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Tuesday
10 May, 2016
20 Vaisakha, 1938 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 10th May, 2016/20th Vaisakha, 1938 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification of the Ministry of Finance

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, under sub-section (3) of Section 79 of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 418 (E), dated the 13th April, 2016, publishing the Limited Liability Partnership (Amendment) Rules, 2016.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T.4731/16/16]

Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

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 (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of Health and Family Welfare) Notification No. S.O. 120 (E), dated the 14th January, 2016, publishing the Indian Medical Council (Post-graduate Medical Education Committee) Rules, 1961, under sub-section (2) of Section 32 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T.4736/16/16]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of Health and Family Welfare) Notification No. G.S.R. 918 (E), dated the 30th November, 2015, publishing the Drugs and Cosmetics (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 2015, under Section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T.4737/16/16]

Report and Accounts (2014-15) of the Central Council for Research in Siddha, Chennai and Related Papers

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Central Council for Research in Siddha, Chennai, for the year 2014-15.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Central Council for Research in Siddha, Chennai, 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 (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. For (a) to (d) *See* No. L.T.4815/16/16]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

II. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of NHB, New Delhi and Related Papers

III. Statement on Quarterly Review of the trends in receipts and expenditure (2015-16) under the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003

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 subsection (3) of Section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959:—
 - (1) S.O. 330 (E), dated the 22nd March, 2016, publishing the Kisan Vikas Patra (Amendment) Rules, 2016.
 - (2) S.O. 331 (E), dated the 22nd March, 2016, publishing the National Savings Certificates (VIII Issue) Rules, 2016.
 - (3) S.O. 353 (E), dated the 29th March, 2016, publishing the Kisan Vikas Patra (Amendment Rules), 2016.
 - (4) S.O. 354 (E), dated the 29th March, 2016, publishing the National Savings Certificates (VIII Issue) (Amendment Rules), 2016[Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) *See* No. L.T.4754/16/16]
- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 48 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999:—

- (1) G.S.R. 274 (E), dated the 3rd March, 2016, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 920 (E), dated the 2nd December, 2015.
[Placed in Library. See No.L.T.4757/16/16]
 - (2) G.S.R. 369 (E), dated the 30th March, 2016, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident outside India) (Fifth Amendment) Regulations, 2016.
 - (3) G.S.R. 384 (E), dated the 31st March, 2016, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Establishment in India of a branch office or a liaison office or a project office or any other place of business) Regulations, 2016.
 - (4) G.S.R. 388 (E), dated the 1st April, 2016, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Remittance of Assets) Regulations, 2016.
 - (5) G.S.R. 389 (E), dated the 1st April, 2016, publishing Foreign Exchange Management (Deposit) Regulations, 2016.
[Placed in Library. For (2) to (5) See No. L.T.4756/16/16]
 - (6) G.S.R. 417 (E), dated the 12th April, 2016, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 166 (E), dated the 15th February, 2016.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4757/16/16]
- (iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under sub-section (3) of Section 15 of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873:—
- (1) G.S.R. 323 (E), dated the 18th March, 2016, publishing the Sukanya Samriddhi Account Rules, 2016.
 - (2) G.S.R. 349 (E), dated the 29th March, 2016, publishing the Post Office (Monthly Income Account) Amendment Rules, 2016.
 - (3) G.S.R. 351 (E), dated the 29th March, 2016, publishing the Senior Citizen Savings Scheme (Amendment) Rules, 2016.
 - (4) G.S.R. 352 (E), dated the 29th March, 2016, publishing the Sukanya Samriddhi Account (Amendment) Rules, 2016.
 - (5) G.S.R. 355 (E), dated the 29th March, 2016, publishing the Post Office Recurring Deposit (Amendment) Rules, 2016.

- (6) G.S.R. 356 (E), dated the 29th March, 2016, publishing the Post Office Time Deposit (Amendment) Rules, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (6) *See* No. L.T.4755/16/16]

- (iv) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 12 of the Public Provident Fund Act, 1968:—

- (1) G.S.R. 332 (E), dated the 22nd March, 2016, publishing the Public Provident Fund Scheme (Amendment) Rules, 2016.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 4752/16/16]

- (2) G.S.R. 350 (E), dated the 29th March, 2016, notifying that the subscriptions made to the Public Provident Fund on or after the 1st day of April, 2016 and the balances at the credit of the subscriber shall bear interest at the rate of 8.1 per cent per annum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 4753/16/16]

- (v) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification No. G.S.R. 322 (E), dated the 18th March, 2016, publishing the Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund Rules, 2016, under sub-section (3) of Section 128 of the Finance Act, 2015.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T.4746/16/16]

- (vi) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. G.S.R. 407 (E), dated the 6th April, 2016, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal (Procedure) Amendment Rules, 2016, under sub-section (3) of Section 36 of the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T.4748/16/16]

- (vii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under sub-section (3) of Section 114 of the Insurance Act, 1938 and Section 27 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999:—

- (1) F. No. IRDAI/Reg/17/107/2015, dated the 23rd October, 2015, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Registration and Operations of Branch Offices of Foreign Reinsurers other than Lloyd's) Regulations, 2015.

- (2) F. No. IRDAI/Reg/1/113/2016, dated the 4th February, 2016, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Registration and Operations of Branch Offices of Foreign Reinsurers other than Lloyd's) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2016.
[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) See No. L. T. 4806/16/16]
- (3) F. No. IRDAI/Reg/4/116/2016, dated the 17th March, 2016, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Lloyd's India) Regulations, 2016.
- (4) F. No. IRDAI/Reg/5/117/2016, dated the 17th March, 2016, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Third Party Administrators - Health Services) Regulations, 2016.
[Placed in Library. For (3) and (4) See No.L.T.4743/16/16]
- (viii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. G.S.R. 314 (E), dated the 16th March, 2016, publishing the Indian Insurance Companies (Foreign Investment) Amendment Rules, 2016, under sub-section (3) of Section 114 of the Insurance Act, 1938. [Placed in Library. See No.L.T.4742/16/16]
- (ix) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. S.O. 1215 (E), dated the 28th March, 2016, publishing the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Amendment Scheme, 2016, under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 4749/16/16]
- (x) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. S.O. 1216 (E), dated the 28th March, 2016, publishing the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Amendment Scheme, 2016, under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4749/16/16]
- (xi) 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. 617 (E), dated the 29th February, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) No. 36/2016-Customes (N.T.), dated the 3rd March, 2016, regarding revision of Exchange Rate for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods.
- (3) S.O. 1104 (E), dated the 15th March, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) S.O. 41/2016-Customs (N.T.), dated the 17th March, 2016, regarding revision of Exchange Rate for conversion of foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods.
- (5) S.O. 1269 (E), dated the 31st March, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) No. 47/2016- Customs (N.T.), dated the 4th April, 2016, regarding revision of Exchange Rate for conversion of a foreign currency into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods.
- (7) No. 48/2016- Customs (N.T.), dated the 7th April, 2016, regarding revision of Exchange Rate for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods.
- (8) S.O. 1425 (E), dated the 13th April, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (9) No. 55/2016- Customs (N.T.), dated the 21st April, 2016, regarding revision of Exchange Rate for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (9) *See* No. L.T. 4747/16/16]

(xii) 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. 419 (E), dated the 13th April, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 467 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

- (2) G.S.R. 420 (E), dated the 13th April, 2016, publishing the Service Tax (Determination of Value) Amendment Rules, 2016.
- (3) G.S.R. 421 (E), dated the 13th April, 2016, publishing the Point of Taxation (Third Amendment) Rules, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) *See* No.L.T. 4745/16/16]

(xiii) 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. 132 (E), dated the 1st February, 2016, publishing the CENVAT Credit (First Amendment) Rules, 2016.
- (2) G.S.R. 422 (E), dated the 13th April, 2016, publishing the CENVAT Credit (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No.L.T.4751/16/16]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 423 (E), dated the 13th April, 2016, seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of Normal Butanol or N-Butyl Alcohol, originating in or exported from the European Union, Malaysia, Singapore, South Africa and United States of America and imported into India, in order to remove injury to the domestic industry, for a period of five years.
- (2) G.S.R. 434 (E), dated the 21st April, 2016, seeking to impose anti-dumping duty on imports of Barium Carbonate, originating in or exported from People's Republic of China and imported into India, for a period of five years.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 4744/16/16]

(xv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 167 (E), dated the 15th February, 2016, publishing the Service Tax and Central Excise (Furnishing of Annual Information Return) Rules, 2016, under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the

Central Excise Act, 1944 and sub-section (4) of Section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.4745/16/16]

(xvi) 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. 948 (E), dated the 9th December, 2015, publishing the Service Tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 2015.
- (2) G.S.R. 987 (E), dated the 18th December, 2015, publishing the Service Tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2015.
- (3) G.S.R. 283 (E), dated the 8th March, 2016, publishing the Service Tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) *See* No.L.T.4745/16/16]

(xvii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 173 (E), dated the 17th February, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 843 (E), dated the 6th November, 2015, to substitute certain entry in the original Notification, under sub-section (4) of Section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994 and framed under Section 119 of the Finance Act, 2015, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T.4745/16/16]

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

- (1) S.O. 3312 (E), dated the 8th December, 2015, publishing the Income-tax (19th Amendment) Rules, 2015.
- (2) G.S.R. 3357 (E), dated the 11th December, 2015, publishing the Income-tax (20th Amendment) Rules, 2015.
- (3) G.S.R. 978 (E), dated the 16th December, 2015, publishing the Income-tax (21st Amendment) Rules, 2015.
- (4) S.O. 3545 (E), dated the 30th December, 2015, publishing the Income-tax (22nd Amendment) Rules, 2015.

- (5) S.O. 127 (E), dated the 14th January, 2016, publishing the Income-tax (1st Amendment) Rules, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (5) See No. 4741 /16/16]

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Housing Bank (NHB), New Delhi, including the Performance Report of the said Bank, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts, under sub-section (5) of Section 40 of the National Housing Bank Act, 1987.

- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No.L.T.4807/16/16]

III. Statement on Quarterly Review of the trends in receipts and expenditure in relation to the Budget, at the end of the third quarter of the financial year 2015-16, under sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003. [Placed in Library. See No.L.T.4805/16/16]

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

(I) The Anti-Hijacking Bill, 2016

(II) The Uttarakhand Appropriation (Vote on Account) 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 120 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 9th May, 2016, agreed without any amendment to the Anti-Hijacking Bill, 2016, which was passed by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th May, 2016.

(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 Uttarakhand Appropriation

(Vote on Account) Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th May, 2016.

The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill."

Sir, I lay a copy of The Uttarakhand Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2016 on the Table.

**REPORT OF DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT
AND FORESTS**

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं "तम्बाकू क्योरिंग का पर्यावरण और स्वास्थ्य पर प्रभाव" के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी पर्यावरण और वन संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति का दो सौ पचासीवाँ प्रतिवेदन (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY**

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): 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 Energy (2015-16):—

- (i) Eighteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Sixth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy; and
- (ii) Nineteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventh Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Energy Conservation' pertaining to the Ministry of Power.

REFERENCE BY MEMBERS

Re. Notice for Breach of Privilege

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Statement by the Minister, Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir, not present.

Now, matters to be raised with Permission of the Chair. Shri Shantaram Naik.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, before I go for my Zero Hour Mention,

I would like to mention that I have given a notice for breach of privilege against the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister of this country yesterday at 4 o'clock. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; it is Zero Hour.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: *

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): It is a very important matter.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I called you for your Zero Hour Mention.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; it is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing it. It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: **

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shantaram Naik, ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Shantaram Naik, I called you for the Zero Hour Mention. You cannot utilize that time for something else. If you want to raise that issue, then, that should have been through a point of order at a different time. So, whatever you said I am expunging. I called you for the Zero Hour Mention, and you start your Zero Hour Mention. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I have got a privilege notice.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; I have started the Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, it is the convention that we mention other matters. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In any case, I have started the Zero Hour, and I called you. Then, you have to go by that. ...*(Interruptions)*... You could have ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: You can mention to me, Sir, whether it is pending. ...*(Interruptions)*... it will be examined. ...*(Interruptions)*...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

** Not recorded

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, when an election speech by one politician against another has started constituting a breach of privilege? After all, one can make for publicity reasons, my learned friend has been all over the media, since yesterday... *(Interruptions)*... Is the political speech outside the House of one politician against another a breach of privilege? *(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी *(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. The point is *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Leader of the House has just now said that what has been said outside is for publicity purpose. I want to know from the Chair, and this august House must know, whether on a statement made by the Prime Minister, inside the House or outside the House, there can be a distinction. The Prime Minister of India remains the Prime Minister, when he is outside Parliament or he is travelling anywhere in India or abroad. So, the statements that he makes are statements made as the Prime Minister of India on a matter which has been a subject of very intense debate in both the Houses of Parliament, where the Government had taken a position and a policy pronouncement with regard to instituting a probe and rejecting the Opposition's demand for a Supreme Court-Monitored Inquiry. The Prime Minister has contradicted his Defence Minister outside the House. So, how can it be publicity? *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: If the Prime Minister of India is gagged from speaking on corruption *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Nobody is gagging. *(Interruptions)*... Let him come to the House. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The Prime Minister of India is entitled to speak on corruption outside the House. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No... *(Interruptions)*... Let him speak... *(Interruptions)*... He has to be responsible in his address. *(Interruptions)*... He is accountable for what he says. *(Interruptions)*... He must come to Parliament. *(Interruptions)*... He is contradicting his own Minister. *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay. *(Interruptions)*... Let us not debate it here. *(Interruptions)*... No need of debate. *(Interruptions)*... See, in any case, *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The privilege motion of Shri Shantaram Naik... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen, listen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Kindly tell us when he speaks outside, ...*(Interruptions)*... does publicity, he is not the Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. In any case, no need of debating it here. No purpose will be served by such a debate. It is because if a privilege motion is given, there is a procedure for that. It is for the hon. Chairman to examine it. Therefore, no purpose will be served by debating it here. Therefore, I am going to Zero Hour; Shri Shantaram Naik.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, हमारे साथी कह रहे थे कि सत्ता पार्टी झारखंड में विपक्ष का हेलिकॉप्टर नहीं उड़ने दे रही है, इस कारण विपक्ष के लीडर चुनाव में भाग नहीं ले पा रहे हैं। पार्टी के जो नेता हैं, वे जाना चाहते हैं लेकिन हेलिकॉप्टर से जाने नहीं दे रहे हैं। कम से कम गवर्नमेंट इस मामले को देखे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: नोटिस दीजिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: नोटिस नहीं दिया है। चूंकि झारखंड का मैटर है, जहां चुनाव 16 तारीख को होने हैं, तो मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार का इस पर रिप्लाई हो जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That will be examined by the Government, I think. So, Mr. Shantaram Naik.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Unresolved citizenship issue of Goa people who have registered their birth in Portugal

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, thousands of Goans born in "Estado da India", that is, Goa, Daman and Diu, prior to 19.12.1961, and in Dadra & Nagar Haveli, prior to 21.08.1954, and their births registered in the Civil Registration Offices of these territories before the above-mentioned dates have been given a facility by the Portuguese Government by issuing an order in 2006 to register their birth in Portugal.

Two Members of Goa Legislative Assembly who had registered their births in Portugal are availing themselves of that facility.

As per an order issued by the Central Government under the Citizenship Act, one of the MLAs has been declared as having ceased his citizenship of India, paving the way for disqualification of another MLA, as the case of the said MLA may stand on the same footing.

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

Legal consequences with respect to the two MLAs will follow as per the law that may be interpreted by courts, and that he has no comments to offer with respect to the same.

However, there is an urgent need that thousands of other Indian citizens who were residing in the erstwhile Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, who had got their births registered in Portugal, in the last seven to eight years in the *bona fide* belief that such a registration would help them to go to Europe freely, without any hussles.

Some others believed that the facility might help them easy access to the foreign universities. There was, apparently, no intention of the most of the applicants that in the process they would lose their Indian citizenship.

The issue has taken a complicated turn as these thousands of Indian citizens are likely to be considered as non-citizens and/or there is a danger of their losing Indian citizenship if provisions of the Indian citizenship are not interpreted by taking into account this background.

Sir, there was a Private Member's Bill. We discussed that exhaustively in this House on the same issue. The MoS for Home Affairs, Shri Kiren Rijju, had promised me that they are seriously considering this issue and trying to give relief to Indian citizens in Goa on this matter and necessary action will be taken. I would like to know from the Ministry of Home Affairs at what time they will be taking action, because 1,20,000 citizens are going to lose their voting rights in the next Assembly elections if appropriate action is not taken by the Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Thank you very much. Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy.

Dilution of compulsory jute packaging material in contravention of JPMA Act

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय (पश्चिमी बंगाल): महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के 7 राज्यों - पश्चिमी बंगाल, बिहार, ओडिशा, आंध्र प्रदेश, असम, त्रिपुरा और मेघालय में 40 लाख किसान जूट कल्टिवेशन के साथ जुड़े हुए हैं और 4 लाख इण्डस्ट्रियल लेबर्स हैं, जो कि जूट मिल में काम करते हैं। अभी 1987 में जूट पैकेजिंग मैटीरियल्स (कम्पलसरी यूज) एक्ट चालू हुआ था। उसके मुताबिक फूडग्रेंस में कम्पलसरी जूट बैग यूज करने का प्रावधान रखा गया। लेकिन बाद में यह dilution हुआ और dilution करते-करते अभी चीनी में 80 परसेंट dilution हो गया। अभी हाल में फूड डिपार्टमेंट ने सरकार से सिफारिश की कि गेहूँ को भी इस कानून के बाहर लाया जाए, लेकिन वस्त्र मंत्रालय ने इसका विरोध किया और इसके खिलाफ नोट भेजा। इन्होंने नोट में लिखा कि फूड डिपार्टमेंट का जो सजेशन है, वह ठीक नहीं है। अगर ऐसा होगा,

तो इससे 40 लाख किसान बेरोजगार हो जाएंगे और 4 लाख मजदूर बेरोजगार हो जाएंगे। इस नोट में वे कहते हैं, "In case wheat is exempted from packaging in jute bags, there will be a severe setback to the demand of jute bags and, as a result, jute mills will be forced to cut down their production, or take recourse to closure, leading to large-scale unemployment and under-employment of workers and could lead to law and order problems." इसके बावजूद कैबिनेट सेक्रेटरी के नेतृत्व में 22 अप्रैल को एक मीटिंग बुलाई गई और इस मीटिंग में automatic dilution के लिए निर्णय लिया गया। मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ और आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वे प्लास्टिक लॉबी के फंदे में न फंसें, किसान के साथ रहें। यह सरकार दावा करती है कि यह किसान की सरकार है, मजदूर की सरकार है। अगर यह किसान की सरकार है, मजदूर की सरकार है, तो किसान और मजदूर के हित की रक्षा करे। सात राज्यों बिहार, ओडिशा, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, असम, त्रिपुरा, मेघालय और पश्चिमी बंगाल में जो जूट कल्टिवेटर्स हैं, इन जूट कल्टिवेटर्स या ग्रोअर्स को बचाना सरकार का दायित्व बनता है। अगर ऐसा होगा, तो ये जो 4 लाख मिल वर्कर्स हैं, जो उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार या साउथ इंडिया से आकर पश्चिमी बंगाल की जूट मिल्स में काम कर रहे हैं, ये लोग भी बेरोजगार हो जाएंगे, इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से आग्रह करूंगा कि सरकार अपने इस निर्णय पर दोबारा सोचे, review करे और इसको वापस ले ताकि जूट ग्रोअर्स के परिवार में कोई समस्या न हो, ये लोग बेरोजगार न हों, वर्कर्स बेरोजगार न हों। सरकार इसको देखे, यही आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मेरी अपील है, धन्यवाद।

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सर, माननीय सदस्य, सुखेन्दु शेखर राय जी ने बहुत ही वाजिब और ठीक सवाल उठाया है। मेरी यह मांग है कि सरकार इस मामले में तत्काल कोई न कोई कार्रवाई करे, क्योंकि यह 40 लाख किसानों का मामला है।

सर, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (Telangana): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH (Assam): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. SANJAY SINH (Assam): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

† چودھری منور سلیم (اُتر پردیش): مہودے، میں بھی خود کو اس موضوع سے سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री परवेज हाशमी (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आन्ध्र प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

† جناب محمد علی خان (آندھرا پردیش): مہودے، میں بھی خود کو اس موضوع سے سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

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

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we too associate ourselves with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

Issue of paid news being published in news papers as advertisements

श्री विजय गोयल (राजस्थान): सर, मैं थोड़ा आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता बोलूंगा, क्योंकि मेरी पीठ में फ्रैक्चर हो गया था।

सर, मैंने बहुत समय पहले प्रेस काउंसिल ऑफ इंडिया को चिट्ठी लिखी थी, उसके बाद मैं इसको लगातार उठाने की कोशिश कर रहा हूँ। सर, हमारे देश में मीडिया स्वतंत्र है, इसको 'चौथा

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

स्तंभ' कहा जाता है। कार्यपालिका, विधायिका, न्यायपालिका के बाद मीडिया का अहम रोल होता है। लोग मीडिया की खबरों पर विश्वास करते हैं, चैनलों और प्रिंट मीडिया में जो खबरें दी जाती हैं, लोग उनके ऊपर विश्वास करते हैं, पर पिछले दिनों से पेड न्यूज़ की बात चल रही है और पेड न्यूज़ डायबिटीज़ की तरह मीडिया की विश्वसनीयता को खोखली करती जा रही है।

सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि निर्वाचन आयोग ने सन् 2009 से 2013 के बीच देश के 17 राज्यों में चुनाव के दौरान 1,400 से ज्यादा मामले पेड न्यूज़ के दर्ज किए। पहले तो ये पेड न्यूज़ के मामले चुनावों के दौरान आते थे, जिसमें यह नहीं पता चलता था कि ये खबरें हैं या खबरों में समाचार हैं या ये सरकारों के विज्ञापन हैं, पर अब मुझे यह देख कर बड़ा ताज्जुब हो रहा है कि पिछले कुछ दिनों से सारे नामी-गिरामी अखबारों में जिस तरह से न्यूज़ के पन्ने आते हैं, कोई इसको editorial कहता है, कोई इसको consumer connect कहता है, कोई कुछ कहता है, उससे पाठक को यही नहीं पता चलता है कि अखबार में ये जो समाचार आ रहे हैं, ये समाचार हैं या सरकार के विज्ञापन हैं? पिछले दिनों मैंने देखा, एक अखबार में यह आया कि ऑड-ईवन के कारण प्रदूषण कम नहीं हुआ, ट्रैफिक कम नहीं हुआ और अगले दिन मैंने देखा कि उसी अखबार में बड़े-बड़े अक्षरों में लिखा था, "ऑड-ईवन सक्सेसफुल हो गया, पास हो गया।" मुझे यह पढ़ कर अजीब लगा कि इसी अखबार ने एक दिन पहले लिखा था कि इससे प्रदूषण नहीं घटा, ट्रैफिक कम नहीं हुआ और आज यह ऐसा लिख रहा है।

सर, अब आप यह विज्ञापन देखिए, इसको देख कर कौन पाठक यह कह सकता है, इसके कोने पर छोटे अक्षरों में editorial या consumer connect लिखा होगा, तो क्या हुआ? महोदय, मैं यह बात मीडिया की निन्दा करने के लिए नहीं कर रहा हूँ, बल्कि मैं यह बात इसलिए कर रहा हूँ, क्योंकि सेल्स डिपार्टमेंट और रिपोर्टर्स के बीच की जो दीवार थी, आज उसको हटा दिया गया है। इसलिए जाहिर तौर पर इसके ऊपर सब लोगों को चिन्ता होनी चाहिए। नामी-गिरामी अखबारों ने तो फेवरेट कवरेज के लिए कई सेलिब्रिटीज़ और बिजनेसमैन के साथ प्राइवेट ट्रीटीज़ की हैं, ऐसा उसमें हम पढ़ते हैं। मैंने प्रेस काउंसिल को लिखा था, मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि प्रेस काउंसिल ने मेरे लेटर का जवाब तक नहीं दिया। इसलिए मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि खुद मीडिया वालों को Media Accountability Committee बनानी चाहिए, ताकि इस तरह के जो भ्रामक विज्ञापन आ रहे हैं, जिससे पाठक गुमराह हो रहा है, जो खबरों की तरह छापे जा रहे हैं, जिसको देखकर यह लगता है कि यह विज्ञापन नहीं मानो कोई खबर है, उस पर रोक लगाई जा सके, यह मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

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

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

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

डा. सी.पी. ठाकुर (बिहार): सर, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): सर, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राम नारायण डूडी (राजस्थान): सर, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. भूषण लाल जांगडे (छत्तीसगढ़): सर, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधो (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा (पंजाब): सर, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री मोती लाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़): सर, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. संजय सिंह (असम): सर, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

† جناب جاوید علی خان (اٹر پردیش): سر، میں بھی اس موضوع کے ساتھ خود کو
سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: यह सीरियस है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सर, इस विषय पर इस सदन में एक Short Duration Discussion होना चाहिए। यहाँ मंत्री जी बैठे हैं। पूरे देश में ये मालिक पत्रकार बन गए हैं। यह इस तरह से पैसा कमाने का धंधा बना हुआ है। विजय गोयल जी ने जैसा कहा, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले में बड़ी बहस होनी चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)... यह बहुत जरूरी है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I fully agree with you. ...(Interruptions)... It is a serious matter. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री विजय गोयल: सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. ...(Interruptions)... Your time is over. ...(Interruptions)...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, वह गम्भीर है। यह सही है कि देश के प्रजातंत्र के अंदर लोगों को समाचार और जानकारी देने में मीडिया की एक अहम भूमिका है, पर अगर वह पैसे के आधार पर होगी तो उससे लोग गुमराह होंगे तथा प्रभावित होंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह अपने आप में एक अनहेल्दी प्रैक्टिस है। हमारे सदन के नेता, जो कि वित्त मंत्री के साथ-साथ सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री भी हैं, मैं इनसे आग्रह करूंगा कि सरकार की तरफ से आप इसका नोटिस लें, इस पर कार्रवाई करें। यह बहुत गलत प्रैक्टिस है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह हमारे समाज का अहित करेगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nareshji is speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: He is the Leader of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am urging him to respond in this House. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am requesting the Leader of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is the I&B Minister also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma, you sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you monopolise? ...*(Interruptions)*... He is speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is also having the right. Why do you do that?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, यह केवल प्रिंट मीडिया का सवाल नहीं है, बल्कि इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया भी सर्वे निकालकर जिसको चाहे जिता दे और जिसको चाहे हरा दे, लोगों का मीडिया पर इतना विश्वास है। उसके बाद अगर मीडिया इस तरह paid होकर yellow journalism कर रहा है, तो मैं नेता सदन से कहूंगा कि इस पर कोई न कोई ...**(व्यवधान)**... कहीं न कहीं तो इसको रोकना पड़ेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार): सर, मैंने मीडिया का सबसे ज्यादा दुरुपयोग चुनाव के अंदर देखा। मैं एनडीए का कैंडिडेट होकर चुनाव लड़ने मरठ गया। एक हफ्ते तक यह न्यूज़ चलती रही कि फलां-फलां बिरादरी ने समर्थन कर दिया, फलां-फलां बिरादरी ने ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मैंने अपने अध्यक्ष शरद यादव जी के साथ प्रेस काउंसिल में भी नोटिस दिया, लेकिन उस पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have associated yourself. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Naresh Gujral ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, elections have now become more expensive only because of paid news media. It is unaffordable. They blackmail you at the time of elections. At one time, black money was being used. Now even white is accepted by them as my friend pointed out. State Finances are being used for paid media and criminal action must be taken against these people. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I know the whole House is almost supporting it. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a serious matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The Government must respond. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are only requesting that the Minister must respond. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is an I&B Minister also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is a serious matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... Would you like to respond? ...*(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): Yes, this is a serious matter ...*(Interruptions)*... सर, इस पर Half-an-Hour Discussion करा लीजिए, क्योंकि इस पर सारे मेम्बर्स अपनी बात रखना चाहते हैं और यह बहुत गम्भीर इश्यू है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, this paid news is actually a blot on democracy. We are not allowing people to choose freely what they want to do. It has become a big racket and a business.

श्री शरद यादव: सर, यह धंधा हो गया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Unless you have some regulation about this, our democracy cannot work. ...*(Interruptions)*... We would like the Government to tell us what you are planning to do. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, let me complete. What are you planning to do about this? We find that in elections everything is being distorted as a result of it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Will you please direct the Government to respond? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मो. नदीमूल हक (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, बंगाल में भी इसी तरह से एक अखबार ने न्यूज दिखायी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम लोगों ने उस पर Short Duration Discussion का नोटिस भी दिया है, आप उसको accept कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† جناب محمد ندیم الحق : سر، بنگال میں بھی اسی طرح سے ایک اخبار نے نیوز دکھائی ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ ہم لوگوں نے اس پر Short Duration Discussion کا نوٹس بھی دیا ہے، آپ اس کو accept کیجئے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He will react, but I have to proceed with the Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you please direct them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Names of all the Members who associate are added. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Minister would like to react. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please.

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, Mr. Vijay Goel has raised a very important issue, and, I think, on the basis of their personal knowledge and experiences, obviously, Members across Parties are reacting.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, all the Parties.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I have not the least doubt that all of us in this House are absolutely committed to free speech but, at the same time, when we see some aberrations coming, we are all concerned about how those aberrations are to be really dealt with, and, Paid News is certainly one of those aberrations. Some people have commented -- a view, which I disagree with -- that commercial speech is also free speech. In fact, there are some observations by the Supreme Court saying that, which, I think, does not augur well for the problem that we are trying to address, and, there are various ways, it is expressing itself. Many of us have been victims of paid news. At the same time, we are seeing this aberration evident in different manners. Advertising is the right of everyone but when Government starts excessively advertising, what is the dividing line between excessive advertising and bribery? This can also happen, and, therefore, it is an important subject, to which we must find a solution. My suggestion would be that rather than reacting in an ad-hoc manner, you fix up any time for this in this Session or next Session ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, a Calling Attention Motion... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Let me just complete. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Let him complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing more. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: On the one hand, there would be a danger of control or Governmental interference, which is something, which we want to avoid, and, on the other hand, we want to get rid of this aberration. How do we do it? I think, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us have a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Let us have a discussion before we decide anything, and, therefore. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, on proper notice, we will have discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Let this subject be put up for discussion by any Resolution, and, we will find a solution. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Ali Anwar Ansari. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. It is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is over. No, I have to take this. Shri Ali Anwar Ansari. Nothing more. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, please take this as notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You already had your say. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Mr. Ali Anwar Ansari. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You have not heard my point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, you have made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, I have to proceed with Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, please take this as notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Give notice for either Calling Attention Motion or Short Duration Discussion. Give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Ali Anwar Ansari. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Indian workers stranded in Mecca in Saudi Arabia

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, झारखंड, बंगाल, राजस्थान, तेलंगाना तथा आन्ध्र प्रदेश के करीब डेढ़ सौ मजदूर, जिनमें कुछ technicians भी हैं, engineers भी हैं, सउदी अरब की मक्का स्थित बिन लादेन नामक कम्पनी में फंस गए हैं। उन्हें 6 माह से वेतन नहीं मिल रहा है और उनकी स्थिति भिखमंगों जैसी हो गयी है।

महोदय, उन लोगों ने Jeddah के Consulate General को चिट्ठी लिखकर अपनी स्थिति से वाकिफ़ कराया है और उसकी एक कॉपी उन्होंने हमें भी भेजी है। महोदय, ये जो मजदूर हैं, वे वहां से final exit चाहते हैं, यहां आना चाहते हैं, लेकिन कम्पनी उनके बकाए का भुगतान नहीं कर रही है और कह रही है कि अपना टिकट कटाकर जाइए। उन्हें रहने के लिए जो घर दिया गया था, उस घर को भी वे खाली करा रहे हैं और वहां से आने के लिए भी कह रहे हैं कि 200 रियाल जमा करो, तब तुम्हें जाने देंगे। उनका जो इकामा होता है, वह उन्हें नहीं दिया है, जिसके चलते पुलिस उन्हें पकड़ लेती है, उन पर फाइन करती है। महोदय, ये लोग हरम शरीफ के सामने, जो कुछ उन्हें खाने के लिए मिलता है, जो कुछ वहां बंटता है, उस पर अपना जीवन बसर कर रहे हैं। हमारा यह कहना है कि हमारा विदेश विभाग इन लोगों को वापस लाने का इंतजाम करे। उन लोगों को 6 महीने से वेतन न मिल पाने की वजह से, यहां पर उनके जो परिवार हैं, वे भुखमरी के कगार पर हैं। उपसभापति महोदय, डेढ़ सौ लोगों ने तो हमको लिखा है, लेकिन यह पता चला है कि ऐसे और भी लोग हैं। दिल्ली की चार प्लेसमेंट कम्पनियों ने और एक मुम्बई की कम्पनी ने उनको वहां भेजा हुआ है। इस तरह का संकट बार-बार वहां पैदा हो जाता है। हमारी सरकार उनके लिए कोई इंतजाम करे। उनके बच्चे यहां पर बिलख रहे हैं और

उनकी जान वहां पर आफत में है, वे भीख मांग कर वहां खा रहे हैं। सरकार की तरफ से उनकी स्वदेश वापसी का इंतजाम किया जाए। उनको सरकार की ओर से टिकट उपलब्ध करवाया जाए। उनके वेतन के बकाए का भी भुगतान करवाया जाए।

डा. कर्ण सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री मो. नदीमुल हक (पश्चिमी बंगाल): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

شری ندیم الحق (مغربی بنگال): مہودے، میں بھی مائنے سمنے کے وکتوے سے خود کو سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री के. रहमान खान (कर्णाटक): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

جناب کے رحمان خان (کرناٹک): مہودے، میں بھی مائنے سمنے کے وکتوے سے خود کو سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आन्ध्र प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

جناب محمد علی خان (آندھرا پردیش): مہودے، میں بھی مائنے سمنے کے وکتوے سے خود کو سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

श्रीमती कनक लता सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (Telangana): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. ...*(Interruptions)*... All of us support. Government may take note of this. Shri Rajeev Shukla. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Rajeev Shukla. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes. ...*(Interruptions)*... All the names will be added and I hope Government will take necessary action. ...*(Interruptions)*... नक़वी जी, आप इसको नोट करके विदेश मंत्री जी को मैसेज दे दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): उपसभापति महोदय, जिस विषय को माननीय सदस्य ने हाउस में उठाया है, इसके बारे में मैं विदेश मंत्रालय से और विदेश मंत्री जी से बात करूंगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Rajeev Shukla. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Rajeev Shukla. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Rajeev Shukla. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Husain Dalwai, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Rajeev Shukla. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rapolu, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Rajeev Shukla. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Removal of names of National Icons from textbooks and other places

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): सर, इतिहास गवाह है, इतिहास मिटाने से मिटता नहीं है। उसे तोड़ा-मरोड़ा जा सकता है, लेकिन उसे मिटाया नहीं जा सकता है। आज-कल कुछ इस तरह का attempt चल रहा है, चाहे स्वतंत्रता संग्राम का इतिहास हो, चाहे जो हमारे पुराने महापुरुष हैं, उनका इतिहास हो, उसको कैसे मिटाया जाए, उसको कैसे हटाया जाए! कुछ राज्य सरकारें और कुछ हमारे केन्द्र की तरफ से भी, चाहे पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू हों, चाहे महात्मा गांधी हों, चाहे मौलाना आज़ाद हों और यहां तक कि चाहे बाबा साहेब डा. भीम राव अम्बेडकर हों, सबके बारे में कुछ न कुछ textbook से हटाना, उनके लेखों को textbook से हटाना, उनको तोड़-मरोड़ कर पेश करना, दूसरी बातें उसमें डालना, जब हमारी सरकार थी तब हमने दीन दयाल उपाध्याय जी के नाम से जितनी भी

परियोजनाएं थीं, उनको नहीं हटाया, कुछ नहीं किया, लेकिन अब परियोजनाओं के नाम बदलना, textbooks से उनके नाम हटाना, यह काम बड़े जोर-शोर से चल रहा है। यहां पर सिविल एविएशन मिनिस्टर बैठे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मुझे तो एक बात यह भी पता चली है कि जो एयरपोर्ट्स कुछ महापुरुषों के नाम पर हैं या कुछ हमारे बड़े नेताओं के नाम पर हैं, उनके साथ ऐसा हो रहा है कि जब लैंडिंग के बाद अनाउंसमेंट होती है कि आप फ्लां एयरपोर्ट पर पहुंच गए, उसको हटाकर सिर्फ शहर का नाम लिया जाए, ताकि उनके नाम पब्लिक में बार-बार न आए, इस तरह के प्रस्ताव चल रहे हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह चीज गलत है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं बराबर रहा है। अरुण शौरी जी, आपके बहुत बड़े नेता हैं, उन्होंने तो अम्बेडकर के लिए लिखा है कि 'false God'. Worshipping the false God - इस तरह की विचारधारा के लोगों का attempt चलता रहता है। मेरा कहना है कि हमें इस चीज को बढ़ावा नहीं देना चाहिए। आपके जो अपने icons हैं, उनको बढ़ाए। जो हमारे स्थापित icons हैं, जो लोग हैं, उनको रहने देना चाहिए। उनके नाम को, उनके नाम पर चल रही योजनाओं को बदलना नहीं चाहिए। उनके नाम पर जो स्थान हैं, उनको नहीं बदलना चाहिए। देखिए, आजकल आप चाहें कि textbooks से उनके नाम हटाकर नई जेनरेशन को उनके बारे में पढ़ने से रोक देंगे, तो आप नहीं रोक सकते हैं। वे गूगल से पढ़ लेंगे, यू-ट्यूब से पढ़ लेंगे और दुनिया के विकीपीडिया से जान लेंगे कि कौन जवाहरलाल नेहरू थे, कौन महात्मा गांधी थे, कौन डा. भीम राव अम्बेडकर थे, कौन मौलाना आज़ाद थे, क्या आप उनको रोक सकते हैं? आप सिर्फ वातावरण खराब कर सकते हैं। समाज में गलत बात फैला सकते हैं। इसलिए हमारा यह मानना है कि सरकार को इस तरह की चीजों से बचना चाहिए। केन्द्र सरकार को इस पर प्रभावी कदम उठाने चाहिए और ऐसा काम करने से राज्य सरकारों को भी रोकना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Those who associate -- Shri Pramod Tiwari, Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy, Shri Hanumantha Rao; they are associating. ...**(Interruptions)**... Okay. That is all. ...**(Interruptions)**... Next. ...**(Interruptions)**... Shri A.U. Singh Deo. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री हुसैन दलवई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री मोहम्मद अलीखान (आन्ध्र प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

جناب کے رحمان خان (کرناٹک) : مہودے، میں بھی مائے سسٹے کے وگٹوے سے
خود کو سمبڈ کرنا ہوں۔

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधू (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अशक अली टाक (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH (Assam): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (Telangana): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, how can the textbooks of this country remove the name of the first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru?
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, it is already raised. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: How can you erase his contribution and sacrifices from the pages of the history? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have raised it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is shameful what this Government is encouraging ...*(Interruptions)*... What the ruling dispensation and its hideous organisations ...*(Interruptions)*... It will not be tolerated. ...*(Interruptions)*... It must be condemned. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, such distortion of history is not acceptable. ...*(Interruptions)*... Distorting the history is distorting the character of the country. ...*(Interruptions)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सभापति महोदय, माननीय राजीव शुक्ल जी ने ...*(व्यवधान)*... जो विषय उठाया है, वह बहुत गंभीर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: That is something which cannot be accepted. ...*(Interruptions)*... We hope the Government will respond. ...*(Interruptions)*... Otherwise, as the Chair, you are the custodian. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are the custodian. ...*(Interruptions)*... You will have to give a ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: मैं राजीव शुक्ल जी और माननीय सदस्यों को यह आश्चस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि न किसी महापुरुष का नाम हटाया जा रहा है और न किसी महापुरुष का नाम छिपाया जा रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कुछ महापुरुषों और महानायकों के नाम इतिहास के पन्नों से हटा दिए गए थे, ...*(व्यवधान)*... उन महापुरुषों और महानायकों के नाम ...*(व्यवधान)*... इतिहास के पन्नों में जोड़े जा रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अगर जोड़े जा रहे हैं, तो इसमें किसी को आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जिन महापुरुषों के नाम, जिन नायकों के नाम इतिहास के पन्नों में थे, ...*(व्यवधान)*... वे रहेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... न उन्हें हटाया जा रहा है ...*(व्यवधान)*... और न किसी महापुरुष के नाम को छिपाया जा रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसलिए जिन महापुरुषों को आपने इतिहास के पन्नों में छिपा दिया था, ...*(व्यवधान)*... जिन महापुरुषों और महानायकों का नाम आपने इतिहास के पन्नों से ...*(व्यवधान)*... हटा दिया था ...*(व्यवधान)*... उनको भी हम शामिल करना चाहते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... और जो पहले थे ...*(व्यवधान)*... उनको भी शामिल कर रहे हैं, इसलिए इसमें इतना ही फर्क है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He said that all the names of our leaders and icons will remain. ...*(Interruptions)*... No name will be removed. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is what he has said. ...*(Interruptions)*... If any such name has been removed, kindly look into that also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, no name is removed ...*(Interruptions)*... The names which they have removed ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri A.U. Singh Deo. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri A.U. Singh Deo has the floor now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri A.U. Singh Deo, please start. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri A.U. Singh Deo, you start. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. That is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister has said that no name is removed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठिए, बैठिए। Don't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... This issue was raised...*(Interruptions)*... You listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't do that, I am telling you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot tolerate...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister has assured that he will take action. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... What do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... I don't agree with this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Rajeev Shukla has raised that issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... I agree that he has raised an important point. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister has positively reacted. What more do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*... You heard me saying that. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has positively reacted. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then why do you do this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Indiscipline ...*(Interruptions)*... Go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... I don't agree ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, an observation from the Chair that removing the name of India's first Prime Minister ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree with you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I said that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Fine, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you, Sir.

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

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, Rule 255. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji, it is on record that I agreed with what Shuklaji said. I asked the Minister and the Minister has responded positively. He said that such thing will not happen. He has given an assurance. What more do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*... If you extend it further, it means that it is deliberate ...*(Interruptions)*... That is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sukhendu Sekhar Royji, you are my friend. But I cannot always invoke Rule 255 when you ask. ...*(Interruptions)*... What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... You are my friend. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: It can be invoked only against me.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri A.U. Singh Deo. ...(Interruptions)...

**Appointment of retired judges in government posts, affecting
neutrality of judiciary**

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO (Odisha): It is good to know that the NDA Government is taking up judicial reforms. I would like to bring up an issue for the Government to consider. I want to know whether the practice of appointing retired Supreme Court Justices in various political capacities is morally correct and whether it poses serious danger to judicial neutrality, as large number of Government cases are pending in the Supreme Court.

On 12th December, 2014, I put a Starred Question Number 275 to the hon. Minister of Law and Justice. The question was on constitutional and moral correctness of appointing Supreme Court Justices in various political and constitutional capacities. While the reply listed the constitutional provisions, the moral implications were not answered.

Article 124(7) read with Article 12 of the Indian Constitution ensures that the Supreme Court Justices should be above all political parties and considerations. The First Law Commission in its Fourteenth Report considered the question of the Supreme Court Judges taking up employment under the State or the Union after retirement. The Commission was of the view that it was necessary to safeguard the independence of the Supreme Court Judges by enacting a law barring further employment except as *ad hoc* Judges of the Supreme Court under Article 128. M.C. Setalvad, the Chairman of the First Law Commission, wrote in his autobiography, "The Commission had, after careful consideration, expressed the unanimous view that the practice of Judges looking forward to or accepting employment, under the Government, after retirement was undesirable as it could affect the independence of the Judiciary. We, therefore, recommend that a constitutional bar should be imposed on Judges accepting office under the Union or the State Governments similar to the bar in the case of the Comptroller and Auditor General and Members of the Public Service Commissions."

As per an article on October 3, 2012, Mr. Arun Jaitley, the then Leader of the Opposition here, is supposed to have suggested an embargo on the appointment of retired Judges of the Supreme Court or the High Courts to the Commissions. Shri Nitin Gadkari, as BJP President, had suggested a cooling off period of two years from the date of retirement to the date of appointment. Senior lawyer, Raju Ramachandranji, said, "All

[Shri A.U. Singh Deo]

laws which require appointment of retired Supreme Court/High Court Judges must be amended." Sir, I also wrote to the Prime Minister and the Minister of Law and Justice. The Law Minister has said that the Government had introduced the Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill in 2012, in the Fifteenth Lok Sabha, which had lapsed. I request the Government to bring this Bill back. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

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

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

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं भी स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, मैं भी स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV (Rajasthan): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We also associate.

Threat to Western Ghats due to harmful industrial activities

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I want to raise a matter regarding Western Ghats, which is in a very dangerous position. I must say that the Western Ghats is a mountain range that runs parallel to the Western Coast of the Indian peninsula, running across five States -- Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Konkan Goa and Gujarat partly. It is a UNESCO World Heritage site and is one of the eight hottest hotspots of biological diversity in the world.

I would like to say that fast running rivers and steep slopes have provided sites for many large hydro-electric projects. There are about 50 major dams along the length of Western Ghats and the earliest project was set up in 1900 near Khopoli in Maharashtra. Most notable of these projects are Koyana Hydro Project in Maharashtra, Parambikulam Dam in Kerala, Linganmakki Dam in Karnataka. The reservoir behind the Koyana Dam, Shivajisagar Lake has a length of 50 kilometres. On the one hand, these are a threat to the Western Ghats, and, on the other hand, you also need industries. So, the challenge now is very cautious, conscious and judicious for the Minister of Environment and Forest and how best they can control this eroding of Western Ghat is very important.

It has over 9000 species of flowering plants and non-flowering plants, 140 mammal species, more than 500 bird species, etc. It supports the single largest population of endangered Asian elephants. It forms one of the four watersheds of India, feeding the perennial rivers of India including Godavari, Tungabhadra, Krishna and Kaveri. Fast running rivers and steep slopes have provided sites for many large hydro-electric projects. There are about 50 major dams along the Western Ghats. The area is ecologically sensitive to development and was declared an ecological hotspot in 1988 through efforts of environmentalists.

Sir, I would like to bring to your notice that it has many reserved forests and national parks like Nilgiri Biosphere, Bandipur National Park, Silent Valley National Park, and so many other things, and hill stations like Ooty, Kodaikanal, etc.

Unfortunately, it has been seriously threatened by harmful industrial activities — no doubt, industry is very important but it has to be balanced — such as oil and gas exploration, extraction, illegal mining, illegal logging and large-scale constructions, according to the report of World Wildlife Fund and the International Union for Conservation of Nature.

In the last five years, more than two Committees have been constituted to go into the conservation and protection of bio-diversity of Western Ghats like the Madhav Gadgil Committee constituted by the Union Ministry of Environment and Forests to assess the bio-diversity and environmental issues of the Western Ghats, and it submitted its report in 2011.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: This is my last point. Thereafter, Sir, the Kasturirangan Committee was appointed to make suggestions to protect the Western Ghats. Sir, it is very important. Now, the Reports of both the Committees are before the Government. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: *

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

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: *

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

Severe drought and heat wave in Telangana

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I would like to bring to your kind notice the severe drought condition and heat waves in Telangana, and I request the Government of India to interfere, provide financial and other assistance to the State of Telangana.

Sir, the youngest State of Telangana is facing worst drought and water crisis in the history. The acute drinking water shortage due to drastic fall in water level in major reserves continues to increase crisis in agriculture and harsh summer made this the worst ever drought in Telangana in the living memory. The water scarcity is hitting not only the villages and towns but also the cattle. The acute shortage of water and fodder is forcing the people, especially farmers, to sell their cattle at throwaway prices. According to farmers' organisation, nearly 14 lakh people have migrated from worst affected areas of the districts of Mahabubnagar, Ranga Reddy, Medak, Nizamabad, Adilabad and others. With the most number of farmer suicides, the State of Telangana has registered negative growth in agriculture. The drought has given another blow to it. Out of 450 mandals, 225 mandals are drought affected. The farmers' organisation claims that 368 mandals are hit by drought. The food grains production is dropped to almost 50 per cent — it was 6.5 lakh tonnes in 2015-16 — when compared to previous year.

Secondly, the Government of Telangana has asked to provide assistance to the tune of ₹ 3,064 crores to deal with the drought condition. The Government has assured ₹ 791 crores, but so far, it has given just ₹ 400 crores. For drinking water supply, Government of India released ₹ 72 crores against the State's request of ₹555 crores. The project has not started in many villages under the NREGA, and in villages where work is being done, labourers are keeping away due to intense heat. Labourers have also not been paid their wages. Due to the heat wave, nearly 200 people died. But the Government of Telangana

*Not recorded.

and the Government of India are not taking any steps to come to the rescue of poor people of Telangana.

In view of above, I request the hon. Prime Minister to immediately intervene and come to the rescue of Telangana with additional resources. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, time over. Now, Shri Partap Singh Bajwa.

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

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, the names of those who associate may be added.

Pilferage and siphoning of foodgrains in Punjab

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA (Punjab): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I wish to draw the attention of this august House to a matter of grave public concern regarding rampant corruption, misappropriation, pilferage and diversion of foodgrains in the State of Punjab to the tune of ₹12,000 crores to ₹ 15,000 crores, according to the CAG. Several Reports of CAG have found glaring discrepancies and corruption in the food procurement, distribution and supply chain in Punjab. The CAG Report No. 2 of 2014 on Public Sector Undertakings records that in 45 cases, involving misappropriation of 0.43 lakh metric tons of rice, valued at ₹ 104.34 crores, no FIR was registered by the Government of Punjab. *

Similarly, Sir, the CAG Report No. 5 of 2014 on Public Sector Undertakings records that on an audit of five selected districts of Punjab, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): What is he saying, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*... It is totally politically motivated. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर (राजस्थान): सर, ये क्या कह रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... It should be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: It was found that in 14 cases of misappropriation of 0.23 lakh metric tons of rice valued at ₹ 34.40 crores, ...*(Interruptions)*... the Punjab Government did not even report the matter to the police authorities for registration of FIRs. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Bajwaji, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: This is totally politically motivated and baseless, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... This has no basis. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: * ...*(Interruptions)*... * ...*(Interruptions)*... Further, Sir, Report No. 2 of 2015 on the Public Sector Undertakings records that the gap between the Punjab Government's Cash Credit Limit and the stock of foodgrains. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bajwa, one second. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Bajwa, you cannot make an allegation.

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Sir, these are CAG Reports. ...*(Interruptions)*... These are Reports from the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't make an allegation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: These are CAG Reports, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... It was the Government of Narendra Modiji, जिन्होंने यह कहा था कि न मैं खाऊंगा और न किसी को खाने दूंगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मेरी विनती है ...*(व्यवधान)*... Sir, I urge the Government to have a Supreme Court-monitored inquiry. ...*(Interruptions)*... यह सारे देश में हो रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, our Chief Minister has met the Union Finance Minister, requested the ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You see, if any allegation is made....*(Interruptions)*... Allegation is not permitted during Zero Hour. If any allegation is made, that will be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: He has mentioned the name of the Chief Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot mention the name of the Chief Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Sir, we want a CBI inquiry into this. ...*(Interruptions)*... My request is. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... One second. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Sharad Yadav, आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बैठिए।

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

...(व्यवधान)... The point is. ...(Interruptions)... I know. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Bajwa, one minute. ...(Interruptions)... The point is, during Zero Hour, you cannot make an allegation. He mentioned the name of the Chief Minister himself. The name of the Chief Minister will be expunged. I will go through the records. If there is any specific allegation, which is not permitted, that will be expunged. Beyond that, you can speak. ...(Interruptions)... I have expunged. ...(Interruptions)... नेम एक्सपंज हो गया है। ...(व्यवधान)... आप लोग बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, you cannot expunge a CAG Report reference.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I didn't say that. ...(Interruptions)... I said, specific allegation. ...(Interruptions)... I said, specific allegation. ...(Interruptions)... You may continue. ...(Interruptions)... I said, specific allegation; Zero Hour is not for making specific allegation. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: It has been found by the CAG... ...(Interruptions)... Sir, this is an interesting fact. Please, give me a second, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... Out of 3,319 registration numbers of vehicles scrutinized by the Audit of CAG, 3,232 vehicles, which, approximately, constitute 98 per cent, did not match with the computerized data of the Transport Authority. ...(Interruptions)... Out of the remaining, it was found, most surprisingly, इन्होंने जो ट्रक्स के नम्बर दिए थे, वे स्कूटर और मोटरसाइकिल के निकले। ...(व्यवधान)... स्कूटर और मोटरसाइकिल ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. चन्द्रपाल सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी ...(व्यवधान)... मुझे बोलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... बाजवा जी, अब आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over; time over. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. What is this? ...(Interruptions)... No, that is wrong. ...(Interruptions)... What is this? ...(Interruptions)... How did you repeat that? ...(Interruptions)... How? ...(Interruptions)... Okay. ...(Interruptions)... All right. ...(Interruptions)... Whatever name he has mentioned, making a specific allegation, is expunged. That cannot be reported also. ...(Interruptions)...

Now, Dr. Chandrapal Singh Yadav. ...(Interruptions)...

Crisis due to severe drought in the country

डा. चन्द्रपाल सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से एक विशेष महत्व के प्रश्न की ओर सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

[डा. चन्द्रपाल सिंह यादव]

महोदय, आज पूरा देश सूखे से ग्रस्त है और लगभग 10 राज्यों में जबर्दस्त सूखा है। मान्यवर, सूखा एक दैवी प्रकोप है, लेकिन आज हम देख रहे हैं कि भारत सरकार उसको राजनीतिक चश्मे से देखने का काम कर रही है। आज जो उत्तर प्रदेश में राजनैतिक ड्रामा किया गया, वह किसी से छुपा नहीं है। एक रेलगाड़ी लाकर झाँसी में खड़ी कर दी गई कि वह पानी लेकर बुंदेलखंड के लोगों को पिलाने के लिए जा रही है। श्रीमान्, एक हफ्ते से वह ट्रेन झाँसी में खड़ी है। एक दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण घटना यह हुई कि कल जब इंडियन एक्सप्रेस के एक पत्रकार वहाँ उसकी फोटो खींचने गए, तो करेंट लगने से, एक मिनट में वहीं, उसी वैगन के ऊपर, उनकी डेथ हो गई। श्रीमान् जी, हमारे माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी ने संज्ञान लेकर उनके आश्रितों को 20 लाख रुपये की मदद करने का काम किया, लेकिन केन्द्र की सरकार ने जो राजनैतिक ड्रामा प्रस्तुत किया, तो आज उनकी जो मौत हुई है, उसकी जिम्मेदारी उसको लेनी पड़ेगी।

मान्यवर, मैं आपसे इस सदन के माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज उत्तर प्रदेश के क्षेत्र में पूरे तरीके से लोगों की मदद करने का काम किया जा रहा है। हम टैंकर माँग रहे हैं, हम आर्थिक सहयोग माँग रहे हैं, लेकिन हमें आर्थिक सहयोग नहीं मिल रहा है। हमें केवल यह मिल रहा है कि एक रेलगाड़ी लाकर वहाँ खड़ी कर दी गई। वहीं, आज मध्य प्रदेश का जो एरिया है, तो मध्य प्रदेश के एरिया में, टीकमगढ़ में, तीन दिन में पानी मिल रहा है, छतरपुर में पाँच दिन में पानी मिल रहा है, लेकिन मैं एक बात आज इस सदन के माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दिनों मध्य प्रदेश के एक माननीय सदस्य महोदय ने एक बात रखी थी कि बाँदा में एक व्यक्ति की मौत भूख के कारण हो गई। मान्यवर, मैं सदन को अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ कि उसकी रिपोर्ट आ गई है कि उसकी मौत हार्ट अटैक के कारण हुई है। खाने का पूरा इंतजाम उसके पास था, पीने के पानी की पूरी व्यवस्था उसके पास थी। केवल हार्ट अटैक के कारण उसकी मौत हुई।

श्रीमान् जी, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र की सरकार को प्रदेश की सरकारों की मदद करनी चाहिए, राजनैतिक चश्मे से इस बात को नहीं देखना चाहिए। आज अगर मध्य प्रदेश के क्षेत्र में हालात खराब हैं, तो वह मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है। आज उत्तर प्रदेश में चूंकि राजनैतिक माहौल गरमाया हुआ है, इसलिए राजनीति करने के लिए यह ट्रेन भेजी गई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज मध्य प्रदेश के क्षेत्र में 40-50 किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं, लेकिन उनकी मदद नहीं की जा रही है, उनका सवाल नहीं उठाया जा रहा है।

मान्यवर, मैं सदन के माध्यम से केन्द्र की सरकार से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वास्तव में सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र के लोगों की मदद करना चाहते हैं, तो उत्तर प्रदेश के माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी ने 10,600 करोड़ रुपये की जो माँग की है, वह हमारा अधिकार है। हमने, उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों ने टैक्स दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

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

श्री संजीव कुमार (झारखंड): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राज बब्बर (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सालिम अन्सारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

جناب جاوید علی خان (اٹر پردیش) : مہودے، میں بھی خود کو اس موضوع سے
سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री दर्शन सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

डा. तजीन फातमा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

ڈاکٹر تزین فاطمہ (اٹر پردیش) : مہودے، میں بھی خود کو اس موضوع سے سمبڈ
کرتا ہوں۔

श्री रीताब्रता बैनर्जी (पश्चिमी बंगाल): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती झरना दास वैद्य (त्रिपुरा): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

Need to protect Odia language in various States

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Sir, I want to draw the attention of the entire House, through you, to a very serious problem in India concerning the linguistic minorities living in different States of our Union. India consists of States formed on linguistic basis. But no State in India is unilingual. Of course, there exists a major lingua-franca in each and every State. There are linguistic minorities in each State, but it is a matter of great regret that all the States are not taking care for preservation, protection and promotion of their culture and language. This is a problem concerning all the Indian States. There are linguistic minorities living in different States. So far as the Odias are concerned, there are

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

[Shri Baishnab Parida]

nearly one crore Odia-speaking people in Chhattisgarh, 75 lakhs in Jharkhand, 50 lakhs in Andhra Pradesh and more than 10 lakhs in Delhi and in Gujarat.

But these States are not taking adequate care to impart education to their children in their mother-tongue. In Delhi, which is the Capital of India, there are ten lakhs of Odia-speaking people living there. There is no Odia school in Delhi. No school is teaching Odia language to the Odia students here. And, so is the case in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh and other States. So, as a result, their language is on the verge of extinction and their culture is getting diluted.

Keeping the above facts in view, adequate steps be taken to protect, preserve and promote Odia language in the above States. And, also, linguistic minorities living in other States should also be protected. Sir, Bengali is the second language in Jharkhand. And, Odia is also the second language in Jharkhand. But, the Government of Jharkhand is not taking adequate measures to teach Odia language in Jharkhand schools to Odia students and same is the case in Chhattisgarh. More than one crore people are the original inhabitants of Odisha. But, there is no Odia school to teach Odia language to Odia children. Sir, this is a case concerning all the linguistic minorities living throughout India.

I raise this question and request our veteran leader, Shri Sharad Yadavji and others, that we must devote time to discuss this issue.

Thank you.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by my friend, Shri Baishnab Parida.

SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by my colleague.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by my colleague.

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

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

Incidents of people falsely accused in terro Cases

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): सर, आतंकवादी समझकर कई लोगों को पकड़ा जाता है। मेरा कहना है कि आतंकवाद के साथ बिल्कुल सहानुभूति नहीं दिखनी चाहिए, लेकिन जो बेगुनाह हैं, ऐसे लोगों को पकड़ना और उनको तकलीफ देना बड़ी गलत बात है। महाराष्ट्र के मालेगांव में 2006 में बम ब्लास्ट की घटना हुई थी। उसमें 9 लोगों को हिरासत में लिया गया था। उनको 5 साल जेल के अंदर

रखा गया। ए०टी०एस० और सी०बी०आई० ने जांच की और कहा कि इन लोगों के विरुद्ध सफिशिएंट एविडेंस हैं, लेकिन आगे जाकर नेशनल इंवेस्टिगेशन एजेंसी ने मामले की जांच की और उन्होंने कहा इनके खिलाफ कोई एविडेंस नहीं है, इस कारण इनको रिहा किया गया। कोर्ट ने भी ए०टी०एस० और सी०बी०आई० के बारे में कहा कि इस तरह से संदेह के आधार पर किसी को पकड़ना और अंदर रखना बिल्कुल गलत बात है। इसके बारे में एक पी०आई०एल० भी फाइल की गई है और कोर्ट इसकी सीरियसली जांच कर रही है। आतंकवादियों के खिलाफ कड़ी कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए, यह हमारा भी काम है, लेकिन बेगुनाहों को पकड़ने से उनकी प्रतिष्ठा समाज में कम हो जाती है, उनकी शादी तक नहीं हो पाती है और नौकरी भी नहीं मिलती है। मेरा कहना है कि उनका पुनर्वसन कीजिए और जो इंवेस्टिगेशन एजेंसीज हैं, उनकी एकाउंटेबिलिटी रखनी चाहिए। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि लोगों को संदेह के आधार पर पकड़ा जाना चाहिए। चूंकि वे मुसलमान हैं, इसलिए उनको पकड़ो और अंदर डालो, यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। उन्हें कानून का डर होना चाहिए तथा इंवेस्टिगेशन एजेंसी की एकाउंटेबिलिटी होनी चाहिए, यह मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Bhupinder Singh, not present. Dr. Subramanian Swamy.

160th Anniversary of the First War of Independence led by Jhansi ki Rani

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, today is May 10th and this House ought to have taken cognizance of the fact that it was the day of the First War of Independence and many people right from North India to South India — even in Vellore there was a revolt — lost their lives in this war. Therefore, this day should be an important part of recognition all over the country. It has not been properly included in the textbooks. And, a large numbers of people have laid down their lives. The entire peasantry rose in revolt, led by Rani Jhansi.

Today, Parliament should take a special note of this day. In fact, we should have a true version of history which has been distorted in the past to be brought. The British called it 'mutiny.' And even today it is being called 'mutiny' in our textbooks which is a great national shame and it should be rectified. This is what I wish to submit here.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Dr. Swamy.

डा० सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इसके साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी इससे अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इसके साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

چودھری منور سلیم (اثر پردیش) : مہودے، میں بھی اس کے ساتھ خود کو سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

12.00 NOON

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इसके साथ अपने को एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, everybody is associated. Names of all those associated may be added. It is an important issue raised by him.

डा० संजय सिंह (असम) : महोदय, वर्ष 2013-14 में यू.पी.ए. सरकार द्वारा देश के वास्तविक हरित क्रांति वाले राज्यों, पंजाब, हरियाणा, पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना की उप-योजना फसल विविधीकरण योजना को लागू किया गया था। मान्यवर, इस क्षेत्र में वाटर लेवल बहुत नीचे चला गया था और सिंचाई की गंभीर समस्या उत्पन्न हो गई थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Zero Hour time is over. You can repeat your notice for tomorrow.

Now, it is time for the Question Hour.

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

आयुष चिकित्सा पद्धति में लोकोपयोगी सुविधाओं का विस्तार

*166. डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या आयुर्वेद, योग और प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा, यूनानी, सिद्ध और होम्योपैथी (आयुष) मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 2013-14 से वर्ष 2015-16 तक प्रति वर्ष आयुर्वेद, योग और प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा, यूनानी, सिद्ध और होम्योपैथी (आयुष) की केन्द्र-प्रायोजित विधाओं में से प्रत्येक में जनसामान्य के लाभ के लिए राज्यों में लोकोपयोगी सुविधाओं में हुए विस्तार का ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ख) उक्त चिकित्सा पद्धतियों में औषधियों के विनिर्माण तथा वितरण के प्रमाणन की विश्वसनीयता स्थापित करने हेतु क्या उपाय किए गए हैं और असत्यापित औषधियों को परिचालन व्यवस्था से बाहर करने हेतु क्या प्रबंध किए गए हैं?

आयुर्वेद, योग और प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा, यूनानी, सिद्ध और होम्योपैथी (आयुष) मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीपद यसो नायक): (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रखा गया है।

विवरण

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीम के रूप में 29.09.2014 को राष्ट्रीय आयुष मिशन आरंभ किया जिसमें आयुष अस्पतालों और औषधालयों के उन्नयन, 50 बिस्तर तक वाले एकीकृत आयुष अस्पतालों की स्थापना, प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों, सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों और जिला अस्पतालों

में आयुष सुविधाओं की सह-स्थापना के माध्यम से आयुष को मुख्य धारा में लाने और आयुष औषधों की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करके आयुष सेवाओं तक बेहतर पहुंच की परिकल्पना की गई है। इसका उद्देश्य उन्नत शैक्षणिक संस्थानों की संख्या में वृद्धि के माध्यम से आयुष शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता में सुधार और राज्यों में फार्मेशियों तथा औषध परिक्षण प्रयोगशालाओं के सुदृढीकरण के जरिए गुणवत्तायुक्त आयुर्वेद, सिद्ध, यूनानी और होम्योपैथी औषधों के बेहतर उपलब्धता भी है। लोगों के लाभ के लिए राज्यों में 2013-14 से 2015-16 की अवधि के दौरान प्रत्येक केंद्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीम में आयुर्वेद, योग व प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा, यूनानी, सिद्ध एवं होम्योपैथी (आयुष) के विस्तार के लिए अनुमोदन के वार्षिक ब्योरे हैं विवरण (नीचे देखिए) में दिए गए हैं।

(ख) उपचार की आयुष चिकित्सा पद्धतियों में औषधों के विनिर्माण और वितरण के प्रमाणन की विश्वसनीयता सुनिश्चित करने और अप्रमाणिक औषधियों को वितरण के दायरे से बाहर रखने के लिए की गई व्यवस्था में निम्नलिखित उपाय शामिल हैं:

1. आयुर्वेद, सिद्ध और यूनानी तथा होम्योपैथी औषधों की बिक्री के लिए विनिर्माण हेतु औषधि एवं प्रसाधन सामग्री नियमावली, 1945 की क्रमशः अनुसूची 'न' और अनुसूची 'ड-1' में यथानिर्धारित अच्छी विनिर्माण पद्धतियों का अनुपालन अनिवार्य है।
2. सरकार ने आयुर्वेद, सिद्ध, यूनानी और होम्योपैथी औषधों के मानक विकसित करने के लिए भारतीय चिकित्सा एवं होम्योपैथी भेषजसंहिता आयोग तथा भेषजसंहिता समितियां स्थापित की हैं।
3. औषधि एवं प्रसाधन सामग्री नियमावली के नियम 161 के तहत सम्पाकों के विनिर्माण में प्रत्येक अवयव की मात्रा और औषधि एवं प्रसाधन सामग्री अधिनियम, 1940 की पहली अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट प्राधिकृत पुस्तकों के अनुसरण में संदर्भ सहित सभी अवयवों की पूरी सूची दर्शाने का अनिवार्य प्रावधान है।
4. औषधि एवं प्रसाधन सामग्री नियमावली के नियम 168 के तहत आयुर्वेद, सिद्ध अथवा यूनानी औषधों की बिक्री अथवा वितरण के लिए विनिर्माण हेतु अनुपालनार्थ मानक निर्धारित किए गए हैं।
5. एएसयू औषधों की सेवन अवधि अधिसूचित की गई है।
6. आयुर्वेद, सिद्ध और यूनानी उत्पादों के लिए 'आयुष मानक चिह्न' और 'आयुष प्रीमियम चिह्न' देने के लिए अक्टूबर, 2009 से भारतीय गुणवत्ता परिषद के सहयोग से एक स्वैच्छिक प्रमाणन स्कीम क्रियान्वित की गई है।
7. एएसयू औषधों के परीक्षण के लिए औषधि एवं प्रसाधन सामग्री नियमावली के तहत 27 राज्य औषध परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाओं को वित्तीय रूप से सहायता दी गई है और 41 निजी औषध परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है।

विवरण

(i) वर्ष 2013-14 के लिए आयुष अस्पतालों और औषधालयों के विकास की पूर्व केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीम के अंतर्गत निर्मुक्त की गई निधियों की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार स्थिति

(रु लाख में)

क्रम. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	2013-14 के दौरान निर्मुक्त सहायता अनुदान
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	-
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	-
3.	असम	-
4.	बिहार	-
5.	छत्तीसगढ़	-
6.	गुजरात	-
7.	हरियाणा	-
8.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	-
9.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	-
10.	झारखंड	-
11.	कर्णाटक	-
12.	केरल	-
13.	मध्य प्रदेश	-
14.	मेघालय	-
15.	मणिपुर	-
16.	मिजोरम	-
17.	महाराष्ट्र	-
18.	नागालैंड	-
19.	ओडिशा	-
20.	पंजाब	-
21.	राजस्थान	-
22.	त्रिपुरा	-
23.	तमिलनाडु	-
24.	तेलंगाना	-
25.	उत्तराखंड	-
26.	उत्तर प्रदेश	-

क्रम. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	2013-14 के दौरान निर्मुक्त सहायता अनुदान
27.	पश्चिमी बंगाल	-
28.	सिक्किम	-
29.	दिल्ली	-
30.	गोवा	15.00
31.	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	67.62
32.	दादर व नागर हवेली	-
33.	दमन व दीव	-
34.	लक्षद्वीप	-
35.	पुद्दुचेरी	-
36.	चंडीगढ़	-
कुल		82.62

नोट: लंबित उपयोग प्रमाण पत्रों के कारण अधिकतर राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सहायता अनुदान जारी नहीं किया जा सका।

(ख) 2013-14 और 2014-15 से "राष्ट्रीय औषधीय पादप मिशन" की केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीम के अंतर्गत राज्य-वार निर्मुक्त निधि

(रु. लाख में)

क्रम सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2013-14 के दौरान निर्मुक्त	2014-15 के दौरान निर्मुक्त
1	2	3	4
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	963.63	1200.61
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	118.65	0
3.	असम	0	0
4.	बिहार	0	0
5.	छत्तीसगढ़	0	0
6.	गुजरात	0	172.25
7.	हरियाणा	171.14	87.5
8.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	97.54	0
9.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	0	0
10.	झारखंड	0	0
11.	कर्णाटक	216.71	110.82
12.	केरल	264.27	0
13.	मध्य प्रदेश	526.43407	507.3

1	2	3	4
14.	महाराष्ट्र	682.44	589.88
15.	मणिपुर	105.96	73.06
16.	मेघालय	0	172.62
17.	महाराष्ट्र	18.28	57.72
18.	नागालैंड	175.88	102.06
19.	ओडिशा	150.66	191.53
20.	राजस्थान	28.87	42.51
21.	सिक्किम	137.59	77.24
22.	तमिलनाडु	1022.6698	926.57
23.	तेलंगाना	0	0
24.	त्रिपुरा	0	53.23
25.	उत्तर प्रदेश	424.36	0
26.	उत्तराखंड	278.86	202.03
27.	पश्चिमी बंगाल	0	0
कुल		5383.94387	4566.93

(iii) वर्ष 2014-15 के लिए राष्ट्रीय आयुष मिशन (एनएएम) के अंतर्गत निर्मुक्त की गई निधियों की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार स्थिति

(रु. लाख में)

क्रम सं.	राज्य का नाम	2014-15 के दौरान निर्मुक्त सहायता अनुदान
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	309.925
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	101.135
3.	असम	668.979
4.	बिहार	-
5.	छत्तीसगढ़	281.413
6.	गुजरात	332.393
7.	हरियाणा	213.589
8.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	-
9.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	226.268
10.	झारखंड	-
11.	कर्णाटक	359.116
12.	केरल	254.670

क्रम सं.	राज्य का नाम	2014-15 के दौरान निर्मुक्त सहायता अनुदान
13.	मध्य प्रदेश	644.938
14.	मेघालय	134.647
15.	मणिपुर	226.813
16.	मिजोरम	116.270
17.	महाराष्ट्र	534.670
18.	नागालैंड	115.613
19.	ओडिशा	471.723
20.	पंजाब	316.000
21.	राजस्थान	638.065
22.	त्रिपुरा	238.115
23.	तेलंगाना	330.000
24.	तमिलनाडु	-
25.	उत्तराखंड	284.000
26.	उत्तर प्रदेश	-
27.	पश्चिमी बंगाल	471.230
28.	सिक्किम	66.428
29.	दिल्ली	132.707
30.	गोवा	-
31.	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	-
32.	दादरा व नागर हवेली	-
33.	दमन व दीव	-
34.	लक्षद्वीप	-
35.	पुडुचेरी	60.000
36.	चंडीगढ़	-
	कुल	7,528.707

(iv) वर्ष 2015-16 के लिए राष्ट्रीय आयुष मिशन (एनएएम) के अंतर्गत निर्मुक्त की गई निधियों की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार स्थिति

(रु. लाख में)

क्रम सं.	राज्य का नाम	2015-16 के दौरान निर्मुक्त सहायता अनुदान
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1,400.38
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	527.55
3.	असम	1,410.51
4.	बिहार	313.98

क्रम सं.	राज्य का नाम	2015-16 के दौरान निर्मुक्त सहायता अनुदान
5.	छत्तीसगढ़	858.26
6.	गुजरात	792.69
7.	हरियाणा	579.79
8.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	421.48
9.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	792.15
10.	झारखंड	624.72
11.	कर्णाटक	1,560.25
12.	केरल	1,273.78
13.	मध्य प्रदेश	3,253.34
14.	मेघालय	375.12
15.	मणिपुर	828.80
16.	मिजोरम	405.69
17.	महाराष्ट्र	1,282.73
18.	नागालैंड	873.10
19.	ओडिशा	1,865.28
20.	पंजाब	299.51
21.	राजस्थान	2,819.61
22.	त्रिपुरा	472.35
23.	तेलंगाना	1,091.46
24.	तमिलनाडु	87.70
25.	उत्तराखंड	621.24
26.	उत्तर प्रदेश	4,539.27
27.	पश्चिमी बंगाल	1,924.85
28.	सिक्किम	608.15
29.	दिल्ली	593.60
30.	गोवा	118.73
31.	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	151.78
32.	दादरा व नागर हवेली	-
33.	दमन व दीव	-
34.	लक्षद्वीप	189.22
35.	पुडुचेरी	144.18
36.	चंडीगढ़	-
कुल		33,101.248

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1												
13.	लक्षद्वीप											
14.	मध्य प्रदेश											
15.	महाराष्ट्र											
16.	मणिपुर											
17.	मेघालय											
18.	मिजोरम											
19.	नागालैंड											
20.	ओडिशा											
21.	पुडुचेरी											
22.	पंजाब											
23.	राजस्थान											
24.	सिक्किम											
25.	तेलंगाना											
26.	त्रिपुरा											
27.	उत्तराखंड											
28.	पश्चिमी बंगाल											
	कुल	23	20	7	4	2	2	1	-	-	-	-

(vi) 2013-14 के दौरान "राष्ट्रीय औषधीय पादप मिशन" की केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीम
(अनुमोदित वास्तविक इकाइयाँ)

क्रम सं.	राज्य का नाम	कृषि के अधीन क्षेत्र (हेक्ट. में)	पौधशाला (संख्या में)	सुखाने के शेड (संख्या में)	भंडारण गोदाम (संख्या में)
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	6630	24	0	0
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	385	0	3	3
3.	हरियाणा	1035	1	0	0
4.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	72	12	0	0
5.	कर्णाटक	1188.6	5	0	0
6.	केरल	1565	4	0	0
7.	मध्य प्रदेश	9018	0	0	0
8.	महाराष्ट्र	695	12	6	5
9.	मणिपुर	162	5	0	0
10.	मेघालय	115	0	0	0
11.	मिजोरम	161	0	0	0
12.	नागालैंड	1310	4	0	2
13.	ओडिशा	600	2	2	2
14.	राजस्थान	70	2	0	0
15.	सिक्किम	349	4	0	0
16.	तमिलनाडु	7480	1	0	0
17.	उत्तर प्रदेश	7430	0	2	2
18.	उत्तराखंड	0	7	6	6
	कुल	38265.6	83	1920	

(vii) राष्ट्रीय आयुष मिशन (एनएएम) (आयुष सेवाएं घटक)
2014-15 (अनुमोदित वास्तविक इकाइयों)

क्रम सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	पीएचसी पर सह-स्थापन		सीएचसी पर सह-स्थापन		जिला अस्पतालों पर सह-स्थापन		आयुष अस्पतालों और औषधालयों का उन्नयन		अस्पतालों और औषधालयों में आवश्यक दवाओं की आपूर्ति		50/10 बिस्तरों वाले अस्पतालों की स्थापना	
		आवर्ती इकाइयों की सं.	अनावर्ती इकाइयों की सं.	आवर्ती इकाइयों की सं.	अनावर्ती इकाइयों की सं.	आवर्ती अनावर्ती इकाइयों की सं.	अनावर्ती इकाइयों की सं.	आवर्ती अनावर्ती इकाइयों की सं.	आवर्ती अनावर्ती इकाइयों की सं.	आवर्ती अनावर्ती इकाइयों की सं.	आवर्ती अनावर्ती इकाइयों की सं.	आवर्ती अनावर्ती इकाइयों की सं.	आवर्ती अनावर्ती इकाइयों की सं.
1.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	19	19	4	4	2	2	2	1	-	-	-	-
2.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	433	1	-	-
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	-	-	-
4.	असम	30	15	-	-	20	10	-	-	48	-	-	-
5.	छत्तीसगढ़	42	-	44	-	30	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
6.	दिल्ली	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	152	-	-	-
7.	गुजरात	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	651	-	-	-
8.	हरियाणा	100	-	80	-	42	-	103	103	505	-	-	-
9.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	396	-	10	-	22	-	564	-	583	-	-	-
10.	कर्णाटक	10	-	20	-	92	-	195	-	650	-	-	-
11.	केरल	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	4	16	-	-	-

12. लक्षद्वीप	8	4	4	6	7	504	19	5,770	215	11,743	4	2
13. मध्य प्रदेश	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	-	-	-
14. महाराष्ट्र	-	-	46	476	-	-	-	711	-	711	-	-
15. मणिपुर	84	5	18	17	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
16. मेघालय	111	-	22	27	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
17. मिजोरम	8	2	16	16	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. नागालैंड	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	45	-	-
19. ओडिशा	1,171	-	9	314	-	-	-	-	-	1,151	-	-
20. पुडुचेरी	21	-	4	2	-	-	1	7	8	-	-	-
21. पंजाब	180	-	28	-	-	-	-	5	-	714	-	-
22. राजस्थान	971	-	100	186	-	-	-	4,024	-	3,703	-	-
23. सिक्किम	3	3	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
24. तेलंगाना	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	137	-	-
25. त्रिपुरा	9	6	6	-	-	-	3	2	2	-	-	1
26. उत्तराखण्ड	359	-	26	36	-	-	-	8	-	643	-	-
27. पश्चिमी बंगाल	219	-	11	230	-	-	-	3	-	1,483	1	-
कुल	3,741	94	504	1,471	7	504	19	5,770	215	11,743	4	2

(viii) राष्ट्रीय आयुष मिशन (एनएएम) (आयुष शैक्षणिक संस्थान घटक और आयुर्वेद, सिद्ध, यूनानी एवं होम्योपैथी औषध गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण घटक)

2014-15 (अनुमोदित वास्तविक इकाइयाँ)

क्रम सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	आयुष शैक्षणिक संस्थानों की इकाइयों की संख्या	प्रयोगशालाओं और फार्मसियों सहित एएसयू एंड एच औषध गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण इकाइयों की सं.
1.	छत्तीसगढ़	6	-
2.	दिल्ली	1	-
3.	गुजरात	1	-
4.	कर्णाटक	1	-
5.	महाराष्ट्र	2	-
6.	त्रिपुरा	1	1
7.	मध्य प्रदेश	9	1
8.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	-	1
9.	हरियाणा	1	1
10.	केरल	2	1
11.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1	1
12.	असम	3	1
13.	ओडिशा	1	1
14.	राजस्थान	1	1
15.	तेलंगाना	1	1
16.	पंजाब	1	-
17.	पश्चिमी बंगाल	3	1
	कुल	37	11

(ix) 2014-15 के दौरान "राष्ट्रीय औषधीय पादप मिशन" की केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीम
(अनुमोदित वास्तविक इकाइयों)

क्रम सं.	राज्य का नाम	कृषि के अधीन क्षेत्र (हेक्ट. में)	पौधशाला (संख्या में)	सुखाने के शेड (संख्या में)	भंडारण गोदाम (संख्या में)
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	11270	24	15	15
2.	गुजरात	64	6	7	6
3.	हरियाणा	559	1	1	1
4.	कर्णाटक	1671.8	1	3	3
5.	मध्य प्रदेश	7535	0	12	12
6.	महाराष्ट्र	1183.53	15	17	14
7.	मणिपुर	199	3	0	0
8.	मेघालय	139	8	4	5
9.	मिजोरम	330	0	0	0
10.	नागालैंड	940	3	0	0
11.	ओडिशा	1200	3	5	5
12.	राजस्थान	147	2	0	0
13.	सिक्किम	446	4	0	0
14.	तमिलनाडु	3682	2	0	0
15.	त्रिपुरा	90	2	0	0
16.	तेलंगाना	0	0	5	5
17.	उत्तर प्रदेश	3245	0	0	0
18.	उत्तराखण्ड	235.7	7	0	0
	कुल	329373	81	69	66

(*) राष्ट्रीय आयुष मिशन (एनएएम) (आयुष सेवाएं घटक)
2015-16 (अनुमोदित वास्तविक इकाइयों)

क्रम सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	पीएचसी पर सह-स्थापन		सीएचसी पर सह-स्थापन		जिला अस्पतालों पर सह-स्थापन		आयुष अस्पतालों और औषधालयों का उन्नयन		अस्पतालों और औषधालयों में आवश्यक दवाओं की आपूर्ति		50/10 बिस्तरों वाले अस्पतालों की स्थापना	
		आवर्ती इकाइयों की सं.	अनावर्ती इकाइयों की सं.	आवर्ती इकाइयों की सं.	अनावर्ती इकाइयों की सं.	आवर्ती इकाइयों की सं.	अनावर्ती इकाइयों की सं.	आवर्ती इकाइयों की सं.	अनावर्ती इकाइयों की सं.	आवर्ती इकाइयों की सं.	अनावर्ती इकाइयों की सं.	आवर्ती इकाइयों की सं.	अनावर्ती इकाइयों की सं.
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	433	-	-	1
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश									99	1	-	-
3.	असम	15	15	-	10	10	10	-	-	26	-	-	-
4.	बिहार	200	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	1,384	-	-	1
5.	छत्तीसगढ़	-	-	-	-	-	-	694	60	-	-	-	-
6.	दिल्ली	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	214	-	-	-
7.	गोवा	21	21	7	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
8.	गुजरात	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	150	-	-	-
9.	हरियाणा	-	-	-	8	8	24	24	24	-	-	-	1
10.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	101	-	32	1	-	181	12	12	1,165	-	-	-
11.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	-	-	-	-	-	560	-	-	607	-	-	-
12.	झारखंड	97	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	86	-	-	-

13. कर्णाटक	5	10	-	-	-	65	-	607	-	-
14. केरल	-	-	-	-	20	10	57	-	-	-
15. मध्य प्रदेश	502	-	35	6	16	-	40	-	-	-
16. महाराष्ट्र	-	0	86	9	-	1	-	-	-	-
17. मणिपुर	84	-	17	10	-	1	-	1	-	-
18. मिजोरम	16	-	12	5	-	-	-	-	1	-
19. नागालैंड	11	-	5	3	-	-	-	41	-	1
20. ओडिशा	1171	-	314	-	-	1	1	1,160	-	-
21. पुद्दुचेरी	21	-	2	4	-	6	-	9	-	1
22. पंजाब	0	0	0	28	0	5	-	615	-	-
23. राजस्थान	971	-	186	100	-	-	74	3,703	-	-
24. सिक्किम	2	2	2	5	-	-	-	-	1	1
25. तमिलनाडु	475	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. तेलंगाना	-	-	-	2	-	3	11	106	-	-
27. त्रिपुरा	24	-	-	-	-	2	-	82	1	-
28. उत्तर प्रदेश	-	-	-	-	-	36	36	4,081	-	5
29. उत्तराखण्ड	179	25	36	7	39	8	-	814	-	-
30. पश्चिमी बंगाल	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	481	-	1
कुल	3,897	65	665	108	260	40	304	15,921	5	14

(xi) राष्ट्रीय आयुष मिशन (एनएएम) (आयुष शैक्षणिक संस्थान घटक और आयुर्वेद, सिद्ध, यूनानी एवं होम्योपैथी औषध गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण घटक)

2015-16 (अनुमोदित वास्तविक इकाइयाँ)

क्रम सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	आयुष शैक्षणिक संस्थानों की इकाइयों की संख्या	प्रयोगशालाओं और फार्मसियों सहित एएसयू एंड एच औषध गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण इकाइयों की सं.
1.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1	1
2.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1	1
3.	असम	4	1
4.	छत्तीसगढ़	1	1
5.	गुजरात	1	1
6.	हरियाणा	1	1
7.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	-	1
8.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	2	1
9.	झारखंड	-	1
10.	कर्णाटक	1	1
11.	केरल	1	1
12.	मध्य प्रदेश	5	1
13.	महाराष्ट्र	1	1
14.	मणिपुर	1	1
15.	मेघालय	-	1
16.	मिजोरम	-	1
17.	ओडिशा	5	1
18.	पुडुचेरी	1	1
19.	पंजाब	1	1
20.	सिक्किम	-	1
21.	तमिलनाडु	-	1
22.	तेलंगाना	2	1
23.	त्रिपुरा	1	1
24.	उत्तर प्रदेश	7	1
25.	उत्तराखंड	1	1
26.	पश्चिमी बंगाल	1	1
	कुल	39	26

(xi) राष्ट्रीय आयुष मिशन (औषधीय पादप घटक)

2015-16 (अनुमोदित वास्तविक इकाइयां)

क्रम सं. राज्य का नाम	कृषि के अधीन क्षेत्र (हेक्ट. में)	पौधशालाएं		कटाई उपरांत प्रबंधन			
		आदर्श	छोटी	सुखाने के शेड	भंडारण गोदाम	प्रसंस्करण इकाई	बाजार आसूचना
1. गुजरात	141	2	2	7	1	1	-
2. हिमाचल प्रदेश	40	-	1	1	1	-	-
3. कर्णाटक	529	-	-	3	4	-	-
4. उत्तराखंड	153	-	1	-	-	-	-
5. केरल	258	1	-	2	-	-	-
6. मध्य प्रदेश	1681	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. मणिपुर	142.2	-	2	-	-	-	-
8. तेलंगाना	345	1	-	-	-	-	1
9. त्रिपुरा	45	-	-	3	-	-	-
10. उत्तर प्रदेश	3128	-	5	12	12	-	-
11. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	447	-	2	-	-	-	-
12. मिजोरम	59.28	-	1	-	-	-	-
13. राजस्थान	330	-	4	3	3	-	-
14. हरियाणा	174.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. महाराष्ट्र	326.63	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. तमिलनाडु	633	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. सिक्किम	63	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. जम्मू और कश्मीर	9	-	6	-	-	-	-
19. पश्चिमी बंगाल	107	2	2	5	5	-	-
20. नागालैंड	51	-	-	-	-	-	-
कुल	8662.91	6	26	36	25	1	1

Utility expansion in AYUSH systems of medicine

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

- (a) the details of the expansion made in the States for the benefit of public at large

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

in each of the Centrally sponsored genres of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH), annually during the period 2013-14 to 2015-16; and

(b) the measures taken to establish the reliability of certification of manufacturing and distribution of drugs in the said systems of treatment and the arrangements made to keep unauthenticated medicines out of circulation?

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

Statement

(a) The Central Government launched National AYUSH Mission (NAM) on 29.09.2014 as Centrally Sponsored Scheme which envisages better access to AYUSH services through upgradation of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries, setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals, mainstreaming of AYUSH through co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centers (PHCs), Community Health Centers (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs) and ensures availability of AYUSH drugs. It also aims at improvement in quality of AYUSH education through enhancement in number of upgraded educational institutions, sustained availability of quality of raw material and improved availability of quality Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani and Homoeopathy (ASU &H) drugs through strengthening of Pharmacies and Drug Testing Laboratories in the States. The details of the approval for the expansion of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) in the States for the benefit of public at large in each of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme annually during the period 2013-14 to 2015-16 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The following measures have been taken to ensure reliability of certification of manufacturing and distribution of drugs in AYUSH systems of treatment and arrangements made to keep unauthenticated medicines out of circulation:

- (i) Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) as prescribed in Schedule 'T' and in Schedule 'M-1' of the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945 are made mandatory for manufacturing for sale of Ayurveda, Siddha & Unani drugs and Homoeopathy drugs respectively.
- (ii) Government has set up Pharmacopoeia Commission of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy and Pharmacopoeia Committees to develop the standards of Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathic drugs.

- (iii) Under Rule 161 of Drug and Cosmetic Rule, there is mandatory provision to display true list of all ingredients which are used in the manufacture of the preparation together with the quantity of each of the ingredients and reference in accordance with the authoritative books specified in the first schedule of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940.
- (iv) Under Rule 168 of Drugs & Cosmetics Rules standards to be complied with the manufacture for sale or for distribution of Ayurvedic, Siddha or Unani Drugs has been prescribed.
- (v) Shelf life of ASU drugs has been notified.
- (vi) A voluntary certification scheme for Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani products has been implemented since October, 2009 with collaboration of the Quality Council of India (QCI) for grant of 'AYUSH Standard Mark' and 'AYUSH Premium Mark'.
- (vii) 27 State Drug Testing Laboratory have been assisted financially and 41 private Drug Testing Laboratory have been approved under the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules for testing of ASU drugs.

Statement

(A) Status of funds released under erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH Hospitals & Dispensaries for the year 2013-14, State/UT-wise

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Grant -in-aid released during 2013-14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-
3.	Assam	-
4.	Bihar	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-
6.	Gujarat	-
7.	Haryana	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	-
10.	Jharkhand	-

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Grant -in-aid released during 2013-14
11.	Karnataka	-
12.	Kerala	-
13.	Madhya Pradesh	-
14.	Meghalaya	-
15.	Manipur	-
16.	Mizoram	-
17.	Maharashtra	-
18.	Nagaland	-
19.	Odisha	-
20.	Punjab	-
21.	Rajasthan	-
22.	Tripura	-
23.	Tamil Nadu	-
24.	Telangana	-
25.	Uttarakhand	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	-
27.	West Bengal	-
28.	Sikkim	-
29.	Delhi	-
30.	Goa	15.00
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	67.62
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-
33.	Daman and Diu	-
34.	Lakshadweep	-
35.	Puducherry	-
36.	Chandigarh	-
TOTAL		82.62

Note: Grant-in-aid could not be released to most of States / UTs due to pending Utilization Certificates.

(B) State-wise fund released under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "National Mission on Medicinal Plants" from 2013-14 and 2014-15.

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Released during	Released during
		2013-14	2014-15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	963.63	1200.61
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	118.65	0
3.	Assam	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0
6.	Gujarat	0	172.25
7.	Haryana	171.14	87.5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	97.54	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
10.	Jharkhand	0	0
11.	Karnataka	216.71	110.82
12.	Kerala	264.27	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	526.43407	507.3
14.	Maharashtra	682.44	589.88
15.	Manipur	105.96	73.06
16.	Meghalaya	0	172.62
17.	Mizoram	18.28	57.72
18.	Nagaland	175.88	102.06
19.	Odisha	150.66	191.53
20.	Rajasthan	28.87	42.51
21.	Sikkim	137.59	77.24
22.	Tamil Nadu	1022.6698	926.57
23.	Telangana	0	0
24.	Tripura	0	53.23
25.	Uttar Pradesh	424.36	0
26.	Uttarakhand	278.86	202.03
27.	West Bengal	0	0
TOTAL		5383.94387	4566.93

*(C) Status of funds released under National AYUSH Mission (NAM)
for the year 2014-15, State/UT-wise*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Grant-in-aid released during 2014-15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	309.925
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	101.135
3.	Assam	668.979
4.	Bihar	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	281.413
6.	Gujarat	332.393
7.	Haryana	213.589
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	226.268
10.	Jharkhand	-
11.	Karnataka	359.116
12.	Kerala	254.670
13.	Madhya Pradesh	644.938
14.	Meghalaya	134.647
15.	Manipur	226.813
16.	Mizoram	116.270
17.	Maharashtra	534.670
18.	Nagaland	115.613
19.	Odisha	471.723
20.	Punjab	316.000
21.	Rajasthan	638.065
22.	Tripura	238.115
23.	Telangana	330.000
24.	Tamil Nadu	-
25.	Uttarakhand	284.000

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Grant-in-aid released during 2014-15
26.	Uttar Pradesh	-
27.	West Bengal	471.230
28.	Sikkim	66.428
29.	Delhi	132.707
30.	Goa	-
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-
33.	Daman and Diu	-
34.	Lakshadweep	-
35.	Puducherry	60.000
36.	Chandigarh	-
TOTAL		7,528.707

(D) Status of funds released under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) for the year 2015-16, State/UT-wise

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Grant-in-aid released during 2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,400.38
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	527.55
3.	Assam	1,410.51
4.	Bihar	313.98
5.	Chhattisgarh	858.26
6.	Gujarat	792.69
7.	Haryana	579.79
8.	Himachal Pradesh	421.48
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	792.15

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Grant-in-aid released during 2015-16
10.	Jharkhand	624.72
11.	Karnataka	1,560.25
12.	Kerala	1,273.78
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3,253.34
14.	Meghalaya	375.12
15.	Manipur	828.80
16.	Mizoram	405.69
17.	Maharashtra	1,282.73
18.	Nagaland	873.10
19.	Odisha	1,865.28
20.	Punjab	299.51
21.	Rajasthan	2,819.61
22.	Tripura	472.35
23.	Telangana	1,091.46
24.	Tamil Nadu	87.70
25.	Uttarakhand	621.24
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4,539.27
27.	West Bengal	1,924.85
28.	Sikkim	608.15
29.	Delhi	593.60
30.	Goa	118.73
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	151.78
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-
33.	Daman and Diu	-
34.	Lakshadweep	189.22
35.	Puducherry	144.18
36.	Chandigarh	-
TOTAL		33,101.248

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
10.		Jammu and Kashmir											
11.		Karnataka											
12.		Kerala											
13.		Lakshadweep											
14.		Madhya Pradesh											
15.		Maharashtra											
16.		Manipur											
17.		Meghalaya											
18.		Mizoram											
19.		Nagaland											
20.		Odisha											
21.		Puducherry											
22.		Punjab											
23.		Rajasthan											
24.		Sikkim											
25.		Telangana											
26.		Tripura											
27.		Uttarakhand											
28.		West Bengal											
		TOTAL	23	20	7	4	2	2	1	-	-	-	-

(F) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "National Mission on Medicinal Plants" during 2013-14
(Physical units approved)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Area covered under cultivation (in hac.)	Nursery (in nos.)	Drying Shed (in nos.)	Storage godown (in nos.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6630	24	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	385	0	3	3
3.	Haryana	1035	1	0	0
4.	Himachal Pradesh	72	12	0	0
5.	Karnataka	1188.6	5	0	0
6.	Kerala	1565	4	0	0
7.	Madhya Pradesh	9018	0	0	0
8.	Maharashtra	695	12	6	5
9.	Manipur	162	5	0	0
10.	Meghalaya	115	0	0	0
11.	Mizoram	161	0	0	0
12.	Nagaland	1310	4	0	2
13.	Odisha	600	2	2	2
14.	Rajasthan	70	2	0	0
15.	Sikkim	349	4	0	0
16.	Tamil Nadu	7480	1	0	0
17.	Uttar Pradesh	7430	0	2	2
18.	Uttarakhand	0	7	6	6
	TOTAL	38265.6	83	19	20

(G) National AYUSH Mission (NAM) (AYUSH Services component) 2014-15
(Physical units approved)

Sl. No.	Name of State / UT	Co-location at PHCs	Co-location at CHCs	Co-location at DHs	Upgradation of AYUSH Hospitals & Dispensaries	Supply of Essential Drugs at Hospitals & Dispensaries	Setting up upto 50/10 Bedded Hospitals					
		No. of Non-recurring Units	No. of Non-recurring Units	No. of Non-recurring Units								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19	19	4	4	2	2	-	1	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	433	1	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	-	-
4.	Assam	30	15	-	-	20	10	-	-	48	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	42	-	44	-	30	-	6	1	-	-	-
6.	Delhi	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	152	-	-
7.	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	651	-	-
8.	Haryana	100	-	80	-	42	-	103	103	505	-	-

9.	Jammu and Kashmir	396	-	10	-	22	-	564	-	583	-	-
10.	Karnataka	10	-	20	-	92	-	195	-	650	-	-
11.	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	4	16	-	-
12.	Lakshadweep	8	4	6	-	4	-	1	4	18	-	-
13.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	-	-	-
14.	Maharashtra	-	-	476	-	46	-	711	-	711	-	-
15.	Manipur	84	5	17	-	18	-	-	-	1	1	1
16.	Meghalaya	111	-	27	-	22	2	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Mizoram	8	2	16	2	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Nagaland	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	45	-	-
19.	Odisha	1,171	-	314	-	9	-	-	-	1,151	-	-
20.	Puducherry	21	-	2	-	4	1	7	8	-	-	-
21.	Punjab	180	-	-	-	28	-	5	-	714	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	971	-	186	-	100	-	4,024	-	3,703	-	-
23.	Sikkim	3	3	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	-
24.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	137	-	-
25.	Tripura	9	6	-	-	6	3	2	2	-	-	1
26.	Uttarakhand	359	-	36	-	26	-	8	-	643	-	-
27.	West Bengal	219	-	230	-	11	-	3	-	1,483	1	-
TOTAL		3,741	94	1,471	7	504	19	5,770	215	11,743	4	2

*(H) National AYUSH Mission (AYUSH Educational Institutions component & Quality Control of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani & Homoeopathy Drugs component) 2014-15
(Physical units approved)*

Sl. No.	Name of State / UT	No. of AYUSH Educational Institution Unit	No. of ASU & H Drugs Quality Control Unit including Laboratories & Pharmacies
1.	Chhattisgarh	6	-
2.	Delhi	1	-
3.	Gujarat	1	-
4.	Karaataka	1	-
5.	Maharashtra	2	-
6.	Tripura	1	1
7.	Madhya Pradesh	9	1
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	1
9.	Haryana	1	1
10.	Kerala	2	1
11.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1
12.	Assam	3	1
13.	Odisha	3	1
14.	Rajasthan	1	1
15.	Telangana	1	1
16.	Punjab	1	-
17.	West Bengal	3	1
TOTAL		37	11

(D) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "National Mission on Medicinal Plants" during 2014-15
(Physical units approved)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Area covered under cultivation (in ha.)	Nursery (in nos.)	Drying Shed (in nos.)	Storage godown (in nos.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11270	24	15	15
2.	Gujarat	64	6	7	6
3.	Haryana	559	1	1	1
4.	Karnataka	1671.8	1	3	3
5.	Madhya Pradesh	7535	0	12	12
6.	Maharashtra	1183.53	15	17	14
7.	Manipur	199	3	0	0
8.	Meghalaya	139	8	4	5
9.	Mizoram	330	0	0	0
10.	Nagaland	940	3	0	0
11.	Odisha	1200	3	5	5
12.	Rajasthan	147	2	0	0
13.	Sikkim	446	4	0	0
14.	Tamil Nadu	3682	2	0	0
15.	Tripura	90	2	0	0
16.	Telangana	0	0	5	5
17.	Uttar Pradesh	3245	0	0	0
18.	Uttarakhand	235.7	7	0	0
TOTAL		32937.03	81	69	66

(J) National AYUSH Mission (NAM) (AYUSH Services component) 2015-16
(Physical units approved)

Sl. No.	Name of State / UT	Co-location at PHCs	Co-location at CHCs	Co-location at DHs	Upgradation of AYUSH Hospitals & Dispensaries	Supply of Essential Drugs at Hospitals	Setting up upto 50/10 Bedded Hospitals	Dispensaries					
								No. of Recurring Units	No. of Non-Recurring Units	No. of Recurring Units	No. of Non-Recurring Units		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	1	1	2	433	-	1					
2.	Arunachal Pradesh						99	1					
3.	Assam	15	-	10	-	26	-	-					
4.	Bihar	200	-	-	10	1,384	-	1					
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	694	-	-	-					
6.	Delhi	-	-	-	4	214	-	-					
7.	Goa	21	7	2	-	-	-	2					
8.	Gujarat	-	-	-	20	150	-	-					
9.	Haryana	-	-	8	24	-	-	1					
10.	Himachal Pradesh	101	32	1	181	1,165	-	-					
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	560	607	-	-					

12. Jharkhand	97	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	-	-
13. Karnataka	5	10	-	-	65	-	-	-	-	607	-	-
14. Kerala	-	-	-	-	20	10	40	-	-	57	-	-
15. Madhya Pradesh	502	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Maharashtra	-	0	-	86	6	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Manipur	84	-	17	-	9	-	1	-	1	1	-	-
18. Mizoram	16	-	12	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
19. Nagaland	11	-	-	5	-	3	-	-	41	-	-	1
20. Odisha	1171	-	314	-	-	-	1	1	1,160	-	-	-
21. Puducherry	21	-	2	4	-	-	6	-	9	-	-	1
22. Punjab	0	0	0	28	0	5	-	-	615	-	-	-
23. Rajasthan	971	-	186	-	100	-	-	74	3,703	-	-	-
24. Sikkim	2	2	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
25. Tamil Nadu	475	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Telangana	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	11	106	-	-	-
27. Tripura	24	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	82	1	-	-
28. Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	36	4,081	-	-	5
29. Uttarakhand	179	25	36	7	39	-	8	-	814	-	-	-
30. West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	481	-	-	1
TOTAL	3,897	65	665	108	260	40	1,618	304	15,921	5	14	14

(K) National AYUSH Mission (AYUSH Educational Institutions component & Quality Control of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani & Homoeopathy Drugs component) 2015-16 (Physical units approved)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	No. of AYUSH Educational Institution Unit	No. of ASU & H Drugs Quality Control Unit including Laboratories & Pharmacies
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1
3.	Assam	4	1
4.	Chhattisgarh	1	1
5.	Gujarat	1	1
6.	Haryana	1	1
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	1
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	1
9.	Jharkhand	-	1
10.	Karnataka	1	1
11.	Kerala	1	1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5	1
13.	Maharashtra	1	1
14.	Manipur	1	1
15.	Meghalaya	-	1
16.	Mizoram	-	1
17.	Odisha	5	1
18.	Puducherry	1	1
19.	Punjab	1	1
20.	Sikkim	-	1
21.	Tamil Nadu	-	1
22.	Telangana	2	1
23.	Tripura	1	1
24.	Uttar Pradesh	7	1
25.	Uttarakhand	1	1
26.	West Bengal	1	1
	TOTAL	39	26

(L) National AYUSH Mission (Medicinal plants component) 2015-16
(Physical units approved)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Area covered under cultivation (in hac.)	Nurseries Model	Small	Drying Shed	Post Harvest Management Storage Godown	Processing Unit	Market intelligence
1.	Gujarat	141	2	2	7	-	1	-
2.	Himachal Pradesh	40	-	1	1	1	-	-
3.	Karnataka	529	-	-	3	4	-	-
4.	Uttarakhand	153	-	1	-	-	-	-
5.	Kerala	258	1	-	2	-	-	-
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1681	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Manipur	142.2	-	2	-	-	-	-
8.	Telangana	345	1	-	-	-	-	1
9.	Tripura	45	-	-	3	-	-	-
10.	Uttar Pradesh	3128	-	5	12	12	-	-
11.	Andhra Pradesh	447	-	2	-	-	-	-
12.	Mizoram	59.28	-	1	-	-	-	-
13.	Rajasthan	330	-	4	3	3	-	-
14.	Haryana	174.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Maharashtra	326.63	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Tamil Nadu	633	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Sikkim	63	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Jammu and Kashmir	9	-	6	-	-	-	-
19.	West Bengal	107	2	2	5	5	-	-
20.	Nagaland	51	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	8662.91	6	26	36	25	1	1

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour, Q.No. 166.

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने नवम्बर, 2014 के छठे विश्व आयुर्वेद कांग्रेस में आयुर्वेद की महत्ता बताते हुए राष्ट्रीय आयुष मिशन को पर्याप्त वित्तीय सहायता का आश्वासन देते यह अपेक्षा की थी, "शोध के जरिए यह साबित करें कि विभिन्न दवाओं का असर क्या होता है, अपनी पद्धति पर विश्वास करें और दवाओं की पैकेजिंग पर ध्यान दें, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रकाशनों में अपने लिए जगह हासिल करें।" मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस संबंध में वित्तीय प्रबंधन के साथ-साथ इन चार संदर्भों में, प्रत्येक के बारे में, अभी तक किए गए प्रभावी उपाय क्या हैं?

श्री श्रीपद यशो नायक: माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, उस संबंध में मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि आयुष मिशन 2014 में शुरू हुआ और 2 सालों में आयुष मंत्रालय के तहत इन संदर्भों में यानी शोध, पैकेजिंग, आदि में बहुत अच्छी प्रगति हुई है। हमने आयुर्वेद की रिसर्च के लिए कम से कम 30-31 रिसर्च सेंटर बनाए हैं और इन रिसर्च सेंटर्स में नई-नई मेडिसिन्स के ऊपर रिसर्च की जा रही है और इन मेडिसिन्स को लोगों तक पहुंचाया जा रहा है। जहां तक पैकेजिंग की बात है, इस संबंध में यह बात सही है कि अच्छे प्रोडक्ट के साथ उसकी पैकेजिंग भी अच्छी होनी चाहिए। इस ओर भी हमारा ध्यान है और हम यह प्रयास कर रहे हैं कि प्रोडक्ट्स की पैकेजिंग अच्छी हो और उनका प्रचार भी अच्छी तरह से हो। इसके साथ ही हमने यह भी व्यवस्था की है कि ये मेडिसिन्स लोगों तक पहुंचें।

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: माननीय सभापति जी, पद्धतियां बनी हुई हैं, नियम-कानून भी बने हुए हैं, किन्तु उनका अनुपालन और अनुशीलन हो, यह जरूरी है। यदि यह नहीं होता है, तो हमने जो नियम बनाए हैं, उनका लाभ जनता तक नहीं पहुंचेगा।

मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि रक्षा अनुसंधान एवं विकास संगठन (डीआरडीओ) तथा वैज्ञानिक एवं औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद आयुर्वेद की परंपरागत औषध-विधि को अद्यतन वैज्ञानिक आधार देने में कितनी सफल हुई है तथा इसे अधिक व्यापक आधार देने के लिए कौन-कौन से त्वरित उपाय किए गए हैं, जिससे आयुष औषधि की उपयोगिता और विश्वसनीयता का विस्तार हो सके?

श्री श्रीपद यशो नायक: माननीय सभापति महोदय, इस दिशा में हमारा प्रयास पूरा है। मैंने कहा रिसर्च है कि इसके लिए आज रिसर्च की बहुत जरूरत है। हमारे देश के लोग आयुष पर भरोसा करते हैं, लेकिन यदि हमें इनका एक्सपोर्ट करना है, बाहरी देशों में लेकर जाना है, तो रिसर्च के ऊपर हमें ज्यादा जोर देना पड़ेगा और हम वह जोर दे रहे हैं। हमारे जो institutions हैं, उन सबका आधार हम लेते हैं और इसी आधार पर हमने कई पेटेन्ट्स कराए, चाहे वे आयुर्वेद के हों या यूनानी के हों। हम रिसर्च करके दवा बनाते हैं और उनको लोगों के सामने पेश करते हैं।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Respected Chairman, the latest Noble Prize for Medicine was given to China's herbal specialist for the equivalent of Ayurveda, that is, Youyou Tu. Even after recognising the importance of the natural herbal medicinal

systems and Ayurveda by the world, we are not giving due importance. Though there are several schemes available in India to cater to the improvement of hospitals, dispensaries and to improve the medicinal plantation facilities, the information given by the hon. Minister says that the State Governments are not responding to the improvement and they are not utilising the available funds. In view of this, what steps the Union Government is contemplating to enthuse the State Governments so that we can maintain our importance in the herbal and ayurveda medicinal systems?

श्री श्रीपद यसो नायक : सर, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न उठाया है, उसमें तथ्य सही हैं। हमने पिछले दो सालों में यह प्रयास किया है कि राज्य सरकारों के हेल्थ मिनिस्टर्स या ऐसे मंत्री, जिनके पास आयुष का चार्ज है, हमने उनके साथ वर्ष 2015 और वर्ष 2016 में दिल्ली में मीटिंग्स कीं, जिनमें उनसे हमने यह रिक्वेस्ट की है कि आयुष के बारे में किस प्रकार से काम करना है। आपको पता होगा कि इन दो सालों में हमें जो बजट मिला, उसमें से 97 परसेंट वर्ष 2015-16 में खर्च किया है। हमारा पूरा बजट खत्म हुआ है, तो इसका अर्थ यही है कि इसके इम्प्लिमेंटेशन में प्रगति है। हम इस बात का भी प्रयास करेंगे कि केन्द्र सरकार से इसके लिए बजट में और पैसे मिलें, ताकि राज्यों में आयुष का इम्प्लिमेंटेशन और भी बेहतर तरीके से हो।

श्री विजय गोयल: सर, मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में गुणवत्तायुक्त आयुर्वेद, सिद्ध, यूनानी, होम्योपैथी और आयुष की बेहतर उपलब्धता की बात की है। सर, हम आजकल टेलीविजन में देखते हैं कि घुटनों के दर्द के ऊपर अन्नू कपूर और जावेद अख्तर जी भी एक विज्ञापन करते हैं, कोई आयुर्वेदिक, यूनानी या होम्योपैथी मेडिसिन का विज्ञापन ये करते हैं।

श्री सभापति: क्या नाम लेने की जरूरत है?

श्री विजय गोयल: सर, जो लोग विज्ञापन करते हैं, मैं उनका नाम ले रहा हूँ, मैं सांसद का नाम नहीं ले रहा हूँ। सर, दूसरे विज्ञापन वेट कम करने और कमर पतली करने के बारे में आते हैं। क्या मंत्रालय इस बात को देखता है कि इन विज्ञापनों के अंदर जो औषधियां दिखाई जा रही हैं, वे गुणवत्तापरक हैं या नहीं? इस तरह के जो बड़े-बड़े विज्ञापन करके, महंगे-महंगे प्रोडक्ट्स बेचकर जनता को बेवकूफ बनाया जा रहा है, इसके लिए मंत्रालय ने क्या कोई इंतजाम किया है?

श्री श्रीपद यसो नायक: सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य की जो कम्प्लेंट है, वह कई मायनों में सच है। इसमें राज्य सरकार का अधिकार है और हम उसकी मदद करते हैं। हमारे जो ड्रग कंट्रोलर हैं, वे उसमें मदद करते हैं। हमने यह कोशिश भी की है कि इसको रोकने के लिए Drug and Magic Remedies Act in process है, जिसके लिए लॉ डिपार्टमेंट ने हमको मान्यता दी हुई है। यह लॉ बनने के बाद लोगों को बहलाने के लिए या लोगों को misguide करने के लिए जो लोग इस प्रकार का गलत ऐडवर्टाइजमेंट करेंगे, वे दंड के पात्र होंगे और यह लॉ ऑल इंडिया में प्रभावी होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंढसा: सर, मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर के साथ जो स्टेटमेंट दी है, State-wise fund released under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "National Mission on Medicinal Plants" from 2013-14 and 2014-15, जिसमें 27 स्टेट्स के नाम हैं, लेकिन इसमें

पंजाब का नाम नहीं है। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कारण है कि इसमें पंजाब का नाम नहीं आया है?

श्री श्रीपद यसो नायक: सर, हर राज्य का एक Annual Plan होता है। हम उनको जो बजट देते हैं, उसमें से Annual Plan के अंतर्गत उस साल में उनको क्या-क्या चाहिए, उसकी जानकारी स्टेट को भेजनी पड़ती है। जिन्होंने प्लान भेजा ही नहीं, स्कीम मांगी ही नहीं, तो हम उनको कैसे देंगे? जैसा मैंने बताया कि हमने हर स्टेट्स के साथ दो साल continuous मीटिंग्स की और उनको बताया कि आपका जो शेयर आता है, उसे आप utilize कीजिए। उसके लिए हमने उनके साथ हर साल दो मीटिंग्स कीं। मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि इस नाम पर 318 करोड़ रुपये की राशि थी, जिस पर हमने 331 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए हैं, क्योंकि बाकी की राशि अन्य मदों से निकालकर खर्च की है। कई स्टेट्स अभी माँग रहे हैं। मैं रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि आप पंजाब सरकार से कहें कि वह हमें स्कीम भेजने के लिए बताए।

Suspension of licenses of pharma companies

*167. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an expert committee formed by Government has recommended that the licenses of at least 10 leading pharmaceutical companies to manufacture generic versions of the life saving drugs, be suspended, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that out of 10 manufacturers, seven have responded and *prima facie*, it has been found that their responses were not satisfactory to conclude that the products are safe and efficacious; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) The Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) asked the State Licensing Authorities concerned to suspend the manufacturing licenses of 10 manufacturers of Liposomal Amphotericin B Injection on 11.03.2016. The basic facts in this regard are as under:

(i) Amphotericin B is used for treatment of systemic fungal infections and for Visceral Leishmaniasis (Kala-Azar). Originally, Amphotericin B Injection was available in conventional colloidal form.

- (ii) Non-conventional Liposomal/lipid complex Injection of Amphotericin B has been developed to reduce nephrotoxicity. Non-conventional formulation may show considerably different pharmacokinetics, safety and efficacy characteristics compared to conventional Amphotericin B.
- (iii) Liposomal Amphotericin B Injection was included in the Indian Pharmacopeia, 2010. In accordance with the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945, the State Licensing Authorities (SLAs) issued licenses for manufacturing Liposomal Amphotericin B Injection.
- (iv) An Expert Group of ICMR, thereafter opined that liposomal drug products cannot be considered on the same lines as many other drugs and should be better defined for characteristics when they are to be approved as generics. The Expert Group observed that any new lipid drug delivery system should undergo stability, human pharmacokinetic and bioavailability, non-clinical pharmacodynamics, non-clinical pharmacokinetic and safety and toxicity studies in animals first. The Group also observed that liposomal Amphotericin B prepared with the same constituents but with different manufacturing processes might show different efficacy, toxicity and release.
- (v) A Committee headed by the then Director, IMTECH, Chandigarh *inter alia* recommended that the product should not have been included in Indian Pharmacopeia. It was stated that the scheme as it existed then was leading to approval of products. The Committee also noted that it should be considered as special product and all the manufacturers should first get 'No Objection Certificate/permission' from CDSCO before obtaining manufacturing Licence. Liposomal Amphotericin B injection was omitted from Indian Pharmacopeia in 2014.
- (vi) Subsequent to that, the Government constituted an Expert Committee to provide sufficient opportunity to manufacturers to prove the safety and efficacy of their products. The Expert Committee after consideration of all relevant facts and dossiers, recommended that Liposomal Amphotericin B Injection marketed in India may be regulated under Section 26A of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. The manufacturers of Lipid/ Liposomal Amphotericin B Injection were thereafter asked to prove the quality, safety and efficacy of their products on the basis of the scientific criteria suggested by the Expert Committee.
- (vii) Thereafter, show cause notices were issued to all the 10 manufacturers to reply within 3 weeks as to why the manufacturing licenses issued to them for

their products Liposomal Amphotericin B Injection should not be suspended. Out of 10 manufacturers, 07 responded and it was found that their responses were not satisfactory to conclude that the products are safe and efficacious. Accordingly, the State Licensing Authorities were requested to suspend the manufacturing licenses of all the ten manufacturers of the product in public interest.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Thank you, Chairman, Sir. Sir, there is a saying that many cooks spoil the food. Likewise, the Indian drug industry is controlled by many Departments. The production and pricing are looked after by the Ministry of Chemical and Fertilizers whereas the testing/clinical trials, etc., come under the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and when it comes to patent and export, the same are looked after by another Ministry and controlled by the Finance Department. So, it will lead to so much confusion. My supplementary question is this. The Government has been trying to push generic drugs in the country as they are cheaper by 80-85 per cent of the cost of branded medicines. But, here, the problem is that these generic drugs in the market were not tested for safety and efficiency correctly. This not only affects the health of our people, but also diminishes the monopoly once enjoyed by the Indian drugs in both developed and developing countries.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: My question is, Sir, many of the drugs produced by our leading manufacturers were banned and they were fined too by the developed nations like U.S. and others. What are the steps taken by the Government to ensure that these generic drugs are properly tested and the manufacturers follow good manufacturing practices?

श्री श्रीपद यसो नायक: सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने Generic Drug के बारे में प्रश्न पूछा है। जब तक Generic Drug की quality, safety और efficacy प्रूव न हो, तब तक हम उसको परमिट नहीं देते हैं। ऐसा ही कुछ हुआ है कि 6-7 drug manufacturers ने प्रोडक्शन निकाल दिया, लेकिन जब हमें पता चला और मिनिस्ट्री ने उन्हें नोटिस भेजकर उनका आंसर मांगा तो वे उसका उत्तर सही तरह से नहीं दे पाए, इसलिए हमने उन 6 कम्पनियों की 10 ड्रग्स को सस्पेंड किया हुआ है।

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: What about the...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, the Minister has answered that they have banned some medicines, but banned medicines have already gone to foreign market. Even indigenous market and all the stores are keeping the medicines. Anyhow, the Cabinet Minister is not here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put your question.

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, my second supplementary is, in order to promote generic medicines, the Health Ministry ordered to stop issuing licenses in brand names. However, the move has not benefited patients much as companies continue to market the medicines in brand names. The Government has opened retail stores, which market generic medicines. Here also, the availability of quality generic medicine is a huge concern. So, I would like to know whether the Government will again ask the State Governments to stop issuing licenses. Is the Government considering to flood generic medicines in Jan Aushadhi stores?

श्री श्रीपद यसो नायक : सर, जो Generic Medicines हैं, जैसा मैंने कहा है कि हमने उनको terminate नहीं किया है। यदि वे सेप्टी की और अन्य conditions को fulfil करेंगे तो हमें उन्हें वह परमिशन वापस दे सकते हैं। हमारी यही रिक्वेस्ट है कि वे as per terms and conditions उनको fulfil करें तो उनके प्रोडक्शन के लिए हमारी मिनिस्ट्री उन्हें परमिशन दे देगी।

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, I am not satisfied with the answer. It is...

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Sir,...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it your question? You please sit down.

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Is there any particular stay order given to the State Government? He is not answering that, Sir. That is a very important issue. It is controlled by the State Government, but if any direction was given by the Central Government, it was not examined.

श्री श्रीपद यसो नायक: हमारे सेक्रेटरी ने हर स्टेट के सेक्रेटरी को लिखित रूप में कहा है। जो ऐसी medicines हैं, जो standards को fulfil नहीं करतीं, उन्हें सस्पेंड करने के लिए लेटर लिखा हुआ है और इस संबंध में उनसे कहा भी गया है।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: As per the reply given by the hon. Minister, from the concluding paragraph of the reply it appears that out of ten drug manufacturing companies, seven responded to the show cause notices and their reply was not found to be satisfactory. The Government has advised the State licensing authorities to suspend their licences. My question is, it is true that they have requested the State Governments, but, as per the requests made by the Central Government whether the State Governments have suspended their licences or not. What is the latest position?

श्री श्रीपद यसो नायक: सर, हमें पता है कि 6 में से 5 राज्यों ने सस्पेंड किया हुआ है। एक गुजरात राज्य की रिपोर्ट अभी तक नहीं आयी है। मेरे ख्याल से वह expected है।

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, I would like to mention a few important points. The first is, the Minister has said that the State licensing authorities were requested to

suspend the manufacturing licenses of all the ten manufacturers of the product in public interest. But, Sir, I know two things. One, these types of medicines are available in different dispensaries and medicine shops. Two, it is a very serious matter. Sir, even the dispensaries of CGHS are supplying these types of medicines. How is the Government of India thinking of seizing all these medicines?

श्री श्रीपद यसो नायक: सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य से निवेदन करूंगा कि अगर इस तरह का कोई केस आपके संज्ञान में है, तो आप हमें लिखकर दे दीजिए। हम राज्य सरकार को कहेंगे और हम भी एक्शन लेने की कोशिश करेंगे।

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, no proper reply is given. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You had your say, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री पि. भट्टाचार्य: क्या गवर्नमेंट ने कोई इंस्ट्रक्शन दी है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... कितनी चीजों को सीज़ किया? ...*(व्यवधान)*... कितना सीज़ किया, इसके बारे में आप हम लोगों को बताइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपने सीज़ किया, तो बताइए कि कितनी मेडिसिन्स को सीज़ किया? ...*(व्यवधान)*... सीजीएचएस की डिसपेंसरीज़ में कितना सीज़ किया? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री श्रीपद यसो नायक: सभापति महोदय, अभी हमारे पास इसकी रिपोर्ट नहीं है। मैं तुरंत रिपोर्ट मंगवा कर एक-दो दिन में आपके पास सूचना पहुंचा दूंगा।

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I just want to know, through you, from the hon. Minister whether it is possible that the Expert Committee formed by the Government may be working under pressure of some of the foreign countries because the foreign - manufacturers find that India is able to manufacture world-class drugs which are sold in the market at 10 per cent and they gang up together and put pressure on the Government of India to ban these drugs in India and to suspend the pharmaceutical companies, to rule out competition between the Indian manufacturers and the foreign manufacturers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, what is the question?

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: The question is: Is the Expert Committee constituted by the Government of India possibly working under pressure of the foreign countries?

श्री श्रीपद यसो नायक: सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य जो कह रहे हैं, उसके बारे में हमारी सरकार ने जो कमेटी form की है, वह किसी के प्रेशर में नहीं की है। जो नॉर्म्स मिनिस्ट्री ने उनको दिए हुए थे, उन्हीं नॉर्म्स के अनुसार कमेटी ने चैक किया और उसके बाद ही यह निर्णय किया है।

Strict enforcement of prohibiting sale of tobacco near schools

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

(a) whether the rule prohibiting advertisements/sale of tobacco products within 100 yards from schools etc. are being strictly enforced, if not, reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products Act (COTPA) also prohibits sale/advertisements of smokeless products; and

(e) if so, action initiated to punish the violators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The enforcement of the Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products Act (COPTA), 2003 and the relevant provisions of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 lies with States.

(b) and (c) Section 6 (b) of the Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (COTPA, 2003) lays down as under:

Section 6: No person shall sell, offer for sale, or permit sale of, cigarette or any other tobacco product-

(a) to any person who is under eighteen years of age, and

(b) in an area within a radius of one hundred yards of any educational institution.

Section-5 of the Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (COTPA, 2003) prohibits direct and indirect advertisements of all tobacco products. The said prohibition extends to any activity that promotes the use or consumption of cigarettes or any other tobacco products.

Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restrictions on Sales) Regulations, 2011 dated 1st August, 2011, issued under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 by the Food Safety & Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), lays down as under:

"Product not to contain any substance which may be injurious to health: tobacco and nicotine shall not be used as ingredients in any food products."

Under these regulations, the Governments of all States/UTs, except the UT of Lakshadweep, have issued orders/notification to enforce the ban on manufacture, sale and storage of Gutkha and Pan Masala containing tobacco and nicotine.

Penalties under various provisions of COTPA-2003 are prescribed under Sections 20,21,22, and 24 of the Act, which are enforced by the respective State Governments.

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Sir, I am very sorry to say that the reply given by the Ministry has not at all covered my question. If you look at my question and the answer given, in the answer what is given is only the rule position. My specific query was whether the rules prohibiting tobacco products around schools are being violated openly. We all know it. My question was: What action is being taken to stop the violations? The reply is only on the rule position. I have read the rule position. Can I request, through you, the hon. Minister to answer my question first before I ask my supplementary?

श्री श्रीपद यसो नायक: सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो पूछा है, उसके लिए रूल भी है और इसके साथ-साथ राज्य सरकार उसको सही तरह से इम्प्लीमेंट कर रही है।

डा. कनवर दीप सिंह: मैं सेंट्रल नोटिफिकेशन की बात कर रहा हूँ।

श्री श्रीपद यसो नायक: सभापति महोदय, यह जो मुद्दा माननीय सदस्य ने उठाया है, इसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन राज्यों में हो रहा है।

डा. कनवर दीप सिंह: सर, मेरा क्वेश्चन बिल्कुल क्लियर था, लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जी ने उसका जवाब नहीं दिया है, मुझे केवल रूल पोजिशन दी है। However, मेरा यह पूछना है कि after we have implemented these notifications, what is the next step the Government proposes to take for implementing anti-tobacco laws passed by Parliament without any further delay?

श्री श्रीपद यसो नायक: सभापति महोदय, जो लॉ पास हुआ है, इसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन जल्दी करने का हमारा प्रयास है। जो लॉ है, लक्षद्वीप को छोड़कर, 12 स्टेट्स ने उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन किया है। पहले इसके ऊपर 40 परसेंट वॉर्निंग होती थी, अब 80 परसेंट वॉर्निंग करनी है, यह इंस्ट्रक्शन भी हमने उनके पास भेजी हुई है और उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हो रहा है।

डा. कनवर दीप सिंह: सर, मेरा क्वेश्चन है कि स्कूलों के आस-पास तम्बाकू उत्पाद खुले आम बिकते हैं, नियमों का उल्लंघन हो रहा है, we all know it. My question to the hon. Minister is: What action the Government is taking?

श्री श्रीपद यसो नायक: सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि एक्शन लेने का काम राज्य सरकार के दायरे में आता है। इसके बारे में राज्य सरकार को जो भी मदद चाहिए, केन्द्र सरकार देती रही है। राज्य सरकार इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कर रही है।

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, I commend the Central Government for their campaign against chewing tobacco on the television medium. But, at the same time, we find that all these companies that manufacture chewing tobacco surreptitiously continue to put advertisements in the electronic media. Sir, my question is: Will the Government take some steps to ensure that we put an end to surreptitious and direct ads in the electronic media against chewing tobacco because we all know the harms of chewing tobacco?

श्री श्रीपद यसो नायक : सर, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, वह सही है। इसलिए जो advertisement है, हम इसके लिए राज्य सरकार को जो कुछ फंड देते हैं, वह तो शुरू ही है, लेकिन जो आपका सजेशन है, उसको implement करने की ओर केन्द्र सरकार जरूर ध्यान देगी।

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय: सर, थोड़ा बहुत होमवर्क जरूर करना चाहिए।

डा. कनवर दीप सिंह: सर, यह जवाब गुगली में आता है या स्पिन में आता है? सर, यह कोई जवाब नहीं है।

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: सभापति जी, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे प्रश्न पूछने का मौका दिया। यह सवाल पूछा गया कि स्कूलों के आसपास सौ मीटर की परिधि में सेल और विज्ञापन के ऊपर प्रतिबंध है और वह सही ढंग से लागू नहीं है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जितने भी अध्ययन हुए हैं, उनमें तम्बाकू और तम्बाकू प्रोडक्ट्स स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक हैं। चाहे बच्चे हैं, बुजुर्ग हैं अथवा नौजवान हैं, ये चीजें सबके लिए हानिकारक हैं। ऐसा कानून क्यों नहीं बना दिया जाए कि तम्बाकू का प्रोडक्शन, उसकी सेल और उसी मार्केटिंग टोटली ban की जाए? जब शराब पर प्रतिबंध लग सकता है, तो तम्बाकू प्रोडक्ट्स पर प्रतिबंध क्यों नहीं लग सकता?

श्री श्रीपद यसो नायक: सभापति महोदय, सबका सजेशन ठीक है और सरकार उस तरफ बढ़ रही है, लेकिन जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि स्कूलों के आसपास सौ मीटर की परिधि में प्रतिबंध होना चाहिए, तो ऐसा प्रतिबंध लगा हुआ है। यदि कोई ऐसी कम्प्लेंट है, तो मैं माननीय सदस्यों से रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि जहां-जहां कम्प्लेंट्स हैं, हम उनके बारे में राज्य सरकारों को अपनी ओर से बताएंगे। आपने जो मांग की है, हम निश्चित तौर से उस पर आगे विचार करेंगे।

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Sir, the Government of India identified 650 drugs to be supplied to various dispensaries in various States. We have discussed it elaborately with the Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers and Pharmaceuticals. They have agreed that they will go to the States, meet the Chief Ministers and Health Ministers and convince them to purchase these medicines for supply in Primary Health Centres, area hospitals, district hospitals and even general hospitals at various places. But, so far, why has the Government not taken any step? So many times they have assured that they are going to supply these medicines to the poor people in dispensaries through Government.

श्री श्रीपद यसो नायक: सर, आपने जो 650 मेडिसिन्स का आंकड़ा कहा है, अभी इस बारे में मेरे पास डिटेल्स नहीं हैं, लेकिन यह जो जेनेरिक मेडिसिन्स सप्लाइ करनी है, इस बारे में केन्द्र सरकार और हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री सजग है और जल्दी से जल्दी वह काम करने की कोशिश कर रही है।

*169. The questioner (SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN) was absent.

Bridging the gap between urban and rural per capita income

*169. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) details of per capita income in various States in last three years;

(b) the urban and rural per capita income differentials in the country during each of the last three years and the current financial year; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken by Government to bridge the gap during the current Five Year Plan?

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

Statement

(a) As per the estimates available from the Central Statistics Office (CSO), the per capita Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices of various States for the years, 2012-13 to 2015-16, is given in the following table.

Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at current prices; Base Year 2011-12 (₹)

As on 29.02.2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	74639	84579	95689	107532
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	80964	91686	101033	116725
3.	Assam	44769	48974	53618	NA
4.	Bihar	24647	28389	34856	40616
5.	Chhattisgarh	61356	66438	73758	NA
6.	Goa	237929	258856	274939	NA
7.	Gujarat	100821	113061	124358	NA
8.	Haryana	122571	136734	150260	NA
9.	Himachal Pradesh	98996	110209	119720	NA
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	56201	63202	65598	NA
11.	Jharkhand	47360	51534	58344	NA
12.	Karnataka	101451	1162381	130897	NA
13.	Kerala	110314	123564	138390	NA
14.	Madhya Pradesh	42631	46244	51371	56253

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
15.	Maharashtra	111005	125146	134081	NA
16.	Manipur	40169	46740	NA	NA
17.	Meghalaya	63429	68145	71101	75232
18.	Mizoram	65013	74846	85359	NA
19.	Nagaland	58727	69261	76679	NA
20.	Odisha	53196	56941	63108	66890
21.	Punjab	94318	105143	114561	NA
22.	Rajasthan	63722	69925	76881	NA
23.	Sikkim*	151395	176491	NA	NA
24.	Tamil Nadu	104486	120593	135806	NA
25.	Telangana	101602	114669	129182	143023
26.	Tripura*	57402	69705	NA	NA
27.	Uttar Pradesh	35358	40790	44197	NA
28.	Uttarakhand	114878	126101	139184	154818
29.	West Bengal*	60318	70059	78903	NA
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	94002	102116	108168	NA
31.	Chandigarh	180625	206964	240687	NA
32.	Delhi	206407	232269	252011	NA
33.	Puducherry	130548	143045	157219	NA

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DES) of respective State Governments.

Note 1: Estimates for the years 2011-12 to 2013-14 have been discussed by CSO with the State DES.

Note 2: The Union Territories of Dadra Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep do not compile the estimates of State Domestic Product.

NA = Not Available.

(*): The States of Sikkim, Tripura and West Bengal have not finalized the estimates of new series with base year 2011-12. Estimates of these States as on July 31, 2015 relate to per capita NSDP with base year 2004-2005.

(b) The latest, year for which the All India Urban and Rural Per Capita Net Value Added (NVA) is available is 2011-12. The per capita NVA for 2011-12 at current basic prices (base year 2011-12) is ₹101313/- for the urban areas and ₹ 40772/- for the rural areas.

(c) The Government has taken several measures to improve the growth performance of all the States in a balanced manner. Some of the policy initiatives in this direction include: transfer of resources from Centre to States favouring less developed States; incentives for setting up of industries in the backward regions; etc. The enhanced share of States in Central taxes from 32 per cent to 42 per cent provides flexibility to the States for designing and financing schemes suited to the local needs and to bridge the development gaps in the backward regions of the States through the framework of co-operative and competitive federalism. In addition, several Centrally Sponsored Schemes and state-specific schemes are being implemented which are expected to improve the per capita income of different States.

The Government is implementing several programmes that aim at bringing about overall improvement in the quality of life of the rural people and bridging the urban-rural gap through: creation of employment opportunities; strengthening of livelihood opportunities; creation of rural infrastructure; provision of other basic amenities; etc. These programmes, *inter alia*, include: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act for wage employment, Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission for livelihoods promotion through self-employment, Indira Awaas Yojana for rural housing, National Social Assistance Programme for enhancing the incomes of rural poor and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana for rural roads. The Budget 2016-17 has prioritised the rural sector with emphasis on rural employment, electrification and connectivity. The focus of the Government on agricultural sector with programmes for irrigation, insurance, soil health, market, credit and farm infrastructure is also likely to boost farm and rural incomes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 169. Questioner not present; let the answer be given. Any supplementaries?

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, the Finance Minister in his reply has mentioned about the measures being taken to bridge the gap between the urban and rural per capita income in the current Five Year Plan. A very elaborate answer has been given. Sir, recently, the Chief Minister of Maharashtra asked for an aid of around ₹10,000 crores for the devastated families of the agriculturists and hon. Prime Minister also readily acceded to his request. But while agreeing to make an equitable allocation to the situation, Prime

Minister mentioned about availing World Bank loan. This is not a matter pertaining only to the State of Maharashtra. When World Bank loan will be availed to get over this kind of situation, naturally, repayment schedule will be there and alongwith that, interest component also will be there. May I know through you, Sir, from the hon. Finance Minister: If the strain on the Indian economy is to be eased out by way of availing loan from World Bank agencies or other global lending agencies, while repayment will be a problem -- that is what I envisage or that is what my thinking is— how would we attain the goal of bridging the gap between the urban and the rural per capita income when intended reforms are not taking place in time?

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member has asked a question about how we can bridge the divide between the rural and the urban areas, and as we are doing that, there are array of different initiatives and funding methodologies. As far as Budget expenditures are concerned, those are funded by the State Governments largely through their own revenues as well as the devolution that is coming from the Centre. Those are planned budgeted expenditures, and those, of course, go a long way towards bridging this gap. There are unplanned expenditures also. Those are triggered by emergency situations through disasters and, there, support is provided through the National Disaster Relief Fund as well as through the State Disaster Relief Funds, and those are, in fact, what have been deployed, of course, in the drought-stricken areas in Maharashtra.

In addition to those funding sources, we also have recourse to a variety of concessional funding sources from multilateral agencies as the hon. Member has pointed out. For each of these multilateral funding sources, you have to think through whether, in fact, the financing will be sustainable in that particular situation. We do that in consultation with the State Governments. We receive these proposals from the State Governments. There is a Department within the Finance Ministry. It goes through it and assesses whether this financing is sustainable or not. Then, a decision is arrived at. And that is precisely the process that we are following with the State of Maharashtra as well.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सभापति जी, आज की तारीख में जब रूरल प्रोडक्टिविटी के सवाल पर चर्चा हो रही है, तो हमें यह भी देखना होगा कि खाली राज्य सरकारों पर जिम्मेदारी सौंपने से काम नहीं चलेगा। जिन स्कीम्स के बारे में आपने चर्चा की है, उनका जो रिजल्ट है, वह सामने है। आज जो लोग खेती करने वाले हैं, उनकी प्रोडक्टिविटी या तो गिर रही है, या स्टेबल हो गई है, लेकिन बढ़ नहीं रही है। अभी यह चर्चा का एक विषय भी है। हम पिछले कई दिनों से इस पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं, सूखा भी पड़ रहा है, calamities भी हैं और भी अन्य बहुत सारे factors हैं। मुझे नहीं लगता कि केवल इन स्कीम्स के सहारे कोई ब्रेक-थ्रू निकलने वाला है। गरीब और अमीर के बीच यह जो आमदनी का अंतर है, इससे पहला बड़ा प्रतिफल तो यह निकल रहा है कि लोग गांव से भागकर शहर में आ रहे हैं और

यहां बड़ी दिक्कत हो रही है। बहुत से शहरों में तो उनको भगाया जा रहा है, उनसे कहा जा रहा है कि भाग जाओ। हिंदुस्तान में अब इस तरह की बातें भी होने लगी हैं कि यू.पी. के आदमी हो तो भाग जाओ, पूर्वांचल के आदमी हो तो भाग जाओ। मुझे लगता है कि भारत सरकार को रूरल प्रोडक्टिविटी के लिए एक "नेशनल ब्लू प्रिंट" तैयार करने की जरूरत है। चूंकि ये जो गाँव हैं, इनके अंदर जो भी संसाधन हैं, जमीनें हैं, लोग हैं, इनके बावजूद भी प्रॉब्लम यह आ रही है कि जो हमारी पंचायतें बनी हुई हैं, वे एक प्रोडक्टिविटी इकाई के तौर पर काम नहीं कर पा रही हैं। क्रायदे से प्रोडक्शन और प्रोसेसिंग, पैकेजिंग और ट्रांसफर एवं मार्किटिंग आदि कार्य वहीं पर होने चाहिए। मुझे लगता है कि ये काम करने से हम रूरल एरियाज़ के लिए कोई अच्छा काम कर पाएंगे। मैं माननीय मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप कोई कमीशन बिठाएंगे या कोई आयोग बनाकर एक "रूरल प्रोडक्शन ब्लूप्रिंट" बनाने का काम करेंगे, जिससे कि पंचायतों को, सरकारों को एक मार्गदर्शन मिल सके कि उन्हें पूरे हिंदुस्तान में किस लेवल पर और कैसे काम करना है?

श्री जयंत सिन्हा: सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य जिस "नेशनल ब्लूप्रिंट" की बात कर रहे हैं, हम लोगों ने उसे पेश किया है और इस साल उसके लिए हमारा बजट भी है। आपको मालूम है कि हम लोगों ने इस साल के बजट में विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को बहुत महत्व दिया है। हम लोगों ने उसमें कई सारी योजनाओं के लिए पूरे तरीके से फंडिंग को भी बढ़ाया है। हम लोगों को विश्वास है कि वे जिस एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्टिविटी की बात कर रहे हैं, इसके द्वारा उसमें बहुत वृद्धि होगी। हम लोगों ने एक लक्ष्य यह भी रखा है कि एग्रीकल्चरल इनकम को पाँच सालों में दुगना कर दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सभापति जी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: सुन लीजिए, सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री जयंत सिन्हा: मैं माननीय सदस्य से कहना चाहता हूँ कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: मेरा प्रश्न गाँव के उत्पादन से था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आप सुन लीजिए।

श्री जयंत सिन्हा: बिल्कुल। एफएफसी ने भी कहा है कि हम लोगों को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पूरे तरीके से साधन देने हैं। आपको यह भी मालूम है कि हमने इस बार अरबन लोकल बॉडीज़ तथा पंचायतों से कहा है कि हम उनको बहुत ज्यादा मात्रा में साधन देंगे। आज के समय ग्राम पंचायतों को, इसके कारण पहले जो कम साधन मिल रहे थे, उस संदर्भ में हमारा यह अनुमान है कि अब हर साल 15 से 20 लाख रुपये हर पंचायत को मिलने वाले हैं। मैं आपको मेरे अपने क्षेत्र हज़ारीबाग का बता रहा हूँ कि वहां एक क्रांति आ रही है। आज के समय में लोग पंचायतों में बैठकर, चाहे वे मुखिया हों या पंचायत समितियाँ हों, इसको तय कर रहे हैं। चाहे सामुदायिक भवन हो, पीसीसी सड़क हो या तालाब का गहरीकरण हो, अब इन सभी की जिम्मेदारी पंचायत और पंचायत समिति ले रही है। इस कारण से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में क्रांति आ रही है और एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्टिविटी बढ़ रही है। मैं इसके साथ-साथ माननीय सदस्य को यह भी बताना चाहूँगा कि हमने इस बार बजट में जो प्रावधान किया है, अगर आप उसमें 2013-14 के रूरल डेवलपमेंट बजट के मुकाबले में देखें तो हमने इस बार 59,310 करोड़ से बढ़ाकर 86,000 करोड़

रुपये डेवलपमेंट के लिए दिए हैं। इसमें 45 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। साथ-साथ हम लोगों की जो कई सारी योजनाएं चल रही हैं, चाहे वह प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना हो, जिसमें हम लोगों ने 96 परसेंट की वृद्धि की है, चाहे हम लोग बिजली विभाग में जो electrification of villages कर रहे हैं या हम लोग ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में जो शौचालय बना रहे हैं, इससे भी मुझे लगता है कि rural quality of life में बहुत बढ़ोतरी आएगी।

SHRI RIPUN BORA: From the reply of the hon. Minister in part (b), it is seen that there is a big gap between the per capita income of the rural people and the urban people. It is approximately ₹ 60,000/-. My question is this, Sir. In part (c), the hon. Minister has mentioned about the number of steps taken by the Government to bridge the gap between the per capita income of the rural people and the urban people. My point is, these schemes are not income-generating schemes. One of the main reasons which the hon. Minister has not mentioned is that there is a shortfall in the purchasing power of the rural people in comparison to the urban people. This is because of the skyrocketing prices. In the rural areas, farmers are not getting the proper prices of their agricultural products. So, my question is: What steps the Government has taken to remove these two disparities?

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I, first of all, request the hon. Member, and I submit for his consideration that even though it appears that per capita income in rural areas is about ₹40,000/ and that the per capita income in urban areas is about ₹1,00,000/-, we should not necessarily infer that either discretionary purchasing ability or quality of life is thereby as low as the number suggests, because you have to understand that in urban areas the cost of living is also higher. So, even though it appears that the numbers are low, it is not necessarily implying that the quality of life is, therefore, worse.

Now, the second part of your question dealt with the issue of how we are going to increase the purchasing power in the hands of rural citizens. We have an array of programmes to do that. Starting with agriculture, in agriculture, as you know, whether it is the Pradhan Mantri Sinchayee Yojana, Fasal Bima Yojana, the Soil Health Card or e-marketing, in all of those different ways we are trying to increase the agricultural productivity and the agricultural income. That is how we are going to get to the goal of doubling the agricultural income in the next five years. So, that is what we are doing as far as agriculture is concerned. In addition to that, we are also trying to get people to diversify away from traditional agriculture to areas such as horticulture, fishery, dairying, poultry farms and so on. Finally, we also have a host of programmes under way for skilling of people in agricultural areas. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushalya Yojana is one of those, plus the National Rural Livelihood Mission, and so on. So, whether it is through skilling or through agriculture, we are looking to increase the agriculture income.

Cheap air tickets to the labourers emigrating to Gulf countries

*170. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government used to sell tickets at cheaper rates to the labourers emigrating from different States of the country to the Gulf countries, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether this facility is still available to Indian labourers; and

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

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

Statement

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Airfares are not regulated by the Government, sub-rule (1) of Rule 135 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937 provides that every air transport undertaking engaged in scheduled air services shall establish tariff having regard to all relevant factors, including cost of operation, characteristic of services, reasonable profit and the generally prevailing tariff. Accordingly, airlines are free to fix tariff.

श्री परवेज हाशमी: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अपने जवाब में उन्होंने बताया है कि "Air fares are not regulated by the Government", as per rule so and so and so and so. And, "...airlines, are free to fix tariff." मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि Middle East Countries में, जहाँ गरीब लोग जाते हैं और हमारे लिए foreign exchange earn करके लाते हैं, वे इस position में भी नहीं होते कि tariff को bear कर सकें। अगर आप आज जेद्दाह जाना चाहें, तो वहाँ आने-जाने का air tariff ₹ 42,000/- है और अगर आप U.K. जाना चाहें, लंदन जाना चाहें, तो ₹52,000/- है। आप वहाँ different slabs देते हैं कि आज 10 हजार, फिर 15 हजार, फिर 20 हजार, इस तरह से होगा। जहाँ से आप maximum foreign exchange earn कर रहे हैं, वे गरीब, जो खून-पसीना बहा कर इस गवर्नमेंट को foreign exchange दे रहे हैं, तो क्या गवर्नमेंट उनके बारे में नहीं सोच रही है कि उनको भी इस तरह के slabs दिए जाएँ, ताकि वे इस opportunity को avail कर सकें? सर, लंदन तो वे लोग जाते हैं, जिनके पास पैसा होता है। वहाँ तो यह opportunity है कि आप 52,000/- रुपये में आ पाएंगे और चले जाएंगे, लेकिन जो गरीब मजदूर, अगर वह आता-जाता है, तो उसे आज की तारीख में Middle-East में सऊदी अरब जाने के लिए 42,000/- रुपये देने पड़ते हैं। क्या गवर्नमेंट की इस तरह की कोई policy है या गवर्नमेंट इस तरह की कोई policy बनाना चाहती है?

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, till 1994, airfares within India were controlled. Now, the hon. Member is suggesting that airfares of the whole universe, or the world, be controlled! I think, that is beyond the Indian Government. But we do understand that there are people who travel around the world for different reasons. One of the steps that would bring down airfares is increase in capacity. We are working at it. I am glad to inform the Member that in the past two years, for the Gulf sector, the number of seats has gone up by 25 per cent. We need to continue this, because we find that where there is capacity addition, where there is a demand, it has a depressing effect on prices all over the world, and in India too. So, we are working on that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Second question.

श्री परवेज हाशमी: सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि टैरिफ इनका प्रेरोगेटिव है या एअरलाइंस अपने आप यह डिसाइड करती हैं? एअरलाइंस का जो लॉस होता है, क्या उसको गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया बियर करती है? अगर सब कुछ गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया ही बियर करती है, तो गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया लेबर्स के लिए ये इंस्ट्रक्शंस क्यों नहीं देती कि उनके लिए भी स्लैब्स डिसाइड किये जाएं?

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, first of all, the Government of India does not bear the losses or gains from the profits of the airlines. This just does not happen. Airlines is a business proposition; it is a commercial proposition.

SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: If an airline is running into losses, who is bearing the losses then? It is the Government of India which is bearing that losses.

*171. [The questioner (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA) was absent.]

Shortage of currency coins

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

- (a) whether Government is aware that there is acute shortage of currency coins;
- (b) whether due to their requirement especially for various rituals, ceremonies in Indian culture, the general public is forced to procure the same from blackmarketeers at heavy price;
- (c) the steps Government has taken or contemplates to ensure availability of coins and currency notes in open market to prevent blackmarketing; and
- (d) whether Government is in the process of bringing stringent measures to rein in such blackmarketeers, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Statement

(a) to (d) There has been a shortfall of coins supplied by the Government *vis-a-vis* indent placed by RBI. The demand-supply gap for the past three years is as under:

(In million pieces)

Year	RBI Indent	Supply	Gap
2013-14	12033	7677	4356
2014-15	13840	7907 -	5933
2015-16	14240	9258	4982

The following steps have taken to augment the supply of coins:-

- (i) Production of coins in the India Government Mints has been increased over the period. It is increased from 7677 million pieces in 2013-14 to 9258 million pieces in 2015-16.
- (ii) Capacity expansion programme of India Government Mints to produce circulation coins up to 18000 million pieces has been taken up.

RBI has taken the following steps to ensure distribution of coins:-

- i. More remittances of coins are being sent to the Currency Chests in the areas where from shortage is reported.
- ii. Regional offices have been advised to keep minimum balances in their vaults and in Currency Chests to ensure availability of coins to bank branches/ members of public in every state.
- iii. Shop keepers and other business establishments, toll gate agencies, etc. have been attached to the nearest Currency Chest for the requirements of coins, subject to availability.
- iv. The banks have been encouraged to install Coin Vending Machines for issue of coins by providing them capital subsidy.
- v. The banks have been advised to organize coin melas for issue of coins directly to the members of public.

The Government has also decided to promote payment by cards and digital means which will encourage people to pay through cashless means thus reducing the dependency on hard cash and coins.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question 171. The questioner is not present. Any supplementary?
Mr. Nishad

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: हम माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहते हैं, देश में जिस तरह से कालाबाजारी हो रही है और नकली करेंसी आ रही है, तो क्या आप प्लास्टिक के नोट चलाने की कोई योजना बना रहे हैं? प्लास्टिक के ऐसे नोट छापे जाएं, जिनमें गुप्त कोड हों, ताकि नोटों की डुप्लिकेसी न की जा सके, क्या आप इस पर विचार कर रहे हैं?

श्री जयंत सिन्हा: चेयरमैन सर, जो counterfeit currency है, वह देश के लिए बहुत बड़ा खतरा है। हमारी जो सिक्योरिटी प्रेस है, जहां करेंसी का उत्पादन होता है, वहां continuously हम लोग देखते रहते हैं कि कैसे हम अपनी करेंसी को और अधिक मजबूत और सुरक्षित करें। इसके लिए हम लोगों ने कई सारे security features भी लगाए हैं। जो नई टेक्नोलॉजी है, जैसे अभी इन्होंने प्लास्टिक नोट्स का जिक्र किया है, उस पर हरदम कंसिडरेशन चलता रहता है।

Steps to check adulterated packaged milk

*172. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that recently some top selling brands of packaged milk have been found to be adulterated;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to check packaged milk adulteration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

- (a) The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has informed that it has not received any formal intimation regarding adulteration of any major brand of packaged milk in the recent past.
- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) Under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 the responsibility of the FSSAI mainly concerns (i) laying down science-based standards for articles of food; and (ii) to

regulate their manufacture, storage, distribution, sale and import to ensure availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption. The implementation and enforcement of Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006 and regulations thereunder primarily rests with the State/ UT Governments.

The FSS Act seeks to shift from mere regulatory regime based on prevention of adulteration to self-compliance through Food Safety Management Systems. In order to ensure such compliance in case of milk, sampling of milk is carried out randomly in the entire supply chain *i.e.* the village, collection centre, bulk collection centre, chilling centre, processing plant, supply tanker, retail outlets, etc. Besides, drawing of samples by the Food Safety Officers, the stakeholders concerned are also persuaded and encouraged for undertaking such sampling and testing at their own level to determine the quality of milk.

In order to prevent adulteration of milk, a series of steps have been taken by the Government/FSSAI in the recent past. These include:

- FSSAI regularly takes up the issue of enforcement of the provisions of the Act and regulations thereunder with the State/UT authorities, through periodic written communications as also interaction during the meetings of the Central Advisory Committee.
- A Surveillance Plan for States has been prepared by a Working Group of Food Safety Commissioners taking into account various parameters including consumption pattern for cultural/festival occasions.
- Further, in order to pay a focused attention to the adulteration of milk and milk products, a special cell has been created in the FSSAI. The FSSAI has recently organized an interface between wholesale consumers of milk and milk products including major mithaiwalas, and testing equipment/ kit manufacturers to ensure the quality of milk and milk products used/ purchased/supplied by them. In pursuance of such initiatives, FSSAI has in the month of April, 2016, distributed rapid milk testing equipment [Electronic Milk Adulteration Tester (EMAT) with Milk Analyser] to three States/UTs *i.e.* Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and UT of Chandigarh on pilot basis. This instrument is capable of:
 - a) analysing parameters relating to fats, solid not fat, protein, lactose, density, added water.
 - b) detection of adulterants such as urea, detergent, ammonium sulphate, hydrogen peroxide, sodium bi-carbonate, caustic soda, etc.

- c) testing 90-100 samples per hour. It is of low weight easy to carry in the field, online data recording, user friendly, easy to clean and requires very low sample volume for analysis.

In addition to the steps taken by FSSAI, Secretary, Department of Health and Family Welfare has, *vide* D.O. letter dated 13.02.2016, also requested Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs to issue instructions to the administrative and police authorities to extend all possible cooperation to the food safety authorities in carrying out surveillance activities to check food adulteration and manufacture/sale of sub-standards food items.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question 172.

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी: सर, अपने उत्तर में मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि विभाग को दूध के प्रमुख ब्रांडों में मिलावट की कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहूंगा कि 25 अप्रैल को छपी एक खबर के हिसाब से Consumer Guidance Society of India ने 16 प्रमुख ब्रांडों के दूध की जांच की, तो उनमें से कोई भी ब्रांड क्वालिटी के स्टैंडर्ड को पूरा नहीं कर पाया।

महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा, पैकेट के दूध की क्वालिटी को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आप क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं?

श्री श्रीपद यसो नायक: माननीय सभापति जी, adulteration of milk राज्य सरकार के कार्यक्षेत्र में आता है। इसके लिए उनको जो कुछ सपोर्ट चाहिए होता है, वह केन्द्र सरकार देती रहती है। इसके अलावा हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री बहुत से अन्य प्रयास भी कर रही है। दिल्ली में जो मिलक वेंडर्स हैं, उनको इसकी ट्रेनिंग दी गई है। उस ट्रेनिंग में कम से कम दो से अढ़ाई हजार वेंडर्स को ट्रेनिंग देने का काम किया गया है। हमने तीन राज्यों में इस सब की चेकिंग के लिए ऐसी मशीनरी दी है, जिसकी कॉस्ट 1,60,000 रुपये है। हमारी ओर से भी उपाय हो रहे हैं। जहां-जहां राज्यों को जरूरत पड़ती है, हम उनकी मदद करते हैं। Implementation तो राज्य की ही जिम्मेदारी है और जो regulation है तथा जो standards maintain करने की बात है, वह केन्द्र सरकार देखती है।

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी: सर, जितने भी हमारे विकसित देश हैं, वे दूध की शुद्धता मापने के लिए 'Domestic kit' नामक एक टेक्नोलॉजी यूज कर रहे हैं। क्या आप हमारे देश में भी यह टेक्नोलॉजी यूज करने के बारे में सोच रहे हैं?

श्री श्रीपद यसो नायक: सर, milk and milk products है, तो निश्चित तौर से special focus area है। माननीय सदस्य ने जो कुछ कहा है, जैसे फॉरेन कंट्रीज़ में हम जिस तरह से इसके ऊपर अमल पाते हैं, उस तरह का हम भी थोड़ा सा प्रयास करते हैं। जैसा मैंने कहा, किस तरह से उन्होंने प्रयास किया है, वह स्टडी करके हम किस तरह से मदद कर सकेंगे, यह हमारी मिनिस्ट्री आगे निश्चित तौर से देखेगी। लेकिन आज तक हमने स्टेट को मदद करने के लिए 'FSSAI Cell' नामक एक स्पेशल सेल adulteration-related issues को देखने के लिए establish की है और यह स्टेट की मदद कर रही है।

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: सर, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण सवाल हमारे साथी ने पूछा है। मैं इसके बारे में मंत्री जी को कहना चाहूंगी कि दूध में सिर्फ मिलावट ही नहीं हो रही है, बल्कि आज-कल तो मिलावटी दूध भी बनने लगा है। टीवी पर हमने देखा है कि कैमिकल्स के द्वारा वाइट कलर का दूध पानी से बनाया जाता है। तो दूध में मिलावट होने की बात हमने सोची थी, लेकिन मिलावटी दूध बनने की बात हमने पहली बार देखी है। अगर दूध इस तरह से बनता है.. हमारे यहां बच्चों को दूध की बहुत जरूरत पड़ती है। बच्चों से लेकर वृद्धों तक, सबको ही दूध पीना आवश्यक है। हमारे यहां दूध को पूर्ण आहार माना जाता है। तो अगर इस तरह से करेंगे, मंत्री जी ने जवाब यह दिया है कि "The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India has informed that they have not received any formal intimation regarding adulteration." तो अगर आपको कम्प्लेंट नहीं की गई है, लेकिन आप जो मीडिया में देखते हैं, टीवी में देखते हैं और अखबारों में पढ़ते हैं, उस पर ध्यान देते हुए आपने *suo motu* खुद इस बारे में कोई कानून बनाने के लिए, इसमें कुछ मिलावट न करने की या मिलावटी दूध को बन्द करने के लिए कुछ स्टेप्स लिए हैं?

श्री श्रीपद यसो नायक: सर, सरकार अपनी ओर से प्रयास कर रही है। इसीलिए मैंने कहा कि हमने राज्यों की मदद करने के लिए बहुत से उपाय किए हैं। हम सब का भी दायित्व होता है कि जो करने वाला आदमी है, पीने वाला आदमी है.. इस समस्या को हम किस तरह से सॉल्व करें, किस तरह से उसकी हम मदद करें, यह केन्द्र सरकार और हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री तो देखती ही है। इसलिए इस तरह के जो केसेज हैं, उनमें हम किस तरह से आगे जाएं, इसका विचार भी जारी है। हमारे सेक्रेटरी ने हर राज्य के सेक्रेटरी को खत लिख कर इसके बारे में उनके सुझाव और उनकी डिमांड पूछी है कि हम क्या कर सकते हैं और आपको किस तरह की मदद चाहिए। हमारा यह सम्पर्क हर रोज होता है। इसके कारण एक कमेटी प्रस्थापित हुई है। हमने कई मशीनें दी हैं। जैसा मैंने कहा कि adulteration चेक करने के लिए, एक घंटे में कम से कम 100 to 120 samples देखने के लिए मशीनरी भी हमने दी है। इस तरह के हमारे प्रयास हैं तथा हम सब मिल कर और भी प्रयास करेंगे। यह चीज नहीं होनी चाहिए, यह सबका मत है। इसके लिए और भी प्रयास करने की हमारी तैयारी है।

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपके ज़रिए यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने जो तीन स्टेट्स को नये equipments दिए हैं, तो क्या वे equipments सारी स्टेट्स को adulteration को रोकने के लिए देंगे?

दूसरा यह है कि क्या ये सख्त सजा नियत करेंगे, ताकि जो एक दफा पकड़ा जाए, वह दोबारा इसकी जुरत न करे? इस टाइम इतनी ज्यादा adulteration है, जो मैडम ने कहा है, यह उससे भी ज्यादा है। हम गाँव में रहते हैं, देखते हैं कि मिल्क से ज्यादा जरूरी आइटम किसान के लिए कोई नहीं है। इसलिए एक सबसे सख्त कानून बने और जो equipments तीन स्टेट्स को दिए गए हैं, वे सारी स्टेट्स को दिए जाएं।

श्री श्रीपद यसो नायक: माननीय सभापति जी, जैसा मैंने कहा, हमने पायलट प्रोजेक्ट के तौर पर तीन राज्यों को यह मशीनरी दी है। इसकी रिपोर्ट अच्छी मिलने के बाद, जैसी माननीय सदस्य ने मांग की है, सभी राज्यों को यह देने का हमारा विचार है और जिस तरह से आपने पूछा है कि किस तरह से हम आगे बढ़ेंगे, हमारे प्रयास तो इसी के ऊपर चलते आ रहे हैं। कानून में लोगों को

फाइनेंशियल पैनल्टी भी हो तथा यह इम्प्लीमेंट भी हुआ है। यदि इस कानून को और सख्त करना है, वह भी हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री निश्चित तौर से करेगी।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दो वर्षों में कितने राज्यों में मिलावटी दूध के व्यवसायियों को पकड़ने का काम किया गया और उस पर केन्द्र की सरकार ने कौन सी कार्यवाही की?

श्री श्रीपद यसो नायक: महोदय, इस बारे में तो राज्य कार्यवाही करता है। इसके बारे में रिपोर्ट मेरे पास अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है। कौन-कौन से राज्यों ने कितनी-कितनी फाइनेंशियल पैनल्टी की, मैं वह रिपोर्ट आपको भेज दूंगा।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: सभापति महोदय, इन्होंने कभी राज्यों में जाकर देखने का काम किया है या इनके अधिकारियों ने देखने का काम किया है और जिन अधिकारियों ने देखने का काम किया, उन्होंने इनको क्या रिपोर्ट दी?

श्री श्रीपद यसो नायक: वह रिपोर्ट अभी मेरे पास नहीं है। मैंने आपसे रिक्वेस्ट की है कि मैं आपको रिपोर्ट भेज दूंगा।

* 173. [The questioner (SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY) was absent.]

Development of Ayurveda clusters

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

(a) whether Government develops and assists in setting up of Ayurveda clusters in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of Ayurveda clusters set up so far, funds allocated and assistance provided to them; and

(c) whether there is any fresh proposal for setting up of such clusters in the country, pending for approval/ consideration of the Ministry and if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has assisted 10 Ayurveda clusters in the country. These clusters may prepare Unani and Siddha medicines also. The details of the funds released to these clusters are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) No, Sir.

Statement*Details of the clusters and funds allocated and released*

				(₹ in lakhs)
Sl. No.	Name of SPVs with Address	Total Project Cost	Total Grant-in-aid Sanctioned	Total Grant-in-aid Released
1.	Ayurpark Health Care Limited, 168, Chelakere Kalyan Nagar, Bangalore, Karnataka	1736.00	1000.00	991.82
2.	CARE Keralam, Kinfra Small Industries Park, Nalukettu Road, Kinfrac Park P.O., Thrissur, Kerala	1692.00	1000.00	968.81
3.	Herbal Health Research Consortium Pvt. Ltd. 277, East Mohan Nagar, Amritsar, Punjab	1679.00	1000.00	985.00
4.	M/s Ayushraj Enterprises Pvt. Ltd. 35, Sushilpura South, Ajmer Road Bridge, Shyam Nagar, 2nd Lane, Sodala, Jaipur, Rajasthan	1620.00	970.00	952.34
5.	Konkan Ayur Pharma Pvt. Ltd. Gat No. 144, A/p.: Dhamani, Tal.: Sangameshwar, Dist.: Ratnagiri, Maharashtra	1479.00	888.00	862.60
6.	Maharashtra Ayurved Center Pvt. Ltd., Aradhana, 55, Amchi Colony, Pashan - NDA Road, Bawdhan khurd, Pune, Maharashtra	1582.00	949.00	770.24
7.	Sanskar Ayush Medicare Pvt Ltd; Arya Nagar, Jawalapur, Haridwar, Uttarakhand	1785.00	1000.00	600.00
8.	Traditional Ayurveda Cluster of Tamil Nadu, 48, Grand West Trunk Road, Kancheepuram Dist., Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu	1659.00	965.00	499.00
9.	Rushikulya Ayurvedic Cluster pvt Ltd, Ajudhya Nagar, 2nd lane, Berhampur, Ganjam, Orissa	999.00	599.00	120.00
10.	Lepakshi Ayush Park Private Limited, 5-72 PVC Colony, Bellary Road, Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	1801.00	1000.00	200.00
TOTAL		16032.00	9371.00	6949.81

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 173. Questioner not present. Any supplementaries?

डा. प्रदीप कुमार बालमुचू: महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो नए प्रस्ताव दिए हैं कि कहां-कहां 10 आयुष केन्द्रों की स्थापना की गई है, जिसका ब्यौरा एनेक्सर-1 में दिया है, तो झारखंड जंगलों का राज्य है, जिसमें बहुत जड़ी-बूटियां हैं। एनेक्सर-1 में इंगित 10 आयुष केन्द्रों में भी झारखंड का नाम नहीं है। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार की कोई प्लानिंग है, कोई योजना है कि झारखंड में भी इस तरह का केन्द्र खोला जाए?

श्री श्रीपद यशो नायक: माननीय सभापति महोदय, नेशनल आयुष मिशन के तहत सभी जो सेंट्रल स्पॉर्ड स्कीम्स हैं, उनको इसमें शामिल किया गया है। जिस तरह राज्य का जो कोटा है, जैसा मैंने कहा कि राज्यों का जो एन्युअल प्लान होता है, इसमें अगले साल में क्या-क्या प्रोजेक्ट लेंगे और इसका जो परसेंटेज है, वह 60 per cent by Ayush Ministry, and, 40 per cent by State Government है। इनका जो बजट है, हम प्लान मंगवाते हैं। जब तक प्लान राज्य सरकार नहीं भेजती कि इनको यह-यह क्लस्टर चाहिए, तब तक हम नहीं दे पाते हैं। इसलिए 10 राज्यों ने जो प्रोजेक्ट मांगे थे, हमने उनको सैंक्शन कर दिया था। इसमें से अच्छी तरह से 6 प्रोजेक्ट चल रहे हैं, अभी 4 प्रोजेक्ट शुरू होने वाले हैं। तो मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है कि अगर आपका इस तरह का प्रस्ताव है तो हमारे पास भेजने की कृपा करें।

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, it is a very important question regarding popularization of Ayurvedic treatment in India. It is a great contribution to the world civilization which India made in the field of this treatment. A foreign journalist once asked Mahatma Gandhi that you are always talking about Ayurveda, you are practicing it in your personal life also, and, it is thousands of years old culture, but why is that Ayurvedic science इतना डेवलप नहीं हुआ, जबकि एलौपैथिक डेवलप कर गया? Then, Mahatma Gandhi replied, the only reason is that in Ayurveda, we did not have much research.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: My question is: what are the steps which the Government is taking to do research work to develop this Ayurvedic treatment or Ayurvedic medicines? My question is regarding research.

श्री श्रीपद यशो नायक: माननीय सभापति महोदय, जो इंडियन सिस्टम ऑफ मेडिसिन है, उसमें पांच पैथीज हैं, आयुर्वेद, योगा एंड नेचुरोपैथी, सिद्धा, यूनानी और होम्योपैथी। इसमें एक नई पैथी जुड़ गई है, जो Sowa Rigpa है। हम भारतवासी मानते हैं कि हमारे पूर्वज खोज करके जो इस तरह के ज्ञान को सामने लाए हैं, वे सब वेद में हैं या चरक संहिता में हैं या इस तरह की जो भी संहिताएं हैं, उनमें इस तरह के ज्ञान हैं। आज हम चाहते हैं कि हमारी इस तरह की जो चिकित्सा पद्धतियां हैं, वे बाहर भी जाएं। अब तक हम इसको मानते थे और अब भी मानते हैं, लेकिन जब हम इसको आगे ले जाने के लिए सोचते हैं, तब हमारे सामने ये बातें आती हैं कि बाहर के लोग इस पर scientific clearance तो मांगेंगे, इसका पेटेंट मांगेंगे, इसलिए रिसर्च पर जोर देना हमारा पहला काम है। आयुष मंत्रालय रिसर्च और इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर को जल्दी से जल्दी आगे ले जाने का प्रयास कर रहा है। पिछले प्रश्न के उत्तर में मैंने कहा कि आयुर्वेद पर रिसर्च करने के लिए 30 रिसर्च सेंटर्स हैं, यूनानी के भी हैं। हमने सभी पैथीज के लिए रिसर्च सेंटर्स बनाए हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने जो इच्छा प्रकट की है, वह सही है। जब तक हम किसी दवा पर रिसर्च करके इसको क्लीयर नहीं करेंगे, तब तक इस दवा का कोई नहीं मानेगा।

हमारे यहां पैथी से संबंधित पांच काउंसिल्स हैं। इनके लिए सेट-अप भी बनाए गए हैं और इनके लिए हम यूनिट्स भी बना रहे हैं। इसके अलावा extra research के लिए यदि कोई एनजीओ या प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल या प्राइवेट laboratory आगे आती है, तो हम उनको भी रिसर्च के लिए पैसा देते हैं। हमारा यह प्रयास है कि इस पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा रिसर्च हो। प्रत्येक मेडिसिन रिसर्च बेस्ड हो और scientifically clear हो। बाद में हम उसको centre of excellence भी देते हैं, ताकि हमारी जो पैथी है, वह आगे बढ़े। आयुर्वेद में 20 या 22 रिसर्च पेटेंट हुए हैं। एक-एक करके सभी पैथीज रिसर्च करके अपने-अपने पेटेंट के लिए आगे आ रही हैं। इससे संबंधित मेडिसिन भी inauguration के लिए तैयार है। हमारे रिसर्च सेंटर ने डायबिटीज के ऊपर रिसर्च करके मेडिसिन भी निकाली है। इस प्रकार से हम आगे जा रहे हैं और आगे जाकर, जैसा कि आपने कहा कि रिसर्च पर फोकस करके, अपनी जो पारंपरिक पद्धतियां हैं और उनके अंतर्गत जो दवाएं हैं, उनको पूरी दुनिया को देने के लिए सक्षम बनेंगे।

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, more funds should be allocated for it.

श्री श्रीपद यशो नायक: जी हां, सर।

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया: महोदय, आयुर्वेद, प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा, यूनानी, सिद्धा और होम्योपैथी, ये पांच पद्धतियां हैं। भारत की आम जनता का आयुर्वेद पर बहुत बड़ा विश्वास आज से नहीं, बल्कि सदियों से है। श्रीमान्, ऐसे असाध्य रोग, जो ऐलोपैथी में ठीक नहीं हुए, वे भी आयुर्वेद के माध्यम से ठीक हुए।

श्री सभापति: आपका प्रश्न क्या है?

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया: महोदय, मंत्री जी ने जवाब में कहा कि रिसर्च चल रही है और हम शोध करके डायबिटीज से लेकर विभिन्न प्रकार की दवाइयों को तैयार कर रहे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या सरकार की ऐसी कोई योजना है, जिसके तहत विभिन्न राज्यों में "एम्स" की तरह ही कोई केन्द्र खुले, जिसमें आयुष विभाग से संबंधित संपूर्ण ट्रीटमेंट एक ही स्थान पर उपलब्ध हो?

श्री श्रीपद यशो नायक: माननीय सभापति महोदय, हमें आयुष चिकित्सा पद्धति को आगे लेकर जाना है, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, उनका सजेशन सही है। मैं खुशी से बताना चाहूंगा कि जैसा ऐलोपैथी में "एम्स" है, उसी तरह का पहला आयुष या आयुर्वेद का "एम्स" दिल्ली में शुरू हो रहा है। अभी उसका कंस्ट्रक्शन वर्क पूरा हुआ है। हम तीन महीने में आयुर्वेद के पहले "एम्स" का inauguration दिल्ली में करेंगे। हमारी एक co-location स्कीम है, उसके तहत हम यह चाहते हैं कि गांव के हर प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर पर आयुष का, आयुर्वेद का या किसी पैथी का डॉक्टर बैठे ताकि ऐलोपैथी के साथ-साथ वह भी ट्रीटमेंट शुरू हो जाए। कैपिटल सिटी में या हर राज्य में एक आयुर्वेद या आयुष का एम्स बनाने की योजना पर विचार जारी है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि जब तक ये दोनों हम नहीं करेंगे, तब तक आयुष आगे नहीं बढ़ेगा। इसलिए हम प्रयत्नरत हैं कि विलेज में, को-लोकेशन में आयुर्वेद का डॉक्टर तथा आयुष का डॉक्टर उपलब्ध हो तथा हर राज्य में आयुष का एम्स स्थापित करने का हमारा विचार है।

*174. [The questioner (SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI) was absent.]

Scheme for distribution of free essential drugs

*174. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the implementation of the scheme for distributing free essential drugs and the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the total number of medicines provided under the scheme so far, State/ UT-wise, particularly in Jharkhand and Gujarat;

(c) whether Government proposes to reduce/increase the number of medicines being provided under the scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) As on date, all the States/UTs have reported that they notified free drug policy in their respective States/UTs.

(b) The National Free Drugs Initiative under the National Health Mission does not specify the number of drugs to be provided free of cost. Public health being a State-subject, under the NHM, financial support is provided to the states /UTs to strengthen their health care system including for providing free essential drugs to all those who access public health facilities. While the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) includes 376 medicines, the number of drugs from the NLEM that States decide to provide free of cost varies from State to State. The number of medicines/formulations that are being provided free of cost in the State of Jharkhand and Gujarat are 348 and 532 respectively.

(c) and (d) As mentioned above, public health being a State subject, the decision to increase/ decrease the number of essential medicines to be provided free is to be taken by the respective State/UT Governments. However, the Government of India support is available to States (within their resource envelope), if they wish to increase the number of essential drugs to be provided free in public health facilities.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question No.174. Questioner is not present. Let the answer be given.

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, a Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

श्री माजीद मेमन: मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाऊंगा कि इस प्रश्न में माननीय सदस्य ने जिन दवाइयों की लिस्ट मांगी है, वह स्टेटवाइज़ मांगी है, जबकि आपने सिर्फ झारखंड और गुजरात का दिया है। मैं आपसे विनती करूंगा कि जो स्टेटवाइज़ लिस्ट मांगी गई है, वह आप स्पेशली महाराष्ट्र का जिक्र करते हुए प्रदान करें, तो उससे हमें कुछ जानकारी मिलेगी। दूसरी बात, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस स्कीम में दवाइयों के अलावा advanced, sophisticated medical instruments भी मुहैया कराने का कोई प्रावधान है?

श्री श्रीपद यसो नायक: सभापति महोदय, जहां तक distribution of essential drugs की बात है, तो इसका आंकड़ा फिक्स्ड नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य ने जो आंकड़ा मांगा था, वह यही मांगा था कि distribution of essential drugs, total number of medicines provided under the Scheme so far; particularly, in Jharkhand and Gujarat. वह आंकड़ा दिया हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Please see '(b)'. इसमें झारखंड और गुजरात के साथ-साथ स्टेटवाइज़ लिस्ट मांगी गई है, जो आपने नहीं दी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Yes, yes. मैं आपको स्टेटवाइज़ लिस्ट पहुंचवा दूंगा। सभापति महोदय, free medicines वाला जो मामला है, उसमें राज्य को यह तय करना है कि हम उन्हें कौन-सी मेडिसिंस फ्री में देंगे। इसके लिए हम राज्यों को जो फंड देते हैं, उसके भीतर इस स्कीम के लिए और ज्यादा पैसे चाहिए तो उस पर हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री विचार कर सकती है। इसीलिए हर स्टेट का आँकड़ा अलग-अलग है, जैसे झारखंड का 348 है और गुजरात का 532 है। इस तरह, हर राज्य की लिस्ट अलग-अलग है। इसलिए उनको कौन-सी दवा फ्री चाहिए, उसे उनको नोटिफाई करना पड़ेगा और उसके बाद हम उनकी मदद करेंगे।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Respected Chairman, today's Question Hour is the Question Hour largely towards the public welfare of the country. In the absence of the senior Minister, the junior Minister, Shri Shripad Yesso Naik, has fielded the questions very well to his competence. "यशस्वी भवः!"

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question!

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, since the public health and the medicine supply happens to be a State subject, with the experience of our the then united Andhra Pradesh, and subsequent in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, we are using the Aarogyasri programme to cater to the needs of the poverty-stricken poor patients. For that, large quantities, huge quantities of free medicines are highly required. Through your mission of supplying the essential medicines free of cost, are you going to contemplate to support the State Governments which are having the larger public welfare programme to cater to the poor patients? Thank you, Sir.

श्री श्रीपद यसो नायक: सभापति महोदय, हेल्थ या आरोग्य सबके हित का विषय है। इसमें अगर बजट कम हो और किसी विषय के लिए ज्यादा बजट चाहिए तो हम कुछ अरेंजमेंट कर सकते हैं। जैसा कि मैंने अभी फ्री मेडिसिंस के बारे में कहा कि यदि उसमें और ज्यादा फंड लगेगा तो उस पर हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री विचार करेगी और वह निश्चित तौर पर सपोर्ट करेगी, यह मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ।

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Sir, my question is regarding free medicine. In India, the number of patients concerning two diseases is increasing. One is Cancer and the other is Diabetes. I want to know whether the Government of India has planned to give free medicines to the poor. This is a very dangerous disease. I want to know whether the Government is planning for that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. I am afraid Question Hour is over. The House is adjourned till 2.00 P.M.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Utilisation of NRHM funds in Jharkhand**

*175. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated and released under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to Jharkhand during FY 2014-15;

(b) what checks and balances are in place in the Ministry to ensure that the money has indeed been spent for the intended purpose; and

(c) whether Government has received complaints of misappropriation/diversion/ frauds etc. with regard to utilisation of NRHM funds in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK): (a) During the F.Y. 2014-15, ₹ 563.92 crore was allocated (at BE stage) and ₹ 359.62 crore was released to the State of Jharkhand under National Health Mission (NHM), which includes the sub-Mission of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

(b) Besides provision of annual CAG audit, following monitoring mechanisms are in place to ensure that the money is spent for the intended purpose:

- Annual Statutory Audit by CAG empanelled major CA audit firm;
- Concurrent Audit by CA audit firm;
- Implementation of Public Financial Management System (PFMS) developed by the office of the CGA of Ministry of Finance for monitoring and management of funds on just in time basis.
- Submission of Financial Management Reports (FMRs) by the States/UTs.
- Release of subsequent instalments is based on the extent of utilisation of earlier funds released.
- Annual visits to States by Common Review Mission (CRM), which *interalia*, looks at financial system and mechanisms.
- Integrated monitoring visits by senior officials of the Ministry and National Health System Resource Centre (NHSRC).
- 2 or more signatories for all NHM accounts and Double Entry Accounting System are followed.

(c) In past five years, certain instances of diversion of funds from one pool to another without authorisation, Non-settlement of advances, non-maintenance of Ledger Accounts, etc. with regard to utilisation of NHM funds in Jharkhand, have come to light through Statutory Audit Reports. The observations of Statutory Audit were duly communicated to the State for taking necessary remedial action.

Poor State of CGHS dispensary, Janakpuri, New Delhi

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

(a) whether Government is aware of bad State of functioning of CGHS Dispensary (61) in Janakpuri, New Delhi due to malfunctioning of server, absence of doctors and non-availability of medicines daily;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government to ensure proper functioning of the dispensary in order to avoid unavoidable inconvenience to the CGHS beneficiaries, most of whom are aged and retired from service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) There is no shortage of doctors or regular shortage of medicines at CGHS Wellness Centre in Janakpuri. However, there was internet connectivity problem during the period between 9th April, 2016 to 15th April, 2016 due to which the medicines had to be issued manually causing some inconvenience to the beneficiaries.

(c) The following steps have been taken to ensure proper functioning of the dispensary:

(i) Aadhar based bio-metric attendance system has been installed to monitor the punctuality.

(ii) Specialists/GDMOs with specialist qualification are working in the polyclinic and geriatric centre to provide ease in specialist consultation to CGHS beneficiaries.

(iii) There is a separate queue for senior citizens/pensioners at registration counter and pharmacy counter in the CGHS Wellness Centres.

- (iv) Senior Citizens/pensioners can consult CMO i/c without standing in queue.

Employment crisis among nursing students

†*177. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether nursing students are facing employment crisis due to mushrooming private nursing colleges in the country including Maharashtra on a large scale;
- (b) the total number of nursing students passing out every year in the country including Maharashtra;
- (c) whether these students are compelled to work in private hospitals and clinics on a very low pay scales;
- (d) whether Government is considering to frame guidelines for pay and allowances, pension and other facilities for nursing staff of private hospitals; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (e) Health being a State-subject, the matter pertaining to improving and regulating the service conditions of the nurses working in public as well as private hospitals in the country comes under the purview of the State Governments in which these hospitals are located. All the State Governments have been requested, from time to time, for improvement of service conditions of nurses including those working in the private sector. State-wise distribution Nursing Institutions and the Admission Capacity are given in the Statement (*See below*).

In compliance of Hon'ble Supreme Court's judgement dated 29th January, 2016 in WP(C) No. 527/2011, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare *vide* order No. Z.28015/15/2013-N dated 24th February, 2016 has constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Director General of Health Services (DGHS) to look into the grievances such as pay & allowances, working condition and other benefits in respect of nurses, who are working in private hospitals and nursing homes etc.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*State-wise distribution of Nursing Institutions and the Admission*

State	ANM						GNM						B.Sc (N)					
	Institutions		Seats		Total		Institutions		Seats		Total		Institutions		Seats		Total	
	Govt.	Pvt.	Govt.	Pvt.	Govt.	Pvt.	Govt.	Pvt.	Govt.	Pvt.	Govt.	Pvt.	Govt.	Pvt.	Govt.	Pvt.	Govt.	Pvt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Andaman and Nicobar	1	0	20	0	1	20	1	0	20	0	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	5	40	175	1120	45	1295	9	155	460	6620	164	7080	8	136	381	6990	144	7371
Arunachal Pradesh	3	2	60	60	5	120	3	2	80	50	5	130	0	1	0	40	1	40
Assam	5	19	188	475	24	663	5	27	124	800	32	924	4	6	230	270	10	500
Bihar	20	61	485	2110	81	2585	7	11	371	440	18	811	1	4	40	160	5	200
Chandigarh	1	0	20	0	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	95	0	2	95
Chhattisgarh	13	78	481	2505	91	2986	10	66	260	2225	76	2485	8	73	370	3250	81	3620
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	20	0	1	20	1	0	40	0	1	40
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	2	6	80	196	8	270	5	13	160	550	18	710	7	4	385	210	11	595

Goa	1	1	40	20	2	60	1	0	50	0	1	50	1	2	100	80	3	180
Gujarat	28	76	920	2200	104	3120	23	83	820	3525	106	4345	8	50	390	2350	58	2740
Haryana	7	82	190	2560	89	2750	3	78	60	3160	81	3220	1	31	75	1410	32	1485
Himachal Pradesh	3	4	90	120	7	210	7	31	230	1230	38	1460	1	18	60	710	19	770
Jammu and Kashmir	0	15	0	485	15	485	0	16	0	635	16	635	3	5	150	250	8	400
Jharkhand	9	49	280	1430	58	1710	6	18	210	665	24	875	1	8	50	320	9	370
Karnataka	14	24	420	695	38	1115	14	501	541	23082	515	23623	12	313	730	16940	325	17670
Kerala	9	10	225	235	19	460	16	190	425	6040	206	6465	8	123	525	6585	131	7110
Madhya Pradesh	21	80	650	2605	101	3255	18	319	915	12110	337	13026	4	143	220	6515	147	6735
Maharashtra	30	531	710	11470	561	12180	38	225	1309	6275	263	7584	6	93	300	4095	99	4395
Manipur	2	8	70	220	10	290	1	12	30	360	13	390	1	5	40	200	6	240
Meghalaya	1	1	30	15	2	45	2	5	50	145	7	195	1	1	50	40	2	90
Mizoram	2	1	70	30	3	100	2	3	40	100	5	140	2	0	65	0	2	65
Nagaland	0	1	0	20	1	20	2	2	80	50	4	130	0	1	0	40	1	40
Odisha	21	112	780	3235	133	4015	10	69	620	2410	79	3030	1	19	40	850	20	890
Puducherry	1	5	30	130	8	160	1	6	40	250	7	290	2	13	175	840	16	1015
Punjab	8	166	290	5465	174	5755	10	202	450	9748	212	10198	5	96	320	4510	101	4530

Assam	3	2	57	29	5	86	0	4	0	115	4	115	2	1	60	15	3	75
Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	30	1	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	1	0	20	0	1	20	1	0	40	0	1	40	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	1	14	25	240	15	265	1	16	20	465	17	485	2	8	40	80	10	120
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	20	0	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	2	2	30	35	4	65	1	2	20	50	3	70	8	4	165	65	12	230
Goa	1	0	25	0	1	26	1	0	10	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	2	11	35	236	13	271	1	17	30	460	18	490	7	2	145	35	9	180
Haryana	1	7	20	122	8	142	1	27	30	730	28	760	0	7	0	115	7	115
Himachal Pradesh	0	1	0	20	1	20	1	3	30	90	4	120	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	2	0	33	2	33	0	4	0	150	4	150	0	1	0	20	1	20
Jharkhand	0	1	0	17	1	17	1	3	30	60	4	90	2	0	21	0	2	21
Karnataka	5	171	62	3456	176	3518	4	187	160	6830	191	6990	12	50	155	650	62	805
Kerala	6	62	130	1223	68	1353	6	45	190	1575	51	1765	10	25	102	340	35	442
Madhya Pradesh	2	35	15	543	37	558	3	52	100	1450	55	1550	1	10	30	105	11	135
Maharashtra	3	32	60	559	35	619	1	55	20	1545	58	1565	14	24	209	385	38	594

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	30	1	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	15	1	15
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	20	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	1	7	17	105	8	122	1	5	40	160	6	200	2	2	50	25	4	75
Puducherry	1	6	17	120	7	137	1	6	25	195	7	220	0	7	0	95	7	95
Punjab	2	38	50	727	40	777	3	87	85	2780	90	2865	5	4	53	70	9	123
Rajasthan	5	17	100	250	22	350	2	46	45	1260	48	1305	1	2	30	25	3	55
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	70	2	70	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	2	81	65	1815	83	1880	2	77	90	2610	79	2700	0	43	0	739	43	739
Telangana	1	24	30	474	25	504	0	16	0	490	16	490	1	10	15	140	11	155
Tripura	0	2	0	22	2	22	0	1	0	20	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	12	0	237	12	237	2	27	50	750	29	800	3	2	50	45	5	95
Uttarakhand	1	3	18	54	4	72	1	5	30	140	6	170	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	6	3	105	52	9	157	5	3	230	105	8	335	10	10	145	212	20	357
GRAND TOTAL	47	564	991	10942	611	11853	40	722	1295	23040	762	24335	84	224	1345	3311	308	4656

Augmenting awareness drive on Zika virus

*178. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which the Ministry intends to augment its methods of creating awareness and further monitoring the dissemination of information by the Central and State Governments about the Zika virus disease;

(b) what is Government's policy for creating long lasting and aggressive vector control management policies keeping in mind the number of mosquito borne diseases that India suffers from; and

(c) whether Government has issued instructions laying down a protocol for primary health centres as well as private clinics and hospitals to differentiate patients suffering from Zika virus disease and dengue since both have similar symptoms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) In addition to the ongoing activities undertaken by National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme, the Central Health Education Bureau has been identified as the nodal agency for creating awareness and dissemination of information regarding Zika virus disease. The Department of Health and Family Welfare has been regularly reviewing the preventive measures against Zika Virus, including through video conferencing with the State Governments. Advisories have been issued to the States for intensification of vector control measures. Guidelines for integrated vector management for control of Aedes mosquito have been issued and also made available on the website of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. These guidelines include vector surveillance (both for adult mosquitoes and larvae), environmental management through environmental modification/ manipulation; personal protection, biological and chemical control using larvicide and adulticide at household, community and institutional levels.

The clinical diagnosis of a confirmed case of Zika virus is established through laboratory testing for which guidelines have been issued and also made available on the website of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Pan Masala advertisements

†*179. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that now a days each TV channel of the country is advertising Pan Masala with religious spirit?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether Pan Masala is good for health;

(c) if not, whether Government would consider imposition of a ban on such advertisements, if not the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government has taken steps to deal with such advertisements, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) which is a self-regulatory body of advertisers and advertising Agencies in the industry has informed that during the year 2015-2016, it received 10 complaints against advertisement of various Pan Masala brands appearing on many TV channels. Of these, 7 were found to be violative of the ASCI Code on advertisements by ASCI.

(b) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has informed that Pan Masala is not good for health.

(c) to (e) Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), under Section 30 of Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labeling) Regulation, 2011, notified under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 enforced with effect from 5th August, 2011, has laid down that every package of Pan Masala and advertisement relating thereto, shall carry the warning, "Chewing of Pan Masala is injurious to health". At present, there is no proposal under consideration of this Ministry to completely ban advertisement of Pan Masala.

The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 administrated by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has banned advertisement of Tobacco or Tobacco products.

So far as, advertisements appearing on TV channels are concerned, there is no pre-censorship of advertisements. However, Advertisements are required to adhere to the Advertising Code contained in Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994 enshrined in the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995. Rule 7(2)(viii)(A) of the Advertising Code provides that

"No advertisement shall be permitted which promotes directly or indirectly production, sale or consumption of cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants.....".

Various provisions under the aforesaid Acts & Rules already impose a ban on Advertising of Tobacco products. Advertisements of Pan Masala containing Tobacco are, therefore, not permitted.

Induction of foreign-made SAMs

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

(a) whether Army has decided to go for Israeli quick-reaction surface-to-air missile (QR-SAMs) to take on enemy fighters, helicopters and drones after firmly rejecting further induction of the much-touted indigenous Akash missile, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether this would affect Make-in-India Policy, especially since the Navy is turning to France for similar requirements after dumping the Akash missiles for its warships due to stabilisation problems, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) A contract for procurement of two Regiments of Akash Weapon system for Army was signed with M/s. BDL in March, 2011. The Akash weapon System falls under the Short Range Surface to Air Missile (SRSAM) category and the Quick Reaction Surface to Air Missile (QR-SAM) is a separate category of missiles. Procurement of QRSAM is a separate multi-vendor case under the Buy (Global) category and vendors from Israel are among the competing firms. The Akash System was not considered for induction by Indian Navy as its current version is not a stabilised system suitable for ship borne usage. As the Akash System evolves through the process of continuous development, its current short-comings are bound to be addressed and the missile has the potential to become India's mainstay in the category of Short Range Surface to Air Missiles. Moreover, the production of Akash has also been ramped up to meet the requirements of the Air Force and the Army. It is relevant to mention here that as soon as the Akash missile was successfully tested the Air Force had dropped its plan to co-develop the missile through import of technology from France.

Capital Procurement of defence equipment is carried out as per Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP). DPP-2016 has been promulgated from 1st April, 2016, which focuses on institutionalizing, streamlining, and simplifying defence procurement procedure to give a boost to 'Make in India' initiative of the Government of India, by giving top priority to indigenous design, development and manufacturing of defence equipment, platforms, systems and sub-systems.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Ayurvedic drug for breast cancer**

1761. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the AIIMS has successfully tested a coded ayurvedic drug for improving quality of life of breast cancer patients, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that it does not have any role in curing the disease according to the said study, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), an autonomous organisation under Ministry of AYUSH, "in collaboration with All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, conducted a study to evaluate the efficacy of AYUSH QOL-2C in improving quality of life in non metastatic Breast cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy/ radiotherapy.

The study has been completed and data analysis started.

The objective of the study did not include cure of cancer.

AYUSH-based facilities for treating cancer and life-style diseases

1762. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any concrete proposals to provide AYUSH based research and referral facilities to treat diseases such as cancer as well as life-style diseases; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The Government has set-up five autonomous Research Councils, namely, Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy (CCRYN), Central Council for Research in Unani Medicines (CCRUM), Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS) and

Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH) with the mandate to undertake research in their respective system. Some of the institutes under these Councils are also engaged in extending healthcare services and research on life-style and non communicable diseases.

The Ministry of AYUSH through CCRAS, CCRH and CCRUM has launched a programme to integrate Ayurveda, Homoeopathy and Unani with National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS). The major objective of the programme is prevention and early diagnosis of these diseases; reduce complications; reduce drug dependency through these systems.

The districts in which the programme have been initiated are indicated, Council wise, as below:

CCRAS- Bhilwara (Rajasthan), Surendranagar (Gujarat) and Gaya (Bihar).

CCRUM- Lahimpur Khiri (Uttar Pradesh)

CCRH-Krishna (Andhra Pradesh) and Darjeeling (West Bengal)

The Government has also set-up an All India Institute of Ayurveda (AIIA) at Sarita Vihar, New Delhi with the mandate to treat and conduct research related to lifestyle diseases including cancer.

Application of Yoga in cancer cases

1763. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is seriously considering to validate the application of yoga in improving quality of life of cancer patients, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is also considering, a no. of research proposals received from many cancer institutes for the same; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposals, so far, received from such institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN) has conducted two research projects in collaboration with Swami Vivekananda Yoga Research Foundation, Bangalore on application of Yoga in improving quality of life in cancer patients. The details of the project and its findings are as under:

- (i) Integrated approach of Yoga Therapy in the Management of cancer: The study showed better coping response; decreased distress, reduced side effects; increased natural killer cell counts, increased pain threshold etc..
- (ii) Effect of integrated approach of yoga therapy for metastatic breast cancer patients and study of DNA repair mechanisms relevant to cancer: The study showed significant decrease in anxiety, depression, perceived stress, pain, insomnia fatigue. It also showed improvement in natural cell killer counts and early morning Cortisol level.

In addition, The Ministry of AYUSH through its three research organizations, namely, Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH) and Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM) has launched a programme to integrate Ayurveda, Homoeopathy and Unani with National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS). Yoga is a part as adjuvant therapy.

(b) and (c) Ministry of AYUSH has invited project proposals from both public and private research institutes under its Extra Mural Research (EMR) scheme for specific diseases including Cancer. The last date of receiving proposals is 15.5.2016.

Worldwide promotion of yoga

1764. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

- (a) to what extent the promotion to yoga by the Hon' Prime Minister has been successful through launching it worldwide on World Yoga Day;
- (b) whether there is any plan to train a large number of youth in yoga and send them to various countries in order to spread yoga;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to encourage other countries to adopt yoga in their school curriculum; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND

NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Consequent to unanimous adoption of 21st June as the International Day of Yoga (IDY), all efforts were made by the Government of India to celebrate the IDY worldwide. The IDY celebrated on 21st June, 2015 across the world was a grand success as millions of enthusiastic people participated in the event successfully organised in 192 Member countries of the United Nations.

(b) To ensure credibility of knowledge and skills of yoga experts/ professionals, a scheme for voluntary certification of yoga professionals was launched on 22nd June, 2015, by the Ministry of AYUSH in collaboration with Quality Council of India (QCI), during the valedictory session of "International Conference on Yoga for Holistic Health". The scheme aims at promoting authentic yoga as a preventive, rehabilitative and health promotive drugless therapy; and certifying the competence level of the yoga professionals, which would help their deployment within and outside the country.

(c) and (d) At present, there is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government.

Expenditure incurred on AYUSH systems

1765. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of expenditure incurred on Ayurveda, Unani, Homeopathy, Siddha and Naturopathy separately during the last two years and the current year, so far; and

(b) the details of proposals and plans for the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The details of expenditure incurred on Ayurveda, Unani, Homeopathy, Siddha and Naturopathy separately during the last two years and current year so far are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Ayush Mission, the State-wise Resource Pool allocation of funds for 2016-17 may be seen in Statement-II (*See* below). The State Governments submit their State Annual Action Plans for 2016-17 against the Resource Pool allocated to them.

The initiatives under Central Sector Schemes of the Ministry include:

- (i) Proposals for the future in respect of the National Institutes which offer PG/UG courses and have hospitals in the respective systems may be seen in Statement-III (*See* below).
- (ii) The Research Councils which undertake research in the respective systems would incur expenditure in the next two years mainly on the following activities/projects:
 - (a) Projects undertaken as Intra Mural Research and collaborative research by all the Councils;
 - (b) National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDGS) by Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM) and Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH);
 - (c) Programme for Healthy Child by CCRH;
 - (d) Swastha Rakshan Programme by CCRAS, CCRUM, CCRH and Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS);
 - (e) Organisation of Yoga camps by Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy (CCRYN);
 - (f) Capital works for its Institute at Narela (Delhi) under CCRAS; Silchar under CCRUM; Jaipur, Lucknow and Siliguri under CCRH; 2nd phase Construction at Nagmangala and Jhajjar under CCRYN; and
 - (g) Construction of animal house by CCRS.
- (iii) The other schemes of the Ministry are demand driven and the funds for the proposals received from various agencies are released subject to the viability of projects and availability of funds.

Statement-I

Details of expenditure incurred on Ayurveda, Unani, Homoeopathy, Siddha and Naturopathy during last two years and the current year

Sl. No.	System of Medicines	BE 2014-15		Actual 2014-15		BE 2015-16		Actual 2015-16		BE 2016-17		Expdt. as on 05.5.16	
		Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Ayurveda	169.50	103.64	84.28	122.68	145.50	110.93	133.87	121.45	168.10	132.75	0.00	4.33
2.	Homoeopathy	91.30	27.88	55.39	27.42	131.75	27.35	137.03	30.01	105.00	36.30	0.00	4.33
3.	Unani	103.40	40.50	47.58	50.20	104.00	44.63	64.92	48.50	90.00	54.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Yoga & Naturopathy and Siddha	47.20	18.35	8.79	17.59	54.60	18.44	44.02	19.37	62.00	22.50	0.00	0.00

(₹ in crore)

Statement-II

*State/UT-wise resource pool allocation of funds under
National AYUSH Mission for 2016-17*

(₹ in lacs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Allocation of Central Share	State / UT Govts. Share	Total Resource pool
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	282.300	-	282.300
2.	Lakshadweep	542.800	-	542.800
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	389.900	43.322	433.222
4.	Assam	1,386.400	154.044	1,540.444
5.	Manipur	597.100	66.344	663.444
6.	Meghalaya	306.100	34.011	340.111
7.	Mizoram	304.400	33.822	338.222
8.	Nagaland	657.300	73.033	730.333
9.	Sikkim	259.400	28.822	288.222
10.	Tripura	299.400	33.267	332.667
11.	Himachal Pradesh	328.800	36.533	365.333
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	704.000	78.222	782.222
13.	Uttarakhand	401.100	44.567	445.667
14.	Bihar	3,412.600	2,275.067	5,687.667
15.	Chhattisgarh	1,192.200	794.800	1,987.000
16.	Jharkhand	1,202.900	801.933	2,004.833
17.	Madhya Pradesh	2,915.300	1,943.533	4,858.833
18.	Odisha	1,479.500	986.333	2,465.833
19.	Rajasthan	2,913.700	1,942.467	4,856.167
20.	Uttar Pradesh	6,599.200	4,399.467	10,998.667
21.	Andhra Pradesh	849.300	566.200	1,415.500
22.	Goa	78.400	52.267	130.667
23.	Gujarat	985.200	656.800	1,642.000

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Haryana	688.400	458.933	1,147.333
25.	Karnataka	1,216.600	811.067	2,027.667
26.	Kerala	1,482.900	988.600	2,471.500
27.	Maharashtra	1,947.200	1,298.133	3,245.333
28.	Punjab	1,171.700	781.133	1,952.833
29.	Tamil Nadu	1,148.400	765.600	1,914.000
30.	Telangana	634.000	422.667	1,056.667
31.	West Bengal	1,488.600	992.400	2,481.000
32.	Chandigarh	217.200	-	217.200
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	550.500	-	550.500
34.	Daman and Diu	707.200	-	707.200
35.	Delhi	484.600	-	484.600
36.	Puducherry	115.400	-	115.400
ALL INDIA TOTAL		39,940.000	21,563.387	61,503.387

Statement-III*Proposals for the future in respect of the National Institutes*

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Details of proposals and plans for future
1	2	3
1.	NIA-Jaipur	Deemed University Status, setting up of WHO Collaboration Centre, Introduction of Post-Graduate Diploma Courses in some Subjects, Providing expertise to foreign countries interested in Ayurveda, Strengthening of the Foreign Exposure Training Programs for Foreign Medical and Non-Medical Professionals interested in acquiring basic knowledge and higher knowledge of Ayurveda, Organizing Seminars/Conferences/Workshops on various subjects, setting up of more Specialty Clinics, undertaking various Research Activities for the welfare of mankind, Development of Museum in various Departments, Accreditation of NIA Hospitals with National Accreditation Board for Hospital of Quality Council of India
2.	NIH-Kolkata	Issue of notification for admission, holding of the entrance examination and continuation of the academic activities,

1	2	3
		continuation of the construction of Phase-II & III Academic Library Building, assessment of requirement of additional staff quarters on completion of all recruitment.
3.	NIS-Chennai	Expansion of OPD/IPD and setting up of Pharmacy.
4.	NIN-Pune	A proposal to start Naturopathy Medical College and Research Unit at Kondhwa, Pune for which land has been allocated by Govt. of Maharashtra and payment of ₹ 7.66 crore has been made.
5.	MDNIY- New Delhi	Yoga therapy and yoga training programmes-10000 patients/sadhaks (both inside and outside the institute), preventive Health Care Units of Yoga in CGHS Dispensaries, Registration of patients and sadhaks (5000)
6.	RAV-New Delhi	The Institute to train 140 students under 48 Gurus and to conduct three Training Programmes each for teachers and PG students. To hold one Interactive Training Programme and a National Seminar.
7.	NIUM- Bangalore	Opening of six new PG Departments in Unani System viz. Munefe-ul-Aza (Physiology), Ilmul Atfal (Pediatrics), Ilmul Amraz (Pathology), Amraz-e-Jild-o-Zohrawayia (Skin & Veneral Diseases), Tashreeh-ul-Badan (Anatomy), Amraz-e-Uza-Anaf-wa-Halaq (Ear, Nose & Throat), to start Ph.D course in other branches of Unani and several Diploma/Certificate courses in Unani System of Medicine.
8.	IPGTRA- Jamnagar	To train 50 M.D. students in 13 Ayurveda specialties and 20 Ph. D students, to render Patient care (IPD/OPD)
9.	AIIA-New Delhi	The Institute is in advance stage of operationalization and to be fully functional during 2016-17.
10.	NEIAH- Shillong	The Institute is in advance stage of operationalization and to be fully functional during 2016-17.
11.	NEIFM- Pasighat	The Institute is in advance stage of operationalization and to be fully functional during 2016-17.

Re-naming of Saloni Bari (Tezpur) Airport in Assam

1766. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal from Government of Assam for re-naming the Saloni Bari (Tezpur) Airport in the name of Dr. Bhupen Hazarika the famous singer

and Dada Saheb Phalke Award winner is lying in the Civil Aviation Ministry for consideration; and

(b) if so, when the Ministry will give its approval thereon and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) 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 Assam for renaming of Saloni Bari (Tezpur) Airport.

Incidents of bomb scare at airports

1767. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an increasing trend of incidents of bomb scare at the airports in the recent days, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of bomb scare incidents that took place in the last one year in various airports in the country; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to augment security arrangements at the airports and the investigations made in such incidents, and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) As per the data available with the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS), the regulatory authority for civil aviation security in the country, there were 44 (forty-four) bomb threat calls/hoax calls received at various airports in the year 2015 as against 38 such calls reported till date in the current year.

(c) Every airport in the country has its own Bomb Threat Contingency Plan (BTCP) as approved by BCAS, to handle bomb threats calls as per the procedure prescribed therein. The potential of threat is analyzed by means of certain parameters. The offences of hoax calls are covered under the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against Safety of Civil Aviation Act (SUAASCA), 1982 (as amended in 1994). Nine officers of BCAS have been conferred powers under the said Act, of arrest, investigation and prosecution exercisable by a police officer under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

Each and every hoax call is also reported to the Police by registering a case for further investigation and legal action. As reported by BCAS, 3 cases have been registered under IPC during the year 2015 and 8 cases under IPC/SUAASCA in the current year. Two persons have been arrested during the current year.

The security system at airports in India is reviewed from time to time and upgraded as per requirements with involvement of all security agencies and stakeholders, depending upon threat perceptions. Some of the steps taken to strengthen security arrangements include time bound deployment of Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) at major airports, deployment of Quick Reaction Teams (QRTs) at major airports and regular monitoring of security arrangements through inspections and dummy checks.

Suitable directions have been issued by BCAS to all airports and airlines in the country to equip the telephones at city offices/residence of Station Managers with Caller Identification (CLI) System, so as to facilitate tracing of Hoax telephone calls.

Air connectivity with Africa

1768. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to restore and enhance air connectivity with Africa;

(b) the countries and destinations identified for Air India and other National Carriers;

(c) whether Government proposes to enter into revised MoUs with African countries to increase bilateral entitlements and capacity utilization for such countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) In order to enhance air connectivity between India and Africa, revised Memoranda of Understanding were signed with various African countries like Egypt, Kenya, Seychelles, Ethiopia which *inter alia* enhanced the capacity entitlements. Air India and Jet Airways are currently providing air connectivity to African countries through their code sharing arrangements. Revision of MoUs with the foreign countries to increase bilateral entitlements and capacity utilisation is an ongoing process which

is done keeping in view of various factors including traffic potential and with mutual consent of both the countries.

**Declaration of Swami Vivekanand Airport, Raipur
as an international airport**

†1769. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any requests for declaring Swami Vivekanand Airport, Raipur as an international airport;
- (b) if so, the dates on which these requests were received;
- (c) the hurdles in declaring Swami Vivekanand Airport, Raipur as an international airport; and
- (d) by when Swami Vivekanand Airport, Raipur will be declared as an international airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A request to declare Swami Vivekanand Airport, Raipur as an International Airport along with a resolution passed in the Legislative Assembly of Chhattisgarh was received from State Government of Chhattisgarh on 27.07.2013.

(c) and (d) Declaration of an airport as International Airport depends upon various factors like traffic potential, demand from airlines for operation of international flights, availability of the facilities like adequate runway length, availability of Customs, Immigration, Health and Animal and Plant Quarantine services.

The proposal of State Government of Chhattisgarh for declaration of Swami Vivekanand Airport, Raipur as an International Airport was examined and it was observed that the traffic has not picked up at some of the recently declared international airports such as Imphal, Bhubaneswar, etc. Moreover, expected international traffic potential at Raipur Airport is also low and thus, the proposal was not found viable.

Disinvestment of Air India

1770. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to disinvest Air India or to exit from it; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

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

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

Replacement of A320 aircraft of AI

1771. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that most of the Air India flights have been departing very late particularly from Mumbai airport if so, the reasons thereof;
- (b) what is the take off and landing capacity of Mumbai airport;
- (c) whether Government is aware that fleet of A320 aircrafts of Air India have been reporting snags frequently and have become very risky for fliers; and
- (d) if so, the action taken to retire these aircrafts and replace them with new aircrafts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) During the period 01 April, 2015 to 31 March, 2016 the OTP of Air India Network was 78.2% and the OTP of flights departing from Mumbai was 74.8%. A detail of OTP and delays of Air India Network and flights departing from Mumbai during the period 01 April, 2015 to 31 March, 2016 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The declared capacity for runway 09/27 is 45 movements per hour and for runway 14/32, the declared capacity is 35 movements per hour. At a time only one runway can be used for operations.

(c) All A320 Family aircraft are airworthy as the maintenance is as per approved schedule/ program and all mandatory modifications stipulated by the DGCA as well as the regulatory authorities of the aircraft manufacturing countries are carried out.

(d) Board of Air India has recently approved induction of 14 A320 neo and 15 A320 aircraft for growth and for replacing the old aircraft.

Statement

*Details of OTP and delays of Air India Network and flights
departing from Mumbai during the period
01 April, 2015 to 31 March, 2016*

No.	OTP - Summary	FY 2015 - 16	
		Air India Network	Ex-Mumbai
1.	Scheduled	151990	22401
2.	Cancelled	1440	141
3.	Operated	150550	22260
4.	Delays > 15 mins	32843	5603
5.	On Time Departures	117707	16657
6.	On Time Percentage	78.20%	74.80%
	Reasons of delay*		
1.	Reactionary	22363	3145
2.	Weather	775	45
3.	Miscellaneous	190	11
4.	Airport and Govt. Authorities	1508	295
5.	Technical	2234	636
6.	Flight Operations and Crewing	1579	394
7.	Air Traffic Flow Management	2478	714
8.	Passenger and Baggage Handling	796	100
9.	Aircraft & Ramp Handling	660	199
10.	Damage to Aircraft	66	24
11.	EDP Equipment Failure	148	34
12.	Cargo & Mail Handling	12	0
13.	AI Specific Delays	34	6
	TOTAL	32843	5603

* For multi reason delays, entire delay has been assigned to the reason having largest share of delay.

Poor quality food in AI domestic flights

†1772. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of complaints regarding the quality of food served in domestic flights of Air India is on the rise;

(b) if so, number and details of complaints received during last year as well as the current year;

(c) whether Air India has received 292 complaints from passengers in the month of November out of which most of the complaints were related to food served to them; and

(d) if so, the details of the action taken on these complaints along with the corrective measures taken in view of these complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Number of Complaints pertaining to quality of meals provided on domestic flights of Air India are as under:

Period	Number of Complaints
2014-15	34
2015-16	31

(c) As per records, total number of 252 complaints were received in the month of November, 2015 on Domestic Network of Air India. Out of these 252 complaints, only 06 pertained to quality of meals.

(d) Whenever complaints pertaining to meal quality are received, based on the gravity of the complaint, punitive action is taken against the caterer as per the contractual terms. Air India uplifts in-flight meals from reputed caterers who also cater to other international and domestic airlines. Surprise meal checks are carried out at caterer's premises to monitor uplift of meals with regard to quality, quantity, taste, presentation and eye appeal. Periodic Hygiene Audits are also being carried out at caterer's premises to improve the quality of meals.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Study on financial and administrative problems
faced by Civil Aviation Sector**

1773. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted regarding various financial and administrative problems faced by the Civil Aviation Sector in the country in general and Air India in particular during last three years;

(b) whether the reports of these studies have been studied and implemented;

(c) the details thereof including the financial performance of Air India and the amount so far infused for viability of the sector; and

(d) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government to address the problems in Civil Aviation Sector especially Air India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) No such study has been conducted by the Government during the last three years. However, Air India has been incurring losses over the past few years and the details of the losses for the past three years are as follows:

Financial Year	Net Loss (₹ in crores)
2013-14	6279.60
2014-15	5859.91
2015-16 (RE)	2636.00

Government has infused equity of ₹ 22565 crores so far in Air India.

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

VT written on aircrafts

†1774. SHRI R.K. SINHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the alphabets VT are written before the call sign on all the Government or private aircrafts flying in the country;

(b) since when the practice of writing VT is in vogue in the country and under which order; and

(c) the details of the word for which the abbreviation VT is used?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The alphabets VT are written before the call sign (Registration No.) on all the Government or private aircraft registered in the country.

(b) As per the record available with DGCA, the first aircraft registered with VT was in the year 1946 for VT-AQJ belonging to Civil Aviation Department, Government of India.

As per Sub rule 1 of Rule 37 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937, nationality mark of the aircraft shall be the capital letters VT in Roman character before the three capital letters are assigned by DGCA.

(c) As a contracting state to International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), India has to follow the requirements of ICAO Annex 7, which deals with the aircraft nationality and registration mark.

"As per Para 2.3 of Annex 7, nationality mark shall be selected from the series of nationality symbols included in the radio call signs allocated to the State of Registry by the International Telecommunication Union. The nationality mark shall be notified to the International Civil Aviation Organization."

India has been allocated three series ("ATA-AWZ", "VTA-VWZ" and "8TA-8YZ") by the International Telecommunication Union and in accordance with the above paragraph 2.3 of Annex 7, India can choose aircraft registration mark from these series and notify to International Civil Aviation Organization. The aircraft nationality and registration mark "VT" is at present used from the "VTA-VTZ" series allocated by International Telecommunication Union.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Regularisation of services of casual commercial
and engineering helpers**

1775. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the status of panel made in 1990 by Air India (erstwhile Indian Airlines) for appointment of commercial and engineering helpers;
- (b) whether services of some of the empanelled candidates have been regularised in due course and rest have not been regularised till now, in violation of verdict of Hon'ble High Court in 1997;
- (c) if so, under which rule, the service of above un-regularised employees being treated as casual and are being utilised continuously since 1991;
- (d) whether these remaining unregularised helpers will be made regular with all benefits; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (e) The workmen who were empanelled in 1990 are daily rated casual workers. Air India has complied with the directions the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi passed in series of writ petitions filed by daily rated casuals workers combined together from time to time and engaged casual daily rated workers from select panel according to their seniority on the panels. The casual workers have been provided with all the benefits as entitled under the policy of the company. Moreover, freeze on recruitment imposed by the Government of India in erstwhile Indian Airlines Ltd. as well as erstwhile Air India Ltd. which is still continuing in Air India.

Restructuring of loans of Air India

1776. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Air India is seeking restructuring of their loans;
- (b) if so, the details and the reasons for restructuring;
- (c) what are the options available for the purpose of restructuring; and
- (d) what is the response of Government to these options of restructuring?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) As per the Turnaround Plan (TAP)/Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) of Air India approved by the Government of India, the restructuring of loans of Air India has already been done under the overall guidance of a consortium of lenders of Air India with State Bank being the lead banker. Under the FRP plan following restructuring of loans has been done:

- (i) Conversion of Working Capital Loans amounting to Rupees approximately ₹ 11000 crores into Long Term Loans with longer maturity and at lower rate of interest.
- (ii) Issuance of Non-Convertible Debentures of ₹ 7400 crores whereby repayment of principal and interest amount will be borne by the Government of India.

The Financial Restructuring Plan of Air India under TAP/FRP was primarily aimed at the reduction in interest rates, moratorium on interest and principal repayments, conversion of part of working capital loans into long term loans and the balance into Non Convertible Debentures (NCDs).

Withdrawal of flight services on commercially unviable routes

1777. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether complaints have been received against private airlines regarding withdrawing services on unviable commercial routes, in view of rise in demand for domestic flights in summer rush, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) how many airlines violated Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDG) while commencing or withdrawing flight services, the details thereof;
- (c) the action taken by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) against such airlines; and
- (d) the steps taken by DGCA to ensure passengers are not fleeced with exorbitant air fare during summer and festival rush, and the action against violators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Schedule domestic airlines are free to operate on any sector within country depending on their commercial viability subject to compliance of Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDGs). Government has laid down RDG with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport

services of different regions of the country. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. As such, the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of RDG issued by Government.

(b) and (c) As per the analysis of monthly traffic data, all the schedule domestic airlines are in compliance with mandatory RDG as given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) Under the provision of prevailing regulation (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. The fare so established, are required to be displayed by the airlines on their websites in compliance of Sub Rule 2 of Rule 135, Aircraft Rule 1937. Airlines remain compliant to the regulations as long as the fare charged by them does not exceeds the fare structure displayed on their websites.

Statement

The Analysis of monthly traffic data

Month	Airline	ASKM Deployment (%) of Category		
		Cat III	Cat IIIA	Cat II
1	2	3	4	5
Jan-15	Air India + Alliance Air	84.4	1.60	18.8
	Jet Airways + Jetlite	76.9	1.17	12.6
	Spicejet	131.2	2.62	34.2
	Go Air	172.7	1.52	50.8
	IndiGo	115.8	1.52	19.0
Feb-15	Air India + Alliance Air	86.3	1.60	19.4
	Jet Airways + Jetlite	60.3	1.25	12.4
	Spicejet	113.2	1.67	34.9
	Go Air	168.8	1.40	49.7
	IndiGo	116.8	1.49	21.5
Mar-15	Air India + Alliance Air	87.8	1.60	19.2
	Jet Airways + Jetlite	77.6	1.21	12.2

1	2	3	4	5
	Spice Jet	116.3	1.84	38.1
	Go Air	1677	1.41	52.4
	IndiGo	119.5	1.47	22.7
Apr-15	Air India + Alliance Air	92.3	1.70	20.5
	Jet Airways + Jetlite	71.5	1.08	13.3
	Spicejet	106.9	1.68	34.6
	Go Air	150.8	1.32	67.5
	IndiGo	122.4	1.50	23.9
	Vistara	56.4	2.02	17.6
May-15	Air India + Alliance Air	93.6	1.70	20.4
	Jet Airways + Jetlite	71.6	1.07	13.7
	Spicejet	97.3	1.50	33.5
	Go Air	1474	1.33	71.4
	IndiGo	123.4	1.51	25.5
	Vistara	61.4	2.02	17.7
Jun-15	Air India + Alliance Air	93.6	1.70	20.4
	Jet Airways + Jetlite	71.6	1.07	13.7
	Spicejet	97.3	1.50	33.5
	Go Air	1474	1.33	71.4
	IndiGo	123.4	1.51	25.5
	Vistara	61.4	2.02	17.7
Jul-15	Air India + Alliance Air	92.9	1.60	19.6
	Jet Airways + Jetlite	69.3	1.06	12.1
	Spicejet	108.2	1.50	32.2
	Go Air	150.4	1.33	61.4
	IndiGo	121.9	1.40	23.6
	Vistara	51.1	1.59	13.9
	Air Asia	357.4	8.10	50.9

1	2	3	4	5
Aug-15	Air India + Alliance Air	93.5	1.60	19.6
	Jet Airways + Jetlite	67.8	1.03	11.7
	Spicejet	102.5	1.43	30.0
	Go Air	157.8	1.33	61.8
	IndiGo	121.5	1.40	23.2
	Vistara	53.3	1.61	14.1
	Air Asia	375.8	7.87	42.8
Sep-15	Air India + Alliance Air	99.1	1.70	20.4
	Jet Airways + Jetlite	69.0	1.03	11.7
	Spicejet	102.0	1.41	30.2
	Go Air	157.8	1.33	61.8
	IndiGo	124.1	1.40	23.1
	Vistara	53.8	1.53	13.9
	Air Asia	385.6	8.13	42.8
Oct-15	Air India + Alliance Air	98.6	1.70	20.3
	Jet Airways + Jetlite	69.2	1.09	12.4
	Spicejet	101.3	1.25	28.7
	Go Air	155.2	1.17	59.3
	IndiGo	121.0	1.40	22.4
	Vistara	78.5	1.57	13.7
	Air Asia	381.9	8.13	42.8
Nov-15	Air India + Alliance Air	99.0	1.60	20.0
	Jet Airways + Jetlite	68.7	1.12	11.7
	Spicejet	103.7	1.05	24.1
	Go Air	159.7	1.11	52.4
	IndiGo	121.2	1.30	21.6
	Vistara	75.1	1.45	12.6
	Air Asia	422.5	8.13	62.8

1	2	3	4	5
Dec-15	Air India + Alliance Air	103.5	1.60	21.3
	Jet Airways + Jetlite	71.3	1.13	11.2
	Spicejet	106.7	1.02	24.3
	Go Air	164.4	1.25	50.0
	IndiGo	125.5	1.41	23.2
	Vistara	68.0	1.16	11.2
	Air Asia	507.2	8.13	42.8
Jan-16	Air India + Alliance Air	103.4	1.50	20.5
	Jet Airways + Jetlite	68.2	1.07	11.0
	Spicejet	107.8	1.01	23.9
	Go Air	168.8	1.16	49.2
	IndiGo	123.0	1.32	21.8
	Vistara	62.9	1.08	10.5
	Air Asia	485.1	8.13	42.8
Feb-16	Air India + Alliance Air	102.9	1.60	20.4
	Jet Airways + Jetlite	69.1	1.12	11.0
	Spicejet	108.6	1.09	25.0
	Go Air	157.5	1.09	52.6
	IndiGo	121.3	1.27	21.9
	Vistara	65.2	1.22	10.7
	Air Asia	485.1	8.13	42.8
Mar-16	Air India + Alliance Air	104.1	1.80	20.2
	Jet Airways + JetLite	69.7	1.11	11.9
	Spicejet	107.7	1.09	25.8
	Go Air	162.9	1.14	56.3
	IndiGo	121.1	1.22	21.1
	Vistara	68.3	1.25	11.0
	Air Asia	485.1	8.13	42.8

Minimum Capacity Requirement in accordance with RDG (As % of Capacity Deployed in

- Category II - 10%
- Category IIA - 1%
- Category III - 50%

Differences in air fares

†1778. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there remains huge difference in air fares charged by different airlines due to absence of appropriate rule for fixing of air fare, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether implementation of a proper system is being considered to control the huge differences in air fares charged by different airlines and to bring uniformity in them and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Air fares are not regulated by the Government. Under the provision of prevailing regulation (Sub Rule (1) of Rule 135, Aircraft Rules 1937), every air transport undertaking engaged in scheduled air service are required to establish tariff having regard to all relevant factors, including the cost of operations, characteristics of service, profit and the generally prevailing tariffs. The fares so established, are required to be displayed by the airlines on their websites in compliance of Sub Rule (2) of Rule 135, Aircraft Rules 1937.

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 RBD (Reservation Booking Designator)] which are in line with the practice followed globally. Usually, the lower levels of fare in 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, (within 07 days of date of departure), the fares in higher side of fare bucket become available for purchase.

(b) With the repeal of Air Corporation Act in March, 1994, the provision of air fare approval was dispensed with by the Government. Airlines remain compliant to the regulations as long as the fare charged by them does not exceeds the fare structure displayed on their website.

IT assessment of CSR spending

†1779. SHRI R.K. SINHA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government asks various companies to spend a certain per cent of their profits under CSR;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is a fact that profit making companies are not spending under CSR head because the assessing officer of Income Tax (IT) renders the expenses incurred under CSR invalid; and

(c) if so, whether the Ministry has asked the Ministry of Finance to declare the expenditure under CSR as valid and justified under Income Tax Act?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Section 135 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013 mandates every company with a turnover of ₹ 1000 crores or more; or a networth of ₹ 500 crores or more; or a net profit of ₹ 5 crore or more to spend at least two per cent of their average net profits earned during three immediately preceding financial years on CSR activities.

(b) and (c) No such issue has come to the notice of this Ministry. The Finance Act, 2014 clarifies that expenditure on CSR does not form part of business expenditure. While no specific tax exemption has been extended to expenditure incurred on CSR, spending on several activities like rural development projects, skill development projects, notified agricultural extension projects and contribution to Prime Minister National Relief Fund etc., which find place in Schedule VII, already enjoy exemptions under different sections of the Income Tax Act, 1961, subject to fulfilment of specified conditions.

Adoption of suggestions of panel on review of Companies Act

1780. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to adopt the changes suggested by the high-level panel that was set-up to review the issues arising out of implementation of the Companies Act, 2013;

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

(c) whether Government has already formed a Committee to look into these suggestions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) The report of Companies Law Committee (CLC) was submitted on 01/02/2016 *vide* which the Committee had suggested changes in 78 sections of Companies Act, 2013 not including the consequential amendments in other sections of the Act. The Government

has accepted most of the recommendation of the Committee and accordingly, the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2016, was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 16.03.2016.

CSR funds for Clean India Campaign

1781. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government intends to take a policy decision wherein 30 per cent of CSR funds from all public sector undertakings and private companies shall be compulsorily spent on Clean India Campaign; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the status of the proposed decision?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Carry forward of unspent CSR obligations

1782. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

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

(b) whether Public Sector Undertakings are obliged to carry forward of unspent commitments, while Private Sector has no such obligations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Corporate Affairs, in its circular dated 12th January, 2016, has clarified that, the Board of the Company is free to decide whether any unspent amount from out of the minimum required CSR expenditure is to be carried forward to the next year. This provision is uniformly applicable to all CSR eligible companies including Public Sector Undertakings under the Companies Act, 2013.

Compliance of SEBI directive on women director

1783. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all listed companies have complied with SEBI's directive to appoint at least one women Director on the Board;

(b) if so, the details of companies that have complied with it and the companies that have not;

(c) it is also a fact that more than half of companies have appointed wives or family members of promoters or top executives; and

(d) how SEBI justifies such appointments?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) The requirement of appointment of woman director emanates from Section 149 of Companies Act, 2013. SEBI has mandated that listed companies to appoint one woman director on its Board. Companies can appoint any woman as director who is not otherwise disqualified for appointment as a director in terms of requirements of the Companies Act, 2013 and such a director can be either executive or non-executive or independent or non-independent director.

As per inputs of SEBI, details of woman directors on the boards of listed companies as on March 31, 2016 is as under:

Particulars	BSE	NSE
Total number of listed companies	5451	1759
Number of companies that have appointed woman director	4128	1568
Number of companies that have not appointed woman director	1323	191
Number of non-compliant active companies	187	42
Number of non-compliant suspended companies	1136	149

SEBI has not mandated any requirement for listed companies to report whether a director is a family member of promoter or top executive. Therefore, data related to woman director being family member of promoters or top executives is not available with stock exchanges.

Action on “vanishing companies”

1784. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the year-wise data on the number of companies that have been placed in the category of 'vanishing companies' over the past five years;

(b) whether any of these companies presently under the Government watch list;

- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether Government has initiated action against these companies; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (e) There are no companies that have been placed in the category of "Vanishing Companies" over the past five years. However, in complaints of serious nature involving companies which have defaulted after raising money from the Public, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs orders investigation into the affairs of such companies u/s 210 and 212 of the Companies Act, 2013. 164 cases pertaining to so called "chit fund/Ponzi companies" have been assigned to Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) for investigation in this regard. Details are given in Statement.

Statement

MLM/Chit Fund/Ponzi cases as on 31.12.2015

Sl. No.	Particulars	Report submitted on	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	Goldquest International Pvt. Ltd.		
2.	Questnet Enterprises India Pvt. Ltd.	05.03.2012	
3.	City Limouzines (India) Ltd.	31.01.2012	
4.	Abcindya Networks Pvt. Ltd.	12.12.2012	
5.	M/s Speakasiaonline		
6.	M/s Tulsiyat Tek Pvt. Ltd.	15.09.2014	
7.	M/s Seamless Outsourcing LLP		
8.	M/s Unigateway 2U Trading Pvt. Ltd.		
9.	M/s Unipay2U Marketing Pvt. Ltd.	31.03.2014	
10.	M/s Unipay Creative Business Pvt. Ltd.		
11.	M/s Unipay2U Production Pvt. Ltd.		
12.	M/s Basil International Ltd.		
13.	M/s Vamshi Chemicals Ltd.	31.03.2014	
14.	M/s Nixil Pharmaceuticals Specialities Ltd.		
15.	M/s Appeline Cosmetics & Toiletries Ltd.		

1	2	3	4
16.	M/s Basil Express Ltd.		
17.	Saradha Realty India Ltd.		
18.	Saradha Agro Development Ltd.		
19.	Saradha Exports Ltd.		
20.	Saradha Shopping Mall Pvt. Ltd.		
21.	Saradha Printing & Publication Pvt. Ltd.		
22.	Saradha Tours & Travels Pvt. Ltd.	04.07.2014	
23.	M/s Saradha Education Enterprise Ltd.		
24.	Saradha Construction Company Pvt. Ltd.		
25.	Saradha Garden Resorts & Hotel Pvt. Ltd.		
26.	Saradha Landmark Cement Pvt. Ltd.		
27.	Rose Capital Ltd.		
28.	Bengal Media Pvt. Ltd.		
29.	Bhasank Food Pvt. Ltd.		
30.	Global Automobiles Ltd.		
31.	M/s Rose Valley Real Estate & Construction Ltd.		
32.	M/s Rose Valley Industries Ltd.		
33.	M/s Silver Valley Communications Ltd.		
34.	M/s Rose Valley Food Beverages Ltd.		
35.	M/s Rose Valley Marketing India Ltd.		
36.	M/s Rose Valley Infotech Pvt. Ltd.		
37.	M/s Rose Valley Hotels & Entertainment Ltd.	03.12.2014	
38.	M/s Rose Valley Projects Ltd.		
39.	M/s Rose Valley Patrika Ltd.		
40.	M/s Rose Valley Films Ltd.		
41.	M/s Modern Investment Traders Pvt. Ltd.		
42.	M/s Rose Valley Travels Pvt. Ltd.		
43.	M/s Brand Value Communications Ltd.		
44.	M/s Rose Valley Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd.		

1	2	3	4
45.	M/s Rose Valley Airlines Ltd.		
46.	M/s Rose Valley Fashions Pvt. Ltd.		
47.	M/s Rupasi Bangla Projects India Ltd.		
48.	M/s Rupasi Bangla Media & Entertainment Ltd.		
49.	M/s Rose Valley Realcom Ltd.		
50.	M/s Sunshine India Land Developers Ltd.		
51.	M/s Sunshine Mutual Benefit Ltd.		
52.	M/s Sunshine Land Projects Ltd.		
53.	M/s Sahu Investment Mutual Benefit Company Ltd.		
54.	M/s Sahu Investment Corporation Ltd.	27.04.2015	
55.	M/s Nirmala Sahu Business Complex Pvt. Ltd.		
56.	M/s Shiv Nests Pvt. Ltd.		
57.	M/s Synergy Tie-Up Pvt. Ltd.		
58.	M/s Nirmala Dwellings Pvt. Ltd.		
59.	M/s Icore E-services Ltd.		
60.	M/s Icore Apparels Pvt. Ltd.		
61.	M/s Icore Paints Pvt. Ltd.		
62.	M/s Icore Iron & Steel Pvt. Ltd.		
63.	M/s Icore Super Cements Pvt. Ltd.	04.09.2015	
64.	M/s Riju Cement Ltd.		
65.	M/s Mega Mould India Ltd.		
66.	M/s Papyrus Infotech Pvt. Ltd.		
67.	M/s Icore Global Medicines Pvt. Ltd.		
68.	M/s Icore Jewellery & Gems Pvt. Ltd.		
69.	M/s Icore Polyfab Pvt. Ltd.		
70.	M/s Icore Housing Finance Corpn. Ltd.		
71.	URO Infra Reality India Ltd.		
72.	URO Hotels and Resorts India Ltd.	31.12.2015	
73.	URO Hygienic Foods Ltd.		

1	2	3
74.	URO Infotech Ltd.	
75.	URO LifecareLtd.	
76.	URO TreximLtd.	
77.	URO AutotechLtd.	
78.	URO Agro India Ltd.	
79.	URO Walkers Ltd.	
80.	Mangalam Agro Products. Ltd. (Kolkata)	
81.	Shark Communications Pvt. Ltd.	
82.	Hitech Computech Pvt. Ltd.	
83.	Konichiva Builders Pvt. Ltd.	
84.	Bharti Properties Pvt. Ltd.	
85.	Heena Developers Pvt. Ltd.	22.12.2015
86.	Saksham Infocom Pvt. Ltd.	
87.	North India Securities Pvt. Ltd.	
88.	Krishna Infomedia Pvt. Ltd.	
89.	DMC Education Ltd.	
90.	T and G Edutech Pvt. Ltd. (formerly known as 'Centenary Software Pvt. Ltd.')	
91.	Ramel Industries Ltd.	
92.	Gan Laboratory Pvt. Ltd.	
93.	Ramel Mart Pvt. Ltd.	
94.	Ramel Media and Advertising Pvt. Ltd	
95.	Ramel Real Estate & Infrastructure Ltd.	—
96.	Ramel Sea Food Ltd.	
97.	Tamanna IT Solutions Ltd.	
98.	Ramel Pharma Ltd.	
99.	Ramel Hospitality Pvt. Ltd.	
100.	Ramel Infotech Pvt. Ltd.	

Under
ProgressUnder
Progress

1	2	3	4
101.	Ramel Agrotech Ltd.		
102.	Ramel Hotel & Resorts Pvt. Ltd.		
103.	Ramel Impex Pvt. Ltd.		
104.	Ramel Insurance Agency Pvt. Ltd.		
105.	Cygnus Publishers Ltd.		
106.	Ramel Bio Fertilizer Pvt. Ltd.		
107.	Rahul Hi Rise Ltd.		
108.	Shrishti Abha Food & Beverage Pvt. Ltd.		
109.	Rahul Media & Entertainment Ltd.		
110.	Rahul Wood Works Pvt. Ltd.		
111.	Veekayen Properties Pvt. Ltd.		
112.	Hotel Sea-Coast Pvt. Ltd.	—	Under Progress
113.	Rahul Bhumi Vikas Ltd.		
114.	Rahul Heights Ltd.		
115.	Rahul Real Estate Projects Ltd.		
116.	Rahul Inn Hospitality Ltd.		
117.	Ideas Realcon Ltd.		
118.	Ideas Real Estate Ltd.		
119.	Ideas Healthcare Ltd.		
120.	Ideas Broking Ltd.		
121.	Zenix Technologies Pvt. Ltd.		
122.	Adventus Creations Pvt. Ltd.		
123.	Seashore Securities Ltd.		
124.	Seashore Agriculture Promotion Company Pvt. Ltd.		Under Progress
125.	Seashore Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.		
126.	Seashore Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.		
127.	Seashore Courier & Cargo Private Ltd.		
128.	Seashore Diary Products Pvt. Ltd.		

1	2	3
129.	Seashore Portfolio Management Services Ltd.	
130.	Seashore Consultancy & Construction Private Ltd.	
131.	Falcon Consultancy Private Limited	
132.	Royal Purple Hotels Private Limited	
133.	Sagiarien Systems Private Ltd.	
134.	Florance Biotech Private Limited	
135.	Saubhagya Drinks Private Limited	
136.	Sri Krishna Agriculture Pvt. Ltd.	
137.	Jatish Agro and Oil Products Pvt. Ltd.	
138.	Sagar Media & Entertainment Pvt. Ltd.	
139.	Seashore Capital Pvt. Ltd.	
140.	Seashore Shipping Company Pvt. Ltd.	
141.	Saradha Housing Pvt. Ltd.	30.09.2015
142.	Ambujaatripuri Infra (India) Ltd.	
143.	Ambujaatripuri Business Private Ltd.	
144.	Artha Tatwa Consultancy Private Ltd.	
145.	Artha Tatwa World Ventures Pvt. Ltd.	— Under Progress
146.	Artha Tatwa Food Mart Private Ltd.	
147.	Artha Tatwa Capital Limited	
148.	Ambujaatripuri Engineering Pvt. Ltd.	
149.	Orisha Health & Medical Research Institute	
150.	Goldmine Food Products Ltd.	
151.	Goldmine Agro Ltd.	
152.	Classic Resources Ltd.	
153.	Goldmine Industries Ltd.	— Under Progress
154.	Goldmine Height Pvt. Ltd.	
155.	Goldmine Hotel & Resorts Pvt. Ltd.	

1	2	3
156.	Goldmine Advisories India Pvt. Ltd.	
157.	Goldmine Health Care Pvt. Ltd.	Under Progress
158.	Samruddha Jeevan Foods Ltd.	—
159.	Sai Prasad Foods Ltd.	
160.	Sai Prasad Properties Ltd.	Under Progress
161.	Saiprasad Corporation Ltd.	
162.	Utkarsha Plotters and Multi Agro Solutions India Ltd.	Under Progress
163.	PGFLtd.	Under Progress
164.	PACL Ltd.	Under Progress

Audit of UB Group firms by global auditing firms

1785. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether long after Satyam financial misdemeanors, Government and its regulators have become inquisitive over the valuation, auditing and due diligence of the UB Group of companies over the last few years by global auditing firms like PwC, Grant Thornton, Deloitte LLP and Walker Chandiook & Co.;

(b) whether lapses by the above auditing firms handling the UB Group audit have now been raised by lenders to Kingfisher/UB Group and being probed by the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO); and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) While investigating into the affairs of the companies by SFIO, if any professional misconduct is noticed on the part of Auditors, complaint is filed with respective regulatory bodies after receiving sanction from MCA.

(b) and (c) SFIO is currently investigating Kingfisher Airlines. Since investigation is in progress, no comments are offered at this stage.

Rapid modernisation of defence forces

1786. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Defence Forces (Army, Air Force and Navy) need modernisation at a rapid pace to match with forces of other countries, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is stressing on self-reliance on this issue, particularly in acquiring aircrafts and other equipments produced indigenously and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) Modernisation of Armed Forces is a continuous process based on threat perception, operational challenges and technological changes to keep it in a state of readiness to meet the entire spectrum of security challenges. The equipment requirements of the Armed Forces are reflected in the planning process which includes 15 year Long Term Integrated Perspective Plan (LTIPP), five year Service-wise Capability Acquisition Plan and two year roll-on Annual Acquisition Plan. Capital Procurement of Defence equipment is carried out as per Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP).

A number of measures have already been taken to achieve Self Sufficiency in defence production by harnessing the capabilities of the public and private sector. These measures include according priority and preference to procurement from Indian vendors, liberalization of the licensing regime and providing access to modern and state-of-the-art technology to Indian industry by raising the cap on FDI in the defence sector. The new Defence Procurement Procedure 2016 (DPP 2016) has been promulgated for Capital procurements and has come into effect from 1st April, 2016. DPP 2016 gives strong support to "Make in India" by according the highest priority to Buy Indian (Designed, Developed and Manufactured) (IDDM). It also focuses on enhancement and rationalization of indigenous content and includes provisions for involving private industry as production agencies and technology-transfer partners. The 'Make' Procedure has been simplified with provisions for earmarking projects not exceeding development cost of Rs.10 crores (Government funded) and ₹ 3 crores (industry funded) for MSMEs.

During last three years, 94 contracts have been signed with Indian vendors with cumulative value of ₹82979.70 crore for capital procurement of defence equipment for the Armed Forces such as Aircrafts, Helicopters, Tanks, Missiles, Radars, frigates and Simulators.

Signing of LEMOA by India and US

1787. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and United States of America have held any delegation-level talks recently to discuss issues of shared strategic interest and the bilateral defence relationship between the two countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof and areas so far identified by both the countries for enhanced cooperation in the future; and

(c) the details of Memorandum of Understanding and Agreement *i.e.* Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement (LEMOA) signed between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) Delegation level talks were held between Raksha Mantri and US Secretary of Defence on 12th April, 2016 in New Delhi. Both the Ministers reviewed bilateral defence cooperation and agreed on measures to further strengthen the same.

Both sides *inter alia* agreed in principle to conclude a Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement to commence navy to navy discussions on submarine safety and anti-submarine warfare, launch a bilateral maritime security dialogue, and initiate new joint technology projects.

(c) No such Memorandum / Agreement was signed.

Warning about terror attack on army

1788. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that army was warned recently of major terror attack plan, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that based on the input received, the army has taken extra care to prevent any untoward incidents, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) Inputs from various intelligence agencies regarding attack on army establishments are received from time to time and adequate counter measures are taken to avert the threat.

Procurement of ammunitions from private industry

1789. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has given approval to the private industry for the manufacturing of specialist ammunition;

(b) if so, the reasons for Government to shift procurement from the Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) or imports to private players;

(c) whether the private companies in India are equipped with required technology or expertise to manufacture specialist ammunition; and

(d) which types of ammunition will be procured from private suppliers and what is the estimated cost of the same compared to existing cost of procuring the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) The Government *vide* press Note No.4 (2001 Series) opened up the defence industry sector for 100% Indian private sector participation in defence manufacturing including ammunitions subject to licensing. The defence industry sector was opened up for private sector to meet the growing needs of the Armed Forces and to harness the potential of private sector in our endeavour of achieving self-reliance in defence manufacturing.

Several private companies have been issued industrial license by the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP) for manufacture of arms and ammunitions.

The procurement of ammunition is an ongoing process which is done on war wastages reserve scale. So far, no decision has been taken to procure a specific type of ammunition from private sector.

Production work at Ordnance factory, Kanpur

1790. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ordnance factory in Kanpur is not producing required number of weapons yearly;

(b) the total number of required production yearly; and

(c) the present number of weapons produced yearly and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Small Arms Factory (SAF), one of the units of OFB located in Kanpur has been manufacturing Small Arms like 7.62mm MAG, 0.32 Revolver etc. and supplying these weapons to Army / MHA / Civil Trade as per their requirement.

SAF has supplied 493 nos. of 7.62 MAG Gun to the indentors against the requirement of 409 nos. and 12,521 nos. of 0.32' Revolver to Civil Trade against the

requirement of 12,000 during the year 2015-16. The supplies have been made as per the requirements of the consignee.

Vacant post of MSE in B&S Cadres

1791. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that number of vacancies exist in Barracks and Store (B&S) Cadres of Multi Skilled Employee (MSE);
- (b) if so, reasons for posts remaining vacant;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that due to large number of vacancies, Ministry is incurring loss of revenue, as it could not make timely recoveries; and
- (d) if so, details of revenue loss incurred by Government due to non-filling up of vacancies in B&S Cadre?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The vacancies are accumulated over a period of time due to irregular recruitment, ban on recruitment in the past by the Government and Annual Direct Recruitment Plan Schemes introduced by the Government.

(c) and (d) Due to the shortage of subordinate staff in Barracks and Stores (B&S) Cadre, loss of revenue cannot be ruled out. However, no estimates of Revenue Loss due to non-filling up of vacancies in B&S Cadres has been arrived at.

Weapons trials for Light Combat Helicopters

1792. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Light Combat Helicopter is set for its combat qualifying weapons trials in May after its first armed version gave positive results in firing 70 mm rockets, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the trials conducted earlier gave confidence for carrying out certification firing trials planned during April-May, 2016, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The weapon trials for LCH are planned in July-August 2016.

The demonstration of Light Combat Helicopter (LCH) in 70 mm rockets firing conducted during IAFs Iron Fist event held in March, 2016 at Jaisalmer was successful.

The flight trials were successful with respect to system integration, structural integrity, noise and vibration, functionality of system and safe separation of rockets.

(b) The Development flights carried out earlier at Bangalore, Chennai (sea level), Leh (cold weather), Jodhpur (hot weather) and Leh in Summer (hot temperature & high altitude) as well as confirmatory firing trials of rockets integrated on LCH during IAFs Iron Fist event in March, 2016 have given adequate confidence for carrying out certification firing trials.

The certification firing trials with integration of mission sensors such as electro optical system, helmet pointing system and weapon systems air to air missiles, turret gun and rockets are planned during July-August 2016.

Inadequate repair facilities for Sukhoi fleet

1793. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that our Sukhoi fleet suffers from high rate of AOG (Aircraft on Ground since not airworthy);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for lack of spares and non-availability of adequate repair facilities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Aircraft on Ground (AOG) in Sukhoi fleet are within the permissible limit of 10%. The AOGs are kept within permissible limit by regular procurement of spares and undertaking timely repairs at the facilities set up at HAL Divisions and through long term repair agreements with the Russian Original Equipment Manufacturers.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Irregularities in allotment of quarters by Delhi Cantonment Board

1794. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to reply to Unstarred Question 1642 given in the Rajya Sabha on 4 August, 2015 and state:

(a) whether cancelled allotment of quarters in which irregularities had been reported has not been effected, so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

- (c) whether Government has set up an inquiry into the alleged non-enforcement of cancellation of quarters;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the outcome thereof?
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (f) the reasons for harassment and suspension of whistle blower of the alleged irregularity in allotment of quarters to juniors by Delhi Cantonment Board; and
- (g) the action proposed / taken against the guilty?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Allotment of a staff quarter, which was found inconsistent with the policies framed by the Board, was cancelled by Delhi Cantonment Board and the quarter has been vacated.

(b) to (e) Not applicable.

(f) As per information furnished by DGDE, the complainant was neither harassed for this complaint nor any action was taken against him for the said complaint. He was suspended and disciplinary action was initiated against him for certain acts of misconduct, including irregularities in tender process, which were not related to his complaint about allotment of quarters.

(g) Not applicable.

Purchase of Russian S-400 Triumf missile

1795. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to purchase Russian S-400 Triumf missile to boost our Defence system;
- (b) what are the other Defence deals that India entered into with Russia recently;
- (c) how S-400 is different from S-300; and
- (d) what would be the cost tagged to the deals and by when they are likely to be inducted into our Defence systems?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) The Defence Acquisition Council has in its meeting held on 17th December, 2015, accorded approval for purchase of S-400 LRSAM system (Triumf Missile System) along with associated equipment and missiles from Russia.

(b) A contract has been signed for supply of five Full Mission Simulators for SU-30 MKI aircraft with a Russian firm during 2015-16.

(c) S-400 has better performance parameters compared to S-300 on account of (i) maximum and minimum target engagement range, (ii) minimum target engagement altitude, (iii) maximum speed of target engaged, (iv) number of targets engaged simultaneously, (v) maximum radar cross-section of targets engaged, and (vi) deployment time.

(d) The five firing units of S-400 LRSAM system are planned for induction in Indian Air Force in 13th plan period (2017-2022).

Indo-US Defence agreement on accessing military bases

1796. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that American aircraft and warships will soon be able to access Indian military bases and *vice versa* for refuelling, repair and other logistical purposes, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that both India and US will ink the Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement in a few months time and if so, the details thereof and draft of it?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) During the visit of US Secretary of Defence to India from 10-13 April 2016, it was agreed, in-principle, to conclude a Logistics Exchange Memorandum Agreement. The proposed Agreement envisages a framework for logistic support for activities such as joint exercises, training or humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, on a case by case basis, on mutual consent of both countries.

Encroachment of defence land

1797. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are gross irregularities and illegalities in the management of defence lands, resulting in huge losses to the public exchequer;

(b) whether it is also a fact that more than 14,539.38 acres of Defence land for which Defence Estate Officer (DEO) is custodian, is under encroachment; and

(c) if so, details of the steps taken and will be taken by Government to do away with irregularities and illegalities and retrieve the encroached defence land?

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

(b) The extent of defence land under encroachment for which the management of land lies with Defence Estates Organization was about 4714 acres as on 31.12.2015. Out of this, about 2288 acres of land was under the unauthorized occupation of ex-agricultural lessees whose leases have already expired and about 799 acres was under the unauthorized occupation of State or Central Government authorities. Thus, only about 1627 acres of defence land under the management of Defence Estates Organization is under encroachment by private persons.

(c) Detection, prevention and removal of encroachments are the ongoing processes. While old encroachments are being removed gradually, due efforts are being made not to allow new encroachments and to take prompt action against such cases. Following steps have been taken in this connection:

- (i) Defence land records management system has been strengthened by computerization of defence land records.
- (ii) Court cases are being pursued to evict encroachers.
- (iii) Close liaison is being maintained with revenue and civil police authorities to detect and prevent attempts to encroach upon the defence land by encroachers.
- (iv) State authorities are approached for removal of encroachers.
- (v) Defence land located in isolated locations is fenced and regular patrolling is being carried out to safeguard the land from encroachers.
- (vi) Regular verification reports / certificates are being issued by the Defence Estates Officers and Local Military Authorities as is required under the existing rules and policy instructions.
- (vii) Eviction notices are issued from time to time as per rules and existing policy of Government of India.

Psychological test for non-officer positions

1798. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Army will begin trials from June on a selection system that will for the first time include psychological test for candidates to non-officer positions, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the changes are partly aimed at reducing fratricide and suicide within the forces, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) There is no proposal for psychological test for candidates during selection of non-officer positions.

(b) Does not arise.

Depletion of fleet strength of AAC

1799. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Army Aviation Corps (AAC) is plagued with 32 per cent deficiency in its authorised fleet strength, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons for failure of Government to replace the 30 years old Chetak helicopter fleet;

(c) the number of military helicopters crashed during the last three years along with casualties; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) The present holding of helicopters in Army Aviation Corps (AAC) is 73 per cent of the authorized strength. An Inter Government Agreement has been signed in 2015 with Russian Government for procurement of 200 Kamov helicopters for replacing Chetak / Cheetah fleet.

(c) and (d) Details of Army helicopters crashed during last three years along with casualties are as under:-

Year	No. of Army Helicopter Crashed	Casualty
2013	01	—
2014	02	03
2015	03	02

All crashes are investigated by a Court of Inquiry to find out the cause of accidents and to recommend remedial measures to prevent accidents. Remedial measures suggested by the Court of Inquiry are implemented at various levels. Standard Operating Procedures are constantly reviewed and stringent training norms are followed to

minimized accidents. Detailed analysis of cause factors of the accidents in the form of 'Accident / Incident Compendium' are published regularly for spreading awareness. Regular interactions are also carried out with the Original Equipment Manufacturers to implement technical upgradations and modifications as recommended from time to time.

Treatment of retiring animals of the army

1800. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether dogs, horse and mules are put to sleep by the Army after their retirement;
- (b) whether Government has informed the Judiciary that it would come out with a policy on the matter at the earliest; and
- (c) if so, by when, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (c) The policy regarding rehabilitation of unfit Indian Army animals has been revised and necessary instructions have been issued to Army Headquarters regarding immediate cessation of further destruction of old and worn out animals, except for animals suffering from incurable diseases, injuries and terminal diseases. Even cases of animals suffering from incurable disease, injuries and terminal disease should be dealt with as per the provisions of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.

In WP (C) 6305/2015 & CM No.11479/2015 in the High Court of Delhi, it was informed that detailed proposal to do away with euthanasia of old and worn out army animals and their suitable rehabilitation till they eventually pass away is under active consideration of Ministry of Defence.

Ceasefire violation by Pakistan

1801. SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the action taken by Government for violation of continuous ceasefire by Pakistani troops in Jammu and Kashmir areas and the details thereof;
- (b) whether any message has been given by Government to Pakistani Government about consequence of these ceasefire violations; and
- (c) whether any assurance has been given by Pakistani Government to stop such activities along Indian Borders, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (c) Appropriate retaliation to the ceasefire violations, as required, has been carried out by Indian Army / BSF. In addition, all violations of ceasefire are taken up with Pakistan authorities at the appropriate level through the established mechanism of hotlines, flag meetings as well as weekly talks between the Directorate Generals of Military Operations of the two countries. BSF, too, holds talks at various levels with its counterpart *viz.* Pakistan Rangers.

Diplomatically, India has repeatedly emphasised, including at the highest level, the need for Pakistan to uphold the sanctity of the Line of Control (LOC) and the International Border in Jammu & Kashmir as its obligations emanating from the Simla Agreement and the Lahore Declaration.

Indigenous production of defence equipments

†1802. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of defence equipments / weapons purchased in view of defence requirements and quantity thereof manufactured indigenously during the last three years;

(b) the steps being taken for more indigenous production as per defence requirements of the country during the last three years; and

(c) the details of incentive Government proposes to offer to the skilled persons in the country to work in the defence sector and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) Capital Procurement of Defence equipments / weapons is carried out as per Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP). During the last three years, 56 contracts have been signed with foreign vendors with cumulative value of ₹ 53684.32 crores for Capital procurement of Defence equipment for the Armed Forces such as Aircrafts, UAVs, Helicopters, Ammunition and 94 contracts have been signed with Indian vendors with cumulative value of ₹ 82979.70 crores for capital procurement of defence equipment such as Aircrafts, Helicopters, Tanks, Missiles, Radars, Frigates and Simulators.

A number of measures have already been taken to achieve Self Sufficiency in defence production by harnessing the capabilities of the public and private sector.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

These measures include according priority and preference to procurement from Indian vendors, liberalization of the licensing regime and providing access to modern and state-of-the-art technology to Indian industry by raising the cap on FDI in the defence sector. The new Defence Procurement Procedure 2016 (DPP 2016) has been promulgated for Capital procurements and has come into effect from 1st April, 2016. DPP 2016 gives strong support to "Make in India" by according the highest priority to Buy Indian (Designed, Developed and Manufactured (IDDM)). It also focuses on enhancement and rationalization of indigenous content and includes provisions for involving private industry as production agencies and technology transfer partners. The 'Make' Procedure has been simplified with provisions for earmarking projects not exceeding development cost of Rs.10 crores (Government funded) and ₹ 3 crores (industry funded) for MSMEs.

(c) The information is being collected from other departments, there is no specific proposal in Ministry of Defence.

Disappearance of gold from customs warehouses

1803. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 11 kg. gold seized at Indira Gandhi International Airport had been found replaced with yellow metal pieces when the packets were opened before a departmental committee for disposal;

(b) whether the disappearance of gold, valued at ₹ 3 crore, from the customs warehouse has raised concerns over the departmental credibility in handling expensive items seized daily; and

(c) what action has been taken to bring the culprit to book?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No.

(c) FIR has been lodged with the Police and Departmental enquiry has been initiated.

Loans for WSHGs in Maharashtra

1804. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Maharashtra will provide interest free loans to Women Self Help Groups (WSHG) in the State to promote entrepreneurship among women;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to provide interest free loans to WSHGs throughout the country on the lines of Maharashtra; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Government is implementing two interest subvention schemes as part of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM).

In 250 backward districts (Category-I districts) including all Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts, all women SHGs are eligible for interest subvention up to a maximum of 5.50% for loans up to ₹3 lakh. Additional subvention of 3% is provided on prompt repayment bringing the effective rate of interest to 4%. 6 IAP districts of Maharashtra are covered under Category-I.

In other districts (Category-II districts), on prompt repayment WSHGs are eligible for interest subvention up to a maximum of 5.50% for loans up to ₹3 lakh. Remaining 28 districts of Maharashtra are covered in Category -II districts.

Maharashtra State Rural Livelihoods Mission (MSRLM) and Rural Development Department (RDD) have jointly moved a proposal to Government of Maharashtra for making loan available to women SHGs in all 34 districts at 0% rate of Interest by providing subvention of 4% interest in addition to subvention provided under DAY-NRLM.

There is no proposal to provide interest free loans to WSHGs throughout the country.

Training postmen for improving financial literacy

1805. DR. K. KESHAVA RAO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans to train postmen to improve financial literacy and involve them in financial tutoring;

(b) if so, the number of postmen to be trained in due course; and

(c) the estimated expenditure on such a programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Department of Posts (DoP) has informed that it has plans to use the post offices network and its human resources (counter staff, delivery personnel) to further financial inclusion, including financial literacy. It has further informed that the

targets have not been fixed but is likely to be aligned to the roll out of the India Post Payments Bank. The expenditure has not yet been estimated.

Revenue generated through e-commerce

1806. SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any statistics regarding revenue generated through e-commerce during the last two years, if so, the details thereof, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether Government has any plan to impose service charge on e-commerce; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Separate data on revenue generated through e-commerce is not maintained in the Ministry.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Revitalising the SFCs

1807. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan and programme to revive and revitalise the State Financial Corporations (SFCs), many of which are sick today, incapacitating them to carry out their mandated role;

(b) whether Government would jointly fund with the State Governments for revival/restructuring of SFCs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Based on the Gupta Committee recommendations, Government of India (GoI) 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 (MoU) 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) Funding from Government is not envisaged as credit gaps in the Micro and Small Enterprises eco system are being progressively bridged by other financial intermediaries such as Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks, Micro Finance Institutions, Non-Banking Financial Companies etc.

AIIB funds for various projects

1808. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is requesting the Asian infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), Beijing to fund some pet projects in agriculture, rural housing and railways;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) what will be the interest on loan and in how many years repayment will be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Agriculture, rural housing and railways are among the priority sectors identified for financing by Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). The AIIB will be requested for financing as and when bankable projects are ready in these sectors. So far, India has posed the following two projects to the AIIB for co-financing along with the Asian Development Bank:

(i) Development of a Satellite Port of JNPT at Vadhavan, Dahanu Taluka District Palghar, Maharashtra.

(ii) Development of a new Major Port at Colachel (Enayam) in Tamil Nadu.

(c) The AIIB will initially charge a fixed spread to LIBOR (London Inter Bank Offered Rate). The Lending Spread consists of four components: the contractual lending spread, the maturity premium, the risk premium and the projected funding spread to LIBOR. The overall lending spread will range between 0.75% to 1.40% depending on the average maturity of the loan. The current interest applicable for Sovereign-backed Loan is as follows:

Average Maturity 8 years	Up to 10 years	Greater than 8 years through 10 years	Greater than 10 years through 12 years	Greater than 12 years through 15 years	Greater than 15 years through 18 years	Greater than 18 years through 20 years
Interest Rate	LIBOR+ 0.75%	LIBOR+ 0.90%	LIBOR+ 1.00%	LIBOR+ 1.15%	LIBOR+ 1.30%	LIBOR+ 1.40%

In addition, one time Front-end Fee of 0.25% on the Loan principal and a recurring Commitment Fee of 0.25% on undisbursed Loan balances are also charged.

Assessment regarding medical requirement of Opium Alkaloids

1809. SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the assessment of total medical requirement of alkaloids such as Opium and Morphine; and

(b) domestic and export details thereof and the Indian share in the above requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The factual details are given below:-

Year 2015-16
(Table-A)

Product	(Qty. in Kg.)		
	Consumed by GOAWs for manufacture of Alkaloids/IMO Powder/Cake etc.	Sold Domestically	Export At 90°C
Opium	172632.492 At 90°C	124.500	79616.169

(Table-B)

Alkaloids	(Qty. in Kg.)			
	Production by GOAW	Import	Sold domestically	Export
1	2	3	4	5
Codeine Phosphate IP	13938.000	16500.000	35044.500	Nil
Thebaine Pure	436.000	Nil	994.000	Nil
Noscopine/NarcotineBP	3881.000	Nil	4580.500	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
Morphine Sulphate IP	444.400	Nil	349.000	Nil
Papaverine SR	1592.530	Nil	1750.000	Nil
Pholcodine IP	218.750	Nil	153.500	Nil
Oxycodone HCL USP	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Codene Sulphate	Nil	Nil	50.000	Nil
Dionine	Nil	Nil	200.000	Nil
IMO Powder	6800.012	Nil	2891.500	2900.012
IMO Cake	4445.220	Nil	2789.000	610.220

Release of funds for Assam under SDRF

1810. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Assam submitted a proposal regarding release of pending amount of ₹ 425.97 crores by Ministry of Home Affairs as Central Share under State Disaster Respond Fund (SDRF);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereto; and

(c) the measures taken by Government for immediate release of pending amount to the Government of Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No, Sir. No such proposal has been submitted by the Government of Assam regarding release of pending amount of ₹ 425.97 crore as Central Share under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF). On the basis of recommendation of Ministry of Home Affairs, an amount of ₹ 414 crore as central share of SDRF was released by Department of Expenditure to Government of Assam during 2015-16. As of now, no proposal is pending for release under SDRF to the State of Assam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Role of banks in women-centric programmes

1811. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first ever public sector all-women bank Bharatiya Mahila Bank, set up during the Nirbhaya agitation, is being considered for merger/amalgamation because of stunted growth;

(b) whether the Banking Board Bureau is in the process of choosing a foster bank for BMB; and

(c) considering BMBs emotional significance to Government's efforts at gender empowerment, whether Government would explore other options to keep afloat BMB, as a custodian bank for parking funds on women-centric programmes like Nirbhaya, Bharatiya Mahila Kosh and Sukanya Samridhi etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) As far as merger of banks are concerned, any initiative with respect to merger of public sector banks has to come from the Boards of the banks concerned, the extant legal framework, keeping in view the synergies and benefits of merger and their commercial judgment.

Government's/ Reserve Bank of India's role in the merger of banks would be that of a facilitator.

Action taken to solve grievances of jewellers

1812. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) since how many days Jewellers are on strike and what are their demands;

(b) whether their demands are genuine; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken by Government and the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) After imposition of central excise duty at the rate of 1% (without input tax credit) or 12.5% (with input tax credit) on all articles of jewellery (except for silver jewellery, other than those studded with diamond, ruby, emerald or sapphire), the jewellers had gone on strike, with a demand to roll back excise duty.

(c) Government has prescribed a higher small scale industries excise duty exemption limit of ₹ 6 Crore per annum for this sector, if the aggregate value of clearances during the preceding financial year has not exceeded ₹ 12 crore. In case of jewellery manufactured on job work basis, the liability to take registration, pay duty and file return is on principal manufacturer and not on job worker. Clear instructions have also been issued regarding registration; no post-registration verification of premises; maintenance of records, etc., to facilitate compliance.

Additionally, Government has also constituted a sub-committee of the High Level Committee to interact with Trade & Industry on Tax Laws. Terms of reference of the Sub-Committee include the issues related to compliance procedure for the excise duty, including records to be maintained and any other administrative issues that may be relevant. In this context, a circular has also been issued by the Government,

- i. to further extend the time limit for taking registration of an establishment of a jeweller (which is going to expire on 30.04.2016) up to 01.07.2016; and
- ii. though, the liability for payment of central excise duty will be with effect from 1st March, 2016, the assessee jewellers may make the payment of excise duty for the months of March, 2016; April, 2016 and May, 2016 along with the payment of excise duty for the month of June, 2016.

Provision of banking services for Gram Panchayats and villages

1813. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) how many Gram Panchayats and villages are there in the country and how many of them have banking services;
- (b) roadmap, if any, for providing remaining villages with such facilities; and
- (c) how are we going to effect DBT to household account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) As per information obtained from Ministry of Panchayati Raj, there are approx. 248255 Gram Panchayats in the country. The data of Gram Panchayats with banking facilities is not available with Reserve Bank of India (RBI). As per Census 2011, there are 5.94 lakh inhabited villages. RBI has informed that at the end of December 2015, there were 49538 branches of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) in rural areas and 35289 branches in semi-urban areas.

Government has asked banks to extend banking services to the entire rural geography of the country based on the concept of Sub Service Area (SSA) with each SSA comprising of 1000-1500 households. Each SSA is to be provided banking services through bank branch or Bank Mitras. Out of 126691 SSAs so created, 125918 have been covered and 773 are left to be covered due to lack of telecom connectivity.

DBT is being made through the existing bank accounts as well as accounts opened under PMJDY.

Lowering of interest rates on small savings schemes

1814. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to lower the interest rates on small savings schemes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the likely impact on the annual return on the savings schemes after the implementation of the lower market rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Sir, high small savings interest rates limit the banking sector's ability to lower deposit rates in response to the monetary policy (lowered repo rate) of the Reserve Bank of India.

In the context of easing the transmission of the 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, the rates of interest stand revised as under:

Instrument	Rate of interest <i>w.e.f.</i> 01.04.2015 to 31.3.2016 (effective annual rates)	Rate of interest <i>w.e.f.</i> 01.04.2016 to 30.6.2016 (effective annual rates)
Savings Deposit	4.0	4.0
1 Year Time Deposit	8.7	7.3
2 Year Time Deposit	8.7	7.4
3 Year Time Deposit	8.7	7.6
5 Year Time Deposit	8.7	8.1
5 Year Recurring Deposit	8.7	7.6
5 Year Senior Citizens Savings Scheme	9.6	8.9
5 year Monthly Income Account Scheme	8.7	8.1
5 Year National Savings Certificate	8.7	8.1
Public Provident Fund Scheme	8.7	8.1
Kisan Vikas Patra	8.7	7.8
Sukanya Samridhi Account Scheme	9.2	8.6

The interest rates of all small savings schemes would henceforth be recalibrated on a quarterly basis, to align the small saving interest rates with the recent market rates of the relevant Government securities.

This is expected to help the economy move to a lower overall interest rate regime eventually and thereby help all, particularly, poor and middle class.

Privatisation of IDBI

1815. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Government is contemplating on privatising IDBI Bank, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether any representation has been received from IDBI requesting for non-privatisation of the IDBI; and

(c) the stand of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Recently, the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) including IDBI Bank have been allowed to raise capital from Public markets through Follow-on Public Offer (FPO) or Qualified Institutional Placement (QIP) by diluting Government of India holding upto 52% in a phased manner based on their capital requirement, their stock performance, liquidity, market conditions etc.

Denial of health insurance cover to senior citizens

1816. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that senior citizens in the country are denied medical insurance by the public sector insurance companies and private insurance companies when they need such insurance cover the most;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons behind such practice;

(c) whether Government proposes to allow health insurance cover to all senior citizens irrespective of age; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) Health Insurance Regulations, 2013 issued by Insurance Regulatory

and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) enable protection of the interests of the Senior Citizens. They stipulate that entry age of all citizens (including Senior Citizens) for the purpose of insurance shall be at least up to 65 years. They also stipulate that renewal shall not be denied based on the age of any person including senior citizens. Therefore, where a person has taken health insurance policy before he/she attains age 65 years, renewal of such policy shall not be denied based on age.

Further, the Public Sector General Insurance Companies (PSGICs) have specially designed policies for senior citizens at the entry level in the age bracket of 60 to 80 years namely "Varistha Mediclaim Policy" by National Insurance Company Ltd., "Health of Privileged Elders (HOPE)" by The Oriental Insurance Company Ltd., "Senior Citizens' Mediclaim Policy" by the New India Assurance Company Ltd. and "Mediclaim Policy-Senior Citizens" by United India Insurance Company Ltd. There is no age limit for renewals of these policies.

Government of India has also launched a Senior Citizen Health Insurance scheme with effect from 1st April, 2016, as a top up scheme of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), which will provide health cover to senior citizens who are aged 60 years and above belonging to BPL category. Under the said scheme the health coverage is for ₹ 30,000/- per annum per senior citizen for treatment package, over and above RSBY entitlement.

Declaration of assets and liabilities in the new ITR forms

1817. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) have released new income-tax return forms with mandatory provisions of declaring Assets & Liabilities (A&L) such as cars, jewellery, yacht, aircrafts, shares, properties, etc.;

(b) if so, reasons for seeking such vast information from tax payers thereby harassing them;

(c) whether such declaration would not fail in painting a fair picture of the net worth of an individual as the price of jewellery, etc. have multiplied; and

(d) if so, what steps Government proposes to take to simplify the form by deleting A&L enclosure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Prior to Assessment Year (A.Y.) 2015-16, the Asset -

Liability Schedule (AL schedule) was applicable to filers of ITR 3 and 4, whose total income for the previous year exceeded ₹ 25 lakh. The Wealth-tax Act primarily captured the information regarding assets of specified taxpayers. With a view to reduce compliance burden, the Wealth-tax Act was made inapplicable from A.Y. 2016-17 with the stipulation that the information regarding assets forming part of the wealth-tax return will be captured in the Income-tax returns. Accordingly, the ITR forms for A.Y. 2016-17 have been rationalised by making the Schedule AL applicable to individuals and Hindu Undivided Family (HUFs) whose total income for the previous year 2015-16 exceeds ₹ 50 lakh.

(c) The objective of AL schedule is to capture details of assets and liabilities and not the net worth.

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

**Safeguarding domestic producers from glut in global
commodity market**

1818. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to safeguard the interests of domestic producers in the current scenario of glut in global commodity market; and

(b) the steps Government is taking or has been to control the demand for gold and rein in its imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The Government has taken a number of steps to safeguard the interests of domestic producers. In order to safeguard the domestic steel producers, the Government has, *inter-alia*, taken the following steps:

- i. Imposed anti-dumping duties in June, 2015 ranging from \$180 to \$316 per ton for some industrial-grade stainless steel imported from China. Malaysia and South Korea in a bid to stem surging imports and protect the domestic industry. The anti-dumping duties will be effective for a period of five years.
- ii. Raised customs duties on certain steel products by to 2.5 percentage points in June, 2015.
- iii. Imposed a provisional safeguard duty effective from September 14, 2015 on Hot-rolled flat products of non-alloy and other alloy steel in coils of a width of 600 mm or more at the rate of 20% (twenty per cent) *ad-valorem* for a period of 200 days.

- iv. Export duty for Iron ore reduced to 10 per cent on selected steel (grade < 58) and others at 30 per cent.
- v. Minimum Import Price (MIP) ranging from \$341 to \$752 per ton on 173 steel products in February, 2016 to provide relief to local steel makers.
- vi. To ensure that only quality steel is produced or imported, the Government has notified Steel & Steel Products (Quality Control) Orders, 2012 dated 12.03.2012 and Steel & Steel Products (Quality Control) Orders, 2015 dated 15.12.2015.

(b) With the objective of reducing the demand for physical gold by providing an alternative investment instrument linked to gold and monetizing idle gold held by households and institutions in the country and making it available for the gems and jewellery sector and over the course of time to reduce the country's dependence on the import of gold, the Government launched Gold Monetisation Scheme and Sovereign Gold Bond Scheme on 5th November, 2015.

Reduction of country's external debt

1819. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any step to reduce external debt of India; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) India's external debt has remained within manageable limits as indicated by the external debt to GDP ratio of 23.8 per cent in 2014-15. Though external debt stock at US\$480.2 billion recorded a marginal increase of 1.0 per cent at end-December, 2015 compared to end-March, 2015, it recorded a decline of US\$ 1.2 billion (0.2 per cent) from the end-September, 2015 level. The prudent external debt management policy of the Government of India has helped in containing the rise in external debt and maintaining a comfortable external debt position. The policy continues to focus on monitoring long and short-term debt, raising sovereign loans on concessional terms with longer maturities, regulating external commercial borrowings through end-use, all-in-cost and maturity restrictions; and rationalizing interest rates on Non-Resident Indian deposits.

Release of funds to the State of Assam

1820. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Assam submitted a proposal regarding release of grants amounting to ₹ 75 crore to Assam under 13th Finance Commission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII) had, during its award period 2010-15, recommended, *inter-alia*, a grant-in-aid of ₹ 50 crore to Assam for construction of junior staff quarters and another ₹ 50.00 crore for construction of a Police Academy and a Counter Insurgency & Jungle Warfare School under State Specific Needs. Out of the recommended grant of ₹ 100.00 crore, ₹ 25.00 crore was released during the award period of FC-XIII in accordance with the specific guidelines framed for each sector based on the recommendations and conditionalities of FC-XIII. No further grant for this purpose could be released to the State Government due to non-fulfillment of conditions, as stipulated by the FC-XIII, during the award period. The period of implementation of FC-XIII is already over on 31.03.2015 and as such no further grant recommended by FC-XIII can be released beyond that date. Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) has not recommended any such sector specific grant and the State Government may meet with the expenditure from higher devolution of taxes recommended by the Commission.

Recommendation of TARC

1821. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY :

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the recommendations of Tax Administration Reform Commission (TARC) in all the four Reports submitted to Government;

(b) whether two new bodies Tax Policy Council (TPC) and Tax Policy Research Unit (TPRU) have been set up for making recommendations on tax policies and other policy matters;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) by when these bodies are expected to submit reports to Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The Tax Administration Reforms Commission (TARC) headed by Dr. Parthasarathi Shome submitted its report in four volumes containing a total of 385 recommendations that pertain to Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) and 201 recommendations that pertain to Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC). The broad recommendations *inter-alia* include changes in structure, improvement in taxpayers service, enhanced use of information and Communication Technology, exchange of information with other agencies, strengthening of human resource management, Key Internal Processes, Customs Capacity Building, Impact assessment, Expansion of Base, Compliance Management, Revenue Forecasting, Predictive Analysis and Research for tax Governance etc.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir/Madam. *Vide* the Department of Revenue's Office Order dated 02.02.2016, the Government has set up a ten Member Tax Policy Council (TPC) under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Finance Minister with an aim to have a consistent and coherent approach to the issue of tax policy and having regard for need to have an inter-disciplinary approach. The Council will look into all research finding of the Tax Policy Research Unit (TPRU) and suggest broad policy measures for taxation. The Council will be advisory in nature and will help the Government in identifying key policy decisions for taxation.

Vide the Department of Revenue's Office Order dated 02.02.2016, the Government has also created the Tax Policy Research Unit (TPRU) under the direct supervision of Revenue Secretary to carry out the research on the basis of empirical data. The TPRU will carry out studies on various topics of fiscal and tax policies referred to it by CBDT and CBEC and will provide independent analysis on such topics, prepare and disseminate policy papers and background papers on various tax policy issues, assist TPC in taking appropriate tax policy decisions and liaise with State Commercial Tax Departments.

(d) As per the terms of reference, these bodies are permanent bodies and no periodic reports are expected.

NPAs written off by PSBs

1822. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently written off ₹1,14,000 crore owed by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) during the last three years;

- (b) what was quantum of loan owed by farmers and marginal borrowers;
- (c) how much loan was owed by industrialists and big borrowers and reasons for this write off;
- (d) what is the total NPA right now and how much is owed by industrial houses and companies; and
- (e) the efforts made by Government to recover NPA and bad loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The public sector banks have written off (including compromise settlements) ₹1,14,181 crore of debt during financial years 2013, 2014 and 2015.

(b) and (c) Data reporting system of RBI does not collate segment wise information on written off accounts.

In terms of instructions of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on the subject of Income Recognition and Asset Classification (IRAC) dated July 1, 2015, every bank has to have its own recovery policy including the manner and procedure of write-offs. Loans are written off after appropriate provisions have been made to take advantage of tax benefits and capital optimization. In respect of technical write-offs, RBI has permitted write-offs at Head Office level while recovery efforts are still continued at branch level. In some cases, where recovery falls short of total outstanding in the account, either through compromise settlements or through sale of financial assets to Asset Reconstruction Companies (ARCs), the shortfall is actually written-off.

Disclosure of write-offs is mandatory to be published in the balance sheet of the banks as per RBI master circular on Disclosure in Financial Statements - 'Notes to Accounts' dated July 1, 2015.

(d) The Gross Non Performing Assets (GNPA) of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) as on December, 2015 was ₹ 3,61,731 crore. The GNPA towards Corporate Lending for PSBs as on December, 2015 was ₹ 2,23,613 crore.

(e) 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. The Government has recently issued advisory to banks to take action against guarantors in event of default by borrower under relevant sections of SARFAESI Act, Indian Contract Act & RDDB&FI Act, since in the event of default, the liability of the guarantor is co-extensive with the borrower.

Setting up of an expert committee for bank merger

1823. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government plans to merge all the nationalised banks into six banks, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether Government has set up an expert committee which will closely work with the Banks Boards Bureau to identify the right matches for consolidation; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the committee is likely to give its reports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) As far as merger of banks are concerned, any initiative with respect to merger of public sector banks has to come from the Boards of the banks concerned, the extant legal framework, keeping in view the synergies and benefits of merger and their commercial judgment.

Government's / Reserve Bank of India's role in the merger of banks would be that of a facilitator. So far, no such initiative has been received in this regard from any bank.

(b) and (c) The guiding principle for the consolidation process of banking in India has so far been the Narasimham Committee, according to which the move towards the restructured organisation of the banking system should be market-driven based on profitability considerations and brought about through a process of mergers and amalgamations (M&As).

Treating wilful default as criminal offence

1824. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether most of the banks, in respect of growing NPAs, have suggested that the wilful default needed to be treated as criminal offence;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in view of above, Government is planning changes in laws that will let banks take strong punitive action including criminal charges; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government so far in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued guidelines (July 1, 2015, available on RBI's website) on willful defaulters to dis-incentivize borrowers who have money and do not pay or have diverted the funds or siphoned off funds or removed assets given as security, indicting action that includes; (i) restricting additional facilities to such defaulters from banks and financial institutions, (ii) barring of such borrowers from institutional finance, (iii) criminal action, (iv) removal of directors of such companies from boards and (v) change in management.

Under the existing guidelines there is a scope to initiate criminal action against wilful defaulters depending upon the facts and circumstances of the case under the provisions of Sections 403 and 415 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) 1860.

Gold Bond Scheme

1825. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had launched the Gold Bond Scheme last year to reduce the demand for physical gold and shift a part of the domestic savings used for purchase of gold into financial savings and to stem the outflow of precious foreign exchange on the purchase of gold;

(b) how many applications have been received for subscribing it and the total amount of subscription received in the first and second tranches of the scheme, respectively; and

(c) a detailed report on it and its Campaign to increase awareness amongst potential depositors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of applications received and total amount of subscription received during the first and second tranche is shown below:

Tranche	Applications received	Amount Subscribed
First	61,993	₹ 245.20 crore
Second	3,18,527	₹ 746.41 crore

(c) To increase the awareness amongst potential investors, Government had launched a multi-media, multi-lingual campaign on "Sovereign Gold Bond Scheme" through AIR, FM Radio, Print Media and Mobile SMS. The campaign was undertaken in 14 languages, that is English, Hindi, Assamese, Bangla, Gujarati, Marathi, Malayalam, Punjabi, Kannada, Tamil, Telugu, Odiya, Urdu and Sindhi.

Opening of bank branches in Bihar

†1826. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India has been made the convenor of Bihar State Level Bankers Committee;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the name of the bank whose branch is likely to be opened in the village of Dumri-Khurd, Block Majorganj, District Sitamarhi, Bihar following the survey conducted by the State Bank of India in the village;

(d) whether the Ministry has received any letter regarding opening of a branch of the State Bank of India instead of some other bank branch allotted in the said village; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) State Bank of India (SBI) is State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) convenor in the State of Bihar. SLBC, Bihar has informed that in accordance with Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines on opening of bank branches in villages having population more than 5000, the responsibility of opening of a branch in village Dumri Khurd by 31.03.2017 has been given to Union Bank of India.

(d) and (e) One representation has been received from Dr. Anil Kumar Sahani, Member of Parliament regarding opening of a branch of State Bank of India in village Dumri Khurd, Block Majorganj in Sitamarhi district of Bihar. SBI conducted the survey for opening of its branch and found that opening of branch in Dumri-Khurd village is not commercially viable in view of limited sources of business and presence of other three bank branches within 2 to 3 kms.

Opening of bank branches is a commercial decision of the banks taken in accordance with the branch opening policy of RBI.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Resource gap in Andhra Pradesh due to recommendations
of 14th Finance Commission**

1827. DR. K.V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the resource gap that occurred to State Government of Andhra Pradesh (AP) during the period between 2nd June, 2014 and the date of acceptance of the 14th Finance Commission (FC) recommendations by the Government, as assessed by Accountant General of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether there is any request from Government of Andhra Pradesh to release funds under resource gap that occurred to Andhra Pradesh State, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of amount released by Government to the State of Andhra Pradesh to bridge this resource gap, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) As per provisional and unaudited accounts furnished by Accountant General (AG), Andhra Pradesh in March, 2015 (Supplementary) closed on 28.08.2015, the total revenue deficit for the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh for the period 2014-15 (2nd June, 2014 to 31st March, 2015) is estimated at ₹ 13776.72 crore. Accordingly, the State Government has requested to release funds towards reimbursement for resource gap for 2014-15 as assessed (provisionally) by AG, Andhra Pradesh.

(c) The Union Government, pending receipt of final accounts of the State from CAG (Accountant General, Andhra Pradesh) for the year 2014-2015, having regard to the requirements of the State has made ad-hoc releases of ₹ 2,803 crore to the GoAP during 2014-15 (₹ 2,303 crore) and 2015-16 (₹ 500 crore). In addition, revenue deficit grant of ₹ 7431 crore has been released during 2015-16 (₹ 6,609 crore) and 2016-17 (₹ 822 crore) till date against the total recommendation of ₹ 22,212 crore made by 14th Finance Commission for the State during its award period (2015-2020)

Circulation of fake currency

1828. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Vijayawada and Amaravati have emerged as big centres for duplicate/fake currency notes;

(b) whether middlemen and dealers in fake money are raking in a commission of ₹ 30 lakhs per ₹ 50 lakhs per ₹ one lakh of fake money put in circulation; and

(c) if so, what steps are taken to check the menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No information about emergence of Vijayawada and Amaravati as being centres of duplicate/fake currency notes is available with the Government.

(b) Yes, Sir. The middlemen and dealers in fake currency business are raking up commission ranging from 30% to 60% which varies from time to time depending upon the initial level of supply of FICN.

(c) The Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs, Reserve Bank of India, Security and Intelligence Agencies of the Centre and States are working in tandem to thwart the illegal activities related to Fake Indian Currency Note (FICN). An FICN Coordination Group (FCORD) has been formed in the Ministry of Home Affairs to share the intelligence/information amongst different security agencies of States/Centre to counter the menace of agencies to effect more seizures. The issue has also been raised in international multilateral fora constantly. RBI has also initiated several measures for generating public awareness, conducting training programs for employees/officers of banks and streamlining the process of reporting and detection of counterfeit notes.

Further, in order to stay ahead of the counterfeiters, Government has recently introduced revised numbering pattern in all denominations of banknotes. RBI has issued Press Release in this regard on June 25, 2015.

Government in consultation with RBI, has also initiated the process of procurement of upgraded/new security features for a new series of banknotes. RBI has issued a PQB for supply of Security Features for Indian banknotes.

Steps taken to curb white collar crimes

†1829. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether white collar crime is undermining the economy due to which money meant for poor is usurped by the rich;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether there are stringent laws for arresting such white collar criminals and tax evaders, if so, number of people arrested during last two years for direct or indirect tax evasion;

(d) the number of individuals out of those arrested for direct or indirect tax evasion who have evaded tax amounting to more than 50 crore rupees, individual details thereof may be provided; and

(e) steps being taken by Government to apprehend major tax evaders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Appropriate action against tax evasion is an on-going process. Such appropriate action under direct taxes law includes searches, surveys, assessment of income, levy of tax & penalty and filing of prosecution complaints before criminal courts, wherever applicable. Such taxes, penalties, etc. form part of the total liability of each assessee and is enforced accordingly.

(c) and (d) **Direct Tax** : There is no provision under the direct taxes laws to arrest a person for tax evasion, barring the power of the Tax Recovery Officers (TROs) to arrest a person in relation to recovery of tax dues under Second Schedule of the Income-tax Act, 1961. However, prosecution complaints may be filed under Chapter XXII (Offences and Prosecutions) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and Chapter V (Offences and Prosecutions) of the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015 in appropriate cases. Maximum punishment under the Income-tax Act, 1961 is upto 7 years imprisonment and fine. Maximum punishment under the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015 is 10 years and fine. Number of cases in which prosecution complaints were filed before Criminal Courts during Financial Year 2014-15 and 2015-16 was 669 and 551 respectively. The number of cases in which offences was compounded during Financial Year 2014-15 and 2015-16 was 900 and 1015 respectively. The number of persons convicted under the Income-tax Act, 1961, during Financial Year 2014-15 and 2015-16 was 34 and 27 respectively.

The disclosure of information regarding specific taxpayers is prohibited except as provided in section 138 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

Indirect Tax : Section 13 of the Central Excise Act, 1944, Section 104 of the Customs Act, 1962 and Section 91 of the Finance Act, 1994 empowers any Central

Excise / Customs officer, not below the rank of inspector, with the prior approval of the Commissioner of Central Excise or Commissioner of Customs, as the case may be, to arrest any person whom he has reason to believe to be liable to punishment under the respective provisions of the above indirect tax laws.

The details of the persons arrested for Indirect tax evasion during the last two years are given in Statement (*See* below).

(e) **Direct Tax :** The Government has taken several measures to effectively deal with the issue of tax evasion/ black money. Such measures include policy-level initiatives, more effective enforcement action on the ground, putting in place robust legislative and administrative frameworks, systems and processes with due focus on capacity building and integration of information and its mining through increasing use of information technology. Recent major initiatives of the Government in this regard include - (i) Constitution of the Special Investigation Team (SIT) on Black Money under Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of two former Judges of Hon'ble Supreme Court, (ii) Enactment of a comprehensive new law - The Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015 which has come into force *w.e.f.* 01.07.2015 to specifically and more effectively deal with the issue of black money stashed away abroad, (iii) Introduction of the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Bill, 2015 to amend the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 with a view to, *inter alia*, enable confiscation of Benami property and provide for prosecution, (iv) While focusing upon non-intrusive measures, due emphasis on enforcement measures in high impact cases with a view to prosecute the offenders at the earliest for credible deterrence against tax evasion/black money, (v) Proactively furthering global efforts to combat tax evasion/black money, *inter-alia*, by joining the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement in respect of Automatic Exchange of Information and having information sharing arrangement with USA under its Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA).

Indirect Tax : *Modus Operandi* circulars are issued, from time to time, regarding evasion of Central Excise, Customs Duty & Service Tax to field formations, whenever any new *Modus Operandi* comes to the notice of the two apex agencies, *viz*, the Directorate General of Central Excise Intelligence (DGCEI) and the Directorate General of Revenue Intelligence (DGRI). Besides, regular steps are taken to improve anti-evasion and anti-smuggling performance. Third party information, survey, scrutiny of returns and audit are also being extensively utilized to detect evasion of tax.

Statement-I

Details of the persons arrested for indirect tax evasion during the last two years

Central Excise & Service Tax

Year	No. of individuals arrested for evasion of Central Excise & Service Tax	No. of individuals arrested for evasion of Central Excise & Service Tax of above ₹ 50 crore	Details of the individuals who have evaded Central Excise & Service Tax above ₹ 50 crore
2014-15	49	-	Nil
2015-16	56	2	1. Shri M.K. Pallai, M/s Makemytrip (India) Pvt. Ltd., Gurgoan, 2. Shri Rajesh Kumar, M/s Dharampal Satyapal Ltd., Noida

Customs

Year	No. of individuals arrested for evasion of Customs Duty	No. of individuals arrested for evasion of customs duty of above ₹ 50 crore	Details of the individuals who have evaded customs duty above ₹ 50 crore
2014-15	1828	0	NIL
2015-16	1229	01	Sh. Kishan S. Lounganj, Proprietor of M/s R. Kishin & Company, Bhelumal House, 149, Zaveri Bazar, Mumbai-400002.

Reduction of interest rates on small savings schemes

†1830. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has reduced the rate of interest by 1.5 on small savings schemes;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) if not, the initial and current rates of interest on small savings schemes started by the current Government; and
- (d) whether these schemes have been started to collect money from the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) Sir, high small savings interest rates limit the banking sector's ability to lower deposit rates in response to the monetary policy (lowered repo rate) 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, the rates of interest stand revised as under:

Instrument	Rate of interest <i>w.e.f.</i> 01.04.2015 to 31.3.2016 (effective annual rates)	Rate of interest <i>w.e.f.</i> 01.04.2016 to 30.6.2016 (effective annual rates)
Savings Deposit	4.0	4.0
1 Year Time Deposit	8.7	7.3
2 Year Time Deposit	8.7	7.4
3 Year Time Deposit	8.7	7.6
5 Year Time Deposit	8.7	8.1
5 Year Recurring Deposit	8.7	7.6
5 Year Senior Citizens Savings Scheme	9.6	8.9
5 Year Monthly Income Account Scheme	8.7	8.1
5 Year National Savings Certificate	8.7	8.1
Public Provident Fund Scheme	8.7	8.1
Kisan Vikas Patra	8.7	7.8
Sukanya Samriddhi Account Scheme	9.2	8.6

The interest rates of all savings schemes would henceforth be recalibrated on a quarterly basis, to align the small saving interest rates with the recent market rates of the relevant Government securities.

This is expected to help the economy move to a lower overall interest rate regime eventually and thereby help all, particularly, the poor and middle class.

The objectives of Small Savings Schemes are to promote economic growth and ensure availability of safe and secure financial products to the small savers.

Minimising cash transactions for curbing black money

‡1831. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued any guidelines regarding minimising daily financial transactions in cash to curb money laundering, black money and so on, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it would cause inconvenience to the citizens, especially people living in rural areas doing small transactions, if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the plans of Government to render black money and fake notes circulating in the market ineffective?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The plans of Government to render black money and fake notes circulating in the market ineffective are as under:-

- (i) Appropriate action against evasion of taxes, including black money circulating in the market, is an on-going process. Such action under the laws includes searches, surveys, enquiries, assessment of income, levy of taxes, penalties, etc. and filing of prosecution complaints in criminal courts, wherever applicable. Such taxes, penalties, etc. form part of the total tax liability of each assessee and is enforced accordingly. The Government has taken several measures to effectively deal with the issue of black money. Such measures include policy-level initiatives, more effective enforcement action on the ground, putting in place robust legislative and administrative frameworks, systems and processes with due focus on capacity building and integration of information and its mining through increasing use of information technology. Recent major initiatives of the Government in this regard include - (i) Constitution of the Special Investigation Team (SIT) on Black Money under Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of two former Judges of Hon'ble Supreme Court, (ii) Enactment of a comprehensive new law - The Black

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015 which has come into force *w.e.f.* 01.07.2015 to specifically and more effectively deal with the issue of black money stashed away abroad, (iii) Introduction of the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Bill, 2015 to amend the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 with a view to, *inter alia*, enable confiscation of Benami property and provide for prosecution, (iv) While focusing upon non-intrusive measures, due emphasis on enforcement measures in high impact cases with a view to prosecute the offenders at the earliest for credible deterrence against tax evasion/black money, (v) Proactively furthering global efforts to combat tax evasion/black money, *inter-alia*, by joining the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement in respect of Automatic Exchange of Information and having information sharing arrangement with USA under its Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA).

- (ii) Looking at the multi-dimensional aspects of the Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICNs) menace, several stakeholders like the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs, Reserve Bank of India, Security and Intelligence Agencies at the Centre and States are making efforts to curb the illegal activities related to FICNs.
- (iii) A special FICN Co-ordination (FCORD) Group has been formed in the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) to share intelligence/information amongst the different Security Agencies of States/Centre to counter the menace of circulation of Fake Currency Notes in the country.
- (iv) The Government has also constituted a Terror Funding & Fake Currency Cell (TFFC) in National Investigation Agency (NIA) to investigate Terror Funding and Fake Currency cases.
- (v) The legal regime has been strengthened by amendments in the section 15 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (UAPA) (effective from 01.02.2013), wherein the damage to the monetary stability of India by way of production or smuggling or circulation of High Quality Fake Indian Paper currency, coin or any other material has been declared as a "terrorist act".

Discriminatory provisions in Seventh Pay Commission against armed forces

1832. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the serious resentment among members of armed forces due to the alleged anomalies and discriminatory provisions in Seventh Pay Commission against them; and

- (b) if so, the Government's response to their pleas and objections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Empowered Committee of Secretaries (E-CoS) set up to screen the recommendations of the Seventh Pay Commission has held an interaction with the representatives of Armed forces. The issues raised by them are under consideration of the Government.

Health insurance for PLHIVs

1833. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reason as to why only a few companies are offering health insurance products to people living with HIV in India (PLHIVs);

(b) what is the extent of coverage for existing health insurance products offered to PLHIVs;

(c) what is the scope of risk cover for insurance products offered to PLHIVs; and

(d) who will be the authority ensuring the initiation and implementation of health insurance schemes within a stipulated timeline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) As per the information furnished by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), the product design is in the realm of the Insurance companies and acceptance of any risk is based on the underwriting policy of the Insurance Companies. Insurance Contracts are essentially commercial contracts between Insurance Companies and the Insured and it is therefore necessary that the products designed by the insurance companies are financially viable and sustainable in order to enable them to discharge their liabilities towards claims as and when they arise. Hence, premiums collected shall be sufficient to pay the claims of those policy holders who were affected with the event covered under the insurance policy.

Normally, HIV is an exclusion under insurance products, as people inflicted with HIV may be more vulnerable to the opportunistic infections arising out of this condition and therefore the incidence of claims would be very high, which may potentially jeopardies the pricing assumptions made while designing the products. There are also

certain other aspects relating to appropriate data as well as those relating to risk pooling that pose concerns for designing products at affordable rates covering people with HIV.

However, two health insurance products are being offered to PLHIVs by two standalone health insurers, namely (i) Star Health and Allied Insurance Co. Ltd. and (ii) Cigna TTK Health Insurance Co. Ltd.

The scope of risk cover available under these products is mentioned hereunder:

Name of the Insurer	Name of the product	Extent and Scope of Risk Cover
Star Health and Allied Insurance Co. Ltd.	Star Net Plus	<p>Minimum Sum Assured: ₹ 5000 Maximum Sum Assured: ₹ 50000</p> <p>If the Insured person is medically declared as having reached the stage of AIDS, the Sum Assured is payable as lump sum.</p>
Cigna TTK Health Insurance Co. Ltd.	Cigna TTK Global Health Group Policy	<p>Minimum Sum Assured: ₹ 50 lacs Maximum Sum Assured: ₹ 12 Crores</p> <p>This group insurance policy covers medical expenses that arise from or in any way relate to HIV and or HIV related expenses including AIDS. This group insurance policy covers a number of events such as New Born Cover, Psychiatric and psychological care and AIDS/HIV.</p>

Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) is also an inclusive scheme since it does not exclude HIV.

Insurance companies design and file the products with IRDAI under File and Use guidelines for seeking clearance from the Authority. IRDAI is the regulatory authority that regulates and supervises the insurance industry, including supervision of all the products offered by General Insurers and Health Insurers.

Interest on Small Savings Schemes

1834. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that interest rates on Small Savings Schemes are set to fall further in the next few quarters with yields on Government bonds coming down;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the returns will now be benchmarked to Government bonds and reviewed once every three months;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the RBI has brought down yield on Government securities marginally; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Sir, the Interest rates on Small Savings Schemes are Administered Interest Rates, and are benchmarked to the average annual yield on Government Securities of comparable maturity, depending upon the tenure and liquidity of the instruments. Interest rates are decided on the basis of FIMMDA figures as given in the table below:

Sl. No.	Quarter for which rate of interest would be effective	Rate of interest to be based on FIMMDA month end G-Sec. rate pertaining to
1.	April to June	Dec-Jan.-Feb.
2.	July to September	Mar.-Apr.-May.
3.	October to December	Jun.-Jul.-Aug.
4.	January to March	Sep.-Oct.-Nov.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d) Yields on Government securities are market determined and influenced by various factors such as liquidity, inflation expectation, borrowing programme, monetary policy etc. As such, RBI has no direct role in determination of yields on Government securities.

PSB official's meeting on bad loans

1835. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government has held a meeting of senior officials of public sector banks to take stock of bad loans in the banks, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the meeting has also discussed ways to differentiate between wilful defaulters and sectoral default of loans which are due to slow down in the economy; and

(c) if so, the deliberations made in the said meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) The quarterly performance review meeting is held with CEOs of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to review their quarterly results including the position of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) and the recovery efforts made by the PSBs.

In the last review meeting held on March 5, 2016, the PSBs were advised to take all measures to strengthen their recovery efforts.

**Debt owed by various States to international banks
and financial institutions**

1836. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total debt owed to international banks and financial institutions by various State Governments; and

(b) the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The total debt owed to Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) by various State Governments are given in Statement.

Statement

*The total debt owed to Multilateral Development Banks by
various State Governments*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs)	Debt Outstanding on Date (DoD) (INR) as on 31.03.2016
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	World Bank (IBRD)	39,376,498,939
		World Bank (IDA)	21,007,272,647
		Asian Development Bank (ADB)	0
		I FAD	0
2.	Bihar	World Bank (IBRD)	8,599,174,320

1	2	3	4
		World Bank (IDA)	20,701,974,181
		Asian Development Bank (ADB)	40,561,212,811
		IFAD	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	World Bank (IBRD)	490,939,055
		World Bank (IDA)	0
		Asian Development Bank (ADB)	3,346,204,800
		IFAD	0
4.	Goa	World Bank (IBRD)	128,878,917
		World Bank (IDA)	0
		Asian Development Bank (ADB)	0
		IFAD	0
5.	Gujarat	World Bank (IBRD)	3,066,223,335
		World Bank (IDA)	0
		Asian Development Bank (ADB)	3,600,084,520
		IFAD	0
6.	Haryana	World Bank (IBRD)	13,632,488,070
		World Bank (IDA)	0
		Asian Development Bank (ADB)	0
		IFAD	0
7.	Jharkhand	World Bank (IBRD)	0
		World Bank (IDA)	0
		Asian Development Bank (ADB)	8,659,055,746
		IFAD	217,319,831
8.	Karnataka	World Bank (IBRD)	20,111,943,885
		World Bank (IDA)	26,332,020,138
		Asian Development Bank (ADB)	18,321,602,437
		IFAD	0
9.	Kerala	World Bank (IBRD)	2,879,468,355
		World Bank (IDA)	11,561,344,626

1	2	3	4
		Asian Development Bank (ADB)	11,568,676,355
		IFAD	0
10.	Maharashtra	World Bank (IBRD)	24,072,497,226
		World Bank (IDA)	3,177,079,041
		Asian Development Bank (ADB)	177,643,814
		IFAD	2,301,490,199
11.	Madhya Pradesh	World Bank (IBRD)	99,278,526
		World Bank (IDA)	5,624,925,586
		Asian Development Bank (ADB)	85,235,438,967
		IFAD	833,747,008
12.	Odisha	World Bank (IBRD)	13,112,695,284
		World Bank (IDA)	12,246,360,723
		Asian Development Bank (ADB)	1,087,250,875
		IFAD	596,834,569
13.	Punjab	World Bank (IBRD)	12,021,864,572
		World Bank (IDA)	7,866,506,751
		Asian Development Bank (ADB)	4,106,688,777
		IFAD	0
14.	Rajasthan	World Bank (IBRD)	0
		World Bank (IDA)	8,849,373,279
		Asian Development Bank (ADB)	24,247,854,109
		IFAD	878,098,868
15.	Tamil Nadu	World Bank (IBRD)	32,922,525,412
		World Bank (IDA)	43,738,200,890
		Asian Development Bank (ADB)	4,495,960,936
		IFAD	1,460,562,053
16.	Telangana	World Bank (IBRD)	2,669,989,972
		World Bank (IDA)	931,437,975
		Asian Development Bank (ADB)	0
		IFAD	0

1	2	3	4
17.	Uttar Pradesh	World Bank (IBRD)	0
		World Bank (IDA)	13,206,267,153
		Asian Development Bank (ADB)	0
		IFAD	0
18.	West Bengal	World Bank (IBRD)	3,381,237,063
		World Bank (IDA)	14,412,086,645
		Asian Development Bank (ADB)	31,484,068,380
		IFAD	0

Status of SHGs in the country

1837. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of SHGs formed in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the total deposit with them, State-wise; and
- (c) whether a large number of women of SHGs are committing suicide due to exorbitant rates of interest, specially in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Region-wise/State-wise number of Self Help Groups (SHGs) and total deposits with them are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) No reports of suicides of women SHG members due to exorbitant interest charged by banks have been received.

Statement

*Progress under Microfinance - Savings of SHGs with Banks Region-wise/
State-wise position as on 31 March, 2015*

(Amount in ₹ lakh)

Sl. No.	Region/State	Total No. of SHGs	Savings Amount
1	2	3	4
Northern Region			
1.	Chandigarh	90	4
2.	Haryana	41653	3651

1	2	3	4
3.	Himachal Pradesh	37838	2649
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	6214	378
5.	New Delhi	3290	695
6.	Punjab	25870	2235
7.	Rajasthan	245903	14379
	TOTAL	360858	23992
North Eastern Region			
1.	Assam	292071	9943
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3351	256
3.	Manipur	10702	197
4.	Meghalaya	7910	863
5.	Mizoram	7481	313
6.	Nagaland	2880	273
7.	Sikkim	1368	231
8.	Tripura	8218	946
	TOTAL	333981	13022
Eastern Region			
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	4998	125
2.	Bihar	224469	29667
3.	Jharkhand	82138	8493
4.	Odisha	452068	49704
5.	West Bengal	760941	127348
	TOTAL	1524614	215336
Central Region			
1.	Chhattisgarh	148293	17954
2.	Madhya Pradesh	225615	23902
3.	Uttar Pradesh	392276	35476
4.	Uttarakhand	51067	5038
	TOTAL	817251	82370

1	2	3	4
Western Region			
1.	Goa	7445	1199
2.	Gujarat	215839	17543
3.	Maharashtra	717860	90381
	TOTAL	941144	109123
Southern Region			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	884508	262950
2.	Karnataka	734304	130241
3.	Kerala	585471	64525
4.	Lakshadweep	231	649
5.	Puducherry	16641	1559
6.	Tamil Nadu	987282	103457
7.	Telangana	511184	98761
	TOTAL	3719621	662141
	GRANT TOTAL	7697469	1105984

Source: NABARD

Monitoring of funds given to States for various Central schemes

1838. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the full benefits of the funds given under various schemes by Central Government for the development of States towards amenities and assistance of common people does not reach the masses;

(b) if so, the names of the schemes;

(c) whether Government has made any arrangement to ensure responsibility of the authority of concerned accountable departments and to review and monitor the utilisation of funds given to States on interest;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (e) No Sir, the programmes of the Central Government meant for development of States towards amenities and welfare of poor masses have inbuilt

mechanism to ensure delivery to the intended target groups, which include involvement of local bodies in implementation, and monitoring through management information systems. The release of central funds is made on the basis of utilization certificate submitted by the implementing agencies and submission of audited accounts with regard to released funds last year. Online tracking of funds has been introduced in major programmes. Besides, Monitoring and Vigilance Committees and Performance Review Committees exist in many programmes to ensure utilisation of funds in accordance with the programme guidelines. Many recent initiatives of the Government like DBT and JAM (Jan-Dhan, Aadhaar & Mobile) would further ensure full utilization and minimize leakage of funds in entitlement programmes.

Selling off of PSUs

1839. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to sell off many Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), which are providing employment to many youths in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of the Public Sector Undertakings which are proposed to be sold off during the current financial year 2015-16; and
- (c) the reasons for selling off these PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Disinvestment in Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) is undertaken as per the extant disinvestment policy of the Government.

The details of CPSEs disinvested during 2015-16 is as under:

Financial Year 2015-16

Sl. No.	Name of the CPSE	Percentage (%) of GoI's Shares disinvested	Realized Amount (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. (REC)	5	1,608.00
2.	Power Finance Corporation Ltd. (PFC)	5	1,671.00
3.	Dredging Corporation of India Ltd. (DCIL)	5	53.33
4.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL)	10	9369.00
5.	Engineers India Ltd. (EIL)	10	643.00
6.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. (NTPC)	5	5,014.55
7.	Container Corporation of India Ltd. (CONCOR)	5	1,155.19

1	2	3	4
8.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd. (BDL)	15 (buyback of share of CPSE)	198.85
9.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL)	25 (buyback of share of CPSE)	4,284.37
		TOTAL	23,997.29*

* (i) An additional amount of ₹1023 crore (approx) has also been realized as buy-back tax on account of buy-back transactions undertaken by unlisted CPSEs during 2015-16.

(ii) Further, the Government has raised ₹8,152 crore on account of sale of bonus debentures of NTPC to /EPFO.

(c) Disinvestment of equity in CPSEs facilitates improved people's ownership through public participation and efficiency of the company through accountability to its shareholders.

Amending laws relating to NPA accounts and restructuring of loans

1840. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is bringing any Amendment to Section 45E of the RBI Act, 1934, Section 28 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, Section 8(i)(a)(d)(e) of the Right to Information Act, 2005 and Section 17(4) of the Credit Information Act, 2005 to enable the authorities concerned to publish information relating to NPA accounts including waiver, restructuring of loans etc. in public interest keeping in view the Supreme Court Judgement dated 16th December, 2015 passed in Transferred Case (Civil) no. 91 of 2015; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Disclosure of information relating to restructuring and write-offs is mandatory to be published in the balance sheet of the banks as per RBI master circular on Disclosure in Financial Statements - 'Notes to Accounts' dated July 1, 2015.

The list of suit filed borrowal accounts of ₹ 1 crore and above, and willful defaulters (suit filed) of ₹ 25 lakh are submitted by Banks /Financial Institutions to all four Credit Information Companies (CISs); 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). CICs have been advised to disseminate the information pertaining to suit filed accounts on their respective websites.

Additional Central assistance to various States

†1841. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States to whom Government provides additional assistance, if so, the details of additional assistance and amount provided to them in last year; and

(b) whether the Government proposes to provide additional assistance amount to Rajasthan, a desert land, keeping in view its geographical and economic condition, if so, till when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) With dovetailing of funding for some of the additional Central assistance (ACA) linked Plan schemes including block grants in larger devolution of divisible pool of Union taxes flowing to the States, as recommended by 14th Finance Commission (FFC), Central funding under such schemes has been discontinued from 2015-16. The Union Government, while taking cognizance of the problems faced by various State Governments and taking into account critical nature of some of the programmes/projects, quantum of spill over committed liabilities of the Union Government and socio-economic, geographical factors has decided to provide assistance to States for their developmental needs. Accordingly, new budget line in the name of 'Special Assistance' has been introduced for providing assistance to the States under such programmes including State component of Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) covering Special Plan for Bihar, Special Plan for KBK districts of Odisha, Special Plan for West Bengal, Bundelkhand Package for Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand Medium and Long term Reconstruction Programme, PM's Reconstruction Plan (PMRP) 2004 and Flood Rehabilitation Plan, 2014 for Jammu and Kashmir and support to States to deal with post FFC related issues etc., As against the budgetary allocation of ₹ 12,450 crore (RE-2015-16) provided under this head, an amount of ₹ 10,890 crore was released to the States. State-wise details of funds released from Demand No.37 (Presently Demand No.32) are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) In order to restore the ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing degraded natural resources such as soil, vegetative cover and water, Central assistance to Rajasthan for implementation of Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) is provided under Prime Minister Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (Watershed Development Component) (WDC-PMKSY) erstwhile Integrated Watershed Management Programme.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

*Releases made under 'Special Assistance' from Demand No.37 (Presently Demand No. 32)
of Department of Expenditure during 2015-16*

States	BRGF (State Component) *	Areas covered under Sixth Schedule of the Constitution	Irrigation Projects & water logging problem	Support for developing water sources for arsenic and fluoride affected areas	Andhra Pradesh Re- organization Act, 2014	Post 14th Finance Commission related issues	Modernization of State Police Forces	Assistance for completion of their ongoing and priority projects	Total
Andhra Pradesh				21.26	1600.00	3	6.81		1658.07
Arunachal Pradesh								19.56	19.56
Assam		539.79		11.57					551.36
Bihar	1887.53			22.83					1910.36
Chhattisgarh				1.05			31.94		32.99
Gujarat				0.89			14.50		15.39
Haryana				2.66			14.19		16.85
Himachal Pradesh							11.94		11.94
Jammu and Kashmir	1194.38			0.47					1194.85
Jharkhand				1.50					1.50

Karnataka	59.90			27.29	87.19
Kerala	19.73			22.21	41.94
Madhya Pradesh	405.58			0.00	421.43
Maharashtra	24.08			66.24	90.32
Manipur			41.00	5.84	46.84
Meghalaya	267.40				267.40
Mizoram	16.86			3.97	20.83
Nagaland				7.23	37.23
Odisha	132.07			15.61	149.68
Punjab	200.00			31.23	270.58
Rajasthan	431.29				431.29
Sikkim			187.00		187.00
Tamil Nadu			552.00	17.43	569.43
Telangana	94.58		450.00	21.56	566.14
Tripura	175.95		116.00	4.20	296.15
Uttar Pradesh	264.84		13.39	29.35	307.58
Uttarakhand	116.22		0.62	12.63	577.47
West Bengal	836.77	236.98	34.89		
TOTAL	4837.38	1000.00	200.00	1000.00	2050.00
				1344.00	49.56
				409.06	10890.00

*: Includes releases made under Special Plan for Bihar, Special Plan for Kaliahandi, Bolangir and Koraput (KBK) districts of Odisha, Special Plan for West Bengal and Bundelkhand Package.

Repatriation of black money

1842. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been able to repatriate any black money in the financial year 2015-16;

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

(c) if Government has had any success in getting back black money through the scheme announced in Budget 2016-17; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Income Tax Department (ITD) is entrusted with the responsibility of investigating the tax evasion/black money cases and taking follow up actions such as assessment of income, levy of tax, interest & penalty and filing of prosecution complaints before criminal courts, wherever applicable. Other law enforcement agencies such as Enforcement Directorate, Central Bureau of Investigation, etc. also take action under laws administered by them, depending upon facts of each case. The taxes, penalties, etc. levied by the ITD form part of the total tax liability of each assessee and is recovered in accordance with law. There are provisions for recovery of the same from the assets kept abroad also in accordance with legal instruments with relevant foreign jurisdictions. However, as per scheme of the Income-tax Act, 1961, only the demand/liability raised in relation to the assessed total income is recoverable and not the undisclosed income/black money *per-se*. Recognizing the limitations under the existing legislation [Income-tax Act, 1961, etc.], the Government has enacted a comprehensive new law on black money - The Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015. The new law has also made the offence of wilful attempt to evade tax etc. in relation to undisclosed foreign income and assets a Scheduled Offence under the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA). This enables attachment and confiscation of the proceeds of crime of wilful attempt to evade such tax, etc. *i.e.* the black money stashed abroad, eventually leading to recovery of such undisclosed foreign income and assets/black money stashed abroad. Further, where property/ proceeds of crime is taken or held outside the country, PMLA has been amended through the Finance Act, 2015 enabling attachment and confiscation of property equivalent in value held within the country.

Besides the above, the Government has taken several other measures to effectively address with the issue of black money, particularly black money stashed away abroad. Recent such major initiatives of the Government include - (i) Constitution of the Special Investigation Team (SIT) on Black Money under Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of two former Judges of Hon'ble Supreme Court, (ii) Proactively engaging with foreign Governments with a view to facilitate and enhance the exchange of information under Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs)/Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs)/Multilateral Conventions, (iii) According high priority to the cases involving black money stashed away abroad for investigation and other follow-up actions including prosecutions in appropriate cases, (iv) While focusing upon non-intrusive measures, due emphasis on enforcement measures in high impact cases with a view to prosecute the offenders at the earliest for credible deterrence against tax evasion/black money, (v) Proactively furthering global efforts to combat tax evasion/black money, *inter alia*, by joining the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement in respect of Automatic Exchange of Information and having information sharing arrangement with USA under its Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA), (vi) Introduction of the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Bill, 2015 to amend the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 with a view to, *inter alia*, enable confiscation of Benami property and provide for prosecution.

(c) and (d) The Income Declaration Scheme, 2016, as proposed *vide* Finance Bill, 2016; is yet to become a law.

Recommendation of Kelkar Committee on Private Developers in SPVs

1843. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent report to revive PPP models by Kelkar Committee has recommended that books of accounts of private developers in SPVs should not be subjected to Government audit and not be accessible under RTI and that only guidelines need to be framed by Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has decided to accept the above mentioned recommendation, if so, reasons therefor; and

(d) progress made so far including funds spent on setting up a new body for overseeing PPPs in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Committee has recommended that since the corporate entities are governed by the provisions of the Companies Act and other Government directives, the audit of SPV books (construction, operation and maintenance) would be addressed under the Companies Act provisions. A copy of the Report is with C&AG.

(d) The entity proposed for mainstreaming PPPs to provide guidance for development and implementation of PPP projects, enabling research and adoption of best practices in PPPs, has not been set up. No funds have been spent.

Comprehensive policy of strategic stake sale

1844. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to formulate a comprehensive policy for strategic stake sale that will explain the mode as well as valuation methodology for outright sale of even profit making companies, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the new policy will take care of all the aspects of strategic sale, which include identification of CPSEs mode of sale, percentage of equity to be sold, transfer of management, valuation of CPSEs and process of bidding and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) CCEA has approved, on 17.2.2016, the procedure and mechanism for strategic disinvestment of CPSEs. As per the CCEA approval NITI Aayog would advise the Government on strategic disinvestment of CPSEs. The Aayog is also entrusted with the following functions:

- (i) To identify the CPSEs for strategic disinvestment;
- (ii) To advise the Government on mode of sale and percentage of shares to be sold; and
- (iii) To suggest methods for valuation of the CPSE.

A Core Group of Secretaries (CGD) headed by Cabinet Secretary will consider the recommendations of NITI Aayog on strategic disinvestment of CPSE and recommend to CCEA for a decision on mode and quantum of disinvestment.

The Administrative Department shall constitute an Evaluation Committee which will:

- (i) Consider the recommendations of Administrative Department on valuation;
- (ii) Recommend to CGD the Reserve Price as per guidelines laid down by CGD;
- (iii) Process documents for inviting bids;
- (iv) Open and evaluate financial bids received from bidder; and
- (v) Recommend to CGD for approval of the competent authority the final price and/or strategic partner(s).

Administrative Department will lay down a clear process and timelines on the transfer of assets and management control of the CPSE after the CCEA decision on terms and conditions of sale and selection of the strategic partner(s)/buyer(s).

The details are available on Department's website (<http://divest.nic.in>) at home page under link Instructions on Strategic Disinvestment.

Blueprint for a cashless society

1845. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is preparing a blueprint to make India a cashless society by encouraging card transactions etc.;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the existing infrastructure/mechanism is adequate to make the card transactions safe and free from fraudulent activities; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) In compliance to the announcement in the Budget Speech (Para - 64) for 2015-16, action has been taken to promote payments through cards and digital means. Cabinet has approved 23 measures (19 short term and 4 medium term) which will help:

- (i) Providing access to financial payment services to every citizen along with ability to conduct Card/ digital transactions
- (ii) Migration of Government payments and collections to cashless mode by equipping each payment/collection desk with a method to accept Card/ digital receipts.

- (iii) Migrate payment transactions from cash dominated to non-cash through incentivization of card/ digital payments.
- (iv) Enhance acceptance infrastructure in the country to promote digital transactions.
- (v) Encourage corporates, institutions and merchant establishments to facilitate card/digital payments.

(c) and (d) RBI has brought in two-factor authentication to secure electronic payments for card-not-present cases. There is a Banking Ombudsmen system to provide customer confidence.

NPAs on account of not taking guarantee from corporates

1846. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that mounting NPAs are due to banks not taking any guarantee from big corporate who approached them for loan;
- (b) the reasons for giving loans to such big business houses/business houses/ business men without any guarantee;
- (c) whether it is a fact that Supreme Court has asked RBI to bring into public domain names of defaulters;
- (d) if so, how Government is making RBI to disclose the names of people who are taken more than ₹100 crores loan and not paid;
- (e) whether there is any definition for wilful defaulters; and
- (f) if so, the details of the definition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The main reasons for rising NPAs are due to sluggishness in the domestic growth during the recent past, slowdown in recovery in the global economy and continuing uncertainty in the global markets leading to lower exports of various products like textiles, engineering goods, leather, gems, external factors including the ban in mining projects, delay in clearances affecting Power, Iron & Steel sector, volatility in prices of raw material and the shortage in availability of power have impacted the operations in the Textiles, Iron and steel, Infrastructure sectors, delay in collection of receivables causing a strain on various Infrastructure projects, aggressive lending by banks in past.

The Reserve Bank of India has directed banks to prepare a Board approved loan policy which lays down the conditions relating to documentation, margin, security etc.

The Government has recently issued advisory to banks to take action against guarantors in event of default by borrower under relevant sections of SARFAESI Act, Indian Contract Act & RDDB&FI Act.

(c) Reserve Bank has submitted to the Hon'ble Supreme Court a list of defaulters above ₹ 500 crore in a sealed cover claiming that the said information is confidential, as it is exempt from disclosure under Section 45 E of RBI Act. The matter is *sub-judice*.

(d) 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 wilful 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.

(e) and (f) As per RBI guidelines, a "wilful default" would be deemed to have occurred if any of the following events is noted:-

- The unit has defaulted in meeting its payment / repayment obligations to the lender even when it has the capacity to honour the said obligations.
- The unit has defaulted in meeting its payment / repayment obligations to the lender and has not utilized the finance from the lender for the specific purposes for which finance was availed of but has diverted the funds for other purposes.
- The unit has defaulted in meeting its payment / repayment obligations to the lender and has siphoned off the funds so that the funds have not been utilized for the specific purpose for which finance was availed of, nor are the funds available with the unit in the form of other assets.
- The unit has defaulted in meeting its payment / repayment obligations to the lender and has also disposed off or removed the movable fixed assets or immovable property given for the purpose of securing a term loan without the knowledge of the bank/lender.

Loan agreement with ADB for urban investment programme

1847. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL :

SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has signed any loan agreement with Asian Development Bank for Urban Sector Development Investment Programme, to support, rehabilitate and expand basic urban infrastructure in various States;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard, State-wise;
- (c) the details of the terms and conditions of the ADB for such assistance; and
- (d) the extent to which projects will address the infrastructure deficiencies, tap economic potential and improve the living environment in such cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The details of Urban Sector projects implemented and under implementation with ADB assistance are given in Statement (See below).

(c) India started borrowing from ADB {Ordinary Capital Resources (OCR)} in 1986. The terms and conditions of ADB are as under:-

- i. Rate of Interest - India has been accessing ADB's OCR which is LIBOR-based loan (LBL) product since its introduction on 1 July, 2001. Prior to that from 1986, India had accessed Pool based Multicurrency loans. Until 30 June, 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 1 October, 2007, rate was revised to LIBOR + 30 bps for loans negotiated on or after 1 July, 2010 and further revised to LIBOR + 40 bps for loans negotiated on or after 1 July, 2011. ADB Board has decided to raise the loan charges by 10 bps effective for loans negotiated on or after 1 January, 2014. Presently the interest rate is LIBOR + 50 bps. ADB also gives rebate on the interest charged. It is revised every six months. Current rate of rebate is 11 bps. Therefore effective rate of interest is LIBOR+39 bps.

- ii. Commitment charges - For project loans negotiated prior to 31 December, 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. For project loans negotiated on or after 1 January, 2007, 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 1 October, 2007.
- iii. 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 1 April, 2012.
 - iv. (i) 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;
 - (ii) 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
 - (iii) That the average loan maturity of loans shall not exceed 19 years.
- v. 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 including a grace period of 3 years.
 - (d) The urban sector development projects are focused on expanding the coverage, quality, and continuity of basic urban services in the project cities. The projects relate to improvement in the quality of life. The projects in the urban sector are for provision of basic amenities such as safe drinking water, sewage collection systems, waste management, and sanitation facilities in the cities.

Statement*Details of urban sector projects (as on 31st March, 2016)*

No.	Loan No.	Title	Loan Amount (\$ million)	Approval Date	Loan Signing Date	Loan Closing Date
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Karnataka				
1.	1415	Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development Project	85.00	14-Dec-95	10-May-96	30-Jun-04
2.	1704	Karnataka Urban Development and Coastal Environmental Management Project	175.00	26-Oct-99	19-May-00	30-Sep-09
3.	2312	North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Program - Project 1	33.00	26-Jan-07	23-Jan-08	31-Dec-13
4.	2638	North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Program - Project 2	123.00	14-Jun-10	16-Dec-10	5-Dec-16
5.	2882	North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Program - Tranche 3	60.00	22-Aug-12	19-Jul-13	5-Dec-16
6.	3088	North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Program - Tranche 4	63.30	9-Dec-13	16-Sep-14	5-Dec-16
7.	3148	Karnataka Integrated Urban Water Management Investment Program - Project 1	75.00	29-Jul-14	30-Dec-14	30-Sep-19
		Rajasthan				
8.	1647	Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project	250.00	3-Dec-98	1-Dec-99	31-Mar-09
9.	2366	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program - Project 1	60.00	8-Nov-07	17-Jan-08	31-Dec-14

10.	2506	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program - Project 2	150.00	19-Jan-09	18-Feb-09	31-Dec-16
11.	2725	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program - Project 3	63.00	13-Dec-10	17-Mar-11	31-Dec-16
12.	3182	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program	250.00	24-Oct-14	11-Sep-15	30-Jun-20
13.	3183	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program	250.00	24-Oct-14	11-Sep-15	30-Jun-20
West Bengal						
14.	1813	Kolkata Environmental Improvement Project	250.00	19-Dec-00	18-Dec-01	30-Jun-12
15.	2293	Kolkata Environmental Improvement Project (Supplementary)	80.00	14-Dec-06	21-Feb-07	30-Jun-13
16.	3053	Kolkata Environmental Improvement Investment Program-Project 1	100.00	22-Oct-13	3-Mar-14	30-Jun-19
Madhya Pradesh						
17.	2046	Urban Water Supply and Environmental Improvement in Madhya Pradesh	181.00	12-Dec-03	9-Mar-05	31-Dec-12
18.	2456	Urban Water Supply and Environmental Improvement in MP (Supplementary)	71.00	13-Oct-08	10-Nov-08	31-Dec-13
Jammu and Kashmir						
19.	2151	Multisector Project for Infrastructure Rehabilitation in Jammu and Kashmir	250.00	21-Dec-04	17-Mar-05	30-Sep-13
20.	2331	Jammu and Kashmir Urban Sector Development Investment Program - Project 1	42.20	4-Jun-07	28-Dec-07	31-Dec-16
21.	2925	Jammu and Kashmir Urban Sector Development Investment Program - Project 2	110.00	26-Oct-12	16-May-13	31-Mar-17
22.	3132	Jammu and Kashmir Urban Sector Development Investment Program - Project 3	60.00	18-Jun-14	30-Dec-14	31-Mar-17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Uttarakhand					
23.	2410	Uttarakhand Urban Sector Development Investment Program - Project 1	60.00	1-Feb-08	23-Oct-08	23-Jan-18
24.	2797	Uttarakhand Urban Sector Development Investment Program - Project 2	100.00	3-Nov-11	31-Jan-13	23-Jan-18
	Multi-State : Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, and Tripura					
25.	2528	North Eastern Region Capital Cities Development Investment Program - Project 1	30.00	1-Jul-09	4-Aug-09	30-Apr-16
26.	2834	North Eastern Region Capital Cities Development Investment Program - Project 2	72.00	16-Dec-11	19-Nov-12	30-Jun-18
	Multi-State: Mizoram and Tripura					
27.	3337	North Eastern Region Capital Cities Development Investment Program - Project 3	80.00	27-Nov-15	28-Jan-16	22-Jun-19
	Kerala					
28.	2226	Kerala Sustainable Urban Development Project	221.20	20-Dec-05	8-Dec-06	30-Jun-16
	National Capital Region					
29.	2660	Support to the National Capital Region Planning Board - Project 1	78.00	18-Aug-10	17-Mar-11	31-Dec-14
	Assam					
30.	2806	Assam Urban Infrastructure Investment Program - Project 1	81.00	18-Nov-11	9-Mar-12	30-Jun-18
	Bihar					
31.	2861	Bihar Urban Infrastructure Development Sector Program - Project 1	65.00	13-Apr-12	25-Mar-13	30-Jun-17

Selection of PFMs under NPS

1848. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to allow Government servant to select Pension Fund Managers L1 (PFMs) under NPS;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of advantage would accrue to the Government employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Board of Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) has granted in-principle approval to the proposal of providing choice to Government employees to select their Pension Fund Managers (PFMs). This would bring parity with other subscribers as the subscribers under the National Pension System (NPS) for the Private sector are already enjoying a choice in the selection of Pension Funds. A shift from Defined Benefit Pension System to Defined Contribution Pension System entails a shift in risk paradigm from employer to employee. Since risk is borne by the subscriber, the choice of Pension Funds to maximise his return should also rest with the subscriber. The choice of pension fund will create competition in the pension sector and subscriber can opt for a pension fund according to individual choice based on the performance of pension funds. It will bring economies of scale in terms of cost, wherein Private Sector PFMs can be attracted towards managing funds of Government servants, according to the choice.

(c) The choice to select PFMs by the Government employees under NPS will have the following advantages:

- It will bring parity with other subscribers as the subscribers under the NPS for Private sector are already enjoying a choice in the selection of PFMs.
- Choice of pension funds would create competition amongst the pension funds; both public sector and private sector, to compete for the pension corpus and offer better performance/returns to the subscribers. Further, this would enable the subscriber in opting for pension funds based on the performance of pension funds.
- The enhanced size of the market (by opening of choice of pension funds) will also attract more players in Fund Management space leading to greater

specialization, risk diversification, risk management and enhanced governance standards and better performance across the industry to deliver best performance in optimal cost and can lead to better returns for the subscribers.

Special banking facility for urea producers

1849. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the status of the action taken and efforts made by the Ministry in coordination with the Ministry of Fertilizers for special banking facility for urea producers to avoid cash crunch, in view of fact that in current budget, no sufficient budgetary allocation of fertilizers subsidy has been made and after some months, urea producers will not get timely subsidy for their working capital and they have to take compulsory bank loan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Department of Fertilizers has reported that a request was made to the Department of Expenditure (DoE) to avail loans to the tune of ₹ 26,190 crores under a Special Banking Arrangement (SBA) from Public Sector Banks to liquidate the pending Urea claims. As the approval of the DoE was received on the last day of the financial year, the SBA could not be implemented. However, the pending Urea subsidy claims have been processed for payment as funds have been made available under the Budget Estimate 2016-17.

Non-disclosure of RTI information by PSBs having high NPAs

1850. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of reports suggesting that three Public Sector Banks (PSBs) with the highest Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) rejected the maximum number of Right to Information (RTI) applications;
- (b) whether Government is aware of the reasons cited by the banks for non-disclosure and details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to increase transparency in the internal functioning of Public Sector Banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The details of Right to Information (RTI) applications of three Public Sector Banks (PSBs) with highest Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) are as under:

Name of the Bank	Applications received during the year 2015-16	Applications rejected during the year 2015-16	Percentage of rejection
State Bank of India	28066	4666	16.63%
Bank of India	3925	1145	29.17%
Bank of Baroda	5412	1489	27.51%

(b) The major reasons cited by the above mentioned banks for non-disclosure are as follows:

- Personal information which is held with the bank in fiduciary capacity, exempted u/s 8(1)(e).
- Information on third party, exempted u/s 8(1)(d).
- Personal Information, exempted u/s 8(1)(j).
- Information sought on commercial confidence of the bank, exempted u/s 8(1)(d).

(c) The Government has issued circulars from time to time on transparency in PSBs:

- Circular No.8/6/2014-BOA dated July 3, 2014, advising PSBs to take all necessary steps so that no one could exert pressure on subordinates/ decision making officials in matter relating to grant of advances.
- Circular No.4/9/1/2014-IR (pt.) dated January 5, 2015 advising the Banks/FIs to take all commercial decisions in the best interest of the organization without any fear or favour.
- Circular No.8/6/2012/vig. (pt.1) dated July 13, 2015 advising PSBs that appropriate instructions on the subject of oral instructions may be formulated on guidelines of Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (AR&PG) and implemented in their respective organizations with prior approval of Board of Directors.

High costs of medical treatment

1851. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) what per cent of population of India has assured medical services;

(b) whether it is a fact that out patients have to meet 70 per cent of the expense to purchase medicines;

(c) whether 70 per cent of ailments are treated in private sector; and

(d) whether 25 per cent of families have to borrow money for medical expenses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) According to the report 'Health in India' brought out by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation in April, 2016 based on NSS 71st Round (January - June, 2014) conducted by them, about 14% of rural population and 18% of urban population were covered under schemes of health expenditure support. Out of the total medical expenditure for non-hospitalised treatment, around 72% and 68% were spent for purchasing medicines in rural sector and urban sector respectively. Besides, more than 70% spells of ailment were treated in the private sector. Further, around 25% rural households and 18% urban-households reported borrowing as the source of finance for meeting the medical (hospitalisation) expenditure.

Mission Indradhanush in Rajasthan

†1852. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of the number of children in the country and the total number of children covered so far under Mission Indradhanush scheme for their full immunization; and

(b) the district-wise details of Rajasthan where the Mission Indradhanush scheme have been launched and the number of children covered under the scheme till the year 2015-16?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The State-wise details of the number of children in the country are given in Statement-I (*See* below). Under two phases of Mission Indradhanush, 38.7 lakh children were fully vaccinated.

(b) The district-wise details of Rajasthan where the Mission Indradhanush scheme have been launched and the number of children covered under the scheme till the year 2015-16 are given in Statement-II.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

*State-wise details of the number of children (Birth Cohort)
in India (Figure in lakh)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Children
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.58
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.27
3.	Assam	6.98
4.	Bihar	29.13
5.	Chhattisgarh	6.32
6.	Goa	0.22
7.	Gujarat	13.54
8.	Haryana	5.49
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1.14
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.20
11.	Jharkhand	8.25
12.	Karnataka	11.52
13.	Kerala	5.08
14.	Madhya Pradesh	19.02
15.	Maharashtra	19.40
16.	Manipur	0.45
17.	Meghalaya	0.71
18.	Mizoram	0.18
19.	Nagaland	0.31
20.	Odisha	8.11
21.	Punjab	4.45
22.	Rajasthan	17.89
23.	Sikkim	0.11
24.	Tamil Nadu	11.32
25.	Telangana	6.12

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Children
26.	Tripura	0.52
27.	Uttar Pradesh	55.74
28.	Uttarakhand	1.89
29.	West Bengal	14.74
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.06
31.	Chandigarh	0.19
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.10
33.	Daman and Diu	0.05
34.	Delhi	2.97
35.	Lakshadweep	0.01
36.	Puducherry	0.23
	INDIA	263.29

Statement-II

District-wise details of Rajasthan where the Mission Indradhanush scheme have been launched and number of children covered under the scheme till the year 2015-16

Sl. No	Name of District	Number of Children
1	2	3
1.	Alwar	10972
2.	Jodhpur	15871
3.	Samdhapur	11557
4.	Udaipur	23063
5.	Dholpur	17894
6.	Karauli	19704
7.	Tonk	13802
8.	Bundi	7110
9.	Barmer	22502
10.	Nagaur	27654
11.	Bharatpur	13451

1	2	3
12.	Bikaner	16754
13.	Ajmer	11599
14.	Udaipur	20500
15.	Jaisalmer	5107
16.	Dausa	6331
17.	Jalor	16243
18.	Pratapgarh	4813
19.	Pali	14226
20.	Jhalawar	8760
21.	Rajsamand	6840
22.	Bhilwara	9790
23.	Chittorgarh	4599
24.	Sirohi	3493
TOTAL		3,12,635

Source: Information provided by Government of Rajasthan for the two phases of Mission Indradhanush organised during 2015-16.

Opening of Blood Banks under PPP mode

1853. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to open Blood Banks at Community Health Centres in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is considering to open Blood Banks under PPP model in near future; and

(c) if so, the details of the private players who have shown keep interest to open Blood Banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The Central Government has no such plan to open Blood Banks at Community Health Centres in the country.

(b) Currently, there is no such plan under the National Health Mission.

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

Action plan for tobacco-free States

1854. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is preparing action plan to make all the States tobacco free; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and progress made so far, in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) No. However, Government has taken measures including, *inter alia*, the following to discourage the consumption of tobacco products:

- (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 issued regulations under the Food Safety & Standards Act, 2006 which lay down that tobacco or nicotine cannot be used as ingredients in food products. Manufacturing or sale of certain smokeless tobacco products has been prohibited under these regulations. 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.

Mission Indradhanush in Telangana

1855. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of district identified under Mission Indradhanush in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the status of the above Mission in Telangana;
- (c) whether Government has completed full coverage of vaccination in Telangana; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor and by when it is likely to be covered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Under 3 phases of Mission Indradhanush, 497 districts have been identified. The State/UT wise number of districts identified for Mission Indradhanush is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) In Telangana two Phases of Mission Indradhanush have been completed in 9 districts: Two districts *i.e.* Hyderabad and Adilabad out of these 9 districts have been identified for Phase-3 of Mission Indradhanush.

(c) Yes, the Government has taken necessary steps to vaccinate all partially vaccinated and missed children during Mission Indradhanush activities. During 2 phases of Mission Indradhanush, 1.53 lakh children were vaccinated out of which, 0.54 lakh children achieved full immunization.

(d) The partially vaccinated or missed children are being identified by conducting household survey in each village/hamlet/urban area and they will be mobilized by ASHA worker to ensure vaccination of missed doses. Through this process, State is able to vaccinate more than 60% of estimated partially vaccinated or missed children.

To cover remaining children; meticulous Information Education and Communication (IEC) activities are being carried out to increase community awareness and demand generation. The program monitoring and review has also been strengthened by the State. The gains made during Mission Indradhanush activity have been transferred to routine immunization services to sustain the immunization coverage.

Statement

The State/UT wise total numbers of districts identified during 3 phases of Mission Indradhanush

Sl. No	State/UTs	Total
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	16
4.	Assam	26
5.	Bihar	20
6.	Chandigarh	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	19
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
9.	Daman and Diu	1
10.	Delhi	8
11.	Goa	1
12.	Gujarat	23
13.	Haryana	16
14.	Himachal Pradesh	6
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	11
16.	Jharkhand	13
17.	Karnataka	17
18.	Kerala	9
19.	Lakshadweep	Nil
20.	Madhya Pradesh	38
21.	Maharashtra	28
22.	Manipur	8
23.	Meghalaya	7
24.	Mizoram	7
25.	Nagaland	11

Sl. No	State/UTs	Total
26.	Odisha	23
27.	Puducherry	3
28.	Punjab	14
29.	Rajasthan	24
30.	Sikkim	2
31.	Tamil Nadu	26
32.	Telangana	9
33.	Tripura	8
34.	Uttar Pradesh	66
35.	Uttarakhand	5
36.	West Bengal	15
TOTAL		497

Simplifying Organ Donor Law and Procedures

1856. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to make health a Fundamental Right and if so, details thereof and if not, reasons therefor;

(b) whether renal transplantation is the most effective treatment for patients with end stage renal disease/condition;

(c) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item titled "kidney donors can give a new lease of life to someone" appearing in a daily in March, 2016; and

(d) the steps Government proposes to take to simplify organ donor law/rules and procedures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Presently, no such proposal is under consideration of the Government. However, the National Draft Health Policy, 2015 mentions about enactment of National Health Rights Act.

(b) Dialysis and Renal Transplantation are two treatment options for patients

with end stage renal disease condition. As per available information, transplantation is usually the first line of treatment for such patients. As compared with dialysis, Transplantation is considered more effective in improving the quality of life.

(c) Government is aware of such positive stories appearing in different print media from time to time.

(d) While, no change is envisaged in the law, following steps have been taken to make cadaver organ donation easier:

- (i) Website of NOTTO namely *www.notto.nic.in* provides updated information and online facility for registering pledges for organ donation.
- (ii) A 24x7 call centre with toll free helpline number (1800114770) has been established for providing information on organ donation and coordinating matters relating to retrieval and allocation of organs recovered from cadaver donors.
- (iii) National Organ and Tissue Donation and Transplant Registry has been launched.
- (iv) The networking of transplant and/or retrieval hospitals has been started initially in Delhi and NCR.
- (v) Five regional level organizations called Regional Organ and Tissue Transplant Organization (ROTO) have been identified in the States of Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Assam, West Bengal and UT of Chandigarh for networking and coordinating procurement and distribution of organs.
- (vi) Training of Transplant Coordinators of Delhi and NCR has been conducted by NOTTO.
- (vii) Operational Guidelines for National Organ Transplant Programme have been released.
- (viii) Policy and Criteria for Organ allocation in case of kidney have been finalized and approved. Draft Policy for Liver, Heart and Cornea have been placed in public domain for comments and suggestions.
- (ix) Draft Standard Operating procedures for maintenance of Brain dead donors and retrieval of organs have also been developed.

Ill-effects of antibiotics laced food

1857. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that use of antibiotics in farming and foods is leading to antibiotic resistance infections in people across the country;
- (b) if so, what steps are being taken to prevent the same;
- (c) whether any study has been conducted on ill effects of antibiotics in foods, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, whether Government is of the view that the results of any such study would be beneficial?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) Globally, the irrational use and misuse of antibiotics is an important cause of pathogens developing resistance to antibiotics. Such irrational use/misuse also takes place in the animal husbandry and agriculture sectors.

The Government of India has approved National Programme for containment of Antimicrobial Resistance under 12th five year plan in which one of the objectives is to promote rational use of antimicrobials which also includes an inter-sectoral coordination with department of Animal Husbandry and Food Processing Industries.

A National Policy for containment of Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) in the country was formulated in the year 2011 and has been widely disseminated. The said policy envisages enforcement and enhancement of regulatory provisions for use of antibiotics for humans as also for veterinary use. An insertion has also been made in the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 to specify the withdrawal period of antibiotics in case of egg, milk, poultry and fish before these enter the human food chain. The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries has also issued Advisories in 2014 addressed to all States and Union Territories regarding judicious use of antibiotics to prevent AMR.

Recently, in February, 2016, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare organized a major conference on 'Combating Antimicrobial Resistance - Public Health Challenge & Priority' at New Delhi in which experts from different sectors participated and discussed the roadmap for preventing and containing Antimicrobial Resistance.

Indian Council of Medical Research has informed that while a study has been undertaken by Centre of Science and Environment, no such study has been conducted by ICMR.

Health warning on packet of junk food

‡1858. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently made it compulsory to indicate on the packets of junk food like chips that the material it contains is not healthy, as is indicated on cigarette packets;

(b) if so, by when Government will make it mandatory to indicate it on the junk food packets;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to ban the adulterated and unhealthy food material in the country and whether its monitoring mechanism is capable for investigation; and

(d) by when e-warranty system will be implemented and what will be the procedure adopted for it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) No. 'Junk Food' has not been defined under the Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006 and Regulations thereunder. However, the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has issued draft Guidelines titled "Guidelines for making available wholesome, nutritious, safe and hygienic food to school children in India" wherein the availability of most common HFSS (High in Fat, Salt and Sugar) Foods in schools and an area within 50 meters thereof has been restricted/limited.

(c) The implementation and enforcement of FSS Act, 2006 and regulations thereunder primarily rests with the State/UT Governments. Surveillance, monitoring, inspection and random sampling of food products is undertaken by the officials of Food Safety Departments of the respective States/UTs to check compliance with the provisions 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 FSS Act, 2006.

(d) No such proposal is currently being considered by the FSSAI.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Functioning of fertility centres in Telangana

1859. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of authorised fertility centres in different cities and in Hyderabad in Telangana and the number of surrogate births in a year in the past three years;

(b) the conditions on which licenses are issued to these centres and the penalties prescribed for violation of those conditions;

(c) whether it has come to the notice that hiring of surrogate mothers from ST families, particularly Lambababas, in Telangana is rampant; and

(d) if so, the number of women hired by Hyderabad fertility centres in the past two years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) As per the report received from the Government of Telangana, the details of authorised fertility centres in different cities in that State and the number of surrogate births are as under:

Name of the City and District	Number of Centers	Number of Surrogacy Births
Hyderabad city	26	52
Bhongir, Nalgonda District	01	00
Warangal city	04	00
Khammam city	02	00
Mahbubnagar city	02	00
Nizamabad city	04	00
Kamareddy, Nizamabad district	01	00
Adilabad city	02	00
Karimnagar	02	00
Ranga Reddy District	20	00

(b) Clinical Establishment Act, 2010 of Government of India & PC PNDDT Act, 1994 prescribe the penal provisions for violation of any conditions.

(c) No.

(d) Not applicable in view of the reply to part (c) above.

Introduction of cellulose-based vegetarian capsules

1860. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation will shortly decide over, bringing into the market the cellulose-based vegetarian capsules by replacing widely used animal-based gelatin capsules;

(b) whether it is a fact that the new vegetarian capsules are more safer than animal-based capsules; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) has approved use of Empty Hydroxyl Methyl Cellulose capsules for drug formulations.

(b) No such evidence is available with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

(c) Does not arise.

Public spending on health infrastructure

1861. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that public spending on health in India is almost the lowest in the world;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government at the Central and State level to improve health related infrastructure in the country; and

(c) whether it is a fact that health and medical services are becoming costlier day-by-day for the common man of the country, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Details showing Public expenditure on health as percentage of GDP in India *vis-a-vis* select developed/developing countries for 2012, are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) In order to improve health related infrastructure in the country, the Government has taken several steps which *inter-alia* include :

- Initiatives under the flagship Programme of National Health Mission (NHM) with a view to support the States mainly to strengthen their primary healthcare network. Support 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 also taken steps for strengthening district hospitals and making available tertiary health care services in the public sector through strengthening of hospitals, establishment of AIIMS institutions in the States and upgradation of existing Government medical colleges across the country.

(c) As per the publication titled "Health in India - NSS 71st Round (January-June, 2014) brought out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the average medical expenditure for treatment per hospitalization case, for quintile class of Usual Monthly Per-capita Consumer Expenditure (UMPCE), stood at ₹ 14,935/- and ₹ 24,936/- for rural and urban areas respectively, while the average total medical expenditure for non-hospitalized treatment per ailment of all quintile class of UMPCE stood at ₹ 509/- and ₹ 639/- for rural and urban sector respectively. Whereas, as per the estimates published in "Morbidity and Healthcare and the condition of the aged" (NSS 60th Round January-June, 2004) the average medical expenditure incurred per hospitalised case in rural and urban areas were ₹5,695/- and ₹8,851/- respectively and the average medical expenditure for non-hospitalised treatment per ailing person in rural and urban areas were ₹ 257/- and ₹ 306/- respectively.

Statement

Details showing Public expenditure on health as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in respect of some select developing/ developed countries

Sl. No.	Name of country	Public expenditure on health as percentage of GDP -2012
1	2	3
1.	Bangladesh	1.12
2.	China	3.02
3.	India	1.16
4.	Indonesia	1.19

1	2	3
5.	Kuwait	2.15
6.	Malaysia	2.21
7.	Oman	2.17
8.	Pakistan	1.03
9.	Peru	2.86
10.	Sri Lanka	1.21
11.	Thailand	3.58
12.	United Kingdom	7.81
13.	United States of America	7.99
14.	Russian Federation	3.32
15.	Spain	6.67

Source: World Health Statistics 2015 published by World Health Organization.

Expert panel for redressal on nurses' grievances

1862. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to set up an expert panel to look into grievances pertaining to service conditions of nurses employed with private hospitals and private nursing homes, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to check exploitation of nurses working with private medical care institutions across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) In compliance of Hon'ble Supreme Court's judgement dated 29th January, 2016 in WP(C) No. 527/2011, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare *vide* order No. Z.28015/15/2013-N dated 24th February, 2016 has constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Director General of Health Services (DGHS) to look into the grievances raised in the Writ Petition in respect of Nurses, who are working in private hospitals and nursing homes etc.

(b) Health being a State subject, the matter pertaining to improving and regulating the service conditions of the nurses working in the private hospitals in the country comes under the purview of the State Governments in which the private hospitals are

located. All the State Governments have been requested, from time to time for improvement of service conditions of nurses including those working in the private sector.

Money laundering practice in medical colleges

1863. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of large number of seats in medical colleges being sold for huge sums of money and not on the basis of merit, especially in private medical colleges, if so, the steps taken in this regard; and

(b) whether Government is planning to set up an independent body to look into such money laundering practices in colleges, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The Central Government with the objective to provide a more just, fair and transparent selection procedure that recognizes merit as criteria, had introduced the National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET) for admission to Under Graduate (UG)/Post Graduate (PG) Medical Courses. Accordingly, MCI amended Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 1997 and Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000 *vide* Notifications dated 21.12.2010 to conduct examination from the academic year 2012-13. MCI issued a revised Notification dated 27.02.2012 to conduct examination from the academic year 2013-14. The Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* its judgment dated 18.07.2013 in NEET related cases quashed the implementation of NEET. The Central Government and MCI filed Review Petition (C) No.2048-2157 of 2013 and Review Petition (C) No.2159-2268 of 2013 respectively before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The Review Petitions were heard by the Five-Judge Bench of Hon'ble Supreme Court. The Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* its order dated 11.04.2016 has allowed these Review Petitions and ordered that "We, therefore, allow these Review Petitions and recall the judgment dated 18th July, 2013 and direct that the matters be heard afresh. The Review Petitions stand disposed of as allowed." Further, *vide* its order dated 28.04.2016 in Writ Petition No.261/2016 filed by Sankalp Charitable Trust and and the Hon'ble Supreme Court has allowed conduct of NEET (UG) in two phases.

In case of Government Medical Colleges, the respective State Governments are responsible for fixation of fees, However, in the case of private unaided Medical Colleges, the fee structure is decided by the Committee set up by the respective State Government under the Chairmanship of a retired High Court Judge in pursuance of the

directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. It is for the Committee to decide whether the fee proposed by an Institute is justified and the fee fixed by the Committee is binding on the Institute.

(b) No.

Reduction in maternal mortality rates among SCs/STs

1864. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has achieved the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) target of reducing maternal mortality rates;

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

(c) the latest figures for maternal mortality rates, rural and urban, SC, ST, OBCs and others, category-wise;

(d) the total percentage of birth attended by skilled health workers, category-wise, rural and urban, SC, ST, OBCs and others for each State; and

(e) the steps taken by Government in the last two years to reduce maternal mortality rate in the country with special reference to SC/ST?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Under the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 5, the target is to reduce Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) by three quarters between 1990 and 2015.

Based on the UN Inter-Agency Expert Group's MMR estimates in the publication "Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2015", the target for MMR is estimated to be 139 per 1,00,000 live births by the year 2015 taking a baseline of 556 per 100,000 live births in 1990.

As per the latest report of the Registrar General of India, Sample Registration System (RGI-SRS), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of India has shown a decline from 212 per 100,000 live births in the period 2007-09 to 167 per 100,000 live births in the period 2011-13. India's rate of decline of MMR between 2007-09 and 2011-13 is 5.7%.

If the MMR declines at the same pace, India will achieve an MMR of 139 per 100,000 live births.

(c) Registrar General of India, Sample Registration System (RGI-SRS), do not provide disaggregated data based on rural and urban, SC, ST, OBCs and others; category-wise. The latest report of MMR State-wise as per RGI-SRS (2011-13) is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(d) The total percentage of birth attended by skilled health workers, category-wise, Rural and Urban, SC, ST, OBCs and others for each State as per Rapid Survey of Children (RSOC 2013-14) is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(e) Under National Health Mission, the key steps taken by Government of India to address the issue of maternal deaths and to accelerate the pace of reduction of MMR across all states including SC/ST are as below:

- Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY).
- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery, including caesarean section. Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick infants accessing public health institutions for treatment.
- Operationalization of Sub-Centers, Primary Health Centers, Community Health Centers and District Hospitals for providing 24x7 basic and comprehensive obstetric care.
- Capacity building of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care with a strategic initiative "Dakshata" to enable service providers in providing high quality services during childbirth at the institutions.
- Mother and Child Protection Card in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development to monitor service delivery for mothers and children.
- Mother and Child Tracking System is being implemented to ensure antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care along-with immunization services.
- Engagement of more than 9.15 lakh 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.
- Identifying the severely anaemic cases of pregnant women at sub centres and PHCs for their timely management.

- Operationalization of Safe: Abortion Services and Reproductive Tract Infections and Sexually Transmitted Infections (RTI/STI) at health facilities with a focus on "Delivery Points".
- Maternal Death Review (MDR) is being implemented across the country both at facilities and in the community. The purpose is to take corrective action at appropriate levels and improve the quality of obstetric care.
- Establishing Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Wings at high caseload facilities to improve the quality of care provided to mothers and children.
- Under National Iron Plus Initiative (NIPI), through life cycle approach, age and dose specific IFA supplementation programme is being implemented.
- To tackle the problem of anaemia due to malaria particularly in pregnant women and children, Long Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs) and Insecticide Treated Bed Nets (ITBNs) are being distributed in endemic areas.
- Setting up of Skill Labs with earmarked skill stations for different training programs to enhance the quality of training in the States.
- A new initiative of "Prevention of Post-Partum Hemorrhage (PPH) through Community based advance distribution of Misoprostol" by ASHAs/ANMs for high home delivery districts.
- Newer interventions to reduce maternal mortality and morbidity- Diagnosis & management of Gestational Diabetes Mellitus, Hypothyroidism during pregnancy, Training of General Surgeons for performing Caesarean Section, Calcium; supplementation during pregnancy and lactation, De-worming during pregnancy. Maternal Near Miss Review, Screening for Syphilis during pregnancy and Dakshata guidelines for strengthening intra-partum care.

Statement-I

Maternal Mortality Ratio: India and State-wise

Major State	MMR (SRS) (2011-13)
India Total *	167
Assam	300
Bihar	208

Major State	MMR (SRS) (2011-13)
Jharkhand	208
Madhya Pradesh	221
Chhattisgarh	221
Odisha	222
Rajasthan	244
Uttar Pradesh	285
Uttaranchal	285
Andhra Pradesh	92
Karnataka	133
Kerala	61
Tamil Nadu	79
Gujarat	112
Haryana	127
Maharashtra	68
Punjab	141
West Bengal	113
* Others	126

* Includes Others

Source : RGI (SRS) 2011-13.

Statement-II

*Percentage of birth attended by skilled health workers, category-wise,
Rural and Urban, SC, ST, OBCs and others for each State*

	Residence			Social category			
	Total	Rural	Urban	SC	ST	OBC	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
India	81.1	77.2	90.2	78.8	72.7	81.6	86.1
Jammu and Kashmir	74.9	70.3	88	69.4	57.1	67.3	80.7
Himachal Pradesh	71.6	70.4	84.6	64.6	71.2	72.4	77.1
Punjab	85.4	84.1	87.7	83.9	83.7	81.9	88.4
Uttarakhand	69.8	64	82.8	69.1	75	68.3	71.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Haryana	78.6	77.4	81.2	74.7	69.4	77.4	84.2
NCT of Delhi	85.5	76.5	85.7	76.8	76.5	84	91.6
Rajasthan	85.8	83.6	92.4	81.3	84.9	86.9	88.6
Uttar Pradesh	65.1	63.3	71.6	62.2	60	63.1	74.9
Bihar	68.4	67.1	79	61.6	58.6	70.1	75
Sikkim	87.8	86.2	93.9	87.9	90.4	84	92.4
Arunachal Pradesh	65.4	58.2	87.4	58.5	64.3	65.4	77.1
Nagaland	20.5	13.7	40.2	25.3	21	12.4	*
Manipur	73.5	64	93.7	*	44.6	84.1	93.8
Mizoram	96	93.6	98	*	96.8	*	*
Tripura	80.4	75.2	96.3	93.5	64.1	96.6	80.3
Meghalaya	68.6	63	92	97.4	67.5	*	67.6
Assam	74.9	72.6	90.1	87.6	85.5	90.1	63.9
West Bengal	78.9	74	89.2	88.3	77.4	77.6	77.7
Jharkhand	61	54.8	84.1	55.7	50.8	66.5	70.4
Odisha	83.7	81	97.9	88.3	63.7	90.1	96.3
Chhattisgarh	64.2	60.1	79.3	57.7	57.8	67.7	90.5
Madhya Pradesh	79	75.6	89.2	77.1	64.1	86	90.6
Gujarat	89.6	89	90.6	89.2	89.6	88	91.5
Maharashtra	93	90.2	96.2	92.2	83.2	93.4	95.3
Andhra Pradesh	93.3	91.8	96.7	92.7	80.7	94.5	96.8
Karnataka	92.6	90.7	95.7	84.2	93	92	97.2
Goa	99.6	100	99.4	100	100	99.5	99.6
Kerala	99.5	99.1	100	100	89.8	100	100
Tamil Nadu	99.5	99.3	99.8	99.7	100	99.4	99.5

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted samples.

Source : Rapid Survey on Children 2013-2014.

Adulteration of food and dairy products

1865. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the adulteration of food and dairy products are rampant across the country; and

(b) if so, the cases booked against adulteration, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Cases of adulteration of food products including dairy products have come to the notice of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI). The implementation and enforcement of Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006 and Regulations thereunder primarily rests with the State/UT Governments. Random sampling and testing of food products, etc. is undertaken by the officials of Food Safety Departments of the respective States/UTs to check compliance with the standards laid down under the Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006 and Regulations thereunder. In cases, where the food samples are found to be non-conforming to the prescribed standards, recourse is taken to penal provisions under Chapter IX of the FSS Act, 2006. As per information made available by the State/UT Governments to the FSSAI, the numbers of samples of food products including dairy products collected, analysed, samples found adulterated/misbranded and action taken during the year 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 (1st April to 30th Sep. 2015) are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

Statement-I
Annual Public Laboratory Testing Report for the year 2014-2015

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ U.T.	Total No. of samples taken	No. of Samples Analysed	No. of Samples found adulterated and Misbranded	No. of Cases Launched		No. of Convictions	Penalties/ Amount raised in Rupees
					Criminal	Civil		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17	16	4	0	0	0	14/ ₹ 4,55,000
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2788	2788	290	338	78	0	₹ 51,63,020
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	292	258	29	2	14		7
4.	Assam	595	595	74	28	32	8	₹ 70,000
5.	Bihar	1763	1320	7		16		5/₹ 38,000
6.	Chandigarh	102	102	5	5			₹ 1,50,000
7.	Chhattisgarh	133	133	27	14	41		16
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9	2					

Samples are analysed by Gujarat State Laboratory

9.	Daman and Diu	65	65	3	3	3/ ₹30,000
10.	Delhi	1480	148			
11.	Goa	798	800	81	4	4(12) ₹ 4,35,000
12.	Gujarat	11981	11700	1243	465	30 178/₹ 56,13,500
13.	Haryana*	989	989	105	114	6 ₹ 1,500
14.	Himachal Pradesh	796	725	461	42	18 ₹ 8,88,500
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2592	2462	621	401	243 ₹ 19,76,600
16.	Jharkhand	716	509	112	24	
17.	Karnataka	2154	2110	311	56	42
18.	Kerala	3085	2735	464	41	0 280/₹ 72,39,700
19.	Lakshadweep					
20.	Madhya Pradesh	9532	9131	1412	127	418 418/₹ 43,28,000
21.	Maharashtra	8663	6985	1162	869	75 ₹ 1,65,41,499
22.	Manipur					
23.	Meghalaya	47	34	4	4	2 1/₹ 10,000
24.	Mizoram					
25.	Nagaland	83	83	11	0	0 0 0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
26.	Odisha	544	544	112	0	1	1	
27.	Puducherry	1946	1946	39	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	8053	7860	1458	846		82	
29.	Rajasthan*	3132	3031	747	158	222	116	₹ 8,45,500
30.	Sikkim							
31.	Tamil Nadu	2939	2873	1047	64	486	203	₹ 34,99,700
32.	Telangana	363	312	32	4	24	11	10/₹ 17,57,100
33.	Tripura	933	933	2	0	0	0	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	14173	9605	4119	161	3489	186	1738/ 5,98,08,106
35.	Uttarakhand	1971	1356	233	5	117	0	80/₹ 5,06,489
36.	West Bengal	120	120	65	0	17	0	1/₹ 30,000
	TOTAL	83265	74010	14599	2676	7860	1402	2795/ ₹ 10,93,87,214

Note: Annual Report of the States* has been compiled on the basis of half yearly reports furnished.

Statement-II
Half Yearly Public Laboratory Testing Report for the year 2015-2016
(01.04.2015 to 30.09.2015)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ U.T.	Total No. of samples received	No. of Samples Analysed	No. of Samples found adulterated and Misbranded	No. of Cases Launched		No. of Convictions/ Penalties		Amount raised in Rupees
					Criminal	Civil	Convictions	Penalties/ Amount raised in Rupees	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17	16	4	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh								
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	115	69	29	0	8	0	1	₹ 1000
4.	Assam								
5.	Bihar	1015	1040	39	0	66		4	₹ 20,000
6.	Chandigarh	96	96	12		12		2	₹ 1,02,000
7.	Chhattisgarh	486	486	167	0	28	0	0	₹ 30,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	40	40	5		3		1 ₹ 10,000
9.	Daman and Diu	7	6	6				
10.	Delhi	886	886	157	7		55	₹ 51,32,000
11.	Goa	504	512	62	0	3	1	₹ 5,000
12.	Gujarat	5422	5129	526	15	101	32	85/₹ 84,75,830
13.	Haryana	1437	1437	193	7	80	1	35 ₹ 4,12,100
14.	Himachal Pradesh	296	305	55	19		20	₹ 1,80,000
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1354	1215	334	1	335	215	₹ 22,14,400
16.	Jharkhand							
17.	Karnataka	9476	7626	1043	22	0	0	₹ 2.76,700
18.	Kerala							
19.	Lakshadweep							
20.	Madhya Pradesh	4905	4753	627	48	622	229	229
21.	Maharashtra							
22.	Manipur	67	67	0	0	8	8	8 ₹ 1,64,000

23. Meghalaya	97	77	56		4	
24. Mizoram	6	4	2			
25. Nagaland						
26. Odisha	86	86	25		1	
27. Puducherry	1469	1469	41	0	2	2 ₹ 20,000
28. Punjab						
29. Rajasthan						
30. Sikkim						
31. Tamil Nadu	1018	973	298	58	149	12 104
32. Telangana						
33. Tripura	513	466	9	5		
34. Uttar Pradesh						
35. Uttarakhand						
36. West Bengal	102	101	71	1	13	0 0
TOTAL	29,414	26,859	3761	188	1,432	586 472/ ₹ 1,70,43,030

Collaboration of united with Indian Generic Drug Manufacturers

1866. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether UNITAID collaborates with Indian generic manufacturers to develop more affordable medicines to fight HIV and TB, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether three million people are dying every year from HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria;

(c) whether rate of increase in investments in these three diseases is slowing down;

(d) if so, whether that puts the onus on collaboration and innovation to achieve more with scarce resources; and

(e) what steps Government is taking to create robust market incentives and competition to save lives and, whether by working together greater innovation can be unleashed to end HIV, TB and other diseases for good?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes, UNITAID, collaborates with Indian generic manufacturers to develop more affordable medicines to fight HIV/AIDS., tuberculosis (TB) and Malaria. The details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) Estimated deaths during 2015 is given below:

Disease	Number of Deaths
HIV/AIDS	67,6000
TB	22,000
Malaria	287

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise

(e) For prevention and control of HIV/AIDS, Government of India is implementing the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) since 1992 as a 100% centrally sponsored scheme.

The National AIDS Control Programme Phase-IV (2012-17) aims to consolidate the gains made during NACP-III, and accelerate the process of reversal and further strengthen

the epidemic response in India through a cautious and well defined integration process during NACP-IV period. The key strategies under NACP-IV is to intensify and consolidate prevention services with a focus on HRG and vulnerable population, increasing access and promoting comprehensive care, support and treatment, expanding IEC services for general population and high risk groups with a focus on behavior change and demand generation, building capacities at national, State and District levels and strengthening the Strategic Information Management System.

NACO has also proposed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between NACO and Department of Pharmaceuticals in the context of HIV to ensure policy coherence.

RNTCP provides free diagnostic and treatment services for Tuberculosis including for Drug resistant tuberculosis.

RNTCP strategy is multi-pronged and includes, *inter alia*, the following:

- strengthening and improving quality of basic DOTS services
- addressing TB HIV co-infection, other co-morbidities and MDR-TB
- engaging with care providers both in the public and the private sector
- targeted intervention in the vulnerable population and strengthening urban TB control
- integrating newer molecular diagnostics for TB in the health system for early diagnosis of MDR TB
- expansion of Programmatic Management of Drug Resistant Tuberculosis (PMDT) services
- aligning the Tuberculosis Units with Block Units under National Health Mission (NHM), for rationalizing the available resources and integration of TB services in the general health system
- Leveraging of Information Communication Technology for TB notification and strengthening of monitoring
- and yes by working together greater innovation can be unleashed to end HIV, TB and other diseases for good.

Statement*Details of UNITAID's collaboration activities with Indian companies in innovation for the three diseases*

- UNITAID funded project, 'Medicines for Malaria Venture (MMV)', signed agreement with two Indian pharmaceutical companies, Cipla Limited and Strides Arcolab Limited, for the development of rectal artesunate for pre-referral treatment of children with severe malaria. Several Indian companies, such as IPCA, CIPLA, Ajanta, have participated in Affordable Medicines Facility - malaria (AMFm) which is largely funded by UNITAID.
- UNITAID has provided major support to Indian companies for paediatric ARV (e.g. Matrix, Aurobindo, CIPLA, Hetero, Emcure). UNITAID has funded the Indian Pharma Company, Cipla, for development of paediatric formulations for HIV - Lopinavir/Ritonavir (LPV/r) oral pellets.
- UNITAID is supporting the Drugs for Neglected Diseases initiative (DNDi) to work with Indian generic company, Cipla, to develop a safe, child-friendly, taste-masked Fixed Dose Combination (FDC) treatment that includes the WHO-recommended protease inhibitors namely; LPV/r with other key ARVs (zidovudine/lamivudine and abacavir/lamivudine). This new 4-in-1 paediatric formulation is specifically adapted for infants and young children who cannot swallow tablets, will be easy to give with soft food or breast milk. Unlike current liquid formulations, the capsules will not require refrigeration and will be easy to dose.
- UNITAID and USAID provided upfront funding to Macleods Pharma to develop flavoured, easily dissolvable first-line TB drugs in a fixed dose combination (FDC). In addition, TB Alliance worked across all areas —researchers, manufacturers, regulators, governments and advocates—to bring these products to the market. Indian companies are also major supplier of drugs for TB and MDR-TB (Macleods, Lupin, Strides, CIPLA, Akorn).
- The UNITAID and the Burnet Institute, Melbourne funded Omega Diagnostics for manufacture and validation of rapid POC CD4 testing in India.
- UNITAID is in advance stage to establish partnership with Foundation for Innovative New Diagnostics (FIND), a global non-profit organization, and Cipla to improve the availability of diagnostic and treatment systems for Hepatitis C in India.

Every newborn action plan

1867. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of still births reported in the last year and India's comparison with global average;
- (b) the details of India's progress and measures undertaken to meet the targets of the Every New born Action Plan;
- (c) whether all Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) institutions are equipped to deal with institutional deliveries, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether Government has taken cognizance of delay by 2-3 years in disbursement of funds under Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) for JSY, if so, the details thereof and corrective action taken, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) As per the Sample Registration System (SRS) report of the Registrar General of India the reported Stillbirth rate for the last three years in comparison with the global data are placed below.

Stillbirth Rate (per 1000 births)	2011	2012	2013	2015
India	6	5	4	NA
World*	19	NA	NA	18

* Source: Lancet New born Series 2015.

(b) Based on the Global Every Newborn Action Plan (ENAP); India Newborn Action Plan (INAP) was launched in September, 2014 to make concerted efforts towards attainment of the goals of "Single Digit Neonatal Mortality Rate" and "Single Digit Stillbirth Rate", by 2030.

INAP has considered life cycle approach to address the neonatal mortality. That means health of adolescents as well as care of mother during pregnancy; at the time of delivery and after delivery has direct bearing on the health of newborn. Accordingly six life stages have been identified with specific intervention to reduce neonatal mortality.

The concept of continuum of care *i.e.* linking institutions with community care is another strategic approach in the India Newborn Action Plan. The home based new born care provided by ASH A addresses this issue appropriately.

The newer evidence based approaches like empowering ANM to give injection Gentamycin, Injection Vitamin K at birth, Kangaroo Mother Care for preterm newborn and strengthening of care of sick newborn services have been incorporated in INAP.

The State Governments have started implementing INAP and this is expected to reduce neonatal mortality and thereby overall child mortality in the country.

(c) Public health institutions in States/UTs which implement Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) are equipped to deal with institutional deliveries. Funds are being provided to the States/UTs under the National Health Mission to strengthen their public health facilities in terms of infrastructure up gradation in labour room, wards, hiring of medical officers and staff nurses, procurement of essential drugs and supplies so that these facilities get equipped for conducting institutional deliveries.

(d) There has not been a delay of 2-3 years in disbursement of JSY funds under DBT as the DBT payments under JSY has been expanded to all the districts of the country from 2015-16 only.

Controlling menace of HIV in the country-side

1868. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the status of HIV menace in the country;
- (b) how far has it been controlled especially in the country-side;
- (c) the details of various measures that have been taken to control this menace; and
- (d) the action plan of Government to speed up creation of additional facilities and also organising proper awareness among the public to help them to avail of these facilities to control this menace in the rural parts of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) As per India HIV estimation 2015 report, an estimated 21.17 lakh People are living with HIV. The adult HIV prevalence at national level has continued its steady decline from an estimated peak of 0.38% in 2001-03 through 0.34% in 2007 to 0.26% in 2015.

(b) and (c) India is estimated to have around 86,000 Annual new HIV infections in 2015, showing a decline of 66% in new infections from 2000-2015. Thus, it is under

control. There is no separate figure for rural and urban areas, however, HIV Sentinel Surveillance 2012-13 measuring HIV prevalence among Pregnant Women, which is considered as proxy for general population shows that there is no significant difference between rural and urban area HIV prevalence.

There is no separate measure taken for rural areas, except the Link Worker Scheme, which is implemented through community-based organization/Non-Governmental Organisation to addresses HIV prevention and care needs of the high risk and vulnerable groups in rural areas.

Link Worker Scheme, a community-based intervention/Non-Governmental Organisation is implemented to addresses HIV prevention and care needs of the high risk and vulnerable groups in rural areas by providing information on HIV, condom promotion and distribution and referrals to counseling, testing and STI services through Link workers. Currently Link Worker Scheme is operational in 129 districts of India.

The Government communication strategy to create awareness of AIDS among different groups including sex-workers has moved from creating general awareness to Behaviour Change Communication. It aims to motivate behavioural change among most at risk populations, raise awareness and risk perception among general population, particularly youth and women, generate demand for HIV/AIDS related health services like condoms, Counseling & Testing Services and create an enabling environment that encourages HIV related prevention, care and support activities and to reduce stigma and discrimination at individual, community and institutional levels.

Keeping mental illness out from the Disability Law

1869. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to keep out mental illness from the ambit of long delayed law planned on disabilities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government is aware that mental illness all over the world is considered as disability; and
- (d) if so, what is Government's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) As per information furnished by

the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities), Mental Illness is included as a disability in the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995. In the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2014 introduced by the Government in Rajya Sabha on 07.02.2014, Mental Illness is also included as a specified disability.

Organ donation drive of NOTTO

1870. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether National Organ and Tissue Transplant Organisation (NOTTO) have launched a nationwide registration of human organs like liver, kidney, heart and other tissues;
- (b) if so, response to the registration drive by NOTTO;
- (c) whether against a requirement of 1-2 lakh kidney, only 5,000 transplants are done annually in India; and
- (d) if so, reasons for such a small number of transplants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Government has launched an awareness campaign to increase awareness regarding donation of human organs such as liver, kidney, heart and tissues in the event of brain stem death.

(b) So far, around 42,570 pledges for donation of organs and tissues have been received by NOTTO.

(c) As against the annual assessed requirement of 1.8 lakh kidneys for transplant, around 6000 kidney transplants are undertaken annually in India.

(d) As compared with the demand, the supply of organs including kidney is much lower and hence the lesser number of transplants.

Misuse of funds of VHSNC

1871. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Eight Common Review Mission has reported persistent and widespread misuse of untied funds of Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committees, (VHSNCs);

(b) what action is contemplated by Government to make the VHSNC more effective; and

(c) whether Government is planning to use the VHSNC actively to promote Swachh Bharat Abhiyan in view of the fact that preventive health aspects can be effectively tackled at the local level by the VHSNC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) No such issue has been reported in the eighth Common Review Mission of National Health Mission (NHM).

(b) Under NHM, Government of India provides technical and financial support to the States for training of VHSNC members. Further, a module has also been developed to train the members of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) which has been provided to Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

(c) NHM supports community level interventions and the VHSNC offer a viable platform to address health issues related to safe water and improved sanitation in rural areas. The VHSNCs are already tasked to promote village level cleanliness activity at the local level.

Setting up of Unani AIIMS

1872. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision was taken sometimes back to set up a Unani AIIMS in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the progress made so far in this regard; and

(c) by when this Institute will be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) The mandate of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana is to establish New AIIMS and not separate "Unani AIIMS". However, there is a facility of AYUSH Block in the new AIIMS.

Posting of MBBS students in rural areas

1873. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is deliberating on a plan to dust off an earlier proposal to post MBBS students in the rural area to overcome severe shortage of doctors in rural areas in the country;

(b) whether Government is proposing an alternative plan to attract doctors to serve in rural areas;

(c) if so, details of the alternative plan; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) The issue of compulsory rural service comes under the ambit of State Governments, who are principal employers of doctors. However, to encourage doctors working in remote and difficult areas, the MCI with the previous approval of Central Government, has amended the Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000 to provide:-

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

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

Modernisation of female sterilisation

1874. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is taking steps towards modernisation of female sterilisation in the country; and

(b) whether the Ministry is planning to remove targets on female sterilisation, as it has led to forced sterilisation in the past and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The Ministry is already providing

modern female sterilization services in line with 'A Global Handbook for providers in Family Planning' published by the WHO.

(b) Family Planning Programme in India is voluntary in nature based on the clients' choice and follows a target free approach for all family planning services including female sterilization.

Utilisation of fund under RAN scheme

1875. DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money utilised by the Ministry under Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) scheme;

(b) the number of patients served under the scheme; and

(c) the kind of medical interventions that the scheme has released funds for and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The amount utilized by the Ministry under Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) during the last three years *i.e* 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 is ₹ 5803.66 lakh.

(b) As per utilization certificates received, a total of 3442 patients have received financial assistance under RAN during the last three years.

(c) List of diseases for which funds are released under RAN scheme is given in Statement.

Statement

An illustrative list of categories of treatment to be provided from the fund is as follows :

(This list is reviewed by the Technical Committee from time to time)

1. Cardiology & Cardiac Surgery:

1. Pacemakers
2. CRT/Biventricular pacemaker
3. Automatic Implantable Cardioverter defibrillator (AICD)
4. Combo devices

5. Diagnostic Cardiac Catheterization including Coronary Angiography
6. Interventional procedure including Angioplasty, Balloon Valvuloplasty *e.g.* PTMC, Aortic & Pulmonary Ballon Valvulotomy, FFR, IVUS etc.
7. ASD, VSD and PDA device closure
8. Angioplasty including Peripheral Vascular Angioplasty, Aortic Angioplasty, Renal Angioplasty
9. Coil Embolization and Vascular plugs
10. Stents, Bare metal Stents as well as Drug Eluting Stents
11. Electrophysiological Studies (EPS) and Radio Frequency (RF) Ablation
12. Heart surgery for Congenital and Acquired conditions including C.A.B.G, Valve replacement etc.
13. Vascular Surgery
14. Cardiac Transplantation etc.

2. **Cancer:**

1. Radiation treatment of all kinds including Radio Therapy and Gama Knife Surgery
2. Anti-Cancer Chemotherapy supportive medication and antibiotic, Growth factor
3. Bone Marrow Transplantation- Allogenic & Autologous
4. Diagonostic Procedures- Flow cytometry/cytogenetics /IHC Tumour Markers etc.
5. Surgery for cancer patients

3. **Urology/Nephrology/Gastroenterology :**

1. Dialysis and its consumable (Both haemodialysis as well as Peritoneal)
2. Plasmapheresis including all consumables
3. Vascular access consumables (AV Grafts, catheters including perm catheters) for Dialysis
4. Renal transplant-cost of renal transplant varies, ceiling rate may be followed as per CGHS rates. Lithotripsy (for Stones)
5. Treatment of Acute Humoral/Cellular Rejaection in kidney transplant
6. Treatment of Rapidly progressive Glomerulonephritis, Nephritis and Vasculitis
7. Liver Transplantation and Surgery for portal hypertension

4. Orthopedics:

1. Artificial prosthesis for limbs
2. Implants and total hip and knee replacement
3. External fixators
4. AO implants, used in the treatment of bone diseases and fractures
5. Spiral fixation Implant- Pedicle Screws (Traumatic, Paraplegic, Quadriplegic)
6. Implant for Fracture fixation (locking plates & modular)
7. Replacement Hip-Bipolar/fixated
8. Bone Substitutes

5. Neurosurgery - Neurology :

1. Brain Tumors
2. Head injuries
3. Intracranial aneurysm
4. Vascular Malformations of brain & spinal cord.
5. Spinal tumors
6. Degenerative /Demyelinating diseases of brain/spinal cord
7. Stroke
8. Epilepsy
9. Movement disorders
10. Neurological infections
11. Traumatic Spine Injury
12. Occlusive Vascular Disease of Brain

6. Endocrinology :

1. Cases of complicated diabetes which require one time treatment
2. e.g. amputation or renal transplant
3. Hypo pituitarism
4. GH deficiency
5. Cushing's Syndrome
6. Adrenal insufficiency
7. Endocrine surgery

8. Osteoporosis

7. **Mental Illness :**

1. Organic Psychosis acute and chronic
2. Functional psychosis including Schizophrenia, Bio-polar Disorders, delusional disorders and other acute polymorphic psychosis
3. Severe OCD, Somatoform disorders, eating disorders
4. Developmental disorders including autisms spectrum disorders and Severe behavioural disorders during childhood
5. Psycho diagnosis, neuropsychological assessments, IQ assessments, blood tests like serum lithium and drug level of carbamazepine, valporate, phenytoin and any other similar medications: CSF studies screening for substances or abuse/toxicology

8. **Miscellaneous:**

Other major illness/treatment/intervention considered appropriate for financial assistance by Medical Superintendent/Committee of Doctors could be considered for grant.

Deaths from rabies

1876. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that more than 20,000 deaths occurred due to rabies every year in the country;
- (b) if so, Government's response thereto; and
- (c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to curtail such deaths in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) No. As per data made available by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI), deaths due to rabies during the last three years in the country are as under:-

Year	Deaths
2013	132
2014	104 (Provisional)
2015	98 (Provisional)

(b) and (c) As informed by Animal Welfare Board of India under Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, the Animal Birth Control (Dogs) Rules, 2001 have been notified by Government for sterilization to control the street dog population and immunization to prevent rabies, to be implemented by the Local Authorities with the help of Animal Welfare Organisations.

Government of India is implementing "National Rabies Control Program" approved during 12th five year plan, with an objective to prevent the human deaths due to rabies and to prevent transmission of rabies. The program has two components - Human Component and animal component.

The Human Component is being implemented in all the States and UTs. National Centre for the Diseases control is the nodal agency for the Human Component of the program.

The Animal Component is being pilot tested in Haryana and Chennai. The Animal Welfare Board of India, Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change is the Nodal agency for the Animal Component of the program.

Data on Adverse Drug Reaction (ADR)

1877. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government maintains data of Adverse Drug Reaction (ADR) cases on patients in India, if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the steps Government has taken to ensure that there is adequate record of Adverse Drug Reaction data available in India;

(c) whether Government proposes to make it mandatory to provide information on side effects on packages of all medicines/ drugs; and

(d) if so, the details of existing framework on providing information of side effects of medicines on packets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission, an autonomous body of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, functioning as National Coordination Centre for Pharmacovigilance Programme of India (NCC-PvPI), collects, collates, analyses and monitors the data of Adverse Drug Reactions (ADRs) received from its 202 Adverse Drug Reaction Monitoring Centres (AMCs) across the country.

(c) and (d) It has been stipulated in the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945 that prescribing information should be submitted as part of the application for marketing a new drug. It has also been laid down that prescribing information (package insert) should include information regarding indications and contra-indications; use in special populations (such as pregnant women, lactating women, paediatric patients, geriatric patients, patients with renal impairment, patients with hepatic impairment, etc.); warnings; precautions; drug interactions; overdose, etc.

Increasing intake of students in medical colleges

†1878. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to increase the number of students in Government and private medical colleges in view of shortage of doctors in the urban and rural areas;

(b) if so, the norms determined for the same and by when decision would be taken in this regard and the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) State/UT-wise number of private and Government medical colleges alongwith their intake is given in Statement (*See below*).

A number of measures have been taken in order to meet the shortage of doctors in the country; these include:

- (i) The ratio of teachers to students has been revised from 1:1 to 1:2 for all MD/MS disciplines and 1:1 to 1:3 in subjects of Anaesthesiology, Forensic Medicine, Radiotherapy, Medical Oncology, Surgical Oncology and Psychiatry.
- (ii) DNB qualification has been recognized for appointment as faculty to take care of shortage of faculty.
- (iii) Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.
- (iv) Enhancement of age limit for appointment/extension/re-employment against posts of teachers/dean/principal/ director in medical colleges from 65-70 years.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (v) Relaxation in the norms for setting up of a medical college in terms of requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed/ bed strength and other infrastructure.
- (vi) Strengthening/upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new PG courses/Increase of PG seats.
- (vii) Establishment of New Medical Colleges by upgrading district/referral hospitals preferably in underserved districts of the country.
- (viii) Strengthening/Upgradation of State Government/Central Government Medical Colleges to increase MBBS seats.

Statement*State-wise details of medical colleges*

Sl. No.	State	Government		Private		Total	
		No. of College	Seats	No. of Colleges	Seats	No. of Colleges	Seats
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17	2700	30	4450	47	7150
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	100	0	0	1	100
3.	Assam	6	726	0	0	6	726
4.	Bihar	9	950	4	400	13	1350
5.	Chandigarh	1	100	0	0	1	100
6.	Chhattisgarh	5	550	1	150	6	700
7.	Delhi	5	800	2	200	7	1000
8.	Goa	1	150	0	0	1	150
9.	Gujarat	9	1530	15	1700	24	3230
10.	Haryana	4	500	4	400	8	900
11.	Himachal Pradesh	2	200	1	150	3	350
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	400	1	100	4	500
13.	Jharkhand	3	350	0	0	3	350
14.	Karnataka	16	1950	35	5405	51	7355
15.	Kerala	9	1250	21	2400	30	3650

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Madhya Pradesh	6	800	8	1200	14	2000
17.	Maharashtra	21	2950	27	3645	48	6595
18.	Manipur	2	200	0	0	2	200
19.	Meghalaya	1	50	0	0	1	50
20.	Odisha	3	550	5	600	8	1150
21.	Puducherry	1	150	7	1050	8	1200
22.	Punjab	3	450	7	845	10	1295
23.	Rajasthan	8	1400	5	750	13	2150
24.	Sikkim	0	0	1	100	1	100
25.	Tamil Nadu	21	2815	24	3200	45	6015
26.	Tripura	2	200	0	0	2	200
27.	Uttar Pradesh	15	1949	21	2750	36	4699
28.	Uttarakhand	2	200	2	300	4	500
29.	West Bengal	14	2050	3	400	17	2450
30.	AIIMS	7	677	0	0	7	677
31.	JIPMER	1	150	0	0	1	150
TOTAL		198	26847	224	30195	422	57042

Quality check of imported food items

1879. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any quality control measures have been taken on the imported food grains, pulses and other food products;
- (b) if so, details thereof, if not reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has taken note of the incidences of 'plastic rice' in the rice imported from China, if so, steps taken in this regard;
- (d) whether Government has also taken note of the excessive use of chemicals including calcium carbide to ripen fruits and what are the health hazards related to the same; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to control such practices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) A number of steps have been taken by Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) for quality control measure for imported food products which are:

- (i) Standards have been developed and regulations framed in different categories of food products and machinery created for their enforcement.
- (ii) Pre-arrival Documents Scrutiny (PADS) has been implemented in online Food Clearance System (FICS) from 02.02.2016 which is currently operational in all non-single window ports namely Chennai, Kolkatta and Tuticorin.
- (iii) Integrated Declaration form has been developed by Customs on the basis of inputs given by FSSAI.
- (iv) FSSAI has developed its Risk based impoit prioritisation system and is in touch with Customs, Department of Revenue for its integration with their system.

(c) The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has informed that on the basis of International Food Safety Authorities Network (INFOSAN) alert received on 21st May, 2015, the matter was taken up by the FSSAI with various State Governments. As per data available in the Food Import Clearance System (FICS), no import of plastic/synthetic rice has been noticed during last three years. The State Governments have also informed that no incidence of imported plastic rice has been reported in their respective States.

(d) Instances of use of calcium carbide for ripening of fruits have been brought to the notice of the FSSAI through Action Taken Reports from the Food Safety Departments of the States/UTs. Regulation 2.3.5 of Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restriction to Sales) Regulations, 2011 prohibits use of Calcium Carbide in ripening of fruits. The health hazards reported due to use of Calcium Carbide in ripening of fruits include carcinogenic effect, neurological disorders and stomach disorders.

- (e) The steps taken for checking the use of such practices include:
- (i) All State/UT Governments have been well informed about the harmful effects of calcium carbide as well as the methodology for detection of Acetylene in godowns and storage chambers.

- (ii) All Commissioners of Food Safety have informed about the permitted concentration of ethylene for ripening of fruits.
- (iii) To increase public awareness regarding "consuming fruits ripened artificially by Calcium Carbide may pose health problems", a note has been uploaded on FSSAI website viz. www.fssai.gov.in

Delay in payment of health workers

1880. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of children who died before the age of five during the last three years, State-wise;
- (b) whether there has been a delay in the payment of wages of health workers, if so, the details thereof, State-wise and corrective action, if any, taken; and
- (c) whether Government has undertaken measures to strengthen the supervision and regulation of health workers, 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) As per Registrar General of India, Sample Registration System (SRS), the State-wise under- 5 Mortality Rate for last three years is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Public health being a State subject, the primary responsibility of supervision, regulation and timely payment of remuneration to both contractual and regular health workers under National Health Mission (NHM) is that of the respective State/UT. Certain instances of delay in payment of incentives to community health workers namely ASHAs had come to the notice of the Central Government. Letters have been sent to States/UTs from time to time to ensure timely payments to ASHAs and this is emphasised during video conference and review visits. Under NHM, support is also provided to States/UTs to adopt Public Financial Management System (PFMS) for payment to ASHAs, which would ensure transparency and timely payment.

Statement

Trend of under 5 mortality Rate in India (State-wise)

States	2011	2012	2013
India	55	52	49
Andhra Pradesh	45	43	41
Assam	78	75	73

States	2011	2012	2013
Bihar	59	57	54
Chhattisgarh	57	55	53
Delhi	32	28	26
Gujarat	52	48	45
Haryana	51	48	45
Himachal Pradesh	46	43	41
Jammu and Kashmir	45	43	40
Jharkhand	54	50	48
Karnataka	40	37	35
Kerala	13	13	12
Madhya Pradesh	77	73	69
Maharashtra	28	28	26
Odisha	72	68	66
Punjab	38	34	31
Rajasthan	64	59	57
Tamil Nadu	25	24	23
Uttar Pradesh	73	68	64
West Bengal	38	38	35

Source: Sample Registration System Reports.

Conditions of CGHS dispensary, Dwarka

1881. SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of operational problems reported by CMO and Advisory Committee of CGHS Dispensary No. 36A, Dwarka, Delhi in respect of frequent breakdown and slow speed of Internet, erratic power supply aggravated by lack of power back up/generator, depleted strength of Doctors and staff, discontinuation of visit of Medical specialist, tack of potable drinking water, dirty approach road on its back side, slow pace of construction of new Dispensaries for Dwarka;

(b) the details of steps being taken by Government along with timeline to resolve the aforementioned problems; and

(c) by when remaining work of new Dispensaries would be completed and they would become operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The following operational problems were reported by CMO & Advisory Committee of CGHS Dispensary No. 36 A, Dwarka, Delhi in the minutes of meeting of the Welfare Committee held on 24.2.2016:

- (i) Recurrent Power Failure
- (ii) Frequent internet slow down/failure
- (iii) Requirement of visiting Medical Specialist.
- (iv) Depleted staff strength of Doctors and supporting staff.

(b) Following steps have been taken by the Government to resolve the aforementioned problems:

- (i) Strength of doctors and staff is adequate for the present daily attendance of the patients. However, a Medical Officer, pharmacist and Dresser have been posted recently to CGHS Wellness Centre, Dwarka to strengthen the staff position.
- (ii) The feasibility of providing 4MBPS leased line connection has been taken up with the MTNL authorities.
- (iii) Power supply has improved now with very few power breakdowns.
- (iv) Potable drinking water is available for the beneficiaries on' the ground floor.
- (v) One Specialist has been earmarked to provide specialist consultation to WC Dwarka every Saturday.
- (c) Construction of buildings of Wellness Centres is in final stages.

Use of artificial colours in fruits and vegetables

1882. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received against use of artificial colours in fruits and vegetables in the country;

(b) whether this matter has since been enquired into, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the action plan of Government to control such ill-effects on the health of the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Some cases of use of artificial colours in fruits and vegetable have come to the notice of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI). No separate data with regard to use of artificial colours in fruits and vegetables is, however centrally maintained.

(b) and (c) The implementation and enforcement of Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006 and regulations thereunder primarily rests with the State/UT Governments. The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India regularly follows up with the State authorities through written communications and by way of interactions during the meetings of the Central Advisory Committee (which comprises of the Commissioners of Food Safety of all States and UTs as members) for effective implementation of the Act and the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder. Random sampling and testing of all the food products are undertaken by the officials of Food Safety Departments of the respective States/UTs to check compliance with 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 FSS Act, 2006.

Social protection scheme for PLHIV

1883. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of population benefiting from the social protection schemes and programmes designed and offered to People Living with HIV (PLHIV) in India;

(b) what are the eligibility or inclusion criteria for PLHIV to take benefit of such schemes;

(c) whether people taking ARV treatment from private sector are also eligible;

(d) whether such schemes and programmes vary across the States; and

(e) if so, the efforts made for pan-India harmonisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Percentage of population benefiting

from the social protection schemes and programmes designed and offered to People Living with HIV (PLHIV) in India are as mentioned below:

Free Transport 17.70% (371607)

Antodaya Anna Yojana 2.65% (55671)

Palanhar Yojana 18.53% (25566)

ICDS 23.88% (32953)

Widow Pension 6.88% (27520)

Free Treatment other than ARV 6.45% (135459)

ART Pension 4.52% (94999)

Insurance 0.43% (9124)

Livelihood Support 1.04% (21851)

Legal Aid 0.33% (6953)

BPL Status 4.02% (84515)

(b) The eligibility or inclusion criterion for PLHIV is the ART registration card signed by the medical officer of the ART Centre.

(c) In most schemes at states people taking ARV treatment from private sector are also eligible.

(d) Yes.

(e) Inter departmental meeting at State level are conducted for harmonization of schemes.

Sale of unlicensed and poor quality packaged water

1884. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sale of unlicensed and poor quality packaged/mineral water has been reported in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of such complaints received by Government during each of the last three years and the current year along with the action taken thereon;

(c) whether a large number of illegal bottling plants of packaged water which are not in conformity to the standards prescribed by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) are operating in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) Cases of some Food Business Operators manufacturing/selling packaged drinking water without Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)/Bureau of Indian Standards certification mark have come to notice of FSSAI. As per the information made available by State/UT Governments to FSSAI, the number of samples of packaged drinking water and mineral water collected, tested, found not conforming (including unlicensed) and action taken during the year 2013-14 and 2014-15 are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively. (See below) Data pertaining to year 2012-13 is not available.

As per Regulation 2.3.14 (17) & (18) of the Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restriction on sales) Regulations, 2011, no person can manufacture, sell or exhibit for sale packaged drinking water and mineral water except under the Bureau of Indian Standards Certification Mark. Further, the Standards of mineral water and packaged drinking water have been prescribed under Regulation 2.10.7 and 2.10.8 of the Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011. The implementation and enforcement of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and regulations there under primarily rests with the State/ UT Governments. Surveillance, monitoring, inspection and random sampling of food products including packaged drinking water is undertaken by the officials of Food Safety Departments of the respective States/ UTs to check compliance of the standards laid down under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, and the regulations thereunder. In cases, where the food samples are found to be non-conforming to the prescribed standards, recourse is taken to penal provisions under Chapter IX of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
29.	Rajasthan							
30.	Sikkim							
31.	Tamil Nadu	19	19	8		1	1	₹ 10,000
32.	Tripura							
33.	Uttar Pradesh	71	71	20		19		₹ 2,15,000
34.	Uttarakhand	17	6	1				
35.	West Bengal							
	TOTAL	3003	2977	577	73	96	4	

Statement-II*Annual Public Laboratory Testing Report of Packaged Drinking Water for the year 2014-2015*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ U.T.	Total No. of samples taken	No. of Samples Analysed	No. of Samples found adulterated and Misbranded	No. of Cases Launched		No. of Convictions/ Penalties		Penalties/ Amount raised in Rupees
					Criminal	Civil	Convictions	Penalties/ Amount raised in Rupees	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1							
2.	Andhra Pradesh	54	54	38	19	20			₹ 1,10,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
21.	Maharashtra	117	89	29	5	10	2	₹ 75,000
22.	Manipur							
23.	Meghalaya	1						
24.	Mizoram							
25.	Nagaland	5	5					
26.	Odisha	92	92	15				
27.	Puducherry	18	18	1				
28.	Punjab	102	101	22	12			
29.	Rajasthan							
30.	Sikkim							
31.	Tamil Nadu	58	57	34	4	7	8	₹ 79,500
32.	Tripura	6						
33.	Uttar Pradesh							
34.	Uttarakhand							
35.	West Bengal	20	6	1				
	TOTAL	806	734	226	54	76	16	₹ 3,18,000

Amending of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940

1885. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that with an aim to speed up innovation and research in India, Government has amended the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, exempting clinical trials conducted at academic institutions from taking the hitherto mandatory permission from the Drugs Controller General of India, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that public health experts say the move is a setback for those working towards a safer, more transparent clinical trial regime, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The Government has amended the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 to *inter alia* provide as below:

"no permission for conduct of clinical trial intended for academic purposes in respect of approved drug formulation shall be required for any new indication or new route of administration or new dose or new dosage form where,-

(a) The trial is approved by the Ethics Committee; and

(b) The data generated is not intended for submission to licensing authority.

The Ethics Committee shall, however, inform the licensing authority about the cases approved by it and also about cases where there could be an overlap between the clinical trial for academic and regulatory purposes and where the said authority does not convey its comments to the Ethics Committee within a period of thirty days from the date of receipt of communication from the Ethics Committee, it shall be presumed that no permission from the licensing authority is required."

(b) No such opinion has been received by the Government. However, it can be seen from the text of the amendment as reproduced above that safety concerns have adequately been addressed.

Anaemic pregnant women in M.P.

†1886. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 54.6 per cent pregnant women in Madhya Pradesh are anaemic, out of which 56.4 per cent are from rural areas and 49.2 per cent are from urban areas;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether anaemia is the most common reason of death of women during delivery;

(c) whether Government is aware that situation in districts of Jhabua, Khargone, Chhindwara, Vidisha, Guna and Indore is much worse and the percentage of anaemic women in these districts are 74.2, 59.3, 55.9, 55.5, 55 and 53.6 respectively; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government to bring improvement in this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) As per National Family Health Survey (NFHS-IV) data 54.6 per cent pregnant women in Madhya Pradesh are anaemic; out of which 56.4 per cent are from rural areas and 49.2 per cent from urban areas.

(b) As per reports of RGI-SRS reports on Maternal Mortality in India 1997-2003, Trends, Causes and Risk factors, Haemorrhage contributes to around 38% of maternal deaths followed by 34% under 'Others Category' of which Anaemia is leading indirect and associated cause of maternal death. Anaemia is not a direct obstetric cause of maternal death, however it may be a contributory factor in aggravating the effects of obstetric complications like haemorrhage and increased risk of death due to infections and poor risk assessment in case of caesarean sections. The higher haemorrhage percentage is also consistent with the high background rates of anaemia reported among Indian women.

(c) As per National Family Health Survey (NFHS-IV) data all the 5 mentioned districts *i.e.* Jhabua, Khargone, Chhindwara, Vidisha, Guna have a high percentage of Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic which is 74.2, 59.3, 55.9, 55.5, 55 and 53.6 respectively.

(d) The steps taken by Government to prevent and treat anaemia amongst women are given in Statement.

Statement

Steps taken by Government to prevent and treat anaemia amongst women

- 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. The guidelines on Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan(PMSMA) have been recently disseminated to the States/UTs, focussing on conducting special ANC campaigns on 9th of every month with the help of Medical officers/ OBGYN. States have also been asked to encourage private doctors to provide free services in these camps especially for pregnant women who are in their 2nd & 3rd trimester.
- iii. 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 & Nutrition Days (VHNDs).
- iv. 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.
- v. 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.
- vi. Operationalization of Blood Bank in District Hospitals and Blood Storage Unit in Sub district facilities such as Sub-Divisional Hospital/ Community Health Centers is being taken up on priority.
- vii. Health and nutrition education through IEC & BCC to promote dietary diversification, inclusion of iron folate rich food as well as food items that promotes iron absorption.
- viii. 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.
- ix. Health management information system & Mother Child tracking system is being implemented for reporting the cases of anemic and severely anaemic pregnant women.

- x 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.
- xi Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material in the form of posters, hoardings, wall-writings and audio-visuals have been developed to promote prevention of anaemia.
- xii Videos and job-aids for nutrition and health education has also been disseminated to the States/UTs.
- xiii. 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.

Overhauling of food labelling norms

1887. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken cognizance of the FSSAI (Food Safety and Standards Authority of India) report concerning the overhauling of the food labelling norms; and

(b) if so, the details of the action contemplated and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Revision of Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Regulations, 2011 is a continuous process and these are revised from time to time depending on requirements and new developments.

Complaints against quality of packaged water

†1888. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise and Union Territory-wise number of companies involved in production and sale of packaged drinking water in the country;

(b) whether Government has received complaints regarding quality and packaging of packaged drinking water being sold in the country during the last two years, if so, the State-wise number of these complaints;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government has taken any action against guilty companies after receiving complaints; and

(d) if so, the names of those companies and details of action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) As per the information available in the Food Licensing and Registration System (FLRS) of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), the number of Mineral Water Production Units for which licenses/registrations have been issued under FSS Act, 2006 is given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) to (d) Cases of some Food Business Operators manufacturing/selling packaged drinking water without Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)/Bureau of Indian Standards certification mark have come to notice of FSSAI. As per the information available by State/UT Governments to FSSAI, the details of samples of packaged drinking water and mineral water collected, tested, found not conforming and action taken during the year 2013-14 & 2014-15 are given in Statement-II and Statement-II [Refer to the Statement-I and Statement-II appended to the Answer to USQ No. 1884 (Part (a) and (b))] Separate data is not available with regards to details of companies.

Statement-I

*License/Registration Certificates issued for Bottled water/Mineral water/
packaged drinking water in States/UTs*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Central License	State License	Registration
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	4	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	9	569	27
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	2	0
4.	Assam	35	66	12
5.	Bihar	16	52	8
6.	Chandigarh	0	1	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	3	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	2	0
9.	Daman and Diu	2	1	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	Central License	State License	Registration
10.	Delhi	34	112	35
11.	Goa	2	20	29
12.	Gujarat	48	220	419
13.	Haryana	25	53	6
14.	Himachal Pradesh	14	15	10
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	4	5	3
17.	Karnataka	33	440	241
18.	Kerala	16	149	191
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	3
20.	Madhya Pradesh	18	110	208
21.	Maharashtra	285	499	232
22.	Manipur	1	7	1
23.	Meghalaya	3	4	0
24.	Mizoram	0	2	1
25.	Nagaland			
26.	Odisha	8	0	0
27.	Puducherry	0	20	45
28.	Punjab	24	23	2
29.	Rajasthan	35	352	457
30.	Sikkim			
31.	Tamil Nadu	38	1783	1896
32.	Telangana	9	203	11
33.	Tripura	3	2	1
34.	Uttarakhand	9	32	35
35.	Uttar Pradesh	56	765	882
36.	West Bengal	37	3	0
	TOTAL	772	5516	4756

Banning of fast food products and action against manufacturers

1889. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the brands of various fast food manufacturers banned till the last one year along with the details thereof;
- (b) the status of variants of fast food considered to be banned by the food regulator, Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI); and
- (c) the number of cases pending against such manufacturers in various courts along with the status report thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) 'Fast Food' has not been defined under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Regulations thereunder. No ban has been imposed by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) on any fast food manufacturers. However, FSSAI has withdrawn the provisional "No objection Certificates (NOCs) and ordered recall of some food products manufactured by different Food Business Operators. Some of them are M/s Nestle India Ltd., M/s. Monster Energy India Pvt. Ltd, M/s Pushpam Foods Pvt. Ltd. M/s. Hector beverages Pvt. Ltd. and M/s. Akoaroma Co.

(c) FSSAI issued an order dated 05.06.2015 directing M/s Nestle India Limited to recall their products from the market and to stop further production, processing, import, distribution and sale, Bombay High Court in its judgment dated 04.09.2015, has quashed the order dated 05.06.2015. SLP has been filed by FSSAI in Supreme Court against the order of Bombay High Court. Matter is *sub-judice*.

Quality check and monitoring of imported anti-biotic medicines

1890. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the anti-biotic medicines including their cost which were imported from other countries by India during the last three years;
- (b) the steps which are taken by the Ministry for checking the quality and monitoring the anti-biotic medicines imported in the country;

(c) whether Government is aware about the harmful effects of the over-usage of anti-biotic medicines in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps which are taken to solve the problem of over-usage of anti-biotic medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The details compiled by the port offices of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Before allowing import of drugs, the manufacturing site is required to be registered with CDSCO, the sample of the drug has to be tested in Indian laboratories and permission to import has to be obtained by the importer. Further, a system has been devised for sampling and testing of drugs at all ports of entry at the time of import.

(c) and (d) Overuse of any drug, including antibiotics, is harmful. Every drug is required to be used for treatment of patients in the manner as recommended, to avoid any harmful effects. Further, antibiotics are included in Schedule H and H1 to the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945, and, therefore, cannot be sold in retail except on and in accordance with the prescription of a Registered Medical Practitioner.

Statement

Import of antibiotics

Year	Bulk		Formulation	
	Quantity imported	Value (rupees in crore)	Quantity imported	Value (rupees in crore)
2013-14	2971320.534 Kg.	921.35	8201708 Units	96.54
2014-15	3337623.854 Kg.	1110.79	7039645 Units	103.25
2015-16	8009824.975 Kg.	1199.30	6716357.75 Units	86.61

Launching of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer

1891. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, recently;

(b) if so, the details of the programme; and

(c) the amount sanctioned for the said programme and to what extent the programme will prove to be useful in the various States of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) The erstwhile National Cancer Control Programme (NCCP) was in the year 2010 integrated into National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke (NPCDCS) with a focus on promotion of healthy lifestyle, early diagnosis and management of common Cancers, diabetes, hypertension, cardiovascular diseases. The common cancers include cervix cancer, breast cancer and oral cancer. Under the programme, diagnosis and treatment facilities are provided through different levels of healthcare. From 2013-14 onwards, interventions under NPCDCS for prevention, early detection, diagnosis and treatment, which can be taken up upto District level, have been brought under the umbrella of National Health Mission. The objectives of the programme include awareness generation for Cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment.

Health is a State subject, the NPCDCS programme is being implemented to supplement the efforts of the State Government.

Government of India has also approved a "Tertiary Care for Cancer" scheme under NPCDCS in the year 2013-14. Under the said scheme, Government of India assists to establish/set up State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country.

The details of funds released during the last three years and infrastructure created on date under the NPCDCS programme under NHM are given in Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*). The details of funds released under Tertiary Care for Cancer scheme are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

Showing release of funds under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) (under NHM)

(Amount in Lakh)

Sl. No	Name of State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	561.00	-
2.	Assam	1714.00	579.00	736.00

Sl. No	Name of State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
3.	Bihar	972.00	1208.00	0.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	504.00	526.00
5.	Gujarat	0.00	666.00	736.00
6.	Haryana	0.00	799.00	-
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	-
8.	Jharkhand	332.00	835.00	693.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	913.00	628.00
10.	Karnataka	0.00	976.00	823.00
11.	Kerala	0.00	545.00	217.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	462.00	1694.00	1402.00
13.	Maharashtra	586.00	1289.00	1545.00
14.	Odisha	0.00	1234.00	0.00
15.	Punjab	0.00	803.00	-
16.	Rajasthan	59.00	1180.00	1240.00
17.	Sikkim	0.00	176.00	-
18.	Tamil Nadu	89.00	1355.00	-
19.	Uttarakhand	0.00	545.00	-
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1398.00	2027.00	1997.00
21.	West Bengal	1027.00	754.00	-
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.00	25.00	8.00
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.00	17.00	-
24.	Daman and Diu	4.00	13.00	3.00
25.	Lakshadweep	1.00	13.00	
26.	Delhi	247.00	141.00	-
27.	Puducherry	18.00	152.00	-
28.	Goa	22.00	127.00	-
29.	Chandigarh	16.00	13.00	-

Sl. No	Name of State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
30.	Arunachal Pradesh	76.00	354.00	462.00
31.	Meghalaya	163.00	147.00	
32.	Mizoram	60.00	176.00	137.00
33.	Nagaland	109.00	346.00	-
34.	Tripura	202.00	176.00	-
35.	Manipur	0.00	296.00	100.00
36.	Telangana	0.00	401.00	-
TOTAL		7567.00	21040.00	11253.00

Statement-II

Status of Infrastructure created/supported under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) under NHM

Sl. No.	Facilities Indicators	Cumulative Progress
1.	District NCD Cells	298
2.	District NCD Clinics	293
3.	District CCU Facilities	88
4.	District Day Care Centres	64
5.	CHC NCD Clinics	1,587

Statement-III

State-wise funds released under tertiary Care of Cancer component of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS):

(1) Funds released during the financial year 2014-15:

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Institute	SCI/TCCC*	Amount Released (in crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Karnataka	Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology (RCC), Bangaluru	SCI	67.50
2.	Kerala	Government Medical College, Kozhikode	TCCC	25.03
3.	Tripura	Cancer Hospital(RCC), Agartala	SCI	55.00

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Gujarat	Gujarat Cancer Research Institute, Ahmedabad	SCI	67.50
5.	West Bengal	Government Medical College, Burdwan	TCCC	22.24
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sher-i-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Srinagar	SCI	47.25
7.	Tamil Nadu	Cancer Institute (RCC) Adyar, Chennai	SCI	67.38
TOTAL				351.90

(2) Funds released during the financial year 2015-16:

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Name of the Institute	SCI/TCCC*	Amount Released (₹ in crore)
1.	Himachal Pradesh	Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla	TCCC	14.87
2.	Bihar	Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna	SCI	33.06
3.	Mizoram	Civil Hospital, Aizawl	TCCC	14.64
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow	TCCC	11.43
5.	Rajasthan	S P Medical College, Bikaner	TCCC	17.123
6.	Karnataka	Mandya Institute of Medical Sciences	TCCC	17.257
7.	Telangana	MNJ Institute of Oncology & RCC, Hyderabad	SCI	18.12
TOTAL				126.50

*SCI : State Cancer Institute.

*TCCC : Tertiary Care Cancer Centre.

Upgradation of district hospitals

1892. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial support is provided to States for upgrading of infrastructure for district hospitals in the States;

(b) the details of financial support provided to various States under this Head during the last two years; and

(c) whether Government has any plan to increase this support to the States in near future, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Yes. Details of financial support provided to various States under the head of upgrading of infrastructure of district hospitals during the last two years are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Government has written to all States to take up Strengthening the District Hospital (DH) for Multi-Specialty Care and developing it as a Training Hub on priority so as to provide skill based in-service training and function as a clinical training site for nursing and para-medical training programmes.

However, the support to the States under the National Health Mission (NHM) depends on the proposals furnished by the States in their Programme Implementation Plans.

Statement

Details of State/UTs-wise SPIP Approval under Upgradation of District Hospitals under NHM for the F.Ys 2014-15 and 2015-16

(₹ in lakhs)			
Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15 SPIP Approval	2015-16 SPIP Approval
1	2	3	4
A. High Focus States			
1.	Bihar	300.00	-
2.	Chhattisgarh	853.22	-
3.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	4,374.00	1,568.80
5.	Jharkhand	-	-
6.	Madhya Pradesh	350.00	52.00
7.	Odisha	2,066.53	522.75
8.	Rajasthan	537.75	310.00

1	2	3	4
9.	Uttar Pradesh	686.00	-
10.	Uttarakhand	-	-
SUB TOTAL		9,167.50	2,453.55

B. NE States

11.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	24.31
12.	Assam	690.07	561.84
13.	Manipur	42.00	42.26
14.	Meghalya	334.74	14.00
15.	Mizoram	-	212.00
16.	Nagaland	-	21.79
17.	Sikkim	320.00	49.99
18.	Tripura	-	-
SUB TOTAL		1,386.81	926.19

C. Non-High Focus States

19.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-
20.	Goa	-	-
21.	Gujarat	-	-
22.	Haryana	-	-
23.	Karnataka	753.58	522.03
24.	Kerala	1,869.50	2,393.00
25.	Maharashtra	-	115.19
26.	Punjab	400.00	1,300.00
27.	Tamil Nadu	143.00	400.00
28.	Telangana	606.06	-
29.	West Bengal	243.13	62.09
SUB TOTAL		4,015.27	4,792.31

D. Small States/UTs

30.	Andaman and Nicobar	15.00	-
31.	Chandigarh	-	-

1	2	3	4
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	
33.	Daman	-	-
34.	Delhi	6,000.00	-
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-
36.	Puducherry	-	-
	SUB TOTAL	6,015.00	-
	GRAND TOTAL	20,584.58	8,172.05

Note: SPIP stands for State Program Implementation Plan.

Super-speciality blocks in all medical colleges

†1893. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to set-up super-speciality blocks in a number of medical colleges in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether there is a proposal to establish super-speciality blocks in the medical colleges of Madhya Pradesh also and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes, Government has taken up upgradation of existing Government Medical Colleges/Institutes (GMC/I) in various phases of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), which work *inter-alia* includes setting up of Super-Speciality Blocks/ Trauma Centres etc. in Government Medical Colleges/Institutes in the country, as under:

Phase-I: upgradation of 13 existing GMC/Is at an approved cost of ₹120 crore per institute/college (Central Share - ₹ 100 crore and State Share - ₹ 20 crore) except Jammu Medical College and Srinagar Medical College where central contribution is ₹115 crore and State Share is ₹ 20 crore each and for Sri Venkateshwara Institute of Medical Sciences, Tirupati, it is in the ratio of 50:50.

Phase-II: upgradation of 6 existing GMC/Is at an approved cost of ₹150 crore per institute/college (Central Share - ₹ 125 crore and State Share - ₹ 25 crore).

Phase-III: upgradation of the 39 existing GMC/Is at an approved cost of ₹ 150 crore per institute/college (Central Share - ₹120 crore and State Share- ₹ 30 crore).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Phase-IV: upgradation of 12 existing GMC/Is have been identified.

The upgradation work *inter-alia* includes setting up of Super-Speciality Blocks/ Trauma Centres etc. in Government Medical Colleges/ Institutes in the Country.

(Details of GMCs/Institutes taken up for upgradation in all four phases are given in Statement (*See below*)).

(b) Yes, Government has initiated process to establish super speciality blocks in three Government Medical Colleges *i.e.* (i) Shyam Shah Medical College, Rewa (ii) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Medical College, Jabalpur and (iii) G.R. Medical College, Gwalior under Phase III of PMSSY with an approved cost of ₹150 crore (Central share- ₹120 crore and State share- ₹ 30 crore) per Institute and also identified Government Medical College, Indore for upgradation under Phase-IV of PMSSY in Madhya Pradesh.

Statement

Details of GMCs/ Institutes taken up for upgradation

Sl. No.	State	Sl. No. of College	Name of GMCs/ Institutions
1	2	3	4
Phase-I of PMSSY			
1.	Andhra Pradesh-1	1	Sri Venkateshwara Institute of Medical Sciences, Tirupati
2.	Jammu & Kashmir-2	2	Government Medical College, Jammu
		3	Government Medical College, Srinagar
3.	Jharkhand-1	4	Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS), Ranchi
4.	Gujarat-1	5	BJ Medical College, Ahmedabad
5.	Karnataka-1	6	Government Medical College, Bangalore
6.	Kerala-1	7	Government Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram
7.	Maharashtra-1	8	Grant Medical College & Sir J J Group of Hospitals, Mumbai
8.	Tamil Nadu-1	9	Government Mohan Kumaramangalam Medical College, Salem

1	2	3	4
9.	Telangana-1	10	Nizam Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad, Telangana
10.	Uttar Pradesh-2	11	Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow
		12	Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
11.	West Bengal-1	13	Kolkata Medical College, Kolkata

Phase II of PMSSY

1.	Haryana-1	1	Pandit B.D. Sharma Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Rohtak
2.	Himachal Pradesh-1	2	Dr. Rajendra Prasad Government Medical College, Tanda
3.	Maharashtra-1	3	Government Medical College, Nagpur
4.	Punjab-1	4	Government Medical College, Amritsar
5.	Tamil Nadu-1	5	Government Medical College, Madurai
6.	Uttar Pradesh-1	6	Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College of Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh

Phase III of PMSSY

1.	Andhra Pradesh-2	1	Siddhartha Medical College, Vijayawada
		2	Govt. Medical College, Anantpur
2.	Telangana-2	3	Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Adilabad
		4	Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal
3.	Assam-2	5	Guwahati Medical College, Guwahati
		6	Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh
4.	Bihar-2	7	Srikrishna Medical College, Muzaffarpur

1	2	3	4
		8	Government Medical College, Darbhanga
5.	Goa-1	9	Goa Medical College, Panaji
6.	Gujarat-1	10	Government Medical College, Rajkot
7.	Himachal Pradesh-1	11	Indira Gandhi Govt. Medical College, Shimla
8.	Jharkhand-1	12	Patliputra Medical College, Dhanbad
9.	Karnataka-2	13	Vijayanagar Institute of Medical Sciences, Bellary
		14	Karnataka Institute of Medical Sciences, Hubli
10.	Kerala-2	15	Kozhikode Medical College
		16	Government T.D. Medical College, Alappuzha
11.	Madhya Pradesh-3	17	Shyam Shah Medical College, Rewa
		18	Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Medical College, Jabalpur
		19	G.R. Medical College, Gwalior
12.	Maharashtra-4	20	Government Medical College, Aurangabad
		21	Government Medical College, Latur
		22	Government Medical College, Akola
		23	Shri Vasantao Naik Government Medical College, Yavatmal
13.	Odisha-2	24	MKCG Medical College, Berhampur
		25	VSS Medical College, Burla.
14.	Punjab-1	26	Government Medical College, Patiala
15.	Rajasthan-3	27	SP Medical College, Bikaner
		28	RNT Medical College, Udaipur
		29	Government Medical College, Kota
16.	Tamil Nadu-2	30	Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur
		31	Tirunelveli Medical College, Tirunelveli
17.	Tripura-1	32	Agartala Govt. Medical College, Tripura
18.	Uttar Pradesh-4	33	Government Medical College, Jhansi

1	2	3	4
		34	Government Medical College, Gorakhpur
		35	MLN Medical College, Allahabad
		36	LLR Medical College, Meerut
19.	West Bengal-3	37	BS Medical College, Bankura
		38	Government Medical College, Malda
		39	North Bengal Medical College, Darjeeling

Phase-IV of PMSSY (only identified)

1.	Bihar-3	1	PMCH, Patna
		2	Government Medical College, Bhagalpur
		3	Government Medical College, Gaya
2.	Chhattisgarh-1	4	Government Medical College Bilaspur
3.	Delhi-1	5	UCMS-GTB Hospital, Delhi
4.	Gujarat-2	6	Government Medical College, Surat
		7	Government College, Bhavnagar
5.	Madhya Pradesh-1	8	Government Medical College, Indore
6.	Odisha-1	9	Government Medical College, Cuttack
7.	Rajasthan-1	10	Government Medical College, Jaipur
8.	Uttar Pradesh-2	11	Government Medical College, Agra
		12	Government Medical College, Kanpur

1894. [Question was cancelled.]

1895. [Question was cancelled.]

Sale of unlicensed and poor quality mineral water

1896. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sale of unlicensed and poor quality mineral water has been reported in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of such complaints received by Government during each of the last three years along with the action taken thereon;

(c) whether the standards prescribed by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) are not being fulfilled by a large number of illegal bottling plants of packaged water operating in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) Cases of some Food Business Operators manufacturing/selling packaged drinking water without Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)/Bureau of Indian Standards certification mark have come to notice of FSSAI. As per the information made available by State/UT Governments to FSSAI, the number of samples of packaged drinking water and mineral water collected, tested, found not conforming (including unlicensed) and action taken during the year 2013-14 and 2014-15 are given in Statement-I and II [Refer to the Statement-I and Statement-II appended to the Answer to USQ No. 1884 (Part (a) to (d))]. Data pertaining to year 2012-13 is not available in a complied form.

As per Regulation 2.3.14 (17) & (18) of the Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restriction on sales) Regulations, 2011, no person can manufacture, sell or exhibit for sale packaged drinking water and mineral water except under the Bureau of Indian Standards Certification Mark. Further, the Standards of mineral water and packaged drinking water have been prescribed under Regulation 2.10.7 and 2.10.8 of the Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011. The implementation and enforcement of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and regulations there under rests with the State/ UT Governments. Surveillance, monitoring, inspection and random sampling of food products / including packaged drinking water is undertaken by the officials of Food Safety Departments of the respective States/ UTs to check compliance of the standards laid down under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, and the regulations thereunder. In cases, where food samples are found to be non-conforming to the prescribed standards, recourse is taken to penal provisions under Chapter IX of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

Minimising fatalities caused by tobacco consumption

†1897. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that consumption of tobacco in India is increasing *vis-a-vis* the developed countries;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details for the last three years;
- (c) the details of various diseases people suffered from due to consumption of tobacco in the last three years and number of deaths caused by it; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to minimise the number of fatalities caused by tobacco consumption and the results and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) No such comparative figures are available with this ministry.

(c) As per the report of Tobacco Control in India (2004), nearly 8-9 lakh people die every year due to diseases attributable to tobacco use. As per the ICMR study "Assessment of Burden of Disease due to Non-Communicable Diseases (2006)", based on analysis of published literature till 2004, the risk of disease attributable to tobacco use was 78% for stroke, 65.6% for tuberculosis, 85.2% for ischemic heart disease, 52% for acute myocardial infarction, 43% for oesophageal cancer, and 16% for lung cancer, respectively.

A nationally representative study on smoking and death in India (published in 2008) found that smoking causes a large and growing number of premature deaths in the country. The study estimated that in 2010, the annual number of deaths from smoking in India would be around 10 lakhs.

(d) The Government has taken measures including, *inter alia*, the following to minimise the number of fatalities caused by tobacco consumption:

- (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 issued regulations under the Food Safety & Standards Act, 2006 which lay down that tobacco or nicotine cannot be used as ingredients in food products. Manufacturing or sale of certain smokeless tobacco products has been prohibited under these regulations. 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.

Online registration system at AIIMS, Delhi

†1898. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been relief in waiting time of waiting list of patients due to facility of fast track registration system and online appointment of doctors in AIIMS;
- (b) the details of waiting list of general patients suffering from serious diseases for operations in different departments of AIIMS, New Delhi at present;
- (c) the methodology adopted by AIIMS to protect the patients from ill effects due to delay in operation concerned with serious illnesses like heart disease, liver ailments, cancer, Nephrology, Urology etc.; and
- (d) the details of vacant posts of doctors and other employees in Government hospitals of Delhi including AIIMS?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sickle cell disease among tribals in Jharkhand

1899. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that tribal populations in large number of States suffer from sickle cell disease;

(b) if so, whether Government is also aware of the report which states that more than nine lakh tribals in the State of Jharkhand are suffering from sickle cell disease which accounts for 10 per cent of the State's total tribal population as per the 2011 census; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The number of people suffering from Sickle Cell Anaemia in the country, State/UT wise is not known in a definitive manner, as there is no central database for such conditions. However as per the information received from Ministry of tribal affairs SG division, screening for sickle cell anemia has been done on 300 persons in Jharkhand (up to 31/12/2015) and 12 cases have been found to be positive (trait/disease).

(c) Public Health is a State subject. However under National Health Mission, Government of India provides financial support to the State to strengthen their health care systems including system for handling blood disorders (Thalassemia, Haemophilia and Sickle Cell) based on the proposals submitted by the State/UT Governments in their Programme Implementation Plans. Considering the burden and the cost of management and for suitable control measures, a comprehensive guideline for Haemoglobinopathies (thalassemia, sickle cell anemia and other variant anemia) has been prepared by the Government of India and sent to the States to initiate the prevention and management of Haemoglobinopathies in their respective States.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs has decided to screen three crore tribal children across the country including 17 Lakh tribal children in the State of Jharkhand to find the severity of incidences of Sickle Cell Anemia among them. The children with Sickle Cell trait or disease are counselled through their parents not to marry the other carrying trait or disease in order to control spread of the disease to next generation.

The Ministry organized regional training workshops in collaboration with Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) to facilitate State/UTs to train adequate manpower

to undertake the screening exercise using a simple and cost effective screening test developed by ICMR. In addition, Department of Biotechnology is involved in research to find cure of the disease.

Steps for curbing jaundice

1900. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any concrete steps so as to curb the rapid spread of the jaundice disease in different parts of our country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) how many cases of jaundice have been identified in different States and how many died so far during the last six months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Jaundice could be because of various causes; such as viral hepatitis (due to hepatitis A & E and B & C), alcoholic hepatitis (due to alcohol abuse), drug induced hepatitis (reaction to drugs) or due to obstruction to bile flow (stones or cancer).

The main cause of Hepatitis A & E is consumption of contaminated water and provision of safe drinking water is the main strategy to control diseases caused by drinking of contaminated water. Rural water supply is a State subject. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical and financial assistance under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing safe and adequate drinking water supply facilities in rural areas of the country.

Hepatitis B vaccination is included under the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) of Government of India. Government is using auto-disabled (AD) syringes for all vaccinations under UIP in all States.

Screening of blood reduces the risk of transmission of Hepatitis B and C by blood transfusion. Therefore, blood banks mandatorily screen for Hepatitis B & C as per Drug & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and rules thereunder.

A National Programme on Surveillance of Viral Hepatitis under the Twelfth Five Year Plan has been launched by the Government. National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), Delhi has been identified for coordinating the various activities under this programme.

NCDC, under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, provides technical guidance to State Governments on prevention and control of water borne diseases including Hepatitis, and helps them in carrying out investigation of outbreaks of such diseases under Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP). NCDC also provides laboratory support for outbreak investigations and etiological diagnosis besides conducting regular training courses for development of trained manpower. Funds are released to States/UTs under Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) to strengthen surveillance and to detect and respond to outbreaks of epidemic-prone diseases.

As per data made available by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI), the number of cases and deaths due to Viral Hepatitis (All Causes) in the year 2015 is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

The details of number of outbreaks/cases/deaths of Jaundice, Viral Hepatitis A & E and Hepatitis C reported under IDSP from 36th week of 2015 to 13th (ending 03rd April) week of 2016 are given in Statement-II. No outbreak of Hepatitis B is reported during the said period.

Statement-I

*State/UT-wise cases due to Viral Hepatitis (All Causes)
reported during the year 2015 (Provisional)*

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Cases	Deaths
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2531	11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	267	1
3.	Assam	917	7
4.	Bihar	25808	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	532	6
6.	Goa	156	0
7.	Gujarat	3736	0
8.	Haryana	5020	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1739	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4028	0

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Cases	Deaths
11.	Jharkhand	1230	1
12.	Karnataka	6478	21
13.	Kerala	3894	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12938	25
15.	Maharashtra	8386	9
16.	Manipur	88	0
17.	Meghalaya	253	0
18.	Mizoram	138	3
19.	Nagaland	57	0
20.	Odisha	4309	21
21.	Punjab	9330	8
22.	Rajasthan	3305	0
23.	Sikkim	43	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1066	1
25.	Telangana	1735	1
26.	Tripura	130	1
27.	Uttarakhand	10242	15
28.	Uttar Pradesh	11088	62
29.	West Bengal	3865	81
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	80	1
31.	Chandigarh	1249	27
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	48	6
33.	Daman and Diu	64	2
34.	Delhi	8362	76
35.	Lakshadweep	10	0
36.	Puducherry	503	2
TOTAL		133625	397

Source: Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/UTs.

Statement-II

State-wise no. of outbreaks/cases/deaths of Jaundice reported under IDSP from 36th week of 2015 to 13th (ending 3rd April) week of 2016

Sl. No.	State	No. of Outbreaks	Cases*	Deaths*
1.	Gujarat	3	27	0
2.	Haryana	1	30	0
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	9	0
4.	Maharashtra	1	48	0
5.	Odisha	1	18	0
6.	Tamil Nadu	2	31	0
7.	Uttar Pradesh	1	9	0
8.	Uttarakhand	1	55	0
GRAND TOTAL		11	227	0

State-wise no. of outbreaks/cases/deaths of Viral Hepatitis A & E reported under IDSP from 36th week of 2015 to 13th (ending 3rd April) week of 2016

Sl. No.	State	No. of Outbreaks	Cases*	Deaths*
1.	Gujarat	5	162	1
2.	Haryana	2	42	0
3.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1531	3
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	531	0
5.	Karnataka	3	27	0
6.	Kerala	11	301	0
7.	Maharashtra	1	19	0
8.	Odisha	4	94	0
9.	Punjab	6	162	0
10.	West Bengal	1	21	0
GRAND TOTAL		41	2890	4

State-wise no. of outbreaks/cases/deaths of Viral Hepatitis C reported under IDSP from 36th week of 2015 to 13th (ending 3rd April) week of 2016

Sl. No.	State	No. of Outbreaks	Cases*	Deaths*
1.	Uttar Pradesh	1	29	0
GRAND TOTAL		1	29	0

* The cases and deaths mentioned are initial period of the outbreak and does not reflect the final figures for that outbreak.

Adverse impact of TV serials on youth and children

†1901. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether viewers, especially youth and children are being adversely affected by watching serials featuring child marriage and bigamy, telecast by some television channels;

(b) if so, the details of those channels which have been asked to stop airing these types of serials for the past three years; and

(c) the fresh steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government in this regard and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) No such study has been brought to the notice of the Ministry.

As per existing regulatory framework, the telecast of content on private satellite TV channels is regulated under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Cable Television Network Rules, 1994 framed thereunder. The Act does not provide for pre-censorship of content telecast on such TV channels. However, it prescribes that all programmes and advertisements telecast on such TV channels should be in conformity with the prescribed Programme Code and Advertising Code enshrined in the Act and the rules framed thereunder, which contains a whole range of principles to be followed by these TV channels. The Government has set up Electronic Media Monitoring Centre (EMMC) to monitor the content of private TV channels with reference to the violation of Programme and Advertising Codes. An Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) has also been set up in the Ministry to look into the specific complaints or *suo-motu* take cognizance against the violation of Programme and Advertising Codes. Appropriate action is taken as per Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995, if any violation of the said codes is established.

Broadcast Content Complaints Council (BCCC) a body of the Indian Broadcasting Foundation (IBF) has informed that they have received some complaints pertaining to programmes depicting Child Marriage. BCCC had decided that showing a child marriage was not wrong if it was in keeping with the story line. In almost all cases BCCC found the content of the programmes to be adhering to IBF's Self-Regulating Guidelines and the 'Programme Code'.

In most of the cases BCCC also found that the idea behind the story was to showcase the consequences of child marriage and send across a strong message for the audiences to express disapproval of such rituals. In the last 5 years, no channel has been asked to stop airing such programmes.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The existing provisions contained in the Programme & Advertising Codes and the existing mechanism are considered adequate to regulate content of private TV channels.

AIR and DD Kendras at Bhubaneswar and Manipur

1902. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bhubaneswar and Manipur have All India Radio and Doordarshan Kendras; and

(b) if so, the details of their production, relay/broadcasts/and staff, if not, the details of future plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that there is no broadcasting centre of All India Radio functional at Bhubaneswar. Although Bhubaneswar is the capital of Odisha but All India Radio station of Cuttack is having the capital station status of Odisha since AIR Cuttack station was set up since Cuttack as the capital of Odisha. A high power MW transmitter (Primary Channel) and two FM transmitters (Vividh Bharati & Rainbow) are functioning at AIR, Cuttack. Regional News Centre is also functional at AIR, Cuttack. In addition to this, an auxiliary studio setup has also been established under control of AIR Cuttack at Bhubaneswar for VVIP/VIP recordings.

Presently, 7 centres of All India Radio are functional in Manipur. AIR Imphal is the capital station of Manipur broadcasting programmes for the entire State of Manipur. Detail of these 7 AIR centres along with staff position is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

AIR Cuttack is broadcasting programmes mainly in Odia language besides Hindi and English. AIR Imphal is broadcasting programmes in Manipuri and English languages besides local dialects of Hmar, Thadou, Mao, Thangkhul. Paite, Gangte, Kabui, Kom, Mizo, Simte, Vaiphei and Zou etc. Programmes of both these stations are mainly focused on agriculture, rural regeneration, family welfare, empowerment of women, amelioration of the under-privileged, news and current affairs, programmes for youth, special audience programmes etc. AIR Churachandpur is a local radio station broadcasting programmes daily in local dialects of Paite, Hmar, Thadou besides, relaying news in Manipuri and news and spot light from Delhi.

The broadcast details of production and relay component of All India Radio stations located in Cuttack and the state of Manipur are given in Statement-II and III respectively (*See below*).

At present, there is no approved scheme for setting up of All India Radio Station at Bhubaneswar. Detail of future plans in Manipur is given in Statement-IV (*See below*).

As regards Doordarshan (DD), Doordarshan Kendras (Studio Centres) are functioning at Bhubaneswar in Odisha and Imphal in Manipur. The details of Production relay/ broadcast by Doordarshan Kendra (DDK), Bhubaneswar/ DDK, Imphal are given below:-

DDK, Bhubaneswar

- (i) Total transmission hours-24 hours
- (ii) In-house production-07 hours on an average
- (iii) Hindi News Relay 15 minutes every day from 7.00 to 7.15 PM.

Apart from above relay, important occasions like Republic Day, Independence Day are relayed in Regional Language Satellite Service (RLSS).

DDK, Imphal

Kendra Relays DD-National from 0600 hrs. to 1500 hrs. and 1900 hrs. to 2400 hrs. Daily.

DD-News from 0600 hrs. to 2400 hrs. daily through separate transmitter.

Kendra telecast programme from 1500 hrs. to 1900 hrs. (Both terrestrial and Satellite)

From 1900 hrs. to 2100 hrs. (In satellite mode only).

The Kendra produces and originates programme for local viewers.

Information about staff at DDKs, Bhubaneswar & Imphal is given here under:

DDKs	Sanctioned	In Position
Bhubaneswar	238	231
Imphal	194	135

Statement-I

AIR setup in Manipur

Sl. No.	Stations	Power/Type of the Transmitter	Present Staff Position
1.	Imphal	300 KW MW 10KWFM	95
2.	Churachandpur	6 kW FM	16
3.	Senapati	100 WFM	Unmanned setup
4.	Kangpokpi	100 W FM	Unmanned setup
5.	Parbong	100 WFM	Unmanned setup
6.	Moreh	100 WFM	Unmanned setup
7.	Chandel	100 WFM	Unmanned setup

Statement-II*The details of AIR Cuttack*

Station	State/U.T.	MW	Freq	Language	Transmission Details				
					From	To	Origination	Relay	Total
Cuttack	Odisha	300 KW	972 KHz	Odia, English, Hindi	05.55 hrs.	15.00 hrs.	12:55 hrs.	02:20 hrs.	15:15 hrs.
					16.55 hrs.	23.05 hrs.			

Statement-III*Profile of AIR stations in the State - Manipur*

Sl. No.	Name of Stations	Frequency	Category	Transmitter Power	Language of Broadcast	Dialects	Service if Relay	Transmission Timings		Duration of Broadcast		
								From	To	Origination (in hours)	Relay (in hours)	Total
1.	Chandel	100.1 MHz	Relay	100 w	Hindi, English	Khasi, Jaintia	NES Shillong	05.52 hrs.	09.30 hrs.	00:00 hrs.	11:48 hrs.	11:48 hrs.
								12.25 hrs.	15.00 hrs.			
								16.25 hrs.	22.00 hrs.			
2.	Churachandpur	101.4 MHz	LRS	6 KW	English, Manipuri	Paite, Hmar, Thadou, Gangte,		17.25 hrs.	21.30 hrs.	03.05hrs.	01.00 hrs.	04.00 hrs.

3.	Imphal	882 KHz	Primary Channel	300 KW	Manipuri, English	Kabui, Mao, Thadou, Tangkhul	Kabui, Kom, Mizo, Simte, Vaipei, Zou	05.30 hrs. Sun 12.00 hrs. 16.00 hrs.	10.30 hrs. 11.00 Hrs. 15.30 hrs. 22.30 hrs.	13:15 hrs. 02:15 hrs.	15:30 hrs.
4.	Imphal	103.5 MHz	Addl. Tr	10 KW	Hindi, Manipuri			06.00 hrs.	22.30 hrs.	00:00 hrs.	16:30 hrs.
5.	Imphal		SW	50 KW	(as in Sl. No.3 PC Imphal)						
6.	Kangpokpi	100.1 MHz	Relay	100 W	Hindi, English	Khasi, Jaintia		05.52 hrs.	09.30 hrs.	00:00 hrs.	11:48 hrs.
7.	Moreh	100.1 MHz	Relay	100 W			NES Shillong	12.25 hrs.	15.00 hrs.		
8.	Parbung	100.1 MHz	Relay	100 W			NES Shillong	16.25 hrs.	22.00 hrs.		
9.	Senapati	100.1 MHz	Relay	100 W			NES Shillong				

Statement-IV*Schemes of All India Radio for implementation in Manipur*

Sl. No.	Location	Scheme
1.	Churachandpur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of existing 6 kW FM Transmitter by 5 kW FM Transmitter • Digitalisation of existing studios
2.	Imphal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of existing 10 kW FM Transmitter by new 10 kW FM Transmitter
3.	Ukhrul	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 kW FM Transmitter
4.	Tamenglang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 kW FM Transmitter

Films with smoking scenes under adult category

†1903. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a growing demand for categorizing the films with scenes of smoking under 'Adult' category;

(b) if so, whether this demand has been considered by Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) has not received any demand for categorizing films with scenes of smoking under 'Adult' category.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Digitization of film archives

1904. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering for expanding FM channels and completing digitization of TV channels, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has any plan for digitization of film archives for skill development of the media and entertainment sector and if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Government expands the number of FM channels throughout the country in phases from time to time. Government is also implementing digitization of Cable T.V. services in the country in a phased manner.

(b) Government is implementing a XII Plan Scheme titled "National Film Heritage Mission" aimed at preservation, restoration and digitization of Indian filmic heritage through National Film Archives of India.

Appointment of Brand Ambassadors

†1905. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of persons appointed as Brand Ambassadors for the propagation of various schemes in the country along with the names of the schemes for which they are appointed during the last three years;

(b) whether these Brand Ambassadors are being paid remunerations by the Government; and

(c) if so, the details of the payment being made per annum to each Brand Ambassador?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) Information regarding appointment of Brand Ambassadors and remunerations, if any, being paid to them for propagation of various schemes is not maintained centrally by the Government as Brand Ambassadors are appointed by various Ministries/ Departments/ Organizations as per their requirements.

However, as far as Ministry of Information & Broadcasting is concerned, no Brand Ambassador has been appointed by the Ministry.

Digital radio in border areas

1906. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to start use of digital radio mondiale (DRM) for the cross border broadcasting initiative soon;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is also a fact that a TV tower is reaching out to Pakistani listeners where DD is banned; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that DRM has the twin capabilities of analogue and digital transmission, which makes it perfect for simulcast modes and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that as far as All India Radio (AIR) is concerned, Digital Radio Mondiale (DRM) Technology has been introduced in the AIR Network and 35 nos. of Medium Wave transmitters have been replaced with the Digital (DRM) Transmitters including 13 nos. of MW transmitters providing coverage to our border areas.

(b) Some of the transmitters installed in our border districts may provide coverage to areas across the border.

(c) Yes, Sir. DRM Transmitters installed by AIR are capable to broadcast in analogue or digital or simulcast mode (both analogue & digital mode simultaneously). Presently, these transmitters are functioning in simulcast mode (analogue & digital mode) and both type of listeners having analogue and digital DRM receivers are capable to receive AIR programmes broadcast from DRM transmitters.

Hiring of public relation agencies to handle social media sites

1907. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Press Information Bureau (PIB) has framed any rules regarding selection and hiring of Public Relation (PR) agencies by Central Ministries to handle their twitter, facebook and flicker accounts;

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

(c) the number of Ministries which have so far hired PR agencies to handle their social media activities; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to have transparent guidelines in this regard as well as have trained staff in each Ministry to handle social media activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) The Press

Information Bureau (PIB) has not framed any rules regarding selection and hiring of Public Relation (PR) agencies by Central Ministries to handle twitter, facebook and flicker accounts. The mandate of PIB is to disseminate information through various media products including social media. So far as social media activities are concerned, the Departmental Publicity Officers of PIB attached to the respective Ministries assist them for the same.

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

Government radio broadcasting news and current affairs

1908. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that currently, only Government radio broadcast can be used to air news and current affairs;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and details of all languages in which public broadcast of news and current affairs is made available in India;

(c) the steps taken to make Government programmes available through radio in tribal languages;

(d) whether Government proposes to take steps to free short waves and medium waves so that radio can be made available in remote corners of country in local languages; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) FM Radio phase III Policy Guidelines of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting provide that the permission holder has been permitted to carry the news bulletins of All India Radio in exactly same format (unaltered) on such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed with Prasar Bharati. As a national broadcast media, All India Radio has a special responsibility to transmit authentic news as it has country wide reach, covering the whole country. AIR is broadcasting a number of news bulletins in various languages/local dialects covering the tribal population of the country also. List of languages/dialects in which news bulletins and currents affairs are broadcast by AIR in its national and regional services in different languages is given in Statement

(See below). All India Radio puts out programmes in all languages and large number of tribal dialects promoting ethno-linguistic cultural identity of every group and thus contributes to emotional integration of the country. AIR has always been in the forefront in preserving, propagating and promoting indigenous heritage of various sections of the society and programmes are tailored to suit the audience in their own languages including tribal dialects.

Government is also promoting Community Radio Stations by bringing 'Non-profit' organisations like civil society and voluntary organisations under its ambit to allow greater participation by the civil society on issues relating to development and social change.

(d) and (e) Prasar Bharati has informed that programmes broadcast by AIR from Short Wave and Medium Wave transmitters are available free of cost to the listeners throughout the country including remote corners of the country in local languages.

Statement

List of Languages/Dialects in which news bulletins and current affairs are broadcast by All India Radio

Sl. No.	Languages and Dialects	Sl. No.	Languages and Dialects
1	2	1	2
1.	Marathi	13.	Tamil
2.	Dogri	14.	Malayalam
3.	Gojri	15.	Odia
4.	Assamese	16.	Bengali
5.	Karbi	17.	Santhali
6.	Nepali	18.	Rajasthani
7.	Bodo	19.	Urdu
8.	Purgee	20.	Telugu
9.	Gujarati	21.	Bhojpuri
10.	Kannada	22.	Mainipuri
11.	Hindi	23.	Hmar
12.	Punjabi		

1	2	1	2
24.	Paite	51.	Miju Mishmi
25.	Kabui	52.	Khampti
26.	Thadou	53.	Wancho
27.	Mao	54.	Idu
28.	Tangkhul	55.	Tangsa
29.	Kokborok	56.	Nocte
30.	Lepcha	57.	Adi
31.	Bhutia	58.	Nyshi
32.	Sangtam	59.	Mizo
33.	Yimchungru	60.	Dimasa
34.	Konyak	61.	Mathili
35.	Nagamese	62.	Chattisgarhi
36.	Khiamnugan	63.	Konkani
37.	Phom	64.	Sindhi
38.	Chang	65.	Ladakhi
39.	Zeilang	66.	Kashmiri
40.	Kuki	67.	Pahari
41.	Rengma	68.	Balti
42.	Sema	69.	Nagpuri
43.	Lotha	70.	Kurukh
44.	Chakhesang	71.	Mundari
45.	Ao	72.	Ho
46.	Angami	73.	Khasi
47.	English	74.	Garo
48.	Tangin	75.	Jaintia
49.	Apatani	76.	Tulu
50.	Adi (Galo)	77.	Sambalpur

Auction of FM radio channels

1909. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a proposal to auction FM Radio Channels in 264 cities in the recent past;

(b) if so, a list of such cities where such auctions were undertaken;

(c) the revenue collection expected and the actual total revenue collected from these auctions; and

(d) how many such cities are there in the State of Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) The proposal to auction FM Radio channels in 294 cities was approved by the Cabinet, in its meeting held on 7.7.2011.

(b) Government conducted e-Auction of First batch of FM Phase-III comprising 135 vacant channels in 69 cities from 27.07.2015 to 09.09.2015. State-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Govt. received an amount of ₹ 1055.9 crore against the cumulative reserve price of ₹550 crore and also realised an amount of ₹1314 crores as Migration fee.

(d) Auctions in two cities in the State of Odisha were undertaken in the 1st batch of FM Phase-III, *i.e.* Bhubaneshwar (1 channel) and Rourkela (2 channels).

Statement***First Batch of FM Phase-III for 135 channels in 69 Existing Phase- II Cities***

Sl. No.	Name of City	State	No. of Channels for Auction
1	2	3	4
Category "A+"			
1.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	1
2.	Delhi	Delhi	1
3.	Mumbai	Maharashtra	2
			4

1	2	3	4
Category "A"			
4.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	1
5.	Bangalore	Karnataka	1
6.	Hyderabad	Telangana	4
7.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	1
8.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	3
9.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	3
10.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	2
11.	Pune	Maharashtra	2
12.	Surat	Gujarat	2
			19
Category "B"			
13.	Amritsar	Punjab	1
14.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	2
15.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	2
16.	Asansol	West Bengal	2
17.	Cochin	Kerala	1
18.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	1
19.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	1
20.	Patna	Bihar	3
21.	Rajkot	Gujarat	1
22.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	1
23.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	2
			17
Category "C"			
24.	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra	2
25.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	2
26.	Akola	Maharashtra	3
27.	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	3

1	2	3	4
28.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	2
29.	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	2
30.	Bhubaneshwar	Odisha	1
31.	Bikaner	Rajasthan	3
32.	Bilaspur	Chhatisgarh	3
33.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh/UT	2
34.	Dhule	Maharashtra	3
35.	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	3
36.	Gulbarga	Karnataka	3
37.	Guwahati	Assam	1
38.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	2
39.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	3
40.	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh	3
41.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	1
42.	Kolhapur	Maharashtra	2
43.	Kota	Rajasthan	1
44.	Kozhikode	Kerala	2
45.	Mangalore	Karnataka	1
46.	Muzzaffarpur	Bihar	3
47.	Mysore	Karnataka	2
48.	Nanded	Maharashtra	3
49.	Nasik	Maharashtra	2
50.	Patiala	Punjab	1
51.	Puducherry	Puducherry	1
52.	Rajamundry	Andhra Pradesh	3
53.	Rourkela	Odisha	2
54.	Sangli	Maharashtra	2
55.	Sholapur	Maharashtra	2
56.	Siliguri	West Bengal	1

1	2	3	4
57.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	3
58.	Tiruchy	Tamil Nadu	2
59.	Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu	2
60.	Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh	2
61.	Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu	2
62.	Udaipur	Rajasthan	1
63.	Warangal	Telangana	3
			85
	Category "D"		
64.	Agartala	Tripura	2
65.	Aizwal	Mizoram	2
66.	Hissar	Haryana	1
67.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	2
68.	Karnal	Haryana	1
69.	Shillong	Meghalaya	2
			10
		GRAND TOTAL	135

Reformation of CBFC

†1910. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously considering to bring reforms in the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC);

(b) if so, whether Government has so far taken any steps in this direction; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) Government has taken several steps to improve the functioning of Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC). A Committee of Experts under the chairmanship of Shri Shyam Benegal was

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

constituted to recommend a broad guideline/procedure which will set principles to guide the Board with respect to certification of films. The Committee submitted major part of its report on 26th April, 2016 and part II of its report is yet to be submitted. In addition, the Government is implementing a Plan Scheme which aims at making the entire certification process of Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) to ensure complete end to end on-line process from application to issue of certificate.

First TV station in Karnataka

1911. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the first TV station in Karnataka and by when it was started and what was the timing of broadcasting in the beginning;
- (b) what is the broadcast timing now; and
- (c) whether Ministry will take any special steps to extend timing and improvement of broadcasting system for welfare of the people and to maintain the historical background of the TV station in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) Prasara Bharati has informed that High Power Transmitter (HPT) Gulbarga started as first TV station in Karnataka State and was commissioned on 3rd September, 1977 with transmission of one hour daily. Now, it is relaying about 20 hrs of Doordarshan Programmes daily including DD National, DD Chandana and local programmes from Doordarshan Kendra Gulbarga through DD transmitter and DD news programmes through DD News transmitter at Gulbarga.

24 hour multi-channel TV coverage has been provided through Doordarshan's free-to-air DTH service "DD Free Dish" signals of which can be received anywhere in the country with the help of small sized dish receive units. Modernization of Doordarshan for improvement of broadcasting system is a continuous process and schemes in this regard have been formulated and implemented from time to time. Modernization plan covers a broad spectrum, which, *inter-alia*, includes digitalization; adoption of new technologies at par with International standards; replacement of old ageing equipment and their upgradation etc.

Presently, for full digitalization of Studio Centre at Gulbarga, all major equipment except Camera chains has been procured and installed.

New All India stations

†1912. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to set up new All India Radio Stations in view of rising population, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the number of All India Radio Stations proposed to be set up across the country and the names of places in Bihar where they are proposed and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Prasar Bharati has informed that under 12th Plan, 130 Nos. of new All India Radio (AIR) FM transmitters have been approved to be set up in the country including 54 Nos. of Low power 100W FM Relay Transmitters and 10 kW FM transmitter at Muzaffarpur in Bihar. State/UT-wise and location-wise details are given in Statement.

Statement

List of 130 FM Transmitters approved to be set up under 12th Plan including Continue Schemes of earlier Plans

Sl. No.	Place	State	Power of New FM Transmitter
1	2	3	4
1.	Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh	10 KW
2.	Anini /Roing	Arunachal Pradesh	1 KW
3.	Bomdila	Arunachal Pradesh	1 KW
4.	Changlang	Arunachal Pradesh	1 KW
5.	Daporijo	Arunachal Pradesh	1 KW
6.	Khonsa	Arunachal Pradesh	1 KW
7.	Baririzo	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
8.	Bhalukpong	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
9.	Boleng	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
10.	Chayangtajo	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
11.	Gensi	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
12.	Hayuliang	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
13.	Koyu	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
14.	Mariang	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
15.	Mechuka	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
16.	Nampong	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
17.	Palin	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
18.	Raga	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
19.	Rumgong	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
20.	Sagalee	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
21.	Sangram	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
22.	Tuting	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
23.	Yachuli	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
24.	Yingkiong	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
25.	Golpara	Assam	1 KW
26.	Karim Ganj	Assam	1 KW
27.	Lumding	Assam	1 KW
28.	Bakuliaghat	Assam	100 W
29.	Barpeta	Assam	100 W
30.	Dudnoi	Assam	100 W
31.	Nagaon	Assam	100 W
32.	Tezpur	Assam	100w
33.	Lanka	Assam	100 W
34.	Sarihajan	Assam	100 W
35.	Udalguri	Assam	100 W
36.	Silchar	Assam	5 KW
37.	Muzzaffarpur	Bihar	10 KW
38.	Ambikapur	Chhattisgarh	5 KW
39.	Delhi (VBS)*	Delhi	20 KW

1	2	3	4
40.	Panaji	Goa	10 KW
41.	Bhuj	Gujarat	5 KW
42.	Green Ridge	Jammu and Kashmir	10 KW
43.	Himbotingla	Jammu and Kashmir	10 KW
44.	Nathatop	Jammu and Kashmir	10 KW
45.	Naushera	Jammu and Kashmir	10 KW
46.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	10 KW
47.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	10 KW
48.	Alappuzha	Kerala	5 KW
49.	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh	10 KW
50.	Rewa (Air Site)	Madhya Pradesh	10 KW
51.	Chhatarpur	Madhya Pradesh	5 KW
52.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	5 KW
53.	Mumbai (VBS)*	Maharashtra	20 KW
54.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	5 KW
55.	Imphal	Manipur	100 W
56.	Tamenglang	Manipur	1 KW
57.	Ukhrul	Manipur	1 KW
58.	Chingai	Manipur	100 W
59.	Tamei	Manipur	100 W
60.	Cherapunjee	Meghalaya	1 KW
61.	Baghmara	Meghalaya	100 W
62.	Tura	Meghalaya	5 KW
63.	Tura	Meghalaya	100 W
64.	Champhai	Mizoram	1 KW
65.	Aizawl	Mizoram	100 W
66.	Kolasib	Mizoram	1 KW
67.	Tuipang	Mizoram	1 KW
68.	Chiahphuri	Mizoram	100 W

1	2	3	4
69.	Khawbung	Mizoram	100 W
70.	Pukzing	Mizoram	100 W
71.	Vanlaiphai	Mizoram	100 W
72.	Zawnrgin	Mizoram	100 W
73.	Phek	Nagaland	1 KW
74.	Wokha	Nagaland	1 KW
75.	Zunheboto	Nagaland	1 KW
76.	Henima (Tenning)	Nagaland	100 W
77.	Meluri	Nagaland	100 W
78.	Bhawanipatna	Odisha	5 KW
79.	Ludhiana*	Punjab	10 KW
80.	Amritsar	Punjab	20 KW
81.	Kota	Rajasthan	1 KW
82.	Bundi (TV Site)	Rajasthan	10 KW
83.	Chauntan Hill	Rajasthan	20 KW
84.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	5 KW
	Chungthang	Sikkim	100 W
85.	Dentam	Sikkim	100 W
86.	Gyalshing	Sikkim	100 W
87.	Lachen	Sikkim	100 W
88.	Lachung, Forest Guest House	Sikkim	100 W
89.	Mangan	Sikkim	100 W
90.	Namthang, Police Thana	Sikkim	100 W
91.	Soreng	Sikkim	100 W
92.	Yuksum	Sikkim	100w
93.	Chennai (VBS)*	Tamil Nadu	20 KW
94.	Nutan Bazar	Tripura	1 KW
95.	Udaypur	Tripura	1 KW
96.	Ambassa	Tripura	100 W
97.	Chowmanu	Tripura	100w

1	2	3	4
98.	Damchhara	Tripura	100 W
99.	Gandachhara	Tripura	100w
100.	Jolaibari	Tripura	100 W
101.	Sakhan	Tripura	100 W
102.	Silachari	Tripura	100w
103.	Vangmun (Bhangmun)	Tripura	100 W
104.	Longtherai	Tripura	5 KW
105.	Diu	UT (Daman and Diu)	100 W
106.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	10 KW
107.	Amethi*	Uttar Pradesh	10 KW
108.	Etawah	Uttar Pradesh	10 KW
109.	Raebareli*	Uttar Pradesh	20 KW
110.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	5 KW
111.	Champawat	Uttarakhand	1 KW
112.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	10 KW
113.	Haldwani	Uttarakhand	10 KW
114.	Haridwar	Uttarakhand	100 W
115.	Almora	Uttarakhand	5 KW
116.	Krishnanagar	West Bengal	10 KW
117.	Balurghat	West Bengal	10 KW
118.	Bardhwan	West Bengal	10 KW
119.	Cooch Behar	West Bengal	10 KW
120.	Darjeeling	West Bengal	10 KW
121.	Kurseong	West Bengal	10 KW
122.	Basanti	West Bengal	100w
123.	Kolkata (Vbs)*	West Bengal	20 KW
125.	06 Nos. FM		
130.	Transmitter Along Indo-Nepal Border	Along Indo-Nepal Bordering State (I.E. Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar)	10 KW

* Interim 5/10 kW FM setups at Raebareli, Ludhiana & Amethi and Vividh Bharati Channel at 4 Metro Cities (Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata) have been commissioned.

Monitoring of media and entertainment industry

†1913. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is trying to strengthen the monitoring procedure in view of increasing dimensions of media and entertainment industry;
- (b) whether domestic companies are incurring losses due to increase in the limit of foreign capital investment; and
- (c) whether Government is contemplating to increase the limit of FDI in print and electronic media?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) One of the 12th Plan Schemes of Ministry of Information & Broadcasting *viz.* "Strengthening of EMMC" envisages the augmentation in the monitoring capacity of Electronic Media Monitoring Centre (EMMC) to cover all satellite TV channels. As on 30th April, 2016, the total number of permitted channels is 885 out of which EMMC monitors 600 TV channels.

As far as FM Radio Broadcasting is concerned, the following monitoring mechanism is presently in place, as per clause 20.1 of the Policy Guidelines on expansion of FM Radio broadcasting services through private agencies (Phase-III). The company at its own cost has to :

- (i) Preserve the recordings of content broadcast by the Permission Holder for a period of three months from the date of broadcast and produce the same to the Government or its authorized representative, as and when required;
- (ii) Provide the necessary equipment, services and facilities at designated place(s) as may be required and shall pay such charges as may be required for continuous monitoring of the broadcast content by or under supervision of the Government or its authorized representative; and
- (iii) Provide the necessary equipment, services and facilities at designated place(s) for continuous measuring, recording and monitoring of prescribed technical parameters of broadcast as may be required and shall pay such charges as may be required for continuous monitoring of the broadcast services to Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Ltd. (BECIL).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) As media and entertainment industry is primarily driven by private sector, no such data is being maintained by the Government.

(c) As far as Print Media is concerned, there is no change in the existing limit of foreign direct investment in the sector.

As per the existing print media policy, foreign investment up to 100% is allowed in the non-news, *i.e.* specialty/technical/scientific sector of the print media whereas foreign investment up to 26% is allowed in the Indian entities publishing Indian edition of foreign magazines dealing with news and current affairs. Foreign investment up to 26% is allowed in the Indian entities publishing newspapers & periodicals, dealing with news and current affairs and facsimile edition of foreign newspapers. However, foreign investment up to 100% is allowed in case of foreign publishing house bringing out facsimile edition of their own newspapers through wholly owned subsidiary.

As far as Electronic Media is concerned, Government has liberalized the FDI Policy in Broadcasting Sector *vide* Press Note No. 12 (2015 Series) dated 24.11.2015. Details are given in Statement.

Statement

As per Press Note No. 12 (2015 Series) dated 24.11.2015, the FDI Policy for Broadcasting Sector is as under

Sector/Activity	Foreign Investment Cap	Entry Route
1	2	3
6.2.7.1.1(1) Teleport (Setting up of up-linking HUBs/Teleports);	100%	Automatic up to 49% Government route
(2) Direct to Home (DTH);		beyond 49%
(3) Cable Network (Multi System Operators (MSOs) operating at National or State or District level and undertaking up-gradation of network towards digitization and addressability);		
(4) Mobile TV;		
(5) Headend-in-the-Sky Broadcasting Services (HITS).		

1	2	3
6.2.7.1.2 Cable Networks (Other MSOs not undertaking up-gradation of network towards digitalization and addressability and Local Cable Operator (LCOs).	100%	Automatic up to 49% Government route beyond 49%
6.2.7.2.1 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.	49%	Government
6.2.7.2.2 Up-linking of 'News & Current Affairs' TV Channels.	49%	Government
6.2.7.2.3 Up-linking of 'Non-News & Current Affairs' TV Channels, Down-linking of TV Channels.	100%	Automatic

MoU with other countries for information on black money

1914. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has received information from some countries regarding the details of account holders of Indian origin and firms whose names have figured in the global black money expose;

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

(c) the details of the efforts made to bring back black money stashed in various banks abroad along with the extent of success achieved thereon, till date;

(d) whether Government has signed any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with any country in this regard during the last three years and the current year; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The information received under the provisions of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs)/Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs)/Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters/SAARC Multilateral Agreement (in short tax treaties) is covered by the confidentiality clause in the said tax treaties and the contents of the information received cannot be disclosed to persons other than those involved in the assessment or collection of, the enforcement

or prosecution in respect of, or the determination of appeals in relation to, the taxes covered by the said treaties.

(c) The drive against tax evasion is an on-going process. On the basis of information collected, action under direct tax laws to tax unaccounted money belonging to Indians in foreign banks is being taken in appropriate cases. The Government has taken effective steps to tackle the issue of black money stashed abroad. In this regard, major initiatives taken by the Government include the following:

- (i) A comprehensive new law titled 'The Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015' has been enacted which, *inter-alia*, provides for separate taxation of undisclosed income in relation to foreign income and assets. Total 644 declarations were made under the one time compliance window provided in the Act and the amount involved in these 644 declarations was ₹ 4,164 crores, on which tax and penalty paid upto 31st December, 2015 is ₹ 2,428.4 crores.
- (ii) A Special Investigation Team (SIT) on Black Money, under chairmanship and vice-chairmanship of two retired judges of Hon'ble Supreme Court, was constituted by the Government in May, 2014. Investigations into cases involving substantial unaccounted income, particularly black money stashed abroad, are being extensively monitored by the SIT and directions issued by the SIT are being carried out. The SIT has already submitted four reports to the Hon'ble Supreme Court.
- (iii) Investigation into cases involving undisclosed foreign assets/income has been accorded the highest priority and Special Units have been designated under each Director General of Income Tax (Investigation) to undertake expeditious and focused investigation in undisclosed foreign assets/income cases.
- (iv) India is now a leading force in the efforts to forge a multi-lateral regime for proactive sharing of financial information known as Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) which will greatly assist the global efforts to combat tax evasion. A decision has also been taken to enter into information-sharing arrangements with the USA under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) of USA. The AEOI and FATCA will enable India to get information about financial transactions done by Indian residents in other countries.

- (v) While focusing upon non-intrusive measures, due emphasis has been given on enforcement measures in high impact cases with a view to prosecute the offenders at the earliest possible for credible deterrence against tax evasion;
- (vi) Proactively engaging with foreign governments, through bilateral, face to face meetings for exchange of information under DTAA/TIEAs/Multilateral Convention; and
- (vii) Renegotiation of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs) with other countries to bring the Article on Exchange of Information to International Standards and expanding India's treaty network by signing new DTAA and Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs) with many jurisdictions to facilitate the exchange of information and to bring transparency.

(d) and (e) In the last three years, the Government of India has signed/revised several agreements for exchange of tax related information. Details of such agreements are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of agreements for exchange of tax-related information

Sl. No.	Country	Particulars	Date of signing	Date of entry into force
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Poland	Protocol amending the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA)	29.01.2013	01.06.2014
2.	Gibraltar	Tax Information Exchange Agreement (TIEA)	01.02.2013	11.03.2013
3.	Sweden	Protocol amending the DTAA	07.02.2013	16.08.2013
4.	Romania	Protocol amending the DTAA	08.03.2013	16.12.2013
5.	Liechtenstein	TIEA	28.03.2013	20.01.2014
6.	Malta	DTAA	08.04.2013	07.02.2014
7.	Albania	DTAA	08.07.2013	04.12.2013
8.	Belize	TIEA	18.09.2013	25.11.2013
9.	Latvia	DTAA	18.09.2013	28.12.2013

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Denmark	Protocol amending the DTAA	10.10.2013	01.02.2015
11.	Macedonia	DTAA	17.12.2013	12.09.2014
12.	San Marino	TIEA	19.12.2013	29.08.2014
13.	Croatia	DTAA	12.02.2014	06.02.2015
14.	St. Kitts & Nevis	TIEA	11.11.2014	02.02.2016
15.	Belarus	DTAA	03.06.2015	19.11.2015
16.	Armenia	Protocol amending the DTAA	27.01.2016	Not yet entered into force
17.	Marshall Islands	TIEA	18.03.2016	Not yet entered into force
18.	Bangladesh	DTAC amending Protocol	16.02.2013	13.06.2013
19.	Bhutan	DTAA	04.03.2013	17.07.2014
20.	Indonesia	DTAA	27.07.2012	05.02.2016
21.	Israel	DTAC amending Protocol	14.10.2015	Not yet entered into force
22.	Korea	Revised DTAA	18.05.2015	Not yet entered into force
23.	Malaysia	Revised DTAA	09.05.2012	16.12.2012
24.	Sri Lanka	Revised DTAA	22.01.2013	22.10.2013
25.	Thailand	Revised DTAA	29.06.2015	13.10.2015
26.	United Arab Emirates	Protocol amending DTAA	16.04.2012	12.03.2013
27.	Japan	DTAC amending Protocol	11.12.2015	Not yet entered into force
28.	United States of America	Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA)	09.07.2015	31.08.2015

India has also signed Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement (MCAA) on 03.06.2015 for implementation of Automatic Exchange of Information.

Equal Opportunities Commission

1915. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the proposal to set up Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC) for all the communities in the country so as to provide equal opportunities to all the deprived sections;

(b) what are the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the schemes likely to be implemented by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) In pursuance of one of the recommendations made by the High-Level Committee set up under the chairmanship of Justice (Retd.) Rajinder Sachar, popularly known as Sachar Committee, the Government had set up an Expert Group to examine and determine, *inter alia*, the structure and functions of an Equal Opportunity Commission (EOC) to address the grievances of deprived groups.

Based on the Expert Group Report and examination by the Government, the draft EOC Bill 2013 for the notified minorities was approved by the Government in February, 2014 for placing the Bill before the Parliament. In the meantime, with the formation of the new Government at the Centre in May 2014, this matter needed fresh consultations as per the extant instructions. Accordingly, the proposal of the EOC Bill was re-circulated for inter-ministerial consultations. The final decision to set up an EOC is contingent upon the due processes being completed.

(c) The Government is implementing various schemes and has taken various initiatives/measures for the upliftment of the six notified minority communities as a follow-up action on the Sachar Committee recommendations and pursuant to the launch of Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme with a view to enhance opportunities for education of minorities, ensure an equitable share for minorities in economic activities and employment through existing and new schemes, enhanced credit support for self-employment and recruitment to State and Central Government jobs. A list of the schemes / initiatives, being implemented by the Ministry of Minority Affairs and various other Central Ministries/ Departments, is given in Statement.

Statement

Details of schemes/initiatives being implemented for the welfare of minorities are as under

- i. **Enhancing opportunities for education**
 - a. Pre-Matric Scholarship
 - b. Post-Matric Scholarship
 - c. Merit-cum-Means Scholarship
 - d. Maulana Azad National Fellowship
 - e. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme for providing services through Anganwadi Centres
 - f. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and opening of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas
 - g. 'Padho Pardesh'- Interest subsidy on educational loans for overseas studies
 - h. 'Nai Udaan'- Support for students clearing Prelims conducted by UPSC, SSC, State Public Service Commissions, etc.
 - i. Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarasas (SPQEM)
 - j. Scheme for Infrastructure Development of Minority Institutions (IDMI)
 - k. Greater Resources for Teaching Urdu
 - l. Free Coaching and Allied Scheme
 - m. Schemes of Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) for promotion of education
 - n. Mid Day Meal Scheme
 - o. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)
 - p. Sakshar Bharat/ Maulana Azad Taleem-e-Balighan
 - q. Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS)
 - r. Block Institutes of Teachers Education
 - s. Women's Hostel
- ii. **Ensuring an equitable share for minorities in economic activities**
 - a. Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (renamed as Aajeevika/National Rural Livelihood Mission)
 - b. Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) renamed as National Urban Livelihood Mission

- c. 'Seekho Aur Kamao'-Skill Development Initiatives
- d. Upgrading Skill and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTTAD)
- e. Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)
- f. Restructuring of NMDFC and Loan schemes of National Minority Development & Finance Commission (NMDFC)
- g. Bank credit under Priority Sector Lending
- h. Issue of guidelines for giving special consideration for recruitment of minorities
- i. Opening of new Bank Branches/ awareness campaigns
- j. Nai Manzil- A Scheme to Provide Education and Skill Training to the Youth from Minority Communities.

iii. **Improving the conditions of living of minorities**

- a. Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)
- b. Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP)
- c. Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)
- d. Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG)
- e. Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)
- f. National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)
- g. Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP)
- h. Waqf matters
- i. Strengthening of State Waqf Boards
- j. Computerisation of records of States Waqf Boards.

iv. **Prevention and control of communal disharmony and violence**

- a. Issue of guidelines on communal harmony.

v. **Others**

- a. 'Nai Roshni'- Leadership development of minority women
- b. 'Jiyo Parsi'- Scheme for containing population decline of small minority community
- c. Hamari Dharohar

- d. Representation of minorities in Urban & Rural local bodies
- e. Exemption of Waqf properties from State Rent control Act
- f. Appropriate training modules to be prepared for sensitization of Government functionaries
- g. Multi-media campaign for wide publicity of Government schemes/programmes
- h. Annual Meeting between CWC and ASI and protection of Waqf monuments
- i. Setting up of Assessment & Monitoring Authority (AMA)
- j. Setting up of National Data Bank (NDB)
- k. Review of Delimitation Act
- l. Dissemination of information in vernacular languages.

Hamari Dharohar Scheme

1916. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry is aware that despite the initiation of Hamari Dharohar Scheme, no substantial work has taken place putting rich heritage of minority communities in serious danger;

(b) the details of the funds allocated, released and utilized for Hamari Dharohar Scheme as Well as any other programmes and schemes run for preservation of heritage belonging to minority communities during last two years, State-wise; and

(c) the details of projects approved and their current status along with beneficiaries reached through Fellowships and other sub-programmes under Hamari Dharohar Scheme, State-wise including district-wise details for West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (c) Ministry of Minority Affairs formulated a new scheme "Hamari Dharohar" for preservation of rich heritage and culture of minority communities of India in 2014-15. The scheme aims to support curation of iconic exhibitions, calligraphy, preservation of old documents, research and development, etc. Under this scheme, the funding is project based, not the State-wise or District-wise. Following two important projects have been taken up under the scheme:

1. An iconic exhibition of Parsis *i.e.* "The Everlasting Flame" to showcase the civilization and culture of the Parsis (Zoroastrians). This involved curating 3 travelling exhibitions on Parsi Culture namely, 'The Everlasting Flame';

'Threads of Continuity'; and 'Painted Encounters, Parsi Traders and Community & No Parsi is an Island', during March-May, 2016 at the National Museum (NM), National Gallery of Modern Art (NGMA) and Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts (IGNCA) at New Delhi. The exhibitions were inaugurated on 19th March 2016.

2. Ministry has also sanctioned a project to Dairatul Maarifil Osmania (an institution established in 1888 AD), Osmania University, Telangana, for translation from Arabic language into English, digitization and re-printing of 240 invaluable documents belonging to Medieval period on the subjects of Medicines, Mathematics, Literature, etc. The project implementation has already started with State Government of Telangana and the said institution.

Under 'Hamari Dharohar' scheme, ₹ 10.01 crore budget was allocated for 2015-16 and full amount was released/utilized by the Ministry. There was no release for Fellowship component under the scheme of Hamari Dharohar.

Further, another new scheme of the Ministry, "USTTAD (Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/ Crafts for Development)" was formulated in 2014-15 and formally launched in May, 2015. The scheme aims at setting standards for traditional skills, design development, documentation, capacity building and updating the traditional skills of master craftsmen and artisans. The scheme is implemented by Ministry through selected organizations. There was no State-wise funding under the scheme in last two years. The details of funds earmarked and released/utilized during last two years under USTTAD are as follows:

(₹ in crore)			
Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Funds Released/ Utilized
2014-15	—	0.50	0.44
2015-16	17.01	17.01	16.90

Expenditure for minorities welfare in Kerala

1917. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount spent on the welfare of minorities in the State of Kerala during the each of the last three years; and

(b) the amount likely to be spent during 2016-17?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) The amount spent on the welfare of Minorities in the State of Kerala during each of the last three years under the Ministry Multi-sectoral Development Programme, Educational Schemes, Seekho Aur Kamao (Learn & Earn), Nai Roshni, (Leadership Development of Minority Women), National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC) are as under:-

(i) **Multi Sectoral Development Programme (MsDP)**

(₹ in lakh)

2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
Amount Released	Amount Utilized	Amount Released	Amount Utilized	Amount Released	Amount Utilized
1014.87	1001.27	213.84	Utilization report awaited	2021.55	Utilization report awaited

(ii) **Educational Schemes**

(₹ in crore)

Educational Schemes	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme	67.01	85.39	42.90*
Post-matric Scholarship Scheme	21.68	32.80	5.95*
Merit-cum Means Based Scholarship Scheme	40.11	73.30	38.05*
Free Coaching & Allied Scheme	1.40	0.87	1.79

Maulana Azad National Fellowship

Support to minority students clearing Prelims conducted by UPSC/SSC, State Public Service Commission (PSC) etc.

There is no State-wise fund allocation as well as State-wise release under these Schemes.

Padho Pradesh- Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for overseas studies.

* Figures are provisional.

(iii) Seekho Aur Kamao

Under the Scheme of Seekho Aur Kamao (Learn & Earn), the funds are released to Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) for implementation of the Scheme. The amount released to PIAs for implementation of the Scheme in Kerala during the last three years is as under:

(₹ in crore)	
Year	Amount released
2013-14	0.53
2014-15	1.48
2015-16	0.78

(iv) Nai Roshni

Under the Scheme of Nai Roshni (Leadership Development of Minority Women), the funds are released to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for implementation of the Scheme. The amount released to NGOs for implementation of the Scheme in Kerala during the last three years is as under:

(₹ in crore)	
Year	Amount released
2013-14	0.10
2014-15	0.10
2015-16	0.37

(v) National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC)

Further National Minorities Development Finance Corporation (NMDFC) has extended concessional loans for Minorities through State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) in the State of Kerala during last three years as follows:

(₹ in crore)	
Year	Amount released
2013-14	73.00
2014-15	92.50
2015-16	141.60

(b) The projects under MsDP are need based. The States as per their need formulate and submit the projects under MsDP. Based on the approval of designated Committees, the Empowered Committee on MsDP in this Ministry approves the projects and accordingly funds are released to States. As such it is not possible to anticipate the amount which is going to be spent for Kerala in year 2016-17.

There is no State-wise fund allocation for the following schemes and the budget allocation for 2016-17 for each scheme for the entire country is as under:

		(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	Schemes	Budget Allocation for 2016-17
1.	Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme	931.00
2.	Post-matric Scholarship Scheme	550.00
3.	Merit-cum Means Based Scholarship Scheme	335.00
4.	Free Coaching and Allied Scheme	45.00
5.	Seekho Aur Kamao (Learn & Earn)	210.00
6.	Nai Roshni (Leadership Development of Minority Women)	15.00
7.	Maulana Azad National Fellowship	80.00
8.	Support to minority students clearing Prelims conducted by UPSC/SSC, State Public Service Commission(PSC) etc.	4.00
9.	Padho Pradesh- Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for overseas studies.	4.00

Scholarship for minority students

1918. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the change in disbursement of funds for minority students from manual to Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Scheme has resulted in denial of scholarship to a lot of minority students;

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

(c) the amount of funds that remained unused due to technical difficulty in the DBT scheme;

(d) the measures taken by the Ministry to overcome the technical difficulties in the DBT scheme; and

(e) the number of minority students that had benefited from the scholarship for last three years under pre-matriculation, post matriculation and upto doctorate level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (d) No, Sir. National Scholarship Portal was launched to provide one stop end-to-end IT platform for registration, transfer, sanction and payment of all Central Govt. scholarships during 2015-16. However, due to administrative problems in the field and technical glitches in the Portal developed by Center for Good Governance (CGG), only 38.87 lakh scholarships was disbursed in last financial year *i.e.* 2015-16.

Government has decided to disburse remaining scholarships of the year 2015-16 during the current year 2016-17. For this purpose, an amount of ₹ 936.91 crore has been kept in a separate bank account especially opened to disburse the remaining scholarships due in 2015-16.

(e) The number of minority students that had benefited from the scholarship for last three year under pre-matriculation, post matriculation and up to doctorate level is given as under:

Scheme	No. of students		
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*
Pre-matric scholarship	7794190	7496593	3459093
Post-matric scholarship	890467	905620	353561
Merit-cum-Means based scholarship	100428	138770	74807

* These are not final figures as disbursal of scholarships for 2015-16 is still continuing from ₹936.91 crore kept in separate bank account.

Minority status for Jews

1919. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering the demand of Jews for minority status, if so, details thereof; and

(b) by when it would be granted the status after taking opinion from other Departments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) A request of Jewish community demanding grant of minority status has n been received by this Ministry. No time line has been fixed by the Central Government to take a decision to declare Jewish Community as minority community.

Schemes to promote economic and development activities for the minorities

1920. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of schemes to promote economic and development activities for the minorities being implemented through State channelising agencies;
- (b) whether the above schemes are framed after due consultations with the local populace keeping in view their varied needs of assistance;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether any special care is taken of the minorities living in far flung rural and border areas as well as in hilly terrains and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC), a Central Public Sector Enterprise under this Ministry, implements loan schemes at concessional interest rates through State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) for self-employment and economic empowerment of minorities as follows:

1. Term Loan: Maximum Loan of up to ₹ 20.00 Lakh per beneficiary is available at an interest rate of 6% per annum for those with annual family income of ₹ 81,000 in rural areas and ₹ 1.03 lakh in urban areas.

Further, Higher loan of maximum up to ₹ 30.00 Lakh per beneficiary is available at an interest rate of 8% per annum for male beneficiaries and 6% per annum for female beneficiaries, with higher annual family income upto ₹6.00 lakh.

2. Micro-Finance: This scheme aims at extending concessional credit with preference to women beneficiaries. Maximum loan upto ₹1.00 lakh per Self Help Group (SHG) member is available at an interest rate of 7% per annum for those with annual family income of ₹ 81,000 in rural areas and ₹1.03 lakh in urban areas.

Further, Higher loan of maximum upto ₹1.50 lakh per SHG member is available at an interest rate of 10% per annum for male beneficiaries and 8% per annum for female beneficiaries, with higher annual family income upto ₹6.00 lakh.

3. Educational Loans: The Educational Loan upto ₹15.00 lakh for courses within India and ₹ 20 lakh for courses abroad, is available at an interest rate of 3% per annum for pursuing technical and professional courses with maximum course duration of 5 years. The eligible candidates should have annual family income of ₹81,000 in rural areas and ₹1.03 lakh in urban areas.

Further, Higher Educational loan upto ₹20.00 lakh for courses within India and ₹ 30 lakhs for courses abroad, is available at an interest rate of 3% per annum for male candidates and at 5% per annum for female beneficiaries, with higher annual family income upto ₹ 6.00 lakh.

4. Mahila Samridhi Yojana: Skill development training for 6 months is imparted to a group of women. During training, stipend @ ₹ 1,000 per women is also provided. After training, the women are formed into Self Help Groups, followed by infusion of micro-credit maximum upto ₹ 1.00 lakh per member for the purpose of using the skill developed during the training, for income generation activities.

In addition, the promotional schemes of vocational training and marketing assistance to artisans/ craftsmen are also being implemented through SCAs.

(b) to (c) All the schemes including eligibility criteria have been revised in 2013-14 after due consultation with the SCAs and other stakeholders by holding regional meetings in the country.

(d) Due consideration is given to the need based proposals received from the SCAs of far flung North-Eastern States, hilly and difficult States. Moreover, the Term loans for transport sector being high in demand in hilly regions, is supported. The concerned SCAs take care of the minorities living in far flung areas.

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.*

THE BUDGET (UTTARAKHAND) 2016-17

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, लोकतंत्र की विजय पर आपको हार्दिक बधाई।
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Budget (Uttarakhand) 2016-17. Shri Jayant Sinha to lay on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a statement (in English and Hindi) of the Estimated Receipts & Expenditure and Demands for Grants of the State of Uttarakhand for the year 2016-2017.

...*(Interruptions)*...

REFERENCE BY MEMBERS - Contd.**Re. holding discussion on the Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2016 and the Finance Bill, 2016; and other issues.**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2016 and the Finance Bill, 2016. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Bills have been moved yesterday. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, what we want is discussion on the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Jairam Ramesh to initiate the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the problem? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is your problem? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the reason you are agitated? ...*(Interruptions)*... You go to your seat and speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... How can I? ...*(Interruptions)*... You ask your Members to keep quiet. Then I can call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... You ask your Members to keep quiet. ...*(Interruptions)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, कल जब फाइनेंस बिल और एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल ऑनरेबल फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने मूव किया था ...*(व्यवधान)*... उस वक्त श्री नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने कहा था कि इसको पास किया जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपने उस वक्त कहा था कि आज नहीं हो रहा है, तो कल इसे पास करना है और सबका उस पर एग्रीमेंट हुआ था। अगर वे नहीं करते हैं, तो voice vote से इसे पास किया जाए, यह हमारी आपसे रिक्वेस्ट है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्योंकि कल सबने इस बात पर एग्री किया था कि हम कल हाउस को smoothly चलने देंगे। जो बिल होंगे, उन पर हम डिस्कशन करेंगे, डिबेट करेंगे और उनको हम आगे बढ़ाएंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... चेयर की तरफ से यह डायरेक्शन थी कि अगर कल आपने हाउस को in order करने में मदद नहीं की, तो हम बिना डिस्कशन के बिल पास कर देंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ऑनरेबल और सभी विपक्ष के सदस्यों ने इस बात को कहा था और आपने इस पर डायरेक्शन दिया था।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार): सर, हम चाहते हैं कि पूरा हाउस मिलकर, बिल पास करे ...**(व्यवधान)**... voice vote से नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सारे हाउस को involve करके ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह बजटीय प्रोविजन की सबसे महत्वपूर्ण आवश्यकता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमने BCA में तय किया था, we are committed to it. ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि बजाए voice vote के ...**(व्यवधान)**... बहस करो के इसको पास कराया जाए, धन्यवाद। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, सारी शक्तियाँ ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम सब लोग चाहते हैं कि सदन चले। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वैसे भी Finance Bill में ...**(व्यवधान)**... रोल होता नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर हम पास नहीं करेंगे, तो ...**(व्यवधान)**... पास मान लिया जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जनता की परेशानियों को सरकार के सामने रखते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... और सरकार उन परेशानियों को सुनकर जनता को रिलीफ दे या न दे, यह निर्णय सरकार लेती है। Finance Bill अपने आप में एक महत्वपूर्ण ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mohd. Ali Khan, I will invoke Rule 255 against you. ...**(Interruptions)**... What are you doing? ...**(Interruptions)**... There is a limit to everything. I am sorry, there is a limit to indiscipline. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Madhya Pradesh): We have a right to express our views. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your right is ...**(Interruptions)**... disrespect to the Chair. ...**(Interruptions)**... Your right is not to show disrespect to the Chair.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: We have all respects for the Chair. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: Finance Bill and Appropriation Bill यह पूरी सरकार को एक साल का अधिकार देगा। अभी सरकार जो बजट लाई है, उस बजट में तमाम ऐसे मुद्दे हैं, जो जनता ने like नहीं किए और विपक्ष के नाते उन मुद्दों को उठाना हम सबका फर्ज है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सदन निमित्त होकर, कम से कम उन चीजों को सरकार के संज्ञान में लाए। क्योंकि जो सरकार में बैठ जाता है, उसकी आंखों के आगे एक बड़ा पर्दा लग जाता है, तो उसे समझ में आता है कि सब ठीक ही ठीक चल रहा है। जैसे अभी उत्तराखंड में हुआ, उसके बाद में उनको पता चला। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं पूरे सदन में अनुरोध करूंगा कि ये मुद्दे बाद में उठाए जा सकते हैं। उत्तराखंड में उनकी जीत हुई और हम सबने कांग्रेस और हरीश रावत जी को बधाई दी। हम अपने कांग्रेसी मित्रों से भी कहेंगे कि Appropriation Bill पर चर्चा कर लें और उसके बाद हम इस चीज को उठा लेंगे। इसमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं है, हम आपका साथ देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन इसको बिना चर्चा किए पास करना, मैं उचित नहीं समझता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, when it comes to the passage of the Appropriation Bill and the Finance Bill, we understand how important Bills they

are. Nobody has said that we will not allow passage of these Bills. We would like to make this very clear. At the same time, there are issues pending for which our Members have given notices for discussion. But the Government is stonewalling the discussion. That is the number one issue.

In fact, there are two privilege notices which have been given by our Members on the statements made by the Defence Minister in this House which was contradicted by the Prime Minister outside the House. That is an important matter we can't gloss over. This is number two.

Number three, Sir, just now, after the Members sat down, we have received Supplementary Business which is not part of the Revised List of Business. What is there in the Supplementary Business? The Uttarakhand Appropriation Bill is there. I am surprised, Sir, at the mental bankruptcy and moral bankruptcy of this Government that they have brought this as Supplementary Agenda. First of all, they were disputing that the Uttarakhand Assembly had not passed the Budget. Though it is very clear that you can't interfere in the functioning of the Legislature nor comment adversely against the Presiding Officer. That is the Constitution of the country.

Now, Sir, this Government has gone ahead. Yesterday we raised that the Supreme Court has held the Presidential proclamation in abeyance under article 356. The Government never brought, as required under article 357, a resolution for the ratification of the Proclamation till today. Now, today, the trust vote has taken place. Those who were trying to de-stabilize and topple the Government using undemocratic methods, abuse of power, misusing the Constitutional powers. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yesterday, it started with the Nainital High Court, disqualifying those whom they had allured. Then, the Supreme Court confirmed that. Today, legislators have voted. The verdict is very clear. Now, leave it to the Uttarakhand Assembly! Stop insulting them now! Why is this coming again? ...*(Interruptions)*...

This is gross Constitutional impropriety. We still maintain that Uttarakhand Assembly had passed the Budget. If there is any anomaly, let the Speaker there and the Members of that Legislature deal with it. This is not our responsibility. This is not the responsibility of this House. Yesterday, the Government, knowing fully well that trust vote was to take place today, being conscious and aware that the Nainital High Court has given a verdict as also the Supreme Court, still went ahead in the other House. I can't comment, because they have the majority there; they did it. But here, we think it is Constitutional impropriety. They should not have done it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Let me listen to the Leader of the House now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me listen to what the Leader of the House has to say on this point.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I am sure, Mr. Anand Sharma, is very well-versed with the provisions of the Constitution. The passage of the Budget on 18th of March by the Uttarakhand Assembly is a highly contentious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a serious matter. Now, on 18th, as we believe, and this was the decision of the Union Cabinet, the Budget had not been passed, for various reasons. The numbers were absolutely clear. At that time, those nine Members who had been disqualified were voting Members. And, if you saw the arithmetic on the 18th of March, it was loaded against the Budget. There were 27 Members in the House who had immediately sought a Division, and then, 36 of them wrote to the Governor, that very moment, saying that they have voted against the Budget. So, 36 out of 67 claimed to have voted against the Budget. Now, after the Budget and the Appropriation Bill are passed, they have to be certified by the Speaker and, then, assent by the Governor has to be given. On the midnight of 27th, the Council of Ministers formed an opinion that there was a breakdown of Constitutional machinery. On 28th morning, President's rule was imposed, after the signature of the President. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thereafter, since one of the grounds was that the Budget had not been passed, not certified by the Speaker, on 28th the Speaker certified the Budget, put a date of 19th and it reached the Raj Bhawan on 28th, dated the 19th. The Governor, in his report, had said that it is highly doubtful that the Budget was passed because the numbers were loaded against the Budget. We were, therefore, on the 31st of March, confronted with a legitimate situation as to how does expenditure from the 1st of April take place; there is no Appropriation Bill. Even till today, the Governor had not given assent to it. There is no Budget of 18th March, which has been approved and Appropriation Bill passed.

Now, to avoid a Constitutional crisis, on the 31st of March, therefore, an Ordinance was issued, which was the Appropriation law, sanctioning the expenditure from the 1st of April; otherwise, there would be no Constitutional validity of any expenditure from the 1st of April itself. Now irrespective -- and this is what I had stated in the other House; if Mr. Anand Sharma just concentrates on this, he will understand -- of what happens in the Vote of Confidence today -- that Ordinance of Appropriation has to be approved. And, therefore, it has to be approved because the expenditure from the 1st April onwards, for a limited period, has to be sanctioned; otherwise, every expenditure incurred from 1st of April would become unconstitutional and unpayable. The Uttarakhand Assembly, if it has a popular Government tomorrow, will be entitled then to pass its own regular Budget,

alter, amend and decide for its own future. But, irrespective of whether it is President's rule to continue Government A or Government B, expenditure from 1st April onwards has to be approved and that can only be approved once the Appropriation Ordinance becomes a Bill. And that is why, irrespective of what happens today, it is a Constitutional necessity that the Ordinance has to be converted. So, I have sought an appropriation for a period of four months. Tomorrow, if the Assembly revives, the animated suspension goes, that Assembly can pass its own Budget, a regular Budget, which will be then certified by the Speaker. It will get the assent of the Governor and then the Constitutional process takes over. But we cannot allow that cloud to hang because the 18th March proceeding itself is highly contentious. The Congress Party Members have challenged saying, "No, it was passed". The others say that it was not passed. There is a big grey area. Therefore, to avoid a Constitutional crisis, the passage of this is a Constitutional necessity. It has nothing to do with what happens as a result of the vote today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... One second, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, I want to know one point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen, I will come to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will come to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am telling you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing you, then why do you stand up? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, hon. Leader of the House, I just want to know, ...*(Interruptions)*... The point is that the Governor of the State has not assented to the Appropriation Bill. That is the position. Passed or not passed, but it is not approved, assented to. So, it is very clear. Now you can say.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Then, this means that the Leader of the House is saying that the 18th March proceeding is highly contentious. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Whatever it may be, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This means if this House passes, then we are endorsing that the Budget was not passed. We will actually be contradicting the Speaker of that Assembly. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... That issue is not before us.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, this is a serious issue. It is not that simple. I understand what the Leader of the House has said about the Constitutional requirement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji, I have also to be enlightened.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I understand that, but this is a situation which was self-invited. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji, the simple question is...
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: On 27th of March, the Cabinet, in its collective wisdom invited the situation. 28th was the trust vote. The same Governor, which the Leader of the House ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Anand Sharmaji, it is arithmetic. Twenty Seven plus Nine is Thirty Six. Thirty six out of Sixty seven means that those who were in favour of the Budget were in a minority. So, if you say it is a grey area, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, my point of order.
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, ...*(Interruptions)*... I will come to you.
...*(Interruptions)*... Anand Sharmaji ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Anand Sharma, you have raised a point questioning the Supplementary List of Business for Budget, Uttarakhand. The basic question is, the expenditure incurred from first April towards or whatever date it is, whether that has been sanctioned or not. Unless we sanction, it cannot be, because the point is that whatever be the number there, that has not been assented to by the Governor.
...*(Interruptions)*... Now listen, the number is this way or that way: I am not going into that. Therefore, there is a requirement. That is what I also feel. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, one technical point.
...*(Interruptions)*... Through an Ordinance, you have promulgated both the President's rule as well as the Budget provision. Vote on Account was taken through the Ordinance.
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The President's rule is under Article 356.
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: That is by a proclamation, that has to be separately ratified. This is only an Appropriation Ordinance.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Correct. So I am only saying that the Proclamation itself doesn't stand the scrutiny of the House. So, how do we proceed to the next step of Appropriation? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They are two different things.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, may I just explain? Pramodji, please one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the position after the Bommai judgment is that once a proclamation under Article 356 is issued, Assemblies are not dissolved in the first instance. They are put under animated suspension. Thereafter, when both Houses of Parliament approve it, the animated suspension goes and then a dissolution proclamation comes separately. So, we are at a stage where the first proclamation has been issued of animated suspension. Thereafter, after approval or disapproval, Article 356 continues or does not continue. Now, the effect in law under Article 356 is that the power of the State Legislature then vests with the Central Parliament whether it is animated suspension or it is a regular dissolution. Now, in this case, even if President's rule -- I am just saying for a hypothetical argument — does not continue in future, either the court says so or the Parliament doesn't ratify it, with effect from 28th March onwards, the animated suspension was there, and, therefore, whether the second proclamation is issued or not, whether the first one is quashed or varied or withdrawn, for the period that it has remained, expenditure has to be sanctioned and that can only be sanctioned by the Central Parliament because there was no other way that with effect from 1st of April the expenditure of the State could have been sanctioned by any other authority.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is correct because in President's rule... ...*(Interruptions)*... It is obvious. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I entirely agree with you. But what happens to the State Assembly's contention that it has passed the Budget?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I have already answered that.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं बड़ी देर से आपसे रिक्वेस्ट कर रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: What happens to the State Assembly's contention?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are not bothered about that.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, they have allowed the Vote on Account. ...*(Interruptions)*... They have passed the Vote on Account; that is what they claim. Am I right or wrong? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I have explained it. Shri Anand Sharma has accepted it and his new allies are going to accept. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You found the new ally? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, in any case,... *...(Interruptions)...* Now no more discussion on this. *...(Interruptions)...* Yechuryji, in any case, the President has recommended under Article 117(3) for consideration of the Bill. *...(Interruptions)...* President's recommendation is needed for consideration of this Bill and the President has already recommended. So, it is our Constitutional obligation to consider it in any case. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me dispose of this matter. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं बड़ी देर से आपसे रिक्वेस्ट कर रहा हूँ। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot do this now.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, this is not fair.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: उपसभापति जी *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am on a serious matter. I never said that I will not hear your point of order, but this kind of imposing something on the Chair is very bad. You first understand what is going on. This is a serious matter and then you are bringing a point of order. I am not saying that I will not listen to your point of order. Let me listen to this first. Let me sort it out.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, he has to say something on this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know, but I have to finish this.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, what is going on? He wants to say something on this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I don't want his advice now. That is not a point of order.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Sir, he has a point of order on the same subject. Please listen to him.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: On the same subject, how can there be a point of order when I am already on it? When I am already on it, then, how can there be a point of order on that? You should read the rules and see what is a point of order. *...(Interruptions)...* I am not saying I will allow everybody. But when I am speaking. *...(Interruptions)...* I am not a legal expert; I should also understand. So, I want to say what I understood. Further, I should get information also. So, I was listening to Anand Sharma and then Yechuryji and also the Leader of the House and I have also to come to a conclusion because a very important point has been raised here. I have to proceed only after disposing of

this. For that, you should help me also. So far, what I understood is -- Yechuryji, Shri Anand Sharma or Misraji or any other advocate can correct me - President's rule has been enforced. The State is under President's rule. This is number one. The Appropriation Bill, whether passed or not, is a disputed thing. But it has not been assented to by the Governor or the hon. President. It is not assented. Whether it is passed or not is a different matter. Therefore, these days, when President's Rule is in force, who is to sanction the expenditure? My simple logic tells me, it is this House. We have to pass it. Therefore, you may argue on other legal issues.

The second point is, President of India has also recommended it for our consideration under article 117(3). Therefore, we have to consider the Uttarakhand Appropriation Bill. That is all.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, why don't you treat this as Money Bill that you often do? Then, the matter is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, it is a Money Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't be under any illusion. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is a Money Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Uttarakhand Appropriation Bill is a Money Bill. And, this one is such a Money Bill that even Jairam cannot go to court. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House should also be aware of the fact that it is not only a Money Bill but the Bills we are considering now - the Appropriation No. 2 Bill and the Finance Bill - are also Money Bills. If we don't discuss and return them, nothing will happen to the nation. After fourteen days, it will, automatically, come into force.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Correct. But my point is, having shown the contempt to this House already by declaring every Bill as Money Bill, why are you now giving this benefit of doubt and this grace that you are willing to discuss it.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: There has not been an Appropriation Bill which is not a Money Bill. Appropriation Bill is always a Money Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is Money Bill. Even if you do not pass it and return it, nothing will happen.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: So, why are you engaging us?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House can very well, therefore, decide.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You take the other things.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have no problem. Let the House decide. There is no problem.

What is your point of order, Tiwariji?

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI : Sir, my point of order is very simple.

श्री उपसभापति: आप बोलिए।

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, Leader of the House का assumption यह है कि वहां बिल पास नहीं हुआ। यही बात है न? ...(व्यवधान)... । I mean बजट पास नहीं हुआ। हमारा यह कहना है कि ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you on the same subject?

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, it is not a point of order; it is your intervention. Okay. Alright. Go ahead.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, whatever the Chair says, it is okay.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. It need not be.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, एक सीधा सा सवाल है, जिसके साथ मैं अपना point of order जोड़ रहा हूँ। एक बार आप एक रूलिंग दे दीजिए। अगर इसको आप लाते हैं, तो आपको यह देना पड़ेगा कि other House के चेयरमैन ने या स्पीकर ने, इस केस में उत्तराखंड के स्पीकर ने, जो निर्णय लिया है.. क्या निर्णय लिया है, मैं उसकी मैरिट पर नहीं जाता हूँ। मैं आपसे सिर्फ एक रूलिंग चाहता हूँ। क्या किसी विधान सभा के अध्यक्ष के निर्णय पर यहां चर्चा होगी, उसके आधार पर होगी? यह कांस्टीट्यूशन से बाहर है। एक चीज़ तो मैं इस पर आपकी रूलिंग चाहता हूँ। Hon. Leader of the House का पूरा assumption यह है कि वहां बिल पास नहीं हुआ, I mean बजट पास नहीं हुआ। ...(व्यवधान)... आप मेरी बात सुनिए। सर, मैं आपसे सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब स्पीकर वहां कह रहे हैं कि वहां बजट पारित हुआ है, तो उसके बाद क्या डिस्कशन होगा? जब बजट पारित है, तो इसे दोबारा लाने की क्या जरूरत है?

दूसरी बात, राजनीति में एक मर्यादा, शालीनता और शर्म भी होती है। इस पर मैं आपका point of order चाहता हूँ। हाई कोर्ट ने तय कर दिया कि जो ये कह रहे हैं, वह गलत है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी कह दिया कि ये जो कह रहे हैं, गलत है। कल वहां मैटर लगा हुआ है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They are all opinions. Why do you worry?

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Let me finish it. कल सुप्रीम कोर्ट में तय हो जाएगा कि इनका President's Rule सही था या गलत था। हम कल तक इसका इंतजार कर लेंगे। अगर वह इनके President's Rule को गलत कह दें ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What should I do now?

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: अभी तो इसको टाल दीजिए। कल तक सुप्रीम कोर्ट का इंतजार कीजिए। सुप्रीम कोर्ट का निर्णय आ जाए कि इनका राष्ट्रपति शासन गलत था, तो उसके बाद आप इस पर चर्चा कर लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That means, you are not following the discussion.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, मैं आपसे इस पर बहुत सीरियसली कह रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर आपने एक हाउस के स्पीकर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tiwariji, I understood it.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, उत्तराखंड के स्पीकर ...**(व्यवधान)**... Sir, let me finish it. ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप सुन लीजिए, सर। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक मिनट, सर। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आधा मिनट, सर। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I understood. Now, you sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, अगर वहां के स्पीकर ने कहा है कि बजट पास हुआ है और उसके बाद भी ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर आप इस बजट को यहां पारित कराएंगे, तो याद रखिएगा कि इस कुर्सी पर बैठ कर जो फैसला होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is enough. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: इस कुर्सी पर बैठ कर जो फैसला होगा, लोक सभा में बदला जाएगा और लोक सभा की स्पीकर जो ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, nothing more on record. Nothing more on record.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tiwariji, sit down. You please sit down. The whole problem is that you are not listening to the discussion. Now, Tiwariji, the problem is, you had something in mind, you are saying that. ...**(Interruptions)**... You did not follow the discussion here. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, I have a point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, the question is, from April 1st to this day ...**(Interruptions)**... Who is responsible for that? ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Naik. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing more ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Naik, what is your point? Shantaram Naikji ...*(Interruptions)*... Now Tiwariji, sit down ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Naik ...*(Interruptions)*... No more discussion on that ...*(Interruptions)*... I gave the ruling ...*(Interruptions)*... I have given the ruling ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already given the ruling ...*(Interruptions)*... Now sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already given the ruling that the discussion on Appropriation of Uttarakhand can be taken up. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the ruling that I have given ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, you tell me, what your point is, but not on this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I have given a notice of breach of privilege against the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That was raised in the morning ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: I would like to know as to what the fate of my breach of privilege notice is.

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

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Because the Prime Minister had made a statement in Kanyakumari that UPA leaders have taken money. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, sit down, sit down ...*(Interruptions)*... That is over ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Let him say why he has made a statement... ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: He has made a statement... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That issue was. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Naikji,

*Not recorded.

that issue was raised in the morning itself and I already. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, listen ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... No. 1, yesterday itself ...*(Interruptions)*... The point is that the hon. Members should also listen to what the Chair say. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yesterday, itself, I made it very clear that the Chair cannot take cognizance of what has happened outside. ...*(Interruptions)*... If Prime Minister or, for that matter, any Minister has made a speech, a political speech outside, how should the Chair be concerned about that? I have said. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is number one. Number two, when you raised this issue this morning also, I said that if you had given any privilege motion, whether it is having merit or having no merit, all such motions will be first examined by the hon. Chairman. If there is a *prima facie* case, he will refer it to the Privileges Committee. Therefore, if you have given a privilege motion, the hon. Chairman will examine it and if there is a primary case, the action in due course will be taken up. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down.

श्री तरुण विजय: सर, मैं यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, you hear me after you hear him ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have given the ruling ...*(Interruptions)*... Anand Sharmaji, on the Appropriation Bill, I have given the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I will not speak on the Appropriation Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... Can I speak on this matter, on this privilege motion? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Tarun Vijayji ...*(Interruptions)*... Sharmaji, you can speak later ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Tarun Vijayji ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री तरुण विजय: सर, जैसा नेता सदन ने उत्तराखंड के एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल के बारे में ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: रूलिंग दी है, डिस्कशन होना है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री तरुण विजय: सर, एक सेकंड... वहां जो फैसला हुआ है, लोकतंत्र में ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: इसके बारे में डिस्कशन नहीं चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैंने रूलिंग दी है कि उस पर डिस्कशन होना है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Jairam Rameshji, what do you want to say? ...*(Interruptions)*... Not on this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Jairam Rameshji, not on that subject, I gave the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... On what I have given ruling, you cannot raise. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I very much want a debate to take place on the Appropriation Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, let us have that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us have ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: One minute ...*(Interruptions)*... I am to start the debate and I am eagerly looking forward to hear Mr. Naresh Agrawal. I want to hear Government's new ally, Mr. Sukhendu Sekhar Roy. I want to listen to my new found ally, Shri Sitaram Yechury. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want to listen to everybody. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): You are the official ally of the CPI(M) ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: No, no, I want to listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want to listen to the new nominated Member, Dr. Narendra Jadhav. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want to listen to everybody. ...*(Interruptions)*... However, Sir, I am constrained to bring to your attention that for the past eleven days, I have been giving notice for a Short Duration Discussion along with Shri Madhusudan Mistry and Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita on a matter, of great national importance, in which natural resources owned by the Central Government are involved, in which ₹ 20,000 crores of bank money given for dud activities is involved. Eleven days ago I had given the notice. I have given a notice again today morning under Rule 168.

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV (Rajasthan): Sir, this is a subject-matter of the State.

श्री जयराम रमेश: भुपेन्द्र जी, आप बैठ जाइए। मैं आप ही के रास्ते पर चल रहा हूँ, सुब्रमण्यम स्वामी के रास्ते पर नहीं चल रहा हूँ, आप ही के रास्ते पर चल रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं आप ही के रास्ते पर चल रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

Sir, with the greatest of respect, I would say that eleven days ago, I had given notice for a Short Duration Discussion. This morning also, I have given notice for a discussion under Rule 168. Sir, I want to know what is happening. Why is the Government stonewalling? I want the debate on Appropriation Bill, but I want a decision on the issue on which Mr. Madhusudan Mistry has raised, Mr. Bhubaneswar Kalita has raised, and wherein Mr. Tapan Sen was involved, ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, what is happening? Why is this silence on a Short Duration Discussion? ...*(Interruptions)*... There is a complete silence. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): When the House is considering the Finance Bill, how can this come? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, you allowed a discussion on AgustaWestland. Rightly so, it is a very important issue. This issue is equally important. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you not allowing it?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Jairamji, I have already told you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have already said in this House that Mr. Chairman would decide on it.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, when? Sir, eleven days have gone by. This morning also I had given a notice under Rule 168. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर ...*(व्यवधान)*... जब ये डिस्कशन अलाउ नहीं करते हैं, तो इसको voice vote से पास कराइए, क्योंकि आपने कल इनसे कमिटमेंट लिया था कि आज ये फाइनेंस बिल पास कराएंगे, हाउस को डिस्टर्ब नहीं करेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उसके बाद आपने कमिटमेंट दिया था कि अगर ये हाउस को इन ऑर्डर करने में मदद नहीं करेंगे, तो आप voice vote से इसको पास करेंगे। यह रिकॉर्ड में है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we have said that this Bill will be passed. But, there has to be a level-playing field. When we raise a discussion, that is not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, that is not correct. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर: सर, मैंने तो बोल दिया, अब आप उस पर रूलिंग दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Is that a fact or not? ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Sancheti had already started the discussion yesterday. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me react to Mr. Jairam Ramesh. ...*(Interruptions)*... At least allow that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me react to Mr. Jairam Ramesh. ...*(Interruptions)*... I crave your indulgence. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, it is time for the Finance Bill; let us discuss it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me react to Mr. Jairam Ramesh. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Jairam Ramesh, if you want to listen, then ask them to keep quiet. ...*(Interruptions)*... You tell them to keep quiet. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, invoke Rule 255. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jairam Ramesh, you have given notice for a Short Duration Discussion and now you have said that you have also given notice under Rule 168. The other day I had said in the House that that notice is under consideration of Mr. Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you don't allow me to speak, then I will not react. ...*(Interruptions)*... You may do whatever you want, I will not react then. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर ...*(व्यवधान)*... 11 दिन में इस पर फैसला नहीं हुआ? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, invoke Rule 255. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you don't listen to me ...*(Interruptions)*... We have taken a decision informally in the meeting that the Finance Bill will be taken up today. That was the decision. And yesterday, I announced it in the House also. ...*(Interruptions)*... All the parties have agreed that it will be passed. ...*(Interruptions)*... So I will have to take it up. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you don't listen to me, I will have to take it up. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you don't listen to me, I will proceed with it; that is all. ...*(Interruptions)*... You see ...*(Interruptions)*... You should know ...*(Interruptions)*... You should know one thing. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, I would...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... You listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Even if it is not passed, nothing will happen to the nation. ...*(Interruptions)*... You should know that. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the point? ...*(Interruptions)*... After fourteen days, this will be the law. ...*(Interruptions)*... So what? ...*(Interruptions)*... Some people say, Rajya Sabha is irrelevant and you are supporting that by doing this, making more irrelevant. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes; please. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the solution? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the point I am making is, since this is already a money Bill, even if we do not discuss or do nothing, it will get passed automatically. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; after fourteen days. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: But they want that approval, that we have passed the Uttarakhand Budget. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the approval ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; that is not before us now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: That is under question in the Supreme Court. That is the point. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please understand the political point involved. ...*(Interruptions)*... The political point is involved. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not supposed to understand the political point. I am only supposed to understand the rules, Constitution, etc. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: So that is why ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is the point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, that is the actual point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, see. ...*(Interruptions)*... Before us is the Finance Bill and Appropriation Bill of the country, not Uttarakhand. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Bills are under consideration. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I have also come prepared. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I also want to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So let us take it up. ...*(Interruptions)*... Who is the Deputy Leader? ...*(Interruptions)*... What do I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... Am I not to take up this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Jairam Ramesh, go and speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your own people are making noise. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shrimati Jaya Bachchan, what do you want to say? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मुझे खड़े होकर बड़े दुःख के साथ बोलना पड़ रहा है ...*(व्यवधान)*... अब आप सीताराम येचुरी जी की बात सुन रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, बहुत दिनों बाद आज खड़े होकर बड़े दुःख के साथ यह बोलना पड़ रहा है ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप सीताराम येचुरी जी से बात करने में लगे हैं, आप मेरी भी बात सुन लीजिए। हमने एक बार, दो बार, तीन बार हाथ उठाया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... पिछले तीन सेशंस से मैंने women के संबंध में, औरतों के संबंध में, महिलाओं के संबंध में बात करने के लिए नोटिस दिया है। उसके ऊपर आपका कोई जवाब नहीं आया, चेयरमैन साहब का कोई जवाब नहीं आया, लेकिन मैं चुप रही। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इनके 11 दिन पहले के नोटिस का जवाब नहीं आया तो उसके ऊपर इतना बवंडर हो गया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... This is not fair, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not fair to other parties just because they don't scream, they don't shout, and they don't disturb the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... And tomorrow, I am going to wear a purple jacket like Shri Shantaram Naik so that you notice me. ...*(Interruptions)*... You never notice us, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... You did not hear me. ...*(Interruptions)*... You were busy talking to the new Congress leader Shri Sitaram Yechury. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को associate करता हूँ।

श्री मो. नदीमुल हक (पश्चिमी बंगाल): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को associate करता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

جناب محمد ندیم الحق : مہودے، میں بھی مائے سلسبہ کے ذریعے اٹھائے گئے موضوع سے
خود کو ایسوسی ایٹ کرتا ہوں۔ (مداخلت)۔

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य (त्रिपुरा): महोदय मैं भी माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को associate करती हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for fifteen minutes.

The House then adjourned at forty-seven minutes past two of the clock.

The House reassembled at two minutes past three of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, सदन का माहौल ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please. ... (Interruptions)... Yes, yes. ... (Interruptions)... नरेश अग्रवाल जी, आप बोलिए। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, सदन का मूड चलने का नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... श्री नरेश अग्रवाल ... (व्यवधान) ... Other Members may please take their seats. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, उत्तराखंड में कांग्रेस की जीत हुई है। ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Silence, please. ... (Interruptions)... Order, order ... (Interruptions)... Silence please. ... (Interruptions)... Let me listen to Naresh Agrawalji. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप सदन को कल 11.00 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित कर दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि सदन का मूड चलने का नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ... (Interruptions)... Let me listen to Naresh Agrawalji. ... (Interruptions)... Now, please. ... (Interruptions)... Shri Naresh Agrawal.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभापति महोदय, आज उत्तराखंड में जो हुआ है, उसमें उन शक्तियों की पराजय हुई है, जो जबर्दस्ती सत्ता पर कब्जा करना चाहती हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... आज एक दूसरा माहौल है। उस माहौल में कांग्रेस को निश्चित ही इस मूड में होना चाहिए और आज उससे लग रहा है कि सदन नहीं चल पाएगा। मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि आधे-आधे घंटे की जगह कल 11.00 बजे तक के लिए सदन को adjourn कर दीजिए। बाकी की प्रक्रिया हम कल पूरी कर लेंगे। ... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH : Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)... Nareshji, in the morning meeting, we had committed. ...(Interruptions)... I believe, you were also present. ...(Interruptions)... We had committed that we would take up and pass the Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2016 and the Finance Bill, 2016 and return to the other House. That is the commitment we have made. So, do you want me to violate the commitment? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभापति जी, उस समय तक उत्तराखंड का verdict नहीं आया था। ...(व्यवधान)... उत्तराखंड का verdict आने के बाद, उन शक्तियों को करारा तमाचा भी लगा, उन्हें हार भी मिली है, जो शक्तियां इस देश में कानून को तोड़ना चाहती हैं। ऐसे में इनका उत्साहित होना जरूरी है। अगर हमारे साथी उत्साहित हैं, तो यह गलत नहीं है। उत्साह के इस माहौल में हम ये चीज़ कल कर देंगे, यह हम promise करते हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: कल भी ऐसा ही होगा, तो मैं क्या करूंगा? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: कल कोई यह नहीं कह सकता ...(व्यवधान)... लेकिन कल हम लोग इसको पास करवा देंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... कल हम इसको पास करवा देंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... कल पास करवा देंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Who will give guarantee? ...(Interruptions)... Let them say ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: कल पास करवा देंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jairam Ramesh, tomorrow,..... ...(Interruptions)... What are you saying about this? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we have made it clear...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, listen. ...(Interruptions)... Please listen to Mr. Anand Sharma.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: ...that as far as the Finance Bill is concerned, we understand the Constitutional need. We have said that we would cooperate and we would ensure that it is passed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: When? Today?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Tomorrow. ...(Interruptions)... The second thing is, we are very clear about the position that we have taken. There is one view which the Government holds. But we are very clear about our position and also the fact that we will not be in a position to endorse the Uttarakhand Bill. That we will not be. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... That nobody is asking you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, we have other very important legislations like the Bankruptcy Bill, which have been unanimously cleared. There are other legislations also. We will have to pass them. ...*(Interruptions)*... These are all legislations. If some of you want to give any relief to the defaulters, that is a different matter. Somebody is saying 'no!' ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all irrelevant. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: There is a Joint Committee, which has unanimously approved it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Every amendment suggested has been accepted by us. Every section of the House has approved that Bill. It has to be passed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, what about my notice? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will come to that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, what about my notice on a defaulter called GSPC? ...*(Interruptions)*... ₹ 20,000 crores. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me deal with this issue first. I will come to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me deal with this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Who is responsible for this... ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आनन्द शर्मा, आप बैठिए। सुनिए। Therefore, number one... ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, please listen. Number one, what Mr. Anand Sharma said. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we talked only about the Finance Bill. Other matters, we will discuss in the Chairman's meeting tomorrow and, accordingly, a view will be taken. On the Uttarakhand Bill, we have placed on record, we are not in a position to either agree or endorse because. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Some of these important legislations will have to be cleared. Mr. Anand Sharma may please consider it with his own Party. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We could discuss them tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me sum it up. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me sum it up in the light of what Shri Naresh Agrawal has said and then, responded to by Mr. Anand

Sharma and the hon. Leader of the House. Number one, you all agree that Appropriation (No. 2) Bill and the Finance Bill have to be discussed and returned. Now, the point is that this side is not agreeing on it for today. But you have given a solemn assurance in the House that it will be discussed and returned tomorrow. Therefore, I am also making an emphatic comment, or announcement that suppose – which I don't expect; I very much honour and believe your assurance and I know that the commitment would be honoured; I know that – by any chance, if it doesn't happen, even in that case, these two Bills, the Appropriation Bill and the Finance Bill will be... ..(Interruptions)... I have not concluded. Let me complete, Mr. Jairam Ramesh. Let me complete.

श्री अमर शंकर साबले (महाराष्ट्र): सर, आपने कल भी कहा था ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, that is what I am saying. I agree with you. I thank you. You are correct.

श्री जयराम रमेश: मैं क्या करूँ? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yesterday also, I had said in the House that these two Bills, the Appropriation Bill and the Finance Bill, would be taken up today because it was agreed to. I am sorry, I am not able to fulfill that commitment to the House. However, I fully believe, rely and depend on the commitment given here and, therefore, tomorrow it has to be taken up and, even if there is pandemonium in the House, this will be taken up, considered and disposed of. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, what happened to my notice? ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Number two, with regard to the Uttarakhand Bill, whatever may be the view of the Deputy Leader of the Congress, I have given a ruling. I have given a clear ruling that from 1st April onwards until this date, or whatever the next date may be, the expenditure incurred from the Consolidated Fund of India by the State Government of Uttarakhand has to be approved here. That is the ruling I have given. Therefore, the Appropriation Bill has to be discussed and passed here. That is the ruling I give. However, you can have your view. ... (Interruptions)... I said, that is my ruling. You may cooperate or not cooperate; that is your job.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, my notice. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not giving Congress Party's opinion. I am only giving the decision of the Chair. I have given this decision after listening to both the Leader of the House and the Opposition. I heard both sides and it is only then that I said that Uttarakhand... .. (Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, my notice... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me complete. Don't be impatient. *(Interruptions)*... Don't be impatient; let me complete. *(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. *(Interruptions)*... Don't be impatient. *(Interruptions)*...

श्री जयराम रमेश: उपसभापति जी, मैं क्या करूँ? *(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me complete, Mr. Jairam Ramesh. *(Interruptions)*... Don't make it *(Interruptions)*... Don't make it a *Tamasha*. *(Interruptions)*... We are doing serious business. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: It is not *Tamasha*. *(Interruptions)*... It has been eleven days since I gave a notice. *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please allow me to say. *(Interruptions)*... I said, "I will come to that." *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: It is not *Tamasha*. *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have not completed. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: You expunge your own words. *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will do that. *(Interruptions)*... I have not completed. *(Interruptions)*... I never have such an experience that the Chair is interrupted like this. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: It is not *Tamasha*. *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You made me say that. *(Interruptions)*... I was to complete one point. *(Interruptions)*... But you didn't allow me. *(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. *(Interruptions)*... Therefore, the ruling, I repeat, is that Budget (Uttarakhand) 2016-17 has to be taken up by this House. That is what I understand as per the explanation given here and as per my understanding of the law. The third is Jairam Ramesh' question. I agree that he has given notice.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Two notices. *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me say. First is Short Duration Discussion and the second is under rule 167 or 168, whatever it may be. You have given notice for a discussion on Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation. *(Interruptions)*... But from the Treasury Benches it was clearly said that it cannot be discussed here because *(Interruptions)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि "न खाऊंगा, न खाने दूंगा", इसलिए यह कहीं भी discuss हो सकता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me explain. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not here to explain 'Why'; it is not my job. I am only narrating what has happened. From Treasury Benches' side it has been said that since it has emanated from the CAG Report and the CAG Report is from the State and it is being considered by the Legislature there, it cannot be taken up here. Both views are with the hon. Chairman. Hon. Chairman will look into it, consider the pros and cons and take a decision and I will convey that decision to you, if not today, before the House adjourns. That is all I can say. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am nobody to decide on a matter which is under the consideration of the hon. Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: This is the last week and we have only three working days left. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, it is up to Friday. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is up to 13th ...*(Interruptions)*... Who told you only three? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: On Friday, the second half is always the Private Member's Business. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, we have only three-and-a-half days. Since eleven days have passed ever since he gave his first notice and today he has given notice under rule 168, we are requesting you to kindly let us know by tomorrow, Sir, the fate of his notice so that we can take it up with the hon. Chair, discuss and deliberate it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will convey your feelings to hon. Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will convey your feelings to hon. Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर: जया जी के नोटिस का क्या होगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Jaya Bachchan ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: उपसभापति जी, मैंने चेयरमैन सर को तीन-चार चिट्ठियां लिखी हैं। मुझे Women issue पर Short Duration Discussion कराना था, लेकिन उसका कोई जवाब नहीं आया। मैं फिर भी चुप रही, लेकिन पोपोय 11 दिन में परेशान हो रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: मेरी Women issue पर सहमति है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... My full support. ...*(Interruptions)*... What should I do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: आपका सपोर्ट है तो आप allow कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप allow कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: क्या आपने नोटिस दिया है?

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: उपसभापति जी, मैं तीन सेशन से नोटिस दे रही हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: कौन-से रूल में? ...**(व्यवधान)**... Under what rule?

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: With the consent of all women Members.
...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Under which discussion? ...**(Interruptions)**...
Calling Attention, Zero Hour, क्या है?

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: It is under rule 176. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That means Short Duration Discussion.
...**(Interruptions)**... You have given the notice. ...**(Interruptions)**... I will convey your feelings. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: For the last three Sessions ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will convey what you have raised to the Hon. Chairman. It is for him to decide. ...**(Interruptions)**... I will request him.
...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: What appears on this issue to me, with the silence of this House and no other senior gentlemen here or there participating or supporting, is that this is the status and this is what we feel about the women of this country. यहाँ कुछ नहीं होने वाला है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are all with you. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: यहाँ महिलाओं का कुछ नहीं होने वाला है। इतने करोड़, उतने करोड़, सिर्फ करोड़ों में बात करेंगे, लेकिन महिलाओं का क्या हो रहा है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will convey your feelings. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: I am saying this with a lot of anguish.
...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yechury ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I only want to beseech you that while we fully try to assure Mrs. Jaya Bachchan that we are completely in support of the issue of women
...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The women's reservation; that is what is asked for.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Yes, Sir, we have passed it here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: I did not ask for reservation. ...*(Interruptions)*... I did not ask for reservation. Don't put words in my mouth. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, in your scheme of things, how you are working out, what will happen tomorrow, etc., I would only like you to keep in mind that 53 Members of our House are retiring.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, they will be given time.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Please earmark some time for them too. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't forget that. That will be a very serious lapse.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Already, two hours have been set apart by the hon. Chairman for the retiring Members for the farewell speech. Nobody will change that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री तरुण विजय: सर, 12 दिन पहले मैंने dyslexic बच्चों के ऊपर discussion के लिए चेयरमैन साहब को एक नोटिस दिया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अनु आगा जी, जया बच्चन जी और मैंने, हम तीनों ने ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये दो करोड़ बच्चे ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमारे ये बच्चे दर-दर भटक रहे हैं। मैंने अनु आगा जी और जया बच्चन जी ने 12 दिन पहले से dyslexic बच्चों के ऊपर discussion का नोटिस दिया हुआ है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप उनके बारे में हमें बोलने नहीं देते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... समय नहीं देते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... और हमें discussion के लिए मौका नहीं देते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्या यहां केवल राजनीति चलेगी? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आपका सब्जेक्ट क्या है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री तरुण विजय: सर, मेरा सब्जेक्ट है - dyslexic बच्चों की दुर्दशा। किसी स्कूल में उन बच्चों के लिए जो काउंसिलर्स हैं, उनकी आवश्यकताएं हैं, उनके लिए हम तीनों ने, जया बच्चन जी, अनु आगा जी और मैंने, Calling Attention notice दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप उसको तरजीह नहीं देते हैं, बोलने का मौका नहीं देते हैं। इन dyslexic बच्चों और specially-abled children के लिए हमें स्कूलों में कहीं भी काउंसिलर्स नहीं मिलते हैं, उत्तराखंड में भी नहीं मिल रहे हैं। क्या इसके लिए यह सदन नहीं बोलेगा? क्या आपमें इतनी मानवीयता भी नहीं है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: अगर टाइम मिलेगा, तो हम इसके ऊपर discussion करेंगे।

श्री तरुण विजय: आप इसके लिए समय रखिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये घोटाले, ये आरोप-प्रत्यारोप चलेंगे, लेकिन इंसानियत के मुद्दों पर भी राज्य सभा में चर्चा होनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इंसानियत पर भी चर्चा होनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मनुष्यता के बारे में ...*(व्यवधान)*... सिर्फ राजनीति नहीं ...*(व्यवधान)*... मानव नीति भी होनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मानवीयता के मुद्दों पर राज्य सभा में चर्चा होनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: तरुण जी, मुझे आपकी बात समझ में आ गई। आप सभी बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री तरुण विजय: राज्य सभा में निर्ममता ...**(व्यवधान)**... और संवेदनहीनता की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप अभी बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप अभी बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर टाइम मिलेगा, तो आपके नोटिस पर discussion होगा। चेरमैन साहब इसके ऊपर consideration करेंगे। आप बैठिए।

श्री तरुण विजय: सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसको प्राथमिकता दी जाए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, अगर एक-एक नोटिस पर आपकी रूलिंग होती रही, तो सवेरे तक तो रूलिंग ही होती रहेगी। हाउस चलेगा या नहीं चलेगा, आप इस पर निर्णय लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: क्या अभी?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: अभी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the assurances given here are going to be implemented, I have no problem.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Everybody has given.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the House is in order. Why don't we take up the Bill? The House is in order. ...**(Interruptions)**... So, what is the sense of the House? ...**(Interruptions)**... Okay; the sense of the House is ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, हम चाहते हैं कि हाउस चले। ...**(व्यवधान)**... No adjournment. इनको रात भर बैठने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह क्या तरीका है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये कह रहे हैं कि हम Finance Bill पास करने देंगे और कुछ नहीं करने देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... रात भर हाउस चलेगा, कोई बात नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They are not agreeing.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: ये केवल हाउस में हंगामा करने के लिए आए हुए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या जनता के सरोकार से जुड़े हुए सवालों पर चर्चा नहीं होगी? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They are not agreeing. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: क्या इनकी मर्जी से हाउस बंद होगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या हाउस इनकी मर्जी से चलेगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, यह क्या हो रहा है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no sense for ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, हाउस चलने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... होने दीजिए हंगामा ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम नहीं जानते हैं कि हाउस कैसे चलेगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, हाउस adjourn नहीं होना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, हाउस adjourn नहीं होना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने कल कहा था कि जो Finance Bill है, हम उसे पास करेंगे या return करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, हाउस adjourn नहीं होना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कुछ लोग हाउस को hijack करना चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कुछ लोग देश के विकास को hijack करना चाहते हैं, हम यह accept नहीं करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर: सर, कल इन्होंने एश्योरेंस दी थी कि कल हाउस चलने देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, please call the speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please call the speaker. We have already given the name. Call the speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: सर, आज आप हाउस को और ज्यादा न चलाएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब यह चल नहीं पाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप इसे कल तक के लिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Sir, this is not. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: तो ठीक है, फिर चला लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... चला लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, यह * है, अराजकता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये देश के विकास को हाईजैक कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह देश के विकास को बंधक बनाने का * है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naqvi. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, आप सेंस ऑफ दि हाउस देखिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये सारे मेंबर्स चाहते हैं कि हाउस चले। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये सारे मेंबर्स चाह रहे हैं कि यहां पर शांति के साथ चर्चा हो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए जो फर्स्ट स्पीकर हैं, आप उनको कॉल करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... और फाइनैस बिल पर चर्चा शुरू करवाएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I will have to take up the discussion.

...(Interruptions)... That is the only way. ...(Interruptions)... I will have to take it up.
...(Interruptions)... That is the only way.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, हाउस ऑर्डर में नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... ऐसे आप कैसे चर्चा करवाएंगे?
...(व्यवधान)... जब हम लोगों ने प्रॉमिस कर दिया है कि कल बिल पास करवा देंगे ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the guarantee that tomorrow the House will be in order. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, सबने प्रॉमिस किया है। ...(व्यवधान)... कांग्रेस ने, येचुरी जी ने, हमने, जेडीयू ने ...(व्यवधान)... सब लोग कह रहे हैं कि कल बिल पास करवा देंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: कल के लिए क्या गारंटी है? ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir,
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mrs. Smriti Irani. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, I request you to... ...(Interruptions)... Promises have been made by the Congress Party with regard to the discussion today. As is evident from the activity on the floor of the House, the promises are not being kept. ...(Interruptions)... I would beseech you, Sir, ...(Interruptions)... The decision that you need to take is that the interest of every political party that wants to speak today is not sacrificed at the altar of the Congress Party. ...(Interruptions)... If speakers are ready, Sir, please ensure that they get the opportunity to speak on the important points of legislation and finance situation and reflect their concerns. ...(Interruptions)... Let the interest of the country not be sacrificed at the altar of Congress Party. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you gaining by shouting? ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Jairam Ramesh, would you like to speak? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: How can I speak, Sir? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I can hear you. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I can't hear myself. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then I will call Mr. V.P. Singh Badnore.
...(Interruptions)... Yes, Mr. V.P. Singh Badnore, you can speak.

GOVERNMENT BILLS**The Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2016****and****The Finance Bill, 2016**

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, I stand to support the Finance Bill, 2016 and the Appropriation Bill, 2016. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me start by saying that the Budget discussion is in three parts. *...(Interruptions)...* First and foremost, the Annual Budget speech *...(Interruptions)...* by the hon. Finance Minister and then the discussion on the General Budget. *...(Interruptions)...* Next is the discussion on the Demands of Ministries in the Standing Committees *...(Interruptions)...* and also the discussions on the working of a few Ministries in this august House. *...(Interruptions)...* Today, we have come to the last stage and we are discussing the Finance Bill to return it to the Lok Sabha. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, no one can deny that there was a distinct slowdown in our growth story in the last two-three years of the UPA Government, *...(Interruptions)...* approximately hovering around 6 per cent. *...(Interruptions)...* There were various reasons, not just external, even internal, like the 2G, 3G, Coal, Commonwealth Games and other scams. *...(Interruptions)...* But, let me, at this stage, not enumerate them. *...(Interruptions)...* Instead, I need to commend our hon. Prime Minister and hon. Finance Minister *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Badnore, one second. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, please don't do this. *...(Interruptions)...* There are other Bills to be passed. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: I am not yielding. *...(Interruptions)...* I am not yielding. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him speak. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, there is other business to be passed. *...(Interruptions)...* Without the cooperation, no other Bill will be passed. *...(Interruptions)...* Nothing will be passed in this House. *...(Interruptions)...* If you are doing this now, nothing will be passed. *...(Interruptions)...* No other business will be considered. *...(Interruptions)...* That is the danger. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: In this 21st century, no country can survive in seclusion and not dependent *...(Interruptions)...* Therefore, volatility in the global economy is of much concern to us. *...(Interruptions)...* While the global GDP is about 3.5 per cent, ours is more than double, at 7.6 per cent. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, जब हम सब ने प्रॉमिस कर लिया ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: I am not yielding to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... On one account, there has been dip in the oil prices, but monsoon has failed ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: जब हम सब ने प्रॉमिस कर लिया ...**(व्यवधान)**... चेयर के कहने पर हम सब लोगों ने प्रॉमिस किया और हम लोगों ने कहा कि कल शान्त माहौल में इसे पास कराएंगे, क्योंकि Finance Bill एक important Bill है, तो ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no consensus for that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सिर्फ सत्ता पक्ष के कहने से नहीं चलेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर हम सब लोग जो मौजूद हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम कह रहे हैं, इसके बाद भी इस माहौल में, जबकि शांत नहीं हो, इस माहौल में जबर्दस्ती पास कराने की बात कही जाए ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह परम्परा बिल्कुल नहीं रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह उचित भी नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Let me dwell on this subject ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Badnore, one second. ...*(Interruptions)*...
Mr. V.P. Singh Badnore, one second. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: यह परम्परा भी नहीं रही है और यह उचित भी नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम इसका विरोध करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं कहूंगा कि इसको बन्द करना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, मैं नरेश जी का सपोर्ट करते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि और भी business हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: China is the world's third largest economy behind ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Badnore, one second. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please wait. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, apart from Finance Bill, there is other legislative business that has to be disposed of in this session. ...*(Interruptions)*... That can happen only if there is cooperation from both sides. If you insist in bulldoze ...*(Interruptions)*... nothing will happen.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not doing that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You are having the danger that ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: There was an assurance yesterday given by ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: ...this Session will not transact any other business. ...*(Interruptions)*... This Session will not transact any other business, that is the danger. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you are willing to take that risk, that is unfortunate. ...*(Interruptions)*... But I would suggest let there be order. Like it has been said that tomorrow we can take up all these things, take them up in an order ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, let me continue. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am continuing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But this side is not agreeing to that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: China is the world's third largest economy behind US and ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This side also should agree. ...*(Interruptions)*... Treasury Benches have a different view. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: They have brought other Bills. ...*(Interruptions)*... They have brought other Bills. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: With 10.3 US trillion dollars, ...*(Interruptions)*... while India is still at 2 trillion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Nothing will happen tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*... If this continues, no other business will be transacted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: China ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Tyagi. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: That is the danger. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your view? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: So, India's GDP is today ...*(Interruptions)*... the fastest ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, Mr. V.P. Singh Badnore. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. V.P. Singh Badnore, wait, wait. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri K.C. Tyagi. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार): सर, हमने पहले भी कहा था कि हम इस बिल को पास कराना चाहते हैं। हम और हमारी पार्टी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: क्या गारंटी है कि कल पास हो जाएगा? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: गारंटी तो किसी चीज की नहीं है। Sir, let me finish first. हम चाहते हैं कि बहस कराने के बाद बिल पास हो। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): आप बिल को कल पास कराना चाहते हैं, लेकिन आज क्यों नहीं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... What is the problem today? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the problem today? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the problem today? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why not today? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have got your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... All right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Sir, what we are actually saying is what is the guarantee that they will not do this tomorrow as well. ...*(Interruptions)*... And for how long will this House be held hostage? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: What happened to their assurance yesterday? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: For how long, for their political interest, will this House and this country be held hostage? ...*(Interruptions)*... An assurance given by the Congress yesterday, and the Opposition yesterday, the fact that that assurance has not been fulfilled today, you rightfully indicate, Sir, what is the guarantee that this assurance will be fulfilled tomorrow? ...*(Interruptions)*... And when has this House witnessed ...*(Interruptions)*... that the Members will decide whether the House will run or not ...*(Interruptions)*... when the Chair is forcibly and very, very appropriately saying 'Let this House run.' ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: While other countries ...*(Interruptions)*... coming out from the scars ...*(Interruptions)*... of World War-II in the ...*(Interruptions)*... still went ahead and galloped away. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, we were, from 1950 to 1980, ...*(Interruptions)*... only 3 to 3.5 per cent of the GDP. ...*(Interruptions)*... From 1980 to 2010, 6 to 6.5 per cent. ...*(Interruptions)*... If GDP is over 8 and 9 per cent, ...*(Interruptions)*... then, our per capita will increase by 7.5 per cent. ...*(Interruptions)*... That would double ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: House is adjourned up to 4.00 P.M. ...*(Interruptions)*...
Adjourned up to 4.00 P.M.

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

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The House re-assembled at four of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair:*

REFERENCE BY MEMBERS

Re. the Uttarakhand and various other issues - *contd.*

SHRI K.C. TYAGI (Bihar): Sir, the Leader of the Opposition is here.
...*(Interruptions)*... हम उनको बधाई देते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): To settle the issue ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Were you not here?
...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): I don't
know anything about the subject. So, we will discuss it tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, I was speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I can only say one thing. The Bharatiya Janata
Party should apologise to the nation for the wrongdoing in Uttarakhand. ...*(Interruptions)*...
They should apologise to the entire nation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: V.P. Singh Badnoreji, now you take your seat.
...*(Interruptions)*... I know that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Will I get the chance again? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shuklaji, what is that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): सर, उत्तराखंड पर जो हुआ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... I asked him
to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: उत्तराखंड के लिए माफी मांगें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I asked him to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: वहां पर जो लोकतंत्र की हत्या हुई और उसके बाद मुंह के बल गिरना पड़ा
...*(व्यवधान)*... नक़वी जी, आप माफी मांग लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rajeev Shuklaji, what are you saying?
...(Interruptions)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: सर, मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि whatever has happened in Uttarakhand, Naqvi sahib is here, he can apologise. He committed a mistake. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He did not commit any mistake. ...(Interruptions)...
Hon. Members, I know that Shri V.P. Singh Badnore was speaking on The Appropriation (No.2) Bill and The Finance Bill. I am aware of that. The Appropriation (No.2) Bill and The Finance Bill and other important Bills will be taken up and disposed of tomorrow. Shri V.P. Singh Badnore will continue his speech tomorrow.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, what about my speech? I should be the first speaker.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already told you regarding your motion. I will speak to the hon. Chairman.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I am the first speaker on The Appropriation Bill and The Finance Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I had called him and he started it. I will decide that now. Otherwise, there will be a problem. Listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... I know that Mr. Jairam Ramesh was the first speaker. I called Mr. Jairam Ramesh. Yes, of course, there was din in the House. I accept that. But Mr. Jairam Ramesh said that he could not speak. Then the next name was of Mr. V.P. Singh Badnore. I called him and he started speaking. I could hear it very well. Therefore, Mr. Badnore will complete his speech and then Mr. Jairam Ramesh and then the order will be followed.

The House stands adjourned till 11.00 A.M. on Wednesday, the 11th May 2016.

*The House then adjourned at four minutes past
four of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Wednesday, the 11th May 2016.*