The fear of retrospective taxation has not been removed. The Dividend Distribution Tax has been introduced, and, Sir, the middle class, of course, has got no real relief in taxation but, on the other hand, you have put tax even on the Provident Fund, and, which as a matter of great tactical policy, you made an effort to withdraw. I am saying to you that you have not done anything for the poor; you have not done anything for the rich. Who have you done it for?

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

Sir, my seventh question relates to, very briefly, least developed States and regional equitable development. I want to say to you that there are large swathes of this country, which are backward, not because of their own doing but because of the legacy of the past. How has your Budget contributed to lessening this gap in terms of regional development?

Sir, my eighth question relates to *..(Interruptions)..* Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I crave your indulgence. Sir, look at the watch, but I also need your attention.

Sir, my eighth question relates to the social sector. I think there is no Budget presented so far where there was such a crying need for greater investment in this sector when the total cumulative percentage on social sector is less than two per cent. आज सुबह मंत्री जी ने Question Hour में कहा कि हमारे पास पैसों की कोई कमी नहीं है। या तो उनका परिस्थितियों से समझौता है या केंद्रीय मंत्री की हैसियत में यह उनकी वफादारी की नई मिसाल है। The truth is that the social sector, education and health, are being starved.

Sir, my ninth question relates to *...(Interruptions)...* It is a very small point. It will take ten seconds only. Sir, you are talking of FDI. I want to say to you FDI may have shown a slight increase but investors in this country, and this is not an economic argument...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Pavanji, you can continue your speech tomorrow.

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: I will take two minutes. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, I am just finishing.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am telling you that you continue your speech tomorrow.

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: I will take two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am telling you, you have to conclude.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, let him finish.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will decide. What are you doing? You continue tomorrow.

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: Sir, I will take two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; I am saying, you continue tomorrow. Sit down. *...(Interruptions)..* Why are you doing like this? Let him continue or not to continue, I have to decide. *...(Interruptions)...* No; that I will decide. I am here. This kind of intervention is not good. Now, Message from Lok Sabha.

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA — Contd.**The National Waterways Bill, 2016**

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

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 101 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the National Waterways Bill, 2015 at its sitting held on the 9th March, 2016, were taken into consideration and agreed to by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th March, 2016:-

ENACTING FORMULA

1. That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word "Sixty-sixth", the word "Sixty-seventh" be *substituted*.

CLAUSE 1

2. That at page 1, line 2, *for* the figure, "2015", the figure "2016" be *substituted*.

CLAUSE 4

3. That at page 2, line 18, *for* the figure, "2015", the figure "2016" be *substituted*."

SPECIAL MENTIONS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Special Mentions. Those who could not place yesterday can do it now. Shri Vijay Jawaharlal Darda.

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You lay it on the Table.

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Sir, just one minute. It is very important.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; you can say the subject and lay it on the Table.

Demand to control prices of medicines by keeping a maximum number of medicines in life saving category

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा: महोदय, मैं देश में आवश्यक दवाओं की बेतहाशा वृद्धि की ओर सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इंडियन ड्रग प्राइस रेग्युलेटर ने भी पाया है कि 4,700 मेडिसिंस ऐसी हैं जिनके मामलों में कीमतों में ज्यादा वृद्धि हुई है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी देश की ड्रग

[श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा]

प्राइसिंग पॉलिसी को irrational और unreasonable बताया है। पिछले साल कोर्ट ने एक मामले में पाया कि कई दवाओं में रिटेल मार्जिन 4000 परसेंट तक है। एक HIV की दवा जिसकी कीमत 20 डॉलर थी, अब उसकी कीमत 750 डॉलर तक हो गई है। इसी तरह कैंसर, डायबिटिस और हेपेटाइटिस जैसी दवाइयों की कीमतों में भारी वृद्धि हुई है।

देश में औषधि मूल्य निर्धारण के लिए एक पॉलिसी बनी हुई है तथा National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) के अन्तर्गत लगभग 348 दवाओं को आवश्यक दवाओं की श्रेणी में रखा गया है। लेकिन सारे ड्रग मेन्युफेक्चरर्स, नेशनल फार्मा प्राइसिंग अथॉरिटी की प्राइसिंग पॉलिसी को फोलो नहीं कर रहे हैं। इसके अन्तर्गत अथॉरिटी भी सभी लिस्टेड दवाइयों की बाजार में वसूल की जा रही कीमतों का डाटा ठीक से कलक्ट नहीं कर रही है। मूल्य निर्धारण के मामलों में दवाइयों के सारे formulations को शामिल नहीं किया गया है। कई ड्रग्स के मामलों में सीलिंग प्राइसेज कई हजार गुना फिक्स किए गए हैं। अभी भी बाजार का 80 प्रतिशत हिस्सा मूल्य निर्धारण या NLEM से बाहर है।

महोदय, भारत में दवाओं की कीमतें असहनीय बनी हुई हैं। गरीबी से जूझते देश में भारी चिकित्सा खर्च लाखों लोगों को गरीबी के पीछे धकेलने का एक बड़ा कारण बना हुआ है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करता हूँ कि अधिक से अधिक दवाइयों को जीवन रक्षक श्रेणी में लाकर इनकी कीमतों पर नियंत्रण किया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy - not present; Shri Md. Nadimul Haque - not present; Shri Ram Kumar Kashyap - not present; Dr. Sanjay Sinh - not present; Shri Shantaram Naik.

Demand to increase the scope of crop insurance to cover the damages caused by protected wild species in Goa

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, the Ministry of Agriculture in Goa sees peacock, which is the National Bird, as vermin as it is a farm nuisance that, like monkeys and wild boards, causes severe damage to crops and, therefore, should be declared a vermin and culled periodically.

Peacocks were also damaging crops in hilly areas. When news spread in Goa about Goa's thinking to eliminate the National Bird, the State Government came under heavy criticism.

The Government of Goa is, perhaps, unaware that Peacock is India's National Bird and is protected species under Schedule I of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.

It is true that elephants, wild boars and monkeys cause a lot of destruction of standing crops and fruit crops in the State and a way has therefore definitely to be found out.

Crop insurance should be made available to farmers in such cases and, in addition, the Government should evolve a scheme to compensate farmers where insurance cover has not been obtained or where insurance cover is found inadequate to make the loss good.

Rapid growth of urban areas and shrinking forest cover in Goa have left decreasing space for wildlife which is often encroaches upon human habitat.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Anubhav Mohanty - not present; Shri K. R. Arjunan - not present; Shri Thangavelu.

Demand to expedite gauge conversion works in Tamil Nadu and improve passenger amenities at Tirunelveli Junction of The State

SHRI S. THANGAVELU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, since 2007 train services between Madurai-Bodi have been suspended for gauge conversion. This project is not progressing at the desired pace due to inadequate allocation of funds. Because of this, cardamom planters living in this area are entirely dependent on road for carrying cardamom from Bodi to other parts of the State. Another gauge conversion project, Sengottai-Punalur, is also pending for long time. Once this project is completed, it could provide rail connectivity to two harbours - Thoothukudi in Tamil Nadu and Kochi in Kerala.

Tirunelveli Junction is an 'A' category station with more than ₹ 6 crores as annual passenger earnings. But, passenger amenities provided here are very minimal. Rail users at this Station are demanding upgradation of amenities including introduction of battery-operated cars and creating a new Railway Division with Tirunelveli as its headquarters. People living in and around Tirunelveli District solely depend upon Railways to travel to other parts of Tamil Nadu as well as the country. A SEZ is coming up at Nanguneri and a Liquid Propulsion System is about to set up in Mahendragiri, both in Tirunelveli District. Adequate infrastructure, including railway lines is necessary for the movement of men and material to these places. Expediting gauge conversion projects and creating new division will enhance the economic growth of the Southern Tamil Nadu. Therefore, I urge the Government to take necessary steps to expedite gauge conversion projects, enhance passenger amenities at Tirunelveli Junction and create a new division with Tirunelveli as headquarters.

Demand to clarify on alleged denial of employment in the Ministry of AYUSH to Muslims as revealed in a reply to an RTI applicant

चौधरी मुनवर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, भारत की सांस्कृतिक धरोहर और स्वतंत्रता संग्राम की आत्मा, भविष्य के भारत की मज़बूती का सपना तभी साकार हो सकता है और हुआ है, जब धार्मिक सहिष्णुता और सद्भाव को विचार के रूप में प्रयोग किया गया है, किन्तु जब आयुष मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार आरटीआई कार्यकर्ता, पुष्प शर्मा के जवाब में यह लिखता है कि

[चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम]

हमारे विभाग में मुसलमानों को सेवा का कोई अवसर नहीं दिया जाता है, तब सरकार के द्वारा मज़हबी नफरत का एलान समाज में और व्यवस्था में बहुत सारे सवाल को जन्म देता है।

मान्यवर, बात सिर्फ एक विभाग में नौकरी की नहीं है, बल्कि बात यह है कि हिन्दू-मुस्लिम-सिख-ईसाई का संगम कहलाने वाला भारत वर्ष किस दिशा में चल पड़ा है? क्या भारत मां रूपी महल के कंगूरे से बहादुर शाह ज़फर और उनके जवान बेटों का लार्ड हडसन द्वारा पीया गया खून, अशफ़ाक उल्लाह खां की वतन से लबरेज़ कुर्बानी, सीमांत गांधी और मौलाना आज़ाद की हिन्दोस्तानी मोहब्बत, ब्रिगेडियर उस्मान की छाती पर लगने वाली पाकिस्तानी गोली, हवलदार अ. हमीद का चीथड़ों की शकल में शहीद जिस्म, इंकलाब ज़िदाबाद का हसरत मोहानी का नारा, आज़ाद हिन्द फौज को इस्माईल हैदराबादी द्वारा दिया गया 'जय हिन्द' का जुनूनी उद्घोष जैसे नायाब हीरों को निकाल कर फेंक दिया जाएगा?

यदि केन्द्र सरकार इस मानसिकता के तहत कार्य करना चाहती है, तो फिर महात्मा गांधी का धर्मनिरपेक्ष भारत और डॉ. अम्बेडकर द्वारा रचित संविधान में सबको बराबरी का अधिकार देने की मंशा पर कई सवाल खड़े हो जाएंगे।

इसलिए मैं सरकार से आयुष मंत्रालय द्वारा दिए गए उपरोक्त आरटीआई के संदर्भ में जवाब चाहता हूँ।

چودھری منورسلیم (اترپردیش): مہودے، بھارت کی سانسکرتک دھروہر اور سوتنترتا سنگرام کی آہا، مستقبل کے بھارت کی مضبوطی کا سہنا تبھی پورا ہوسکتا ہے اور ہوا ہے، جب مذہبی عدم رواداری اور سدبھاؤ کو وچار کے روپ میں پریوگ کیا گیا ہے، لیکن آیوش منترالیہ، بھارت سرکار آرٹی آئی ورکر، پشپ شرما کے جواب میں یہ لکھتا ہے کہ ہمارے وبھاگ میں مسلمانوں کو سیوا کا کوئی موقعہ نہیں دیا جاتا ہے، تب سرکار کے ذریعہ مذہبی نفرت کا اعلان سماج میں اور ویوستھا میں بہت سارے سوالوں کو جنم دیتا ہے۔

مانیور، بات صرف ایک وبھاگ میں نوکری کی نہیں ہے، بلکہ بات یہ ہے کہ ہندو مسلم سکھ عیسائی کا سنگم کہلانے والا بھارت ورش کس دشا میں چل پڑا ہے؟ کیا بھارت ماں روپی محل کے کنگورے سے بہادر شاہ ظفر اور ان کے جوان بیٹوں کا لارڈ ہڈسن کے ذریعہ پیا گیا خون، اشفاق للہ خاں کی وطن سے لبریز قربانی، سیمانت گاندھی اور مولانا آزاد کی ہندستانی محبت، بریگیڈیئر عثمان کی چھاتی پر لگنے والی پاکستانی گولی، اگر مرکزی سرکار اس مانسکتا کے تحت کام کرنا چاہتی ہے، تو پھر مہاتما گاندھی کا دھرم نرپیکش بھارت اور ڈاکٹر امبیڈکر کے ذریعہ رچت سمودھان میں سب کو برابری کا ادھیکار دینے کی منشا پر کئی سوال کھڑے ہوجائیں گے۔

اس لیے میں سرکار سے آیوش منترالیہ کے ذریعہ دیئے گئے اُپروکت آرٹی آئی کے سندربھ میں جواب چاہتا ہوں۔

**Demand to take effective measures to ensure payment of scholarships
to SC/ST and OBC students of other States studying in
Central University of Kerala**

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Students of the Central University of Kerala (CUK) complain that SC/ST students from other States, studying in CUK, as also the OBC students, do not get scholarships, e-grants, etc. They have requested for it umpteen times. It is learnt that CUK authorities have sent letters to the Secretaries and Directors of the concerned departments and even to Ministers of other States, but with no positive results. The requests had also been sent to the Ministry of Human Resources Development to intervene. But, it is learnt, there is no reply even from even them. The SC, ST and OBC students in the CUK, from other States, are in great difficulties due to this. The Minister of HRD is requested to write letters to educational authorities of various States to ensure regular release of scholarships, e-grants, etc., to eligible SC/ST and OBC students so that they are not put to unbearable difficulties in this regard. If that is not possible, it is requested that the Central Government may itself grant scholarships, e-grants, etc., to these eligible students so that they can successfully complete their studies within the course period itself.

**Demand for repair and proper maintenance of
National Highway No. 80 in Bihar**

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहती हूँ कि मेरे क्षेत्र, जो अंग प्रदेश के नाम से विश्वविख्यात है, उस अंग प्रदेश की एक ही मुख्य सड़क है — एन.एच. 80. एन.एच. 80 भागलपुर, मुंगेर, कहलगांव, पीरपैंती होते हुए झारखंड, बंगाल और असम तक जाता है। भागलपुर में हवाई सेवा नहीं रहने के कारण सभी पदाधिकारी, सांसद, मंत्री, जनता और सभी को उसी जर्जर एन.एच. 80 से गुजरना पड़ता है। कहलगांव में स्टोन चिप का विशाल उद्योग चलता है। जिस स्टोन चिप से दुनिया की सारी सड़कें बनती हैं, उसी स्टोन चिप के उत्पादन क्षेत्र की सड़क पर जब ट्रक चलते हैं, तो सड़क से स्टोन चिप उड़ने लगता है, जिससे सैकड़ों लोग घायल हो चुके हैं। वहीं ललमटिया के कोयला खदान से निकल कर सारा कोयला उसी सड़क के माध्यम से जाता है। विक्रमशिला खुदाई क्षेत्र, अर्थात् पौराणिक विक्रमशिला विश्वविद्यालय, जिसे देखने कई देशों से लोग आते हैं, उन्हें भी उसी जर्जर एन.एच. 80 से गुजरना पड़ता है। जब वे विदेशी पर्यटक लौट कर अपने देश जाते हैं, तो वे अपने दिमाग में वही जर्जर सड़क वाली भारत की छवि लेकर जाते हैं।

श्रीमान, उसके आगे हरी सब्जी उगाने वाला पीरपैंती है। पीरपैंती की हरी सब्जी उसी जर्जर सड़क के माध्यम से पूरे बिहार में सप्लाई होती है। पीरपैंती के पूरे क्षेत्र में उत्पादित सारी सब्जी जर्जर सड़क के कारण सप्लाई नहीं हो पाती है, जिसके कारण वहां के किसान पानी के भाव सब्जी बेचने को मजबूर हैं।

अतः मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह अंग प्रदेश में एन.एच. 80 की तत्काल मरम्मत करवाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri K.C. Tyagi - not present; Shri Ambeth Rajan.

**Demand to take steps to fill the vacancies in Barrack and
Store Cadre of Military Engineering Service (MES)**

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the Government towards shortage of manpower in Barrack and Store Cadre. The primary responsibility of this Cadre is to realize rent and allied charges amounting to thousands of crores from lacs of dwelling units of Government accommodation, private parties, messes/clubs and it also handles furniture assets worth thousands of crores. Senior Barrack Stores Officers and Barrack Store Officer are eyes and ears of this Cadre. Besides Barrack and Store Cadres, MES also consists of IDSE, Surveyor, Architect, Administrative, Industrial and Non-Industrial Cadres.

Every year, proposal for direct recruitment of Barrack Store Officer has to be sent to the UPSC. But, for the reasons best known to the Personnel Directorate of Military Engineer Services (MES), no proposal has been sent to the UPSC for direct recruitment of Barrack Store Officer during the last six years. It seems that systematic approach is being adopted to abolish the cadre of Barrack and Store. This is well evident from the fact that the Indian Defence Services of Engineers (IDSE) submitted a proposal to the Fifth Pay Commission to entrust the duties of Barrack and Store Cadre to the IDSE. This proposal of the IDSE was turned down by the Fifth Pay Commission. Again, in 2002, the IDSE submitted the same proposal to the Jafa Committee constituted to study the management of MES organization. The Jafa Committee also turned down this proposal.

In view of the above, I urge the Government to take necessary steps to immediately fill the vacancies existing in Barrack and Store Cadre without any further delay.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya - not present; Shri Vijay Jawaharlal Darda - already done. Shrimati Kanak Lata Singh - not present. Shri Avinash Rai Khanna.

**Demand to take necessary steps for social security of deaf and dumb,
physically challenged and mentally retarded
children in the country**

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) : महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से निम्नलिखित अति लोक महत्व के विषय पर सदन एवं सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा।

आज हमारे देश में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में गूंगे-बहरे, शारीरिक रूप से अक्षम तथा mentally retarded बच्चे रहते हैं। माता-पिता द्वारा इनका पालन-पोषण तो किया जाता है, लेकिन उनके मन में हर समय इस बात की चिंता रहती है कि हमारे बाद इनकी देखभाल अथवा पालन-पोषण

कौन करेगा? ऐसे बच्चों की देखभाल करने में कई संस्थाएं लगी हुई हैं, लेकिन फिर भी सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी तौर पर इनके लिए कोई स्थायी योजना आज देश में नहीं है। ये बच्चे समाज में इज्जत का जीवन गुजार सकें, इसलिए ऐसे बच्चों के लिए सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी नौकरियों में व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। सरकार की जितनी भी योजनाएं हैं, उनमें, आवास, गैस एजेंसी, पेट्रोल पम्प आदि के आवंटन में ऐसे बच्चों का आरक्षण होना चाहिए, जो इनके लिए सुरक्षा का कवच बन सकेगा और इस कारण से इनका पालन-पोषण भी सुनिश्चित हो सकेगा।

अतः मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह ऐसे बच्चों की सामाजिक सुरक्षा के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाने का कष्ट करे, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Motilal Vora – not present. Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury – not present. Shri K. R. Arjunan.

**Demand to take steps to remove large quantity of leaves accumulated on
Railway tracks at Ketti Railway Station under Nilgiris Mountain
Railway to prevent fire accidents at the Station**

SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Ketti Railway Station falls under the Nilgiri Mountain Railway in Ketti, a hill station town, in the Nilgiri district of Tamil Nadu. It is a world heritage site and the popular Ooty Passenger passes by the station. This station is administered by the Salem Railway Division of Southern Railway Zone. There are eucalyptus trees on both sides of the track and during summer, the leaves fall from these trees and gets accumulated on both sides of the track and often catch fire. This is a regular phenomenon at this station. This has been brought to the notice of the authorities many times, but in vain. They have not taken it very seriously till now. The train and its passengers passing through this station can also become a victim of such fire one day. Such happening will bring disrepute to this tourist destination badly and it will affect the inflow of tourists to this hill station. The reason for the accumulation of tree leaves is because of lack of staff to remove such accumulated tree leaves from both sides of the track. The station should employ staff to remove such large quantities of tree leaves at regular intervals. I have brought this issue to the notice of all concerned on different occasions in the past. Therefore, I urge upon the hon. Minister for Railways to direct the Southern Railway to immediately look into this issue and take all such steps to prevent any further fire in and around Ketti Railway Station under Nilgiri Mountain Railway.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anybody else? Shri Anubhav Mohanty.

**Demand to address the issue relating to rehabilitation, cultivable land
and environment arising out of the Polavaram Dam Project**

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY (Odisha): Sir, the Polavaram Project in the State of Andhra Pradesh has been given the status of a National Project. The spread of the reservoir of the said project is severely affecting the agriculture land of three States, that is, Telangana, Chhattisgarh and Odisha. We are not against development but we fear that the required procedural formalities have been taken into consideration before taking up the development of the Polavaram Dam Project. With the speedy development at the project, the dangers of submersion of hundreds of villages particularly Tribal villages, has emerged with hundreds of thousands of families getting dislocated, losing their livelihood.

This will result not only in submersion of the agricultural land, but thousands of acres of reserved forest area will also get destroyed. Our plea is that simultaneously, with the development of the project, the process of rehabilitation of the affected population with the financial compensation should also be carried out so that the dislocated population gets timely and adequate relief.

The request is that if the level of Dam is maintained as per the 1980 understanding, then most of the problems will be resolved automatically. The original and basic proposal was to release 36 lakh cusec water but the Government of Andhra Pradesh has unilaterally increased it to 50 lakh cusec water which is not only creating lots of problems to the neighbouring States but is endangering the environment also. Moreover, no concrete measures have been brought out to either save or compensate the environmental damages.

Hence, it is earnestly requested that before carrying out the developmental activity at the Polavaram Dam Project, the aspects severely getting affected like the cultivable land, villages, tribal population and the environment must be addressed immediately before anything else.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, it is 4 o' clock. It is time for the Farewell Function.

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

FAREWELL TO RETIRING MEMBERS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, today, we bid farewell to some of our colleagues who would be retiring in the months of March and April this year during

the intervening period between the conclusion of the first part of the current Session and the commencement of the second part of the current Session.

Five Nominated Members and twelve Members from the States of Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Tripura and Punjab will be retiring on the 21st March, 2016 and 2nd and 9th April, 2016, respectively, on the expiration of their term of office. I take this opportunity to bid them farewell.

I am happy to note that some of the retiring Members have been re-elected but the House will certainly miss those who are not coming back.

The membership of the Rajya Sabha is an intimately personal and intensely political experience. I hope the retiring Members would cherish the unique honour of their association with this House. The retiring Members have made rich and significant contributions to the deliberations of this House with their expertise, oratorical skills and sense of humour. They have been instrumental in influencing public policy to serve larger causes and public good, and have definitely enhanced the dignity and prestige of this august House. I am sure the retiring Members will continue to serve the nation in other capacities and do hope that the knowledge and experience garnered by them, during their association with the House, will hold them in good stead in their future pursuits.

I wish them good health, happiness and all success in the years ahead.

Now, hon. Deputy Chairman of the House. Would you wish to speak?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I thought the Leader of the House will speak first.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does the Leader of the House wish to speak?

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Let him speak first.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I will speak now. Now, hon. Chairman, Sir, hon. Leader of the House, hon. Leader of the Opposition and hon. Members, it is not a happy occasion to bid farewell because it is a farewell meeting for the retiring Members. But I do not think anybody is retiring because no politician retires. Every Member of this House is a politician. Those, whose term expires this month or has already expired, are only going to some other position. A change! It is said that change is the unchangeable thing in the world. This House also undergoes a change. Some people, whose term expires, go to some other work. Their position is changed. Some people come back again.

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

Those who are not coming back to this House, I have no doubt that most of them will be going to be in a better position. I have seen the Members, who have retired from this House, afterwards as Ministers and Cabinet Ministers. And most of them were in a better position. Therefore, nobody is retiring. I don't think this is a moment for bidding farewell and saying sorry or speaking with emotions and all that. No need for these emotions. I think this is a moment to cherish the valuable contribution of the hon. Members. I would rather say that it is a moment to celebrate the six years of your valuable service here. In fact, all the Members have contributed to the best of their ability to this House. And some of the contributions are very valuable. I have no doubt that their contributions will be painted in the annals of Rajya Sabha history in golden letters. Their permanent contribution will be recorded in the history. They have made an indelible mark. Therefore, I would say that this occasion is not to think that you are retiring. You should think that in the last five or six years, you did your best and contributed your best. I would say that this is the time to celebrate. Naturally, there would be Members who would be retiring with the feeling as to what would happen tomorrow. But I am telling you that nobody should worry. Life is full of ups and downs and vicissitudes. Tomorrow, you may be either here or somewhere else, but all we have to face with equanimity, without any rancour or displeasure whether good or bad. Rather I would suggest that the retiring Members should hope that tomorrow they will be in a better position even if they cannot come back to this House. Those who will come back to the House should rededicate themselves to the cause of the functioning of the House and make better contribution. For those of my friends who have no hope for tomorrow who think that there are no elections in their State, whether they are from Uttar Pradesh or from other States -- if it is Kerala, there will be elections; if it is Tamil Nadu, there will be elections; and if it is West Bengal, there will be elections -- they should think "जो भी होगा अच्छा होगा, यह मत पूछो कल क्या होगा, जो भी होगा अच्छा होगा।" I wish all the best to all the retiring Members. Tomorrow is yours. You all will be enjoying the life tomorrow in a better way and you will be in a better position. With these greetings, I wish you all the best. I wish you all a very good retirement period. Thank you very much.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I join you and the hon. Deputy Chairman in bidding farewell which is always an emotional and a nostalgic occasion when some of your colleagues are going to move out of this House into other areas of life. But I think, as the Chair said very rightly, that the membership of this House is a great privilege. It is an opportunity where you become a part of seeing history

in the making, because a six-year tenure or maybe more tenures of that kind have certainly enabled each one of the retiring Members to contribute their wisdom, in their capacity, to the proceedings of this House and in nation building. And I am quite certain that they have learned from the experience of other Members also.

Sir, this House has a unique distinction that it is a continuing House. And as a continuing House, one-third Members retire every two years. It is different from a directly-elected House. Members, who come in, are normally senior in public life, within their own organisations or in the case of nominated Members, they have excelled in some sphere or the other. And, therefore, they bring wisdom and sobriety; they are not carried by issues of the moment and are in the habit of reflecting themselves rather than deciding in impulse. That is how this second chamber in a bicameral system has been created. That is probably one of the reasons that the quality of debate in this House, whenever we debate it, has always contributed and is decisively always a very high quality of debate in itself. Each one of the retiring Members has indeed contributed to this House. I think the other feature of this House is that despite political differences, almost by the day or at times several times a day, the atmosphere of this House has always been one of mutual respect and courtesies. I am sure when one day all of us exit from this House, we would go out certainly with greater wisdom and experience that we have earned in this House. We will miss each one of them. I will miss some of my colleagues like Mr. Avinash Rai Khanna and others who have been working very hard, whether I was in the Opposition or here. Some of the nominated Members have shown their own abilities. I know Dr. Mungekar and Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar, who are known for their commitment to their causes. We will certainly miss the story-telling abilities of Mr. Javed Akhtar. I have not come across a better anecdote teller and he has a whole wealth of them, which have added to us. Of course, there is my very own friend from college, Mr. Ashwani Kumar, with whom we have always had a relationship of mutual respect and courtesies. Mr. Gill has always something to add. Though I am glad, some of our colleagues, Mr. Gujral and others, have come back, some of the colleagues from other Benches have also come back, my best wishes to all the retiring Members and, I am sure, in some capacity or the other, they will continue to serve this country. A very long life and good health to all of them!

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): माननीय चेयरमैन साहब, अभी डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब और लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस ने बहुत अच्छे शब्दों में, जो हमारे ऑनरेबल मेम्बर्स रिटायर हो रहे हैं, उनको विदाई दी। मैं एमपीज़ और politicians के बारे में जनरली यह कहूंगा कि ये सूरज के समान हैं। इधर से निकले, उधर डूबे, उधर डूबे, इधर निकले, यह कभी नहीं डूबता है। सूरज 24 घंटे हमारे साथ यह खेल खेलता रहता है, लेकिन डूबता कभी नहीं है। हमारे ये

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

politicians वैसे ही होते हैं, ये कभी विधान सभा में, कभी पार्लियामेंट में, कभी लोक सभा में, कभी राज्य सभा में, कभी गवर्नर या कभी कहीं और पहुंच जाते हैं। यह कहां से तुलु होगा और कहां से गूब होगा, यह पता नहीं चलता है। विशेष करके हमारे हाउस में यानी राज्य सभा में दो किस्म के politicians हैं, एमपीज़ हैं। एक तो वे हैं, जो बिल्कुल अपनी-अपनी पार्टियों से जुड़ कर यहां आते हैं। इस सदन की एक खास बात यह है कि यहां पर हमारे नॉमिनेटेड मेम्बर्स आते हैं, जो पूरी सोसाइटी को रिप्रेजेंट करते हैं, पूरे देश को रिप्रेजेंट करते हैं, उनमें आर्टिस्ट्स आते हैं, economists आते हैं। यह विशेषता उस सदन में नहीं है। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि जो हमारे mainstream politicians हैं, वे हमें किसी न किसी पद पर लोक सभा में, विधान सभा में, राज्य सभा में या अपनी पार्टी में कोई ऊंचे स्थानों पर दिखेंगे। लेकिन जो नॉमिनेटेड हैं, वे भी अपने-अपने फील्ड में ऐक्टिव रहेंगे, क्योंकि उनको यहां से ज्यादा काम बाहर है। हमारे दो आर्टिस्ट्स यहां बैठे हैं— जावेद अख्तर साहब और श्रीमती बी. जयश्री जी। इनका काफी कांट्रिब्यूशन रहा, लेकिन हाउस से बाहर इनका जो कांट्रिब्यूशन है, उससे हम सदन में वंचित रहे। मैं आज जावेद साहब से विशेष रूप से कहना चाहूंगा कि जब कल्चरल प्रोग्राम हो तो कम से कम उसकी एक झलक तो आप हमें जाते-जाते दिखा दें। ये एक ऐसी फैमिली से हैं, जहां इनके वालिद, जानिसार अख्तर साहब से लेकर इनके फादर-इन-लॉ, इनकी मदर-इन-लॉ, ये स्वयं, इनकी वाइफ, इनका बेटा और इनकी बेटी तक आर्ट और कल्चर पूरा एक ही घर में है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... दोनों साइड्स की तीन जनरेशंस आर्ट, कल्चर और पोएट्री से भरी हुई हैं। मैं तो जाती तौर पर जानता हूँ, पर शायद बहुत सारे लोग नहीं जानते हैं और पता नहीं माननीय लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस को कभी मौका मिला है या नहीं, लेकिन अलेहदा में आज ही मैं इनसे कहूंगा कि आपके और मेरे सामने ये बताएँ, क्योंकि ये मिमिकरी बड़ी जबर्दस्त करते हैं। वह इन्होंने कभी बाहर नहीं दिखाई है, लेकिन जब एक-दो दोस्त हों तो उनमें ये प्राइवेटली करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं, ये जिनकी मिमिकरी करेंगे, वे मेरा सिर फोड़ देंगे, इसलिए मैं इनसे बाहर ही गुजारिश करूंगा।

इसी तरह, जयश्री जी हैं। मैं कई लोगों को जाती तौर पर, करीबी तौर पर और बहुत अच्छी तरह से जानता हूँ, जैसे मुणगेकर साहब, मणि शंकर अय्यर जी, नाज़नीन जी, अन्तोनी जी, अविनाश राय जी, अश्विनी कुमार जी, ढिंडसा साहब, गिल साहब, बालगोपाल जी और नरेश गुजराल जी हैं। मुझे यह जानकर बहुत खुशी हुई कि इनमें से तीन मेम्बर्स - ढिंडसा साहब, नरेश गुजराल जी और अन्तोनी जी वापस आ रहे हैं। आनन्द शर्मा जी, जो जून में रिटायर होने वाले थे, वे किसी कारण पहले रिटायर हो गए और अब वे भी वापस इस सदन में आएँगे, यह बहुत खुशी की बात है। इन सबको हम बहुत अरसे से जानते हैं। जहां हम अपने साथियों को मिस करेंगे, उनके कांट्रिब्यूशन को मिस करेंगे, वहीं उस साइड से बीजेपी के हमारे बहुत अच्छे साथी और लीडर, अविनाश राय जी को भी मिस करेंगे। ये वापस नहीं आ रहे हैं, इसका हमें बहुत अफसोस होगा। जैसा लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस ने कहा कि उस तरफ से रिटायर हो जाएँ या इस तरफ से रिटायर हो जाएँ, यह सास-बहू की लड़ाई हममें बहुत चलती है, लेकिन हम एक ही घर में रहते हैं। मेरे घर में मुझसे किसी ने पूछा कि कल तो आप उनसे बड़ी लड़ाई कर रहे थे, लेकिन आज आप उनके साथ खुसर-फुसर करते रहे थे, मैंने कहा कि हमारी यह सास-बहू की लड़ाई चलती है, लेकिन हम एक ही घर में रहते हैं और एक ही खाना खाते हैं, तो इसको आप

جیادہ سیریوسلی نہ لیں۔ اسلئے جہاں ہم اپنے لوگوں کو میس کرینگے، چاہے وہ کانگریس کے ہوں، نائمنیٹڈ ہوں یا سینٹر میں سے لیفٹ پارٹیز کے ہوں، وہی ماننییہ اویناش راء جی، ہم آپکو بھی اس سدن میں بھوت میس کرینگے۔ مڈھے پورا ویشواس ہے کہ آپ جہاں بھی جائینگے، وہاں چار چاند لگائینگے اور دیش کے لئے ہی کام کرینگے۔ ہم سب میلکر یہ سوچیں کہ ہم جہاں کھی بھی رہیں، ہم اس ملک کی اکتا اور اखंडता کے لئے کام کریں۔ انھی شبدوں کے ساتھ میں اپنی طرف سے آپکو بھوت-بھوت शुभकामनाएँ دےتا ہوں۔

قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): مانئیں چیئرمین صاحب، ابھی ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب اور لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس نے بہت اچھے الفاظ میں، جو ہمارے معزز ممبران سبکدوش ہو رہے ہیں، ان کو وداعی دی۔ میں ایم پیز اور پالیٹیشنس کے بارے میں جنرلی یہ کہوں گا کہ یہ سورج کے سمان ہیں۔ ادھر سے نکلے ادھر ڈوبے، ادھر ڈوبے، ادھر نکلے یہ کبھی نہیں ڈوبتے ہیں۔ جو بیس گھنٹے ہمارے ساتھ یہ کھیل کھیلتا رہتا ہے، لیکن یہ ڈوبتا کبھی نہیں ہے۔ ہمارے یہ پالیٹیشنس ویسے ہی ہوتے ہیں، یہ کبھی ودھان سبھا میں، کبھی پارلیمنٹ میں، کبھی لوک سبھا میں، کبھی راجیہ سبھا میں، کبھی گورنر، یا کبھی کہیں اور پہنچ جاتے ہیں۔ یہ کہاں سے طلوع ہوگا اور کہاں سے غروب ہوگا، یہ پتہ نہیں چلتا ہے۔ خاص طور پر ہمارے ہاؤس میں یعنی راجیہ سبھا میں دو قسم کے پالیٹیشنس ہیں، ایم پیز ہیں۔ ایک تو وہ ہیں جو بالکل اپنی اپنی پارٹیوں سے جڑ کر یہاں آتے ہیں۔ اس سدن کی ایک خاص بات یہ ہے یہاں پر ہمارے نامزد ممبران آتے ہیں، جو پوری سوسائٹی کو ریپریزنٹ کرتے ہیں، پورے دیش کو ریپریزنٹ کرتے ہیں، ان میں آرٹسٹ آتے ہیں، اکانامسٹ آتے ہیں۔ یہ خاصیت اُس سدن میں نہیں ہے۔ مجھے پورا وشواس ہے کہ جو ہمارے مین اسٹریم پالیٹیشنس ہیں، وہ ہمیں کسی نہ کسی عہدے پر لوک سبھا میں، ودھان سبھا میں یا راجیہ سبھا میں یا اپنی پارٹی میں کسی اونچے استھانوں پر دکھیں گے۔ لیکن جو نومینٹڈ ہیں، وہ بھی اپنے اپنے فیلڈ میں ایکٹو رہیں گے، کیوں کہ ان کو یہاں سے زیادہ کام باہر ہے۔ ہمارے دو آرٹسٹس یہاں بیٹھے ہیں، جاوید اختر صاحب اور شریمتی بی۔ جے شری جی۔ ان کا کافی کنٹریبیوشن رہا، لیکن ہاؤس سے باہر ان کا جو کنٹریبیوشن ہے، اس سے ہم سدن میں ونچت رہے۔ میں آج جاوید صاحب سے خاص طور سے کہنا چاہوں گا کہ جب کلچرل پروگرام ہو تو کم سے کم اس کی ایک جھلک تو آپ ہمیں جاتے جاتے دکھا دیں۔ یہ ایک ایسی فیملی سے ہیں، جہاں ان کے والد، جان نثار اختر صاحب سے لیکر ان کے فادر-ان-لا، مدر-ان-لا، یہ خود، ان کی وائف،

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

ان کا بیٹا اور بیٹی تک آرٹ اور کلچر پورا ایک ہی گھر میں ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ دونوں سائیڈس کے تین جنریشنس آرٹ، کلچر اور پونٹری سے بھری ہوئی ہیں۔ میں تو ذاتی طور پر جانتا ہوں، پر شاید بہت سارے لوگ نہیں جانتے ہیں اور پتہ نہیں مانتے لیٹر آف دی ہاؤس کو کبھی موقع ملا ہے یا نہیں، لیکن علیحدہ میں آج ہی میں ان سے کہوں گا کہ آپ کے اور میرے سامنے یہ بتائیں، یہ ممکری بڑی زبردست کرتے ہیں۔ وہ انہوں نے کبھی باہر نہیں دکھائی ہے، لیکن جب ایک-دو دوست ہوں تو ان میں یہ پرائیویٹلی کرتے ہیں۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ نہیں، یہ جن کی ممکری کریں گے، وہ میرا سر پھوڑ دیں گے، اس لئے میں ان سے باہر ہی گزارش کروں گا۔

اسی طرح، جے شری جی ہیں۔ میں کئی لوگوں کو ذاتی طور پر، قریبی طور پر اور بہت اچھی طرح سے جانتا ہوں، جیسے منگیکر صاحب، منی شنکر رائی جی، نازنین جی، انتونی جی، اویناش رائے جی، اشونی کمار جی، ڈھینٹسا صاحب، گل صاحب، بال گوپال جی اور نریش گجرال جی ہیں۔ مجھے یہ جان کر بہت خوشی ہوئی کہ ان میں سے تین ممبرس، ڈھینٹسا صاحب، نریش گجرال جی اور انتونی جی واپس آ رہے ہیں۔ آئندہ شرما جی، جو جون میں ریٹائر ہونے والے تھے، لیکن کسی وجہ وہ پہلے ریٹائر ہو گئے اور اب وہ بھی واپس اس سدن میں آئیں گے۔ یہ بہت خوشی کی بات ہے۔ ان سب کو ہم بہت عرصے سے جانتے ہیں۔ جہاں ہم اپنے ساتھیوں کو مس کریں گے، ان کے کنٹریبیوشن کو مس کریں گے۔ وہیں اس سائنڈ سے بی-جے-پی کے ہمارے بہت اچھے ساتھی اور لیٹر اویناش رائے جی کو بھی مس کریں گے۔ یہ واپس نہیں آ رہے ہیں، اس کا ہمیں بہت افسوس ہوگا۔ جیسا لیٹر آف دی ہاؤس نے کہا کہ اس طرف سے ریٹائر نے کہا کہ اس طرف سے ریٹائر ہو جائیں یا اس طرف سے ریٹائر ہو جائیں، یہ ساس-بہو کی لڑائی ہم میں بہت چلتی ہے، لیکن ہم ایک ہی گھر میں رہتے ہیں۔ میرے گھر میں مجھ سے کسی نے پوچھا کہ کل تو آپ ان سے بڑی لڑائی لڑ رہے تھے، لیکن آج آپ ان کے ساتھ کھسر-پسر کرتے رہے تھے، تو میں نے کہا کہ ہماری یہ ساس-بہو کی لڑائی چلتی ہے، لیکن ہم ایک ہی گھر میں رہتے ہیں اور ایک ہی کھانا کھاتے ہیں، تو اس کو آپ زیادہ سنجیدگی سے نہ لیں۔ اس لئے جہاں ہم اپنے لوگوں کو مس کریں گے، چاہے وہ کانگریس کے ہوں، نومینٹڈ ہوں یا سینٹر میں سے لیفٹ پارٹیز کے ہوں، وہیں مانتے اویناش رائے جی، ہم آپ کو بھی اس سدن میں بہت مس کریں گے۔ مجھے پورا وشواس ہے کہ آپ جہاں بھی جائیں گے، وہاں چار چاند لگائیں گے اور دیش کے لئے ہی کام کریں گے۔ ہم سب مل کر یہ سوچیں کہ ہم جہاں کہیں بھی رہیں، ہم اس ملک کی ایکتا اور اکھٹتا کے لئے کام کریں۔ انہیں الفاظ کے ساتھ میں اپنی طرف سے آپ کو بہت بہت مبارکباد دیتا ہوں۔

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Ghulam Nabi Azad Saheb. I have a list of retiring Members who have expressed a wish to speak this afternoon. I would only request them that since the Organising Committee have given us a time schedule; we need to finish speaking before that. Shri Ashwani Kumar, 5 to 7 minutes. Will that be sufficient?

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR (Punjab): Sir, I really hope that you are not going to press the Bell. But I will do my best.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I never press the Bell.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): सर, जैसे maiden speech होती है, उसी तरह से retirement speech भी होनी चाहिए।

श्री सभापति: नहीं, उसकी कोई परम्परा नहीं है।

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as I rise to make my farewell speech this afternoon in this august House of India's democracy, I am overwhelmed by the fact that during the last fourteen years I found myself walking in the shadows of great men of our times. When I recall the illustrious presence of our national icons in this House, my mind goes back to the memory of Dr. Ambedkar; I am reminded of Purushottam Das Tandon; I am reminded of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, Shrimati Lakshmi Menon and many other stalwarts of the freedom movement who were and are our founding fathers.

Sir, I am also overwhelmed by the fact that in these fourteen years, I have been witness to the political history of this country in the making in the 21st century. Sir this is a moment for all Members to pay their debt of gratitude and offer their salutations to all those who contributed in one way or the other in them being here.

Sir, I would like, in the better traditions of Parliamentary democracy, to begin what I have to say by acknowledging a deep sense of gratitude and debt to some people, some great men who mentored me, moulded me, supported me and blessed me in my political journey.

First, it was my father from whom I learnt that in politics opponents are mostly within, not without. Shri Rajiv Gandhi taught me the value of decency, humility and grace in public life. I owe a special debt of gratitude to Shrimati Sonia Gandhi but for whose fullest support, I would not have had the privilege, for a long time, to be a Member of this House and also to be a member of the Council of Ministers. I cannot but offer my deep sense of gratitude to Dr. Manmohan Singhji, who enabled me to perform as a Minister in UPA-I and UPA-II. He stands out as a shining example of integrity and probity in public life and of intellectual integrity

[Shri Ashwani Kumar]

par excellence. I am sure, all of us consider ourselves proud to have had him as our Prime Minister.

Sir, I have to recall what I learnt in the earlier years of my political life from Sardar Swaran Singh, Gyani Zail Singh, Mr. Arjun Singh and also from Shri Chandrashekhar and Choudhary Devi Lal. I owe it to them that I put on record what I have learnt from them. Gyani Zail Singh and Sardar Swaran Singh taught me that in politics, sometimes, it is necessary to trade space for time. I learnt the value of relationships, emotional attachments from Choudhary Devi Lal and I learnt the need to preserve the dignity of high office from Shri Chandrasekhar who once told me that a person who cannot keep himself insulated from pressures all the time has no right to be the Prime Minister of this country. Sir, these people have left an indelible imprint on my mind as a politician and, on my heart, as an individual and I record my deepest gratitude to each one of them. Sir, this House has to be the torch-bearer of the liberties and freedoms of our countrymen. This House was conceived and intended to be a bulwark against the transient impulses of transient majorities. This House, as the highest forum of India's democracy, was conceived as a House for debating, reflecting and deliberating upon issues of vital national importance because we know that when we discuss and debate issues, we excel ourselves and that, by doing so, we convey to the people of this country that we are not failing to keep their trust in us. Regrettably, we have seen the decline of the institution of Parliament. It brings us no credit. All of us have to commit ourselves that we, in our collective wisdom, will not fail the people of India. For if we fail them now, posterity will not forgive us and, Sir, history is a cruel judge. We know, Sir, that when the record of someone's public life is recorded in the annals of political history, one will eventually be known by what he did when he had the opportunity. Sir, the procession of history is a long one, people come and people go. Those who retire today have been part of the procession of history and that in itself should be a matter of great honour. Sir, I do believe with all the conviction at my command that there is never an ending in public service. However, the roles may change, the modes may differ, but each one of us trained in the tradition and in the habit of public service will, I am sure, continue to serve.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you Ashwiniji.

SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR: Sir, one moment. Sir, I have only two regrets and I have to mention those regrets, otherwise I would be failing in my duty. Sir, we have seen in the past that we have often in the grip of political frenzy of the moment, condemned each other unfairly and unheard. I know when Justice Sen's Impeachment

Motion was brought in this House, I had a conscientious dissent not because he was not heard but I realized that the verdict against a Judge has been etched in stone even before the debate had begun. It pained me, you know it. It pained me when the hon. Leader of the House had to suffer and it pained me when in 2013, when I resigned as Law Minister. Because of the political frenzy of the moment, I could not be heard in this House. It pains me, Sir. Lastly, before I conclude, I want to say just one more thing. Life not put to test is not worth living. Mine has been a life put to test and that is why, it is so enriching and fulfilling. Sir, it is time for well-earned rest for the time being and I say this with one शेर, "शफ़क़ के रंग निकलने के बाद आई है, ये शाम धूप में चलने के बाद आई है।" And, Sir, with these words, with a spirit free and a head held high, I bid adieu to all my distinguished colleagues in the hope that in their generosity, they will forgive me for any shortcomings, for to err is human, to forgive is divine. Thank you very much. Jai Hind.

DR. M. S. GILL (Punjab): Mr. Chairman, Sir, 12 years ago, I came from some other place, wandering many places in the country, through that door and I stood inside that door in my own right. Believe me, it was a rare experience and a very strong feeling. I have been in the Election Commission for almost eight years. I do believe passionately then, now and always in democracy. India's people, 125 crores now, cannot be ruled by any kind of presidential system or any kind of autocratic system. Once an effort was made. It has to be through freely selected and elected people who come and sit in the two Houses, 800 of them. I believe and then I said it in Chandigarh the day I got the paper, that for me this is the highest achievement, barring all the offices that this country gives to many people. Sir, you understand what I am trying to say. To be one of the people put as an elected man to represent the crores of Indians is something very special. I spent 12 years here. I have been vastly enriched by my experience here. In the Election Commission and earlier as a Secretary for four-fives years in Delhi and earlier elsewhere in Punjab, were different things. But even my Election Commission experience gave me another perspective. I know many of you from those days. We used to meet all parties. But seeing all of you performing here on your own stage and dancing your own dance, frankly I learnt a great deal. Mr. Jaitley, I have known him as former Law Minister when I was in the Election Commission, and I have to say today that his very learned, eloquent and calm but sometimes very humorous and dangerous formulations, I enjoyed. I have listened to the House of Commons debates once in a while in England. Believe you me, when you people make up your mind to speak without disturbing anyone, you are better than them. This is what I believe. You are better than them. I have heard him. I know Shri Sharad Yadav from the day when I was in the Election Commission. I was there for a very long time. I have special respect for him since I came here because he represents a view from down there मिट्टी से, so

[Dr. M. S. Gill]

does Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, so does Mayawatiji. These are the people, of course राजा जी को तो मैं जानता ही हूँ। I am a socialist or stronger than socialist, they all know that. I have learnt a lot. There is no doubt about it and I have enjoyed every minute of it, all aspects. The other thing which I saw and which is often said, is that everyone fights like kilkenny Cats. ये अग्रवाल जी भी, but when they go out there we see them talking and eating each other's samosas. And that is the making of Indian democracy. I don't see it in Pakistan. I go there reasonably often, and I know a lot of people. That has been their failing जो प्रधान मंत्री हैं, वे लीडर ऑफ दि अपोज़िशन से बात ही नहीं करते हैं और एक दूसरे पर गुस्से में ही रहते हैं। ऐसे डेमोक्रेसी नहीं चल सकती। यहां आप जो कुछ कर कराके... तो फिर सारे मिस्टर जेटली के साथ वहां बैठे ही होते हैं और मैंने भी साइड से कभी दो-चार बातें इन लोगों की सुनी हैं, I have enjoyed it. One thing I have to say and I think the Chairman himself has that strong feeling because he sits in that difficult and impossible Chair and has to suffer all of what we do, and that is that out of my 12 years of time in this House, should I say 85 per cent or 90 per cent has not been quite used. I wish you try to use more of it. I do not accept any party's view, which I have seen from both sides, all parties that blocking the House and forcing its adjournment is political action which, in fact, gets you a vast number of votes down there. It does not. In my view, it doesn't and will not get you also. You are going into elections in five States now and it will not follow there. Sir, India is now — all of you go on quoting it — having more than 125 crores of population, but there is poverty; lack of education, gender discrimination, every kind of handicap, God knows what all, is there. You know it. And, in that, they are also young, which is dangerous for this complete House. I don't see a young man here. कुछ लोगों को गलतफहमी है, रंग ऐसा कर लें, वैसा कर लें, आपने सिखों में ऐसे बड़े लोग देखे हैं, आपको भी गलतफहमियां हैं but I don't see the young here. राज बब्बर जी, मैं आपसे भी कह रहा हूँ। I don't see the young here, but the young are outside, and, if we don't perform, if you don't, in the future, perform, then, we are going to be in difficulty, whether in Universities or in this party or that party, I don't want to go on and on. This is not the time, and I don't want the Chairman's chiding, of all the things, on this day,. So, I thank all of you. I have enjoyed being with all of you and I have enjoyed knowing all of you from every corner of India in a new friendly place. Thank you, Sir, and thanks to all of you.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Sir, we know that teaching profession is such where salary is paid only for speaking, relevant or irrelevant, meaningful or meaningless, and I was in that. Today is the day of expressing just gratitude. Please allow me to say this. Being a motherless child of a casual worker in an invisible village of Konkan, I was privileged to become a Professor of Economics

in Mumbai University, Member of Agricultural Prices Commission, Vice-Chancellor of University of Mumbai and, ultimately, a Member of Rajya Sabha. All these were important positions in my life. But, as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said, "For any citizen, becoming a Member of Parliament is the greatest honour." This is possible, this could be possible, only because of India's vibrant democracy. Recently, I was in Pakistan, as Gill Saheb mentioned, and we know actually what is happening in Pakistan. I just asked them as to what are the factors that led Pakistan to the present situation, and I must mention here that the greatest tribute was paid by the Pakistani people to Dr. Ambedkar. When I asked as to why Pakistan is in the present shape of things, they said, "Sir, unfortunately, we did not get Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, whom you got". This is something stupendous.

Sir, representing this House, in any case, is the greatest privilege. The Leader of the House just now mentioned that this is the permanent House. This is the permanent House because the Indian Union, by Constitution, is indissoluble because a big continental country has been diffused into several States for the administrative convenience. It is not the United States of America. This is the Union of the Indian States.

Sir, I express my gratitude to former President of India Shrimati Pratibha Devi Singh Patil, Congress President Shrimati Sonia Gandhi and hon. Dr. Manmohan Singh for bringing me to the Rajya Sabha, which I never imagined. I must make a special mention of Dr. Manmohan Singh because on 17th July 1991, his Budget came for economic reforms and, since that day onwards, I had my own reservations, even till today. But even after knowing my reservations about economic reforms and the new economic policies, he was magnanimous to bring me to the Planning Commission, and I differed with some of the important decisions of the Planning Commission itself. For example, I mentioned that I will not allow the Planning Commission to deduct even one rupee, from the provisions made for the minorities, and I said, 'particularly Muslims'. Sir, please allow me to say this, Sir. I brought these words into the Planning Commission's vocabulary, 'particularly Muslims' because I knew their wretched economic conditions. And I said, "In poverty between the Scheduled Castes and the Muslims, there is one difference that Muslims, unfortunately, are treated with suspicion but that is not the case with Scheduled Castes." And I am, extremely, happy to express my gratitude to Dr. Manmohan Singhji. Sir, I am grateful to you, personally. My relationship with you has been that of a Vice-Chancellor and a junior lecturer in a college or a University. My relationship with Khan Saheb and Kurien Saheb has been that of a strict headmaster and a junior-most teacher in a High School. But I enjoyed that. I must make a special mention about Shri Arun Jaitley. On 4th May, 2010, I delivered my maiden speech in this House. And the next day when I was sitting in the central Hall, Arunji came to my seat and asked me:

[Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar]

"How many days have you taken to prepare this speech?" I always remember that. I told him, 'fifteen days', and then, he made one comment that I don't mention. Sir, I received respect, honour, affection from each and every Member of the House and, every moment, I was sensing that. And, I am, indeed, overwhelmed.

There are only one or two things, which I would mention, as my last suggestions. One is that the Question Hour — I follow you perfectly, Sir — should be sacrosanct. Whatever dispute, whatever disagreement, the Question Hour is the most important instrument to challenge the Government on the policy matter. And, one last point that I must mention. In the forty years of my public life, not a single day have I remained peaceful because I have been observing that the conflict, between the wants of 30 per cent elite class and the needs of the 70 per cent poor people, is becoming more and more acute. We should be able to solve this crisis at the earliest. Otherwise, the whole temple of democracy, as Dr. Ambedkar suggested, would be in peril.

Sir, I wish each and every retiring colleague of mine a happy and fruitful life, and for all the Members, those who are there in the House and those who are coming in future, I would say that the democracy should be in safe hands. Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Dr. Mungekar. Shrimati B. Jayashree.

SHRIMATI B. JAYASHREE (Nominated): Sir, I do not know what to speak. It is a very emotional moment. First of all, I would like to thank the Bharat Sarkar and Soniaji for nominating me, as a Member of Parliament, to the Rajya Sabha. Basically, I am an artist, a performer. I don't know anything about politics. I was shivering when I came here and saw such eminent personalities. I didn't know what to do. सब लोगों को देख कर रोंए खड़े हो गए कि मैं कहां आकर खड़ी हो गई, इतने बड़े लोगों के बीच मैं क्या कर सकती हूँ! शायद इसी सोच में, इसी भय में 6 साल गुजर गए। फिर भी 6 साल गुजरने के बाद भी मैं सोच रही थी कि मैंने कुछ सीखा, तो मैंने बहुत कुछ सीखा, बहुत कुछ अनुभव किया कि इतने बड़े-बड़े लोग क्या बात करते हैं, कैसे बात करते हैं, किन शब्दों से बात करते हैं। सच में, It has enhanced my knowledge and, I am so glad that I am standing here and speaking in English. यहां आने के बाद इतना धैर्य आ गया। कहते हैं कि थिएटर में काम करने से व्यक्तित्व बड़ा होता है, एक व्यक्तित्व आ जाता है, एक मानवीयता आ जाती है, लेकिन यहां आने के बाद मैंने बहुत कुछ सीखा। प्लीज़, सब लोग मुझे miss कीजिए, मैं भी आप लोगों को बहुत miss करूँगी। मैं भी आप लोगों को बहुत मिस करती हूँ। सर, आपसे मेरी एक विनती है। हम आर्टिस्ट लोग हैं। हम यहां आते हैं। मुझे यहां हेल्थ कमेटी में डाल दिया गया। मैं उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं जानती। पहले तो पोलिटिक्स के बारे में कुछ नहीं जानती थी, उसके बीच में से इसके बारे में भी मैं कुछ नहीं जानती थी। कम से कम हम लोगों को अगर कल्चर में डालते, तो हम भी कुछ सेवा कर सकते हैं। हम भी कल्चर के लिए कुछ सेवा करते

हैं। Of course, यहां तो बात करने के लिए भी आप हमें समय नहीं देते हैं। माफ कीजिएगा। इसका मतलब कि यहां पर हमें बात करने के लिए समय नहीं होता है, फिर भी कम से कम अगर वहां हमें कोई स्थान देते, तो हम कुछ कर सकते हैं। यहां तो हम लोग बात भी नहीं कर सकते, लेकिन कह कर काम तो कर सकते हैं। अपने एम पी रहते मैंने बहुत कुछ काम किया। यह कहने में मुझे बहुत गर्व है कि मुझे यहां आने के बाद देश के लिए कुछ करने का मौका मिला। सिर्फ अपना कर्णाटक ही नहीं, बल्कि पूरा भारत मेरा है, ऐसा मेरा नॉमिनेशन हुआ। यह सच है कि मुझे बहुत अच्छा लग रहा है। मुझे आप सबको देख कर और सुन कर बहुत-बहुत अच्छा लग रहा है। मैं आप सबको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद कहती हूँ, धन्यवाद। Thank you, very much. शरणु शरणार्थी।

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर (पंजाब): ऑनरेबल चेयरमैन साहब, आज के दिन हमारे कुछ साथी, जो बहुत ही काबिल हैं, जिनसे हमें बहुत ज्ञान मिलता था, वे हमसे जुदा हो रहे हैं। लेकिन जैसा पहले आज़ाद साहब ने कहा है कि यह जुदाई ऐसी है कि जैसे सूर्य दिखता तो है नहीं, हम समझते हैं कि वह छुप गया है, लेकिन वह छुपता नहीं है, वह यहां नहीं तो कहीं और दिखता है, वहां भी नहीं तो कहीं और दिखता है। इसलिए ये जो हमारे काबिल साथी जा रहे हैं, ये इससे और ज्यादा बड़ा स्थान पाएँ, ज्यादा देश और समाज की सेवा करें, मैं यही कामना करता हूँ।

ये बहुत काबिल-काबिल मेम्बर्स हैं। अगर मैं हरेक का नाम लूँ और उनकी तारीफ करूँ, तो उसमें टाइम लगेगा। हमारे सामने हमारे साथी बैठे हैं। सामने में तो ऐसा लगता है कि जैसे अपोजिशन में बैठे हैं, लेकिन हमारे मित्र हैं, बहुत काबिल व्यक्ति हैं। गिल साहब हैं, जो बहुत दिनों से सेवा कर रहे हैं, सूबे की सेवा कर रहे हैं, देश की सेवा की, अब यहां की सेवा की। ऐसे ही श्री अश्विनी कुमार जी हैं।

अगर मैं कोई घटना सुनाऊँ, तो उसमें टाइम जरूर लग जाएगा, लेकिन मैंने ऐसे पोलिटिशियंस बहुत कम देखे हैं। मैं भी बहुत दिनों से पोलिटिक्स में हूँ। मैं 1972 से एमएलए बन कर आ रहा हूँ, बहुत छोटी एज से, लेकिन मैंने इतना काबिल और इतना नेक कोई पोलिटिशियन नहीं देखा। हमें इनसे सीखना चाहिए और ऐसे ही सबको काम करना चाहिए। हमारे साथी खन्ना साहब हैं। वे मुझसे छोटे हैं, बीजेपी पार्टी से हैं, लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि जैसे हम एक परिवार हैं, एक पार्टी है। हमारा प्यार भी चलता है, पार्टी भी पसंद करती है, लेकिन ऐज़ इंसान ये बहुत काबिल हैं, काबिले तारीफ हैं, तो हम इनको मिस करेंगे।

ऐसे ही जो हमारे साथी मुणगेकर साहब हैं, हम एक कमेटी में इकट्ठे रहे। इतने काबिल हैं और एक-दूसरे को इतने प्यार करते हैं कि मैं हैरान हूँ। अख्तर साहब हैं, जयश्री जी हैं और अन्य जो मेम्बर्स जा रहे हैं, उनमें एक से बढ़ कर एक काबिल हैं। इन्होंने यहां रहकर देश की सेवा जो की, उसकी हम सबको तारीफ करनी चाहिए। मेरी पार्टी की तरफ से हमारे दो साथी हैं। हमारे सामने ढिंडसा जी बैठे हैं। देखने से हम अलग लगते हैं, लेकिन लोग पहचानते नहीं हैं। इन्होंने दाढ़ी खोल दी, मेरी बँधी हुई है, लेकिन कभी कोई मुझे ढिंडसा कहता है, तो कोई इन्हें मुझे कह देता है, इतनी समानता है। हम पोलिटिक्स में इकट्ठे आये हैं। 1972 से हम इकट्ठे एमएलए बने, इकट्ठे मिनिस्टर रहे और इकट्ठे ही यहां आए। जब मैं पंजाब में चला गया, ये यहां मिनिस्टर बन गए, उसके बाद फिर मैं यहां आ गया और फिर हम यहां इकट्ठे हो गए। हमारे बादल साहब की देश भी तारीफ करता है और जो सब पुराने लोग हैं, उनकी बहुत इज्जत

[श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर]

करते हैं, देश इज्जत करता है, लेकिन हम उनकी बहुत इज्जत करते हैं, क्योंकि वे समझते हैं कि old is gold. हमारे जो दोनों साथी हैं, इनको उन्होंने फिर वापस भेज दिया, इसलिए हम उनकी भी तारीफ करते हैं और उनके यहां आने का स्वागत करते हैं कि वे यहां कंटीन्युअसली आ रहे हैं। ऐसे ही हम सोचते हैं कि हमारे जो दूसरे साथी हैं, वे भी यहां से जाकर जहां कहीं भी जाएँ, परमात्मा उनको तंदुरुस्त, खुश और हमेशा देश की सेवा के लिए चढ़ती कला में रखे। इसके साथ मैं सबका धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Nominated): Mr. Chairman, Sir, twenty-five years ago, I first entered the sacred precincts of this Parliament as a Lok Sabha Member from Tamil Nadu. I have had the good fortune of being twice reelected to the Lok Sabha from my home State.

In 2010, to the startled surprise of many, including, I think, particularly the hon. Leader of the House, I was nominated to the Rajya Sabha. There was a howl of protest. But, it turned out that I had been legally nominated, despite the immense efforts that the hon. Leader of the House made to discover what were the lacunae in my being appointed as a Nominated Member. I, now, complete a quarter century of my association with Parliament as a Member of Parliament.

However, Sir, I knew Parliament earlier as an official in MEA and later in the PMO. Indeed, my first visit was in 1960 – about 56 years ago – as a student when I head Comrade S.A. Dange lash out at Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for having dismissed the E.M.S. Namboodiripad Government in Kerala. The memory that abides with me is the a complete silence and decorum in which he was heard out and the dignity with which the Prime Minister rose to reply.

Sir, the Rajya Sabha then was a House in which a 36 year old leader of a small opposition party, one Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, could call on the Prime Minister in the middle of the India-China war — that was on the 26th October, 1962 — and demanded that the Rajya Sabha be convened to debate the war. The Prime Minister immediately granted the request and this House met on 8th November, 1962, to listen to the young Vajpayee tearing into the Prime Minister. That was democracy at its best. That is the Parliament which, alas, is vanishing from sight.

Of course, even when I served — I served fifteen years — in the Lok Sabha, there was discord and disruption. But, it was quiet ened relatively quickly. Debate was resumed, decorum was restored and discussion remained impassioned.

But, these last six years in the Rajya Sabha have been a somewhat disillusioning experience. The scale and length of disruptions have been without precedent. Despite the heroic efforts made by the Chair, it is taking longer and longer to restore order in the House. And, what a pity this is, what a tragedy it is, because when the House is in order, it is truly a pleasure and an enlightenment to hear the Rajya Sabha at

its best. The talent here, as my friend, Dr. M. S. Gill mentioned, matches with any institution in the world. And, we have just seen this demonstrated in the debate on the Budget that began before we convened to discuss this subject.

When I was conferred the Outstanding Parliamentarian Award for 2006, I pledged that although I had earned some notoriety for being among the worst disruptors in the Lok Sabha I would henceforth refrain from slogan shouting or entering the Well of the House. I am proud to have kept my word for all of the last decade.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You haven't figured in the list.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, of course, I have to add that I have rarely made a speech, either in the Lok Sabha or in the Rajya Sabha, when the Chairman has not felt obliged to expunge, at least, half-a-dozen words. I often think that is because strong words are, sometimes, taken as Unparliamentary words and that is, in many ways, the misfortune of being a "मैकाले की औलाद" of speaking English in this House. So, I have tried to, occasionally, speak in Hindi. But, I know that I cannot express myself as well in that language as I can in this imported language from abroad. Sir, the time now comes to say farewell. I do so with a heavy heart because so much remains undone or half done. Yet, I might avail to this opportunity, Mr. Chairman, Sir, to say how much I admire your persistent efforts to reorganize the working schedules of this House to contain the high tempers which run over topical matters in a fractured polity. Most of the issues on which we disrupt the House are transient matters. They are often forgotten the next day or the next week. But, in the meanwhile, we lose precious time to really discuss the issues that matter.

I know, Sir, you have been attempting to convene a meeting to work out a methodology that would replace disruption and demonstration with reasoned debate. I wish you all the best. I hope, your relentless efforts will be crowned with success for otherwise our democracy and the very institution of Parliament will remain at grave risk.

Sir, I have had the opportunity of viewing Parliament from every possible dimension—from the Official Gallery, serving on the back benches, both on the Treasury side as well as in the Opposition, both in Lok Sabha and in Rajya Sabha. For five brief years, I have also had the opportunity of participating in both Houses as a Cabinet Minister from the front benches. Each of these experiences has had its own reward. Therefore, I thank my colleagues in both Houses, who have so abundantly given of their affection and attention. I particularly thank those responsible for nominating me to this House.

I take my leave now with gratitude and with many warm memories. May our democracy flourish. May this Parliament flourish. Jai Hind.

5.00 P.M.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: धन्यवाद, सर। सबसे पहले मैं लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस का धन्यवाद करता हूँ, जिन्होंने मेरे ऊपर इतना विश्वास करके यहां पर मुझे चीफ व्हिप की जिम्मेवारी दी। मैं अपनी पार्टी का धन्यवाद करता हूँ, जिन्होंने मुझे देश के सभी हाउस को देखने का मौका दिया। मैंने अपना कैरियर एमएलए के तौर पर पंजाब से शुरू किया, प्रदेश का अध्यक्ष रहा। उसके बाद मैं लोक सभा में इलेक्ट हुआ और अब मैं राज्य सभा में हूँ। मैंने हर हाउस में अलग-अलग तरह के experience प्राप्त किए। सर, मैं आपका भी स्पेशली धन्यवाद करना चाहूंगा, डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब का भी धन्यवाद करना चाहूंगा, क्योंकि जब भी किसी इश्यू को लेकर मैं फील करता था कि यहां पर ऐसा होना चाहिए, वह मिला। आपने उसको सोल्व करने के लिए और एक नई दिशा देने के लिए काफी सहयोग किया है।

सर, जब मैं एमएलए था, उस समय मैंने देखा कि कुछ बातें यहां कही जाती हैं, लेकिन मानी नहीं जाती हैं। इसके लिए सड़कों पर उतरना पड़ता है। मुझे एक incident याद है, मैं जिस constituency से एमएलए था, मेरे डिस्ट्रिक्ट तक.... अश्विनी जी जानते हैं, हम एक ही एरिया के हैं, होशियारपुर तक सड़क का बहुत बुरा हाल था। असैम्बली मेम्बर के तौर मैंने इसके लिए प्रश्न उठाया, तो उसका उत्तर आया। अभी हमारे एक मेम्बर ज्वाइन करेंगे, उस समय वे यानी बाजवा जी मिनिस्टर थे। उन्होंने उत्तर में कहा कि यह ठीक है कि सड़क की हालत बहुत खराब है, लेकिन हमारे पास पैसे नहीं हैं। इसके बाद मैंने असैम्बली में announce किया कि अगर आपके पास पैसे नहीं हैं, तो मैं लोगों का बूट पॉलिश करके पैसे इकट्ठा करूंगा और आपको दूंगा, तब आप सड़क बनवा दीजिएगा। इस पर सबने सोचा कि यह एक political statement है, ऐसा कौन करता है। जब सेशन खत्म हुआ और सड़क नहीं बनी, तो मैं अपनी constituency में बस स्टैंड के पास पॉलिश और ब्रश लेकर बैठ गयी। मैंने वहां 13 दिनों तक बूट पॉलिश किया और 13 दिनों में वह सड़क बन गया। तब से लोग मुझे याद करने लगे कि यह बूट पॉलिश करने वाला एमएलए है।

जब मैं लोक सभा में आया, तब बहुत इश्यूज थे, लेकिन एक इश्यू ऐसे थे, जिस पर आप सब लोगों ने भी मुझे सपोर्ट किया। वह इश्यू सरबजीत का था। सरबजीत, जो पाकिस्तान की जेल में बंद था। कोई नहीं जानता था कि पाकिस्तान की जेल में वह innocent पंजाबी फंसा हुआ है। मुझे वह इश्यू उठाने का मौका मिला और वह बहुत बड़ा इश्यू बना। उसके कारण बहुत से लोग पाकिस्तान के पंजाब की जेलों से यहां वापस आए। सर, मैं यहां के एक इंस्टेंस को भी नहीं भूल सकता, जब यहां डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब चेयर पर बैठे थे। आज़ाद जी जानते हैं कि तब इन्हीं के जम्मू-कश्मीर के एक नौजवान, चमेल सिंह को पाकिस्तान की जेल में मार दिया गया था, लेकिन उसके घर पर यह लेटर आया कि आप इतने पैसे जमा करा दो, तब उसकी बाँड़ी हम भारत भेजेंगे। वह एक हार्ट बर्निंग बात थी। मैंने उस बात को यहां पर उठाया, सभी मेम्बर्स ने उसका सपोर्ट किया और मेरा ख्याल है कि ऐसा पहली बार हुआ जब डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब ने यह डायरेक्शन दी कि सरकार को वह बाँड़ी इमीडिएटली परिवार को सौंपनी चाहिए और दूसरे दिन उसकी बाँड़ी उसके गांव में पहुँच गई। मैं समझता हूँ कि पार्लियामेंट का यह प्लेटफॉर्म ऐसा है, जहां हम अपनी बात को बहुत अच्छे ढंग से रख सकते हैं।

जहां तक कमिटियों की बात है, मुझे अलग-अलग कमिटियों में काम करने का मौका मिला और मैंने सबसे ज्यादा समय ऐश्वोरेंस कमिटी में बिताया। वहां जब भी क्वेश्चन आता था, तो मैं

उसी दिन क्वेश्चन पढ़ता था। उससे चेयरमैन भी हैरान हो जाते थे कि पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री से बाद में आता है और आपकी चिट्ठी पहले आ जाती है कि यह ऐश्वोरेंस है। ऐश्वोरेंस कमिटी में काम करते हुए मैंने बहुत कुछ सीखा, बहुत से काम करवाए। फिर मेरा मन हुआ कि पिटीशन कमिटी में जाना चाहिए। जब मैं पिटीशन कमिटी में गया तो वहां एक पिटीशन पेंडिंग थी, उसी के लिए टूर्स हो रहे थे और उसी के लिए सब कुछ हो रहा था। तब मैंने रिक्वेस्ट की, आपसे भी मिला और एसजी साहब से भी मिला। पिटीशन कमिटी एक ऐसी कमिटी है कि जो काम हाई कोर्ट नहीं कर सकता, उसे हम पिटीशन कमिटी के थ्रू करवा सकते हैं। उस कमिटी में आज मेरी ही छः पिटीशंस पेंडिंग हैं। इस प्रकार, मैंने उस कमिटी का भी भरपूर फायदा लेने की कोशिश की है।

सर, इस दौरान एक ऐसा समय भी आया जब मैं लोक सभा का मेम्बर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट नहीं रहा, मेरी सीट रिजर्व हो गई। तब न मेरा अपना घर था और न मेरे पास गाड़ी थी, तो उस समय मुझे एक महीने तक प्राइवेट नौकरी करनी पड़ी। जब अखबारों में यह छपा कि अविनाश राय खन्ना बड़े पैकेज पर एक नौकरी कर रहा है, तो मैं अपने सीएम साहब का धन्यवाद करता हूँ, जिन्होंने रात में मुझे फोन किया और पूछा कि तुम्हें नौकरी करने की क्या जरूरत है? मैंने कहा कि घर चलाना है तो नौकरी करनी पड़ेगी। तब उन्होंने कहा-नहीं, तुम्हें ह्यूमन राइट्स कमीशन का मेम्बर बनाया जाता है। फिर मैंने 10 महीने तक ह्यूमन राइट्स कमीशन के मेम्बर के रूप में काम किया और मुझे खुशी है कि उन 10 महीनों में मैंने कमीशन में 4300 केसेज़ डिसाइड किए, 40 जगहों का विज़िट किया और अपनी रिपोर्ट्स सबमिट की।

सर, मैं अपनी पार्टी का धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि जब राज्य सभा की सीट आई तो पार्टी ने मुझे बुलाकर राज्य सभा में यह मान दिया। जब अलग-अलग जगहों पर काम करते हुए मैं राज्य सभा में आया तो उस समय हम अपोजिशन में थे और तब मुझे व्हिप की जिम्मेदारी दी गई। जब हम सत्ता में आए, तब पार्टी ने मुझे ऑल इंडिया वाइस प्रेजिडेंट बनाया और उसके साथ-साथ मुझे जम्मू-कश्मीर का प्रभार मिला, जहां मुझे आज़ाद साहब को बहुत नजदीक से जानने तथा इनके साथ काम करने का मौका मिला और पहली बार जम्मू-कश्मीर में हमारी सरकार आई। फिर मुझे राजस्थान का प्रभार मिला। वहां पर भी मुझे जो कोशिश करनी थी, वह मैंने की, लेकिन in between पार्टी ने मुझे फिर अपनी पार्टी के जो चुनाव होते हैं, उसके कार्य में लगा दिया। हमारे अमित शाह जी, जो कि हमारे राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष हैं, उनका चुनाव करवाने के लिए मुझे वह जिम्मेदारी मिली और वह काम लगातार चार महीने तक चला। इस तरह से अलग-अलग कामों को करते हुए मैंने कई चीज़ें सीखीं।

मैं आप सबको दो बातें जरूर बताना चाहता हूँ। मैंने तीन चुनाव लड़े हैं— दो एमएलए के और एक एमपी का। हम जब भी कोई चुनाव लड़ते हैं तो हर वक्त हमारे मन में यही बात रहती है कि मेरा इतना खर्चा है, मेरा इतना खर्चा है। आज मैं इस सदन में दावे के साथ कह रहा हूँ कि मैंने तीन चुनावों में एक पैसा भी खर्च नहीं किया, सारा पैसा मेरे कार्यकर्ताओं या मेरी पार्टी के लोगों ने खर्च किया और उन तीनों चुनावों में जितने पैसे बचे, वे सब मैंने पार्टी को वापस किए। इस प्रकार, मैंने वहां पर एक नया ट्रेंड शुरू करने की कोशिश की है।

सर, हमें तब खुशी होती है जब ऐसे इस्टेंसेज़ सामने आते हैं, जिनसे पता चलता है कि हमारे साथ कितने लोग जुड़े हुए हैं। मैं ऐसे दो इस्टेंसेज़ आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। अभी मैंने

[श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना]

अपने एरिया में छः गवर्नमेंट स्कूल्स एडॉप्ट कर रखे हैं। मेरी एक एनजीओ "सेवा" के नाम से है। एक बार मैंने जनरल नॉलेज का एक टेस्ट लिया। जब मैं उन बच्चों को प्राइज़ देने गया, तो एक बच्चा मेरे पास आया। उसने मेरे पैर छूकर कहा कि अंकल, आपने मुझे पहचाना? मैंने कहा- नहीं। फिर उसने बताया- अंकल, जब मैं दो साल का था, तो आपने मेरे हार्ट का ऑपरेशन कराया था। आज अगर मैं जिन्दा हूँ तो वह मैं आपके कारण जिन्दा हूँ। इसी तरह, जब मैं प्रदेश अध्यक्ष था और एमपी था, तो एक बच्चे का मेरे पास फोन आया। उसने पूछा- क्या एमपी साहब बोल रहे हैं? मैंने कहा, हां, बोल रहा हूँ। अच्छा ऐसा है, 15 तारीख को मेरी दीदी की शादी है, आप आएंगे? आप स्कूल में कहकर गए थे कि जब भी कोई बात हो, फोन पर बात कर लेना। जब बच्चे ने कहा तो मैंने उससे कहा कि हां बेटे, मैं जरूर आऊंगा। उसने बताया कि मेरी दीदी की शादी फगवाड़ा में है। मैंने अपने पीए से कहा कि मेरे उस दिन के सारे कार्यक्रम फगवाड़ा के नजदीक के बना देना। वहां जाते हुए फिर फोन आया कि एमपी साहब, आ जाना, मेरी बेइज्जती न हो जाए। उस दिन जिसने भी मुझसे पूछा कि कहां मिलना है, मैंने उनसे कहा कि फगवाड़ा में Prime Resort है, वहां आ जाना। मैं दो बजे वहां पहुंचा तो वह बच्ची बाहर खड़ी थी और मुझसे कहने लगी कि आप आ गए! मैंने कहा, हां। फिर कहने लगी कि मेरी तो बेइज्जती हो रही थी। सब कह रहे थे कि कोई एमपी भी कभी किसी बच्चे के फोन पर आता है? इस प्रकार इतना प्यार मुझे अपनी constituency में काम करते हुए मिला है।

सर, मैं एक बहुत साधारण परिवार से हूँ और बड़े छोटे से गांव से हूँ लेकिन पार्टी में मुझे इतना मान-सम्मान मिला कि तीनों हाउस देखने का मुझे मौका मिला, पार्टी का इतना काम करने का मौका मिला। मैं कभी सोच भी नहीं सकता था कि इतने सीनियर नेताओं से, actors, actresses से मिलूंगा, लेकिन यह सिर्फ पार्टी के कारण संभव हो पाया है। मैं अपने साथियों से क्षमा चाहूंगा, as Chief Whip, हो सकता है कि दस नाम आए हों और नकवी जी और मैंने बैठकर दो नाम बोलने के लिए दिए हों, लेकिन मैं जब से Chief Whip बना, मैंने यह कोशिश की कि मैं कम बोलूँ और अपने मेंबर्स को ज्यादा बुलवाऊँ। फिर भी अगर कोई गलती हो गयी हो तो मैं माफी चाहूंगा। मैं खास तौर पर आपके स्टाफ का बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूँ। जब भी मैं कोई सलाह लेने के लिए इनके पास गया, इन्होंने बखूबी मुझे वह सलाह दी और अगर मुझे किसी document की जरूरत पड़ी, तो वह भी मुहैया करवाया। मैं समझता हूँ कि कमेटियों में भी मुझे जितना काम करने का मिला, जहां पर बोलने का मौका मिला, मैंने कोशिश की कि मैं अपने शब्दों से किसी भी मेंबर, किसी भी पार्टी को अटैक न करूँ। अगर फिर भी काम करते-करते किसी को लगा हो कि मेरे शब्दों से किसी पार्टी, किसी मेंबर का मन hurt हुआ है तो उसके लिए मैं क्षमा चाहता हूँ।

सर, आज हम जा रहे हैं तो कोई खाली हाथ नहीं जा रहे। इन सभी लोगों की दुआएं हमारे साथ हैं। कश्मीर से लेकर कन्याकुमारी तक अगर हम ढूंढ़ने जाते तो सारी उम्र इन लोगों को देखने के लिए लग जाती। हम इन सभी की दुआएं और आशीर्वाद लेकर जा रहे हैं। हमारी पार्टी जो भी काम आगे देगी, उसको हम करेंगे। मैं पूरे विश्वास के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि पंजाब में हमारी सरकार है, यहां हमारी सरकार है, अगर कभी भी मैं किसी भी काम आ सकूँ तो मैं समझूंगा कि आपने मुझ पर विश्वास किया है। इतनी बात कहता हुआ मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

श्रीमती बिमला कश्यप सूद (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं अपनी पार्टी भारतीय जनता पार्टी की कृतज्ञ हूँ और हिमाचल प्रदेश के नेताओं का आभार व्यक्त करती हूँ, जिन्होंने मुझे इस अपर हाउस में भेजा। महोदय, मैं कभी कोई चुनाव नहीं लड़ी। मैंने समाज सेवा के लिए दो संस्थाएं बनायी हैं। मैंने राजनीति भी समाज सेवा की तरह की। हम समाज में किसी के दुख-दर्द का भागी बनें, इससे ज्यादा सुख कहीं भी नहीं हो सकता। मैं सन् 1974 में पार्टी से जुड़ी। सन् 1980 में मैं महिला मोर्चा मंडल की महामंत्री बनी। तब से मैं काम कर रही हूँ। उसके बाद मैं शिमला मंडल की अध्यक्षा बनी और फिर उसके बाद एकदम से मुझे पार्टी ने प्रदेश अध्यक्षा की जिम्मेदारी सौंप दी। मैंने प्रदेश अध्यक्षा की जिम्मेदारी तीन टर्म्स तक निभायी, यानी दस वर्ष तक मैं प्रदेश अध्यक्षा रही। संगठन में मुझे विभिन्न जिम्मेदारियां मिलीं। मैं चुनाव समिति में भी थी और कोर कमेटी ग्रुप में तथा सब जगह मुझे जिम्मेदारियां मिलीं। मैं जिस भी काम में लगती थी, बड़ी लगन और जिम्मेदारी से मैंने वह काम पूरा किया। संगठन में काम करते हुए अचानक सन् 2010 में अपने नेताओं की कृपा से मैं राज्य सभा में आ गयी। यहां पर आकर मुझे बहुत अच्छा लगा, मैंने यहां आकर बहुत कुछ सीखा। मैंने कभी सपने में भी नहीं सोचा था कि मैं इस अपर हाउस में आऊंगी। गत 6 वर्षों से मुझे देश में हो रही विभिन्न गतिविधियों का ज्ञान हुआ और सदन में मैंने हर विषय पर बोलते हुए भाग लिया, चाहे वह शिक्षा हो, बेरोजगारी हो, महंगाई हो या रेल बजट आदि हो। इसके लिए मैं सभापति महोदय, उपसभापति जी और अपने नेता श्री अरुण जेटली जी का धन्यवाद करना चाहूंगी और उनकी प्रति आभार व्यक्त करती हूँ। मैं जाते-जाते सभी सदस्यों से कहना चाहूंगी कि अपना पूरा समय सदन में बैठें, चाहे वे किसी भी पार्टी के हों। आज हमारा देश सुरक्षित हाथों में है। आदरणीय मोदी जी इस देश को विश्व के मानचित्र पर सबसे ऊंचाई पर ले जाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन यह सब आप सबके सहयोग से संभव होगा। जातिवाद और पार्टीवाद से ऊपर उठकर, देशहित में निर्णय लेने चाहिए। मैं कांग्रेस के नेताओं को भी धन्यवाद देती हूँ कि वे सरकार का साथ देकर बिल पारित करवा रहे हैं। अतः मेरा सभी माननीय सदस्यों से अनुरोध है कि सभी देशहित के कार्यक्रमों में बढ़-चढ़कर भाग लें और चर्चा करें। भारत एक विशाल देश है। इसको सही दिशा में ले जाने के लिए वे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का साथ दें, ताकि देश से गरीबी, भुखमरी की समस्या जड़ से खत्म हो जाए। हमारा भारतवर्ष देश एक खुशहाल और प्रगतिशील देश के रूप में उभर कर सामने आए। छह साल का यह कार्यकाल मेरी जिंदगी में नया मोड़ दे गया, एक यादगार रहने वाला यह छह वर्ष का कार्यकाल मेरे लिए है। इस अपर हाउस में बहुत बड़े-बड़े लोग आए और चले गए। मैं भी आज सभी पार्टियों के नेताओं को अलविदा कहने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूँ, धन्यवाद।

श्री जावेद अख्तर (नाम निर्देशित): शुक्रिया चेयरमैन साहब। अच्छा वक्त, बुरा वक्त, कैसा भी वक्त हो गुजर जाता है। ये छह साल भी गुज़र गए और ऐसे गुज़रे कि लगा कि मैंने छह बार पलकें झपकायीं हैं, इतनी तेजी से निकल गए। इस तेजी में भी मुझे जो कुछ देखने को मिला, उसे मैं जिंदगी भर अपने दिल में, अपने जेहन में सम्भाल कर रखूंगा, यह बड़ी कीमती चीज है।

मैंने यहां लीडर ऑफ द अपोजिशन और उसके बाद लीडर ऑफ द हाउस श्री अरुण जेटली जी की स्कॉलरी स्पीचेज़ सुनीं। मैंने यहां चिदम्बरम साहब और कपिल सिब्बल साहब के साथ इनकी डिबेट सुनी। मैंने यहां वृंदा कारत और सीताराम येचुरी जी की logical और passimate तकरीरें सुनीं। श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद के wit को देखा, यहां प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव साहब, जो सख्त से सख्त बात नरम से नरम लहजे में कह सकते हैं, उनकी बातें सुनीं, और भी बातें सुनता,

[श्री जावेद अख्तर]

लेकिन मुझे एक किस्सा याद आ रहा है, मजाज़ साहब उर्दू के एक बहुत बड़े शायर थे और उनका sense of humor भी बहुत मशहूर था। वे कश्मीर गए, तो पहली बार किसी मुशायरे में उनसे पूछा कि मजाज़ साहब, आप पहली बार आए हो, यहां के कुदरती नज़ारे देखे आपने, कैसे लगे? वे कहने लगे भाई, बहुत अच्छे लगे और ये बीच में पहाड़-वहाड़ आ गए, वरना और भी दिखाई देते। मैं यही कह सकता हूं कि बीच में बहुत सारे adjournments आ गए थे, वरना और भी तकरीरें सुन लेता। खैर जितना सुना, वह भी काफी था।

मैं जब यहां आया था, तब एक खास मकसद, एक खास लक्ष्य लेकर आया था। कुछ राइटर्स के, कुछ कम्पोजर्स के प्रॉब्लम्स थे इस मुल्क में कॉपी राइट के और उसी को लेकर मैं आया था। मैं अपने साथियों के साथ सोनिया गांधी जी से मिला। उन्होंने हमें डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी के पास भेजा। उन्होंने सुना, तो उन पर भी उतना ही असर हुआ, जितना सोनिया गांधी जी पर हुआ था। डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी ने कहा कि देखिए, हम आपका साथ जरूर देंगे, लेकिन आप अपोजिशन से खास तौर से बीजेपी से बात कर लीजिए, उनके बगैर आपका काम नहीं होगा। फिर हम अरुण जेटली साहब के पास गए और मुझे थोड़ी हैरत भी हुई और खुशी भी हुई कि वे बहुत हद तक तो हमारी प्रॉब्लम को जानते ही थे। उनको थोड़ी डिटेल हमने और दी। जिस तरह से उन्होंने रिएक्ट किया, उस दिन मुझे मालूम हुआ कि ये काम हो जाएगा। मुझे डा. मनमोहन जी की यह बात बड़ी अच्छी लगी कि उन्होंने कहा कि अपोजिशन से बात कर लीजिए, उनके बगैर नहीं होगा। ऐसा ही होना चाहिए। देखिए, सरकारें तो उन मुल्कों में भी होती हैं, जहां डिक्टेटरशिप है, सरकारें तो वहां भी होती हैं, जहां बादशाहतें हैं, लेकिन डेमोक्रेसी में और इन हुकूमतों में फर्क क्या है? वहां सिर्फ सरकार होती है, यहां सरकार और अपोजिशन दोनों होते हैं। किसी ने सही कहा है:

*"चमन में इख्तालाते रंग-ओ-बू से बात बनती है,
खुशबू और रंग से मिलकर चमन में बात बनती है।
चमन में इख्तालाते रंग-ओ-बू से बात बनती है,
हमी हम हैं, तो क्या हम हैं, तुम्हीं तुम हो तो क्या तुम हो।"*

देखिए, क्या है कि हम बड़े खुशकिस्मत हैं। हम हुकूमतों से भी, देश से भी और समाज से भी शिकायतें तो करते रहते हैं, लेकिन जो हमारे पास है, हम उसका शुक्रिया अदा नहीं करते, जितना हमें करना चाहिए और जितना उसका अहसान मानना चाहिए, उतना हम मानते नहीं हैं और वह है हमारा संविधान, हमारा कांस्टिट्यूशन। ज़रा नजर उठाकर देखिए, यहां से चलेंगे, तो दूसरी democracy आप को Mediterranean Coast पर मिलती है, वह क्या बात है, वह क्या ताकत है हमारी, जो हमें यहां मिलती है। ये संविधान हमें democracy देता, लेकिन यह याद रखें कि democracy बगैर secularism के नहीं हो सकती। ये वो मुल्क हैं, जिनमें secularism नहीं है और वहां democracy नहीं है। Democracy का मतलब क्या होता है कि ज्यादा जिस बारे में लोगों की राय होगी, जिस तरफ अक्सरियत होगी, जिस तरफ majority होगी, वह बात मानी जाएगी और जिस तरफ minority होगी, वह बात नहीं मानी जाएगी। लेकिन democracy यह मानकर चलती है कि यह majority और minority permanent नहीं हैं, ये हर इश्यू पर बदलेंगी। अगर कोई ऐसी परिभाषा बना दी जाए, अगर majority और minority की कोई ऐसी definition बना दी जाए, जो permanent है, तो फिर democracy तो उसी दिन खत्म हो गई। हम अगर

secularism की बात करें, हम अगर secularism को बचाने की कोशिश करें, तो किसी एक वर्ग या दूसरे वर्ग पर कोई एहसान नहीं कर रहे हैं। हमें secularism इसलिए बचाना होगा कि इसके बगैर democracy ही नहीं बन सकती, लेकिन मैं ऐसा विश्वास रखता हूँ कि हमारे देश में यह बहुत बड़ा achievement है, हमारे बहुत से achievements हैं। जब हम आज़ाद हुए, तो शायद हम सुई बनाने के काबिल भी नहीं थे, आज हम एक industrial country हैं। बहुत बड़ी पावर हैं, बहुत बड़े achievements हैं हमारे। शायद इससे भी ज्यादा हो सकते थे, लेकिन जितने हुए वे भी बहुत हैं। सबसे बड़ा achievement यह है कि हमने अपनी जमीन अपनी धरती में जनतंत्र को उतार दिया है। उसकी जड़ें इतनी गहरी हैं कि उखड़ नहीं सकती हैं, यह मुमकिन नहीं है। यह बहुत बड़ा तोहफा है, जो हमारे बुजुर्गों ने हमें दिया है और एक तरफ यह democracy, एक तरफ कमाल का संविधान और दूसरी तरफ एक ऐसा मुल्क, एक ऐसी आबादी, जिसमें 50 per cent लोग 27 साल की उम्र से नीचे हैं। जहां 35 करोड़ लोग दस साल और 25 साल के बीच में young हैं। यह एक young मुल्क है, इतनी एनर्जी है इसके पास। इसके पास अच्छा कानून है, इसके पास एनर्जी है, इसके पास इल्म है, talent है। मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ, इसलिए नहीं कि मैं एक हिन्दुस्तानी हूँ, इसलिए कि यह सच बात है कि average हिन्दुस्तान का IQ बहुत अच्छा होता है। वह पढ़ा-लिखा न हो, वह गांव में रहता हो, वह ज़ुबान टूटी-फूटी बोलता हो, लेकिन उसको अक्ल है, वह नादान नहीं है। तो क्या वजह है कि आज दुनिया से सबसे ज्यादा बेरोजगार हमारे मुल्क में हैं? क्या वजह है कि दुनिया के सबसे ज्यादा TB के मरीज हमारे मुल्क में हैं? क्या वजह है कि दुनिया का हर पांचवां बच्चा, जो पांच बरस की उम्र से पहले मरता है, वह हिन्दुस्तानी होता है? क्या वजह है कि हर साल एक calendar year में पचास हजार औरतें pregnancy की minor complications से मरती हैं, हमें यह सोचना होगा। यह शक्ति, यह कानून, यह system सब हमारे पास है, तो हम तरक्की, development करना चाह रहे हैं, तो कौन सा और किसका development और किसके लिए और किसकी कीमत पर? यह development सिर्फ GDP नहीं है, development है Human Development Index. सवाल यह है, मैं आपको GDP बताऊँ कि दुनिया में एक मुल्क ब्राज़ील है, जहां दुनिया की तीसरी सबसे बड़ी private planes की fleet है। उनकी एक तिहाई आबादी पॉवर्टी लाइन के नीचे है। यह हमें अपने देश में नहीं देखना है। मैं ऐसा विश्वास रखता हूँ कि कोई भी पार्टी हो, वह यही चाहती है कि इस देश का भला हो, हम जरा-सा उठ जाएं। मैं देखता हूँ कि जहां, बेरोजगार, हॉस्पिटल, दवा, स्कूल, कॉलेज, इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर की समस्याएं हैं, वहाँ हम अपनी एनर्जी किन चीज़ों पर लगा रहे हैं? वह क्यों वेस्ट हो रही है? आए दिन कुछ ऐसी बात सुनने को आती है, जो न सुनते तो अच्छा था। अभी दो-तीन दिन पहले एक साहब हैं, जिन्हें यह ख्याल हो गया है कि वे नेशनल लीडर हैं, हालांकि हकीकत यह है कि वे हिन्दुस्तान की एक स्टेट आंध्र प्रदेश के शहर हैदराबाद के शहर के मुहल्ले के लीडर हैं। उन्होंने यह कहा है कि वे "भारत माता की जय" नहीं कहेंगे। वह "भारत माता की जय" इसलिए नहीं कहेंगे क्योंकि संविधान उन्हें यह नहीं कहता। संविधान तो उन्हें शेरवानी पहनने के लिए भी नहीं कहता, संविधान तो उन्हें टोपी लगाने के लिए भी नहीं कहता। मैं यह जानने में इंट्रस्टिड नहीं हूँ कि "भारत माता की जय" कहना मेरा कर्तव्य है कि नहीं। मैं यह जानना भी नहीं चाहता हूँ, इसलिए कि यह मेरा कर्तव्य नहीं है, यह मेरा अधिकार है। मैं कहता हूँ, "भारत माता की जय, भारता माता की जय, भारत माता की जय।" ये कौन लोग हैं? मैं इस बात को और इनके ख्याल को, जितने सख्त वडर्स मुमकिन हैं, जो एक्सपंज़ न हैं, उन वडर्स में कंडेम करता हूँ। मैं इतनी ही सख्ती से एक और नारे को भी कंडेम करता हूँ, जो हिन्दुस्तान के शहरों में गाया और बोला

[श्री जावेद अख्तर]

जाता है, "मुसलमान के दो स्थान, कब्रिस्तान या पाकिस्तान।" मैं उसे भी कंडेम करता हूं। अब हम रुक नहीं सकते, वक्त रुकता नहीं है, या तो हम आगे जाएंगे या पीछे जाएंगे। हमें फैसला लेना है, हम दोराहे पर खड़े हैं। जिन मुल्कों में, जिन समाजों में लोग रहते हैं, उसमें अक्लमंद वह है जो तजुर्बे से सीखता है, लेकिन उससे ज्यादा अक्लमंद वह है, जो दूसरे के तजुर्बे से सीखता है। देख लीजिए, जिन मुल्कों में धर्म का बड़ा बोलबाला है, जिन मुल्कों में यह यकीन है कि गुजरा हुआ ज़माना बड़ा अच्छा था, जिन मुल्कों में यह ख्याल है कि जो हम कह रहे हैं, वही ठीक है, उनके लिए एक शेर कहूंगा कि,

"सब तेरे सिवा काफिर, आखिर इसका मतलब क्या।

सर फिरा दे इंसां का ऐसा खबरे मजहब क्या।

जिन मुल्कों में ये खब्त है, वे कहाँ गए हैं? जहाँ किसी बात पर ज़बान कटती है, जहाँ धर्म के खिलाफ, मज़हब के खिलाफ एक लफ़्ज़ बोल दें, वहाँ फांसी दे दी जाती है, क्या वे मुल्क हमारी मिसाल बनने चाहिए या वे मुल्क जहाँ हर तरह की आज़ादी है, जहाँ लास्ट टेम्पटेशन ऑफ़ जीजेस क्राइस्ट भी बन सकता है? कौन-से मुल्क सही हैं, कहाँ इंसान आराम से रहे, कहाँ जिन्दगी बेहतर है? यह दोराहा है। आजकल जिसे हम फ्रिंज कहते हैं, वह फ्रिंज दिन ब दिन बड़ी होती जा रही है और उसकी जरूरत नहीं है। शायद मेरे कुछ दोस्त मुझसे नाराज भी होंगे, लेकिन मैं यह दिल से समझता हूँ कि इस सरकार में बहुत काबिल लोग भी मौजूद हैं, जो बहुत अच्छा काम करते हैं और कर सकते हैं। यह सो कॉलड फ्रिंज है— जो कि न सिर्फ़ मामूली लीडर्स हैं, बल्कि एमएलए भी हैं, एमपी भी हैं, मिनिस्टर ऑफ़ स्टेट भी हैं, कभी-कभी मिनिस्टर भी हैं, उनके ऊपर यह बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है कि वे इनको काबू में लें। इसलिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: जावेद साहब मजबूरन मेरी नजर घड़ी पर है।

श्री जावेद अख्तर: सर, मैं भी मानता हूँ कि वक्त अच्छा नहीं है। मैं बिल्कुल आपके साथ हूँ। मैं यही उम्मीद करूंगा कि अपोजिशन हो या सरकार, अपोजिशन का भी रोल है, इसलिए कि ये जो नौजवान हैं, ये हमेशा नौजवान नहीं रहेंगे। जापान यह advantage खो चुका है, चीन यह advantage खो रहा है। आपके पास ज्यादा से ज्यादा 20 साल हैं, जब आपके पास यह energy है। आप एक प्लेटो पर पहुँच जाएँगे, फिर वहाँ बहुत दिन चलेंगे। सौ-डेढ़ सौ साल बाद फिर ये हालात आएँगे। इसलिए ऑपोजिशन को भी सोचना चाहिए और सरकार को भी सोचना चाहिए कि यहाँ काम हो। ये जो adjournments हैं, ये हमें आगे नहीं ले जाएँगे और यह polarization भी हमें आगे नहीं ले जाएगा। एक ऐसा हिन्दुस्तान बने और बन सकता है, बहुत मुश्किल नहीं है, बहुत आसान है कि जहाँ हर सिर पर छत हो, जहाँ तन पर कपड़ा हो, जहाँ पेट में रोटी हो, जहाँ हरेक के पास दवा हो, इलाज हो, स्कूल हो, सड़कें हैं, बिजली हो, ऐसा हो सकता है। ज़रा सा बस अगले इलेक्शन की परवाह आदमी बंद कर दे और सब कुछ हो सकता है। बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Thank you, Chairman Sir.

Respected leaders, I thank you all for the great experience that I gathered in this august House in the last six years. Sir, just now, Javedji talked about some great

personalities who are here. I come from a small village in Kerala. After coming to this House, we gathered the experience of viewing the issues of the country differently.

Sir, before coming to Rajya Sabha I was in Delhi as the National President of the Students Federation of India and the President of the DYFA. But after coming to this House, I found that this experience was much different from the experience which we had outside earlier. Sir, here, we experienced a lot of heated arguments, discussions and some times very, very charged situations. But after such situations, the experience that we get and the friendships that we are able to develop, we really cherish them.

Sir, some leaders here said that some of them entered through that gate and left through this gate, while some of them entered through this gate and left through that gate! But we have continuously remained in the Centre! We ensured that we were always there and we played our role, as did I personally, in this House to protect the interests of the common people of our country.

Sir, Rajya Sabha is the highest body that symbolizes the federal character of the country. So, we had the experience of protecting the federal character of this country. Arunji was on this side earlier and we have worked together with the Opposition on many occasions. The present LOP was on the other side earlier. We raised many issues here, such as the Education Tribunal Bill. We discussed the Education Tribunal Bill, which was not passed. It was withdrawn by the Minister, because it affected the rights of the States. Education is a State subject and it was sought to be taken up by the Central Government and so, it was withdrawn. We had such experiences. There were great experiences like the impeachment of Justice Soumitra Sen. That was a memorable experience for all of us. We had great discussions and arguments on the Lokpal Bill as well. We had such experiences. Personally too, as a student of Law, I studied many things, but I got to listen to great lawyers, who charge ₹ 5 lakhs or ₹ 10 lakhs for just one appearance, for free here! If the total cost of that is calculated, it would be very high, Sir! ...*(Interruptions)* ... As a student, when I came to his House, the Statutory Motion that I raised here, was actually the first after a gap of eleven years, when they had been moved by hon. Pranab Mukherjee and Dipankar Chatterjee, on some other issues. When I raised the issue of the airport fee, we discussed it for two-and-a-half hours. Arunji, one Statutory Motion is listed even for tomorrow. Please give some time to it! My Statutory Motion is against the hike in excise duty on petroleum. It is there on the List. I would not present any difficulty, but I think that it would come up tomorrow. So, we took up the Statutory Motion and some other kind of instruments under the Rules in this House. So, the experiences were great. Before concluding, I would say that I am getting pessimistic not because I am going out but because of the issue of rubber.

[Shri K. N. Balagopal]

Many times we raised this issue and other agricultural issues. But, day by day, these issues are becoming more and more complex but these issues are not solved. When we speak about the federal character of the country and that of this House — this is the supreme House which protects the federal character of the country — I feel that federalism is questioned here. Many Bills are coming; Money Bill route is coming. If this style of bringing Bill through Money Bill route continues, the federal character of the country, the rights of this country and even the existence of the Council of States will be questioned in future. That is what I fear. So, while retiring, I have to say about this. In future, those who are in the Opposition and in the Treasury Benches have to discuss about this situation. The interest of the Council of States, the interest of the people of the country, is to be protected, and for this a special discussion is needed in this House. With these words, I once again thank you all. From day one itself, I felt fear from the loving and sharp eyes of the hon. Chairman; with your look only you are controlling. Hon. Chairman, hon. Deputy Chairman and the panel of Vice-Chairmen took a very lenient view on all of us. I am thanking you all for these experiences. Thank you.

DR. T. N. SEEMA (Kerala): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for giving me this opportunity this day, particularly when a large number of our colleagues are also leaving this House.

About six years ago, when my Party entrusted me with the responsibility of serving as a Member of Parliament, I never imagined that these six years will pass this soon. But every day in this House has been very educative, apart from witnessing many ups and downs in this House. There have been some excellent debates during these last six years. There were memorable debates on corruption, price rise, food security, especially women safety, etc. And we have seen that on several crucial matters this House has the capacity and the will to rise above partisan conflicts, and to find solution for national reconciliation.

I would also stress upon here that the Rajya Sabha's utmost placement in the constitutional scheme of things is to be viewed more importantly now. For a large and diverse democracy like India, this Council of States is the foundation of cooperative federalism.

Here I would like to share my dream, maybe this dream is the dream of many others also, that one day this country will witness in the law-making bodies like Assemblies and Parliaments 50 per cent women and on that day we can proudly say that Indian women have half sky. Today, we are not happy with less party representation of women in this House and the other House.

Sir, I will end by thanking you once again. Hon. Chairman, you were always my teacher and teacher to many others, and, Sir, I was proud to be your student, though I was a teacher in a college before coming here. I thank hon. Deputy Chairman, the Leader of the House, Mr. Arun Jaitley, the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad and the leader of my Party, Comrade Sitaram Yechury, other hon. leaders and Members of Parliament.

I am moved by the love and affection which I got from Members of every political party in the House and in the Central Hall and in the lobbies. There is no doubt about it. With the memories of warmth as my strongest companion, I will be leaving the House, although sadly. My thanks to your Secretariat also, to the Secretary-General and the staff who have been very cooperative throughout all these years. I wish all of you good health, happiness and peace. बजट स्पीच में भी सब लोग अच्छी-अच्छी शायरी सुनाते हैं। इसलिए मैं भी आज एक शेर सुनाना चाहती हूँ।

"काश इस जाते हुए वक्त को हम रोक सकते,
अपनों के साथ गुजरा हर लम्हा जोड़ सकते,
लेकिन यादों का यह कारवां हमेशा रहेगा,
दूर होते भी यह प्यार हमेशा रहेगा"

Thank you very much, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, first of all, I would like to apologise to the House that I could not be present from the beginning of this thing because I was piloting a Bill in the other House, an important legislation like the Real Estate Bill. So, I could not leave in between and come over here. Though my heart was here, I could not help it. ...(Interruptions)... It's a Money Bill, but we did not make it a Money Bill. Sir, I would like to acknowledge the rich contribution made by all these Members who are retiring from the House. I can only say that they have only retired, but not tired! They will be active somewhere. Sir, we people say, if not Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha, there is a local sabha available to all of us. We, political party workers, have started from the local sabha and then come to both these Sabhas. So, before anybody goes to the *parlok sabha*, they will be in these Sabhas! So, there is no question of any disappointment, but I only feel that some of the outstanding performances were made from different sides in this House and we will be missing some of them. I hope their respective parties will renominate them so that we have the benefit of those great people's contribution in

future also. Sir, whenever Rajya Sabha functions, it functions very effectively, and then we set examples for the people at various levels. I hope our friends, who are retiring, will be coming back, or, we will be meeting in the other sabha, that is, local sabha. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This concludes our afternoon work. The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Wednesday, the 16th March, 2016.

*The House then adjourned at thirty-eight minutes past
five of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Wednesday, the 16th March, 2016.*

Demand to take effective measures to ensure payment of scholarships to SC/ST and OBC students of other States studying in Central University of Kerala (page 411)

Demand for repair and proper maintenance of National Highway No. 80 in Bihar (page 411)

Demand to take steps to fill the vacancies in Barrack and Store Cadre of Military Engineering Service (MES) (page 412)

Demand to take necessary steps for social security of deaf and dumb, physically challenged and mentally retarded children in the country (pages 412-413)

Demand to take steps to remove large quantity of leaves accumulated on Railway tracks at Ketti Railway Station under Nilgiris Mountain Railway to prevent fire accidents at the Station (pages 413)

Demand to address the issue relating to rehabilitation, cultivable land and environment arising out of the Polavaram Dam Project (page 414)

Farewell to retiring Members (pages 414-440)

