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Tuesday

2 August, 2016

11 Sravana, 1938 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 2nd August, 2016/11th Sravana, 1938 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.

MEMBER SWORN

CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH (Haryana)

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports

II. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of the NYKS, New Delhi and Report and Accounts (2014-15) of the SAI, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): Sir, I lay on the Table—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (Department of Youth Affairs), under sub-section (2) of Section 44 of the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development Act, 2012:—
 - (1) G.S.R. 507 (E), dated the 13th May, 2016, publishing the First Statutes of the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (Amendment) Statutes, 2016.
 - (2) G.S.R. 573 (E), dated the 6th June, 2016, publishing the First Addendum to the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development Ordinances, 2016. [Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) See No. L.T. 5115/16/16]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
 - (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Sangathan.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. For (a) to (c) *See* No. L.T. 5007/16/16]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sports Authority of India (SAI), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. For (a) and (c) *See* No. L.T. 5008/16/16]

Notification of the Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (Ayush)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 33 of the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of AYUSH Notification F. No. 12-6/2001-C.C.H (Pt-II) dated the May 7 - May 13, 2016, (Weekly Gazette) publishing the Establishment of New Medical College (Opening of New or Higher Course of Study or Training and Increase of Admission Capacity by a Medical College) Amendments Regulations, 2016.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.4961/16/16]

Report and Accounts (2013-14) of the MAEF, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Foundation.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. For (a) to (c) *See* No. L.T.5009/16/16]

Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 77 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 685 (E), dated the 12th July, 2016, publishing the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Rules, 2016.
- (2) S.O. 2373 (E), dated the 12th July, 2016, declaring AH-7921 (3,4-dichloro-N-[1-(dimethylamino) cyclohexylmethyl] benzamide) to be a manufactured drug.
- (3) S.O. 2374 (E), dated the 12th July, 2016, making certain amendments in the list of psychotropic substances specified in the Schedule of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 by inserting certain entries after serial number 110B and the entries relating thereto in the said Schedule.
- (4) S.O. 2375 (E), dated the 12th July, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 1055 (E), dated the 19th October, 2001, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) See No. L.T.5034/16/16]

II. 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. 1588 (E), dated the 29th April, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) No. 64/2016-Customs (N.T.), dated the 5th May, 2016, determining the rate of exchange of conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods *w.e.f.* 6th May, 2016.
- (3) S.O. 1772 (E), dated the 13th May, 2016, amending Notification No.

S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (4) No. 77/2016-Customs (N.T.), dated the 19th May, 2016, determining the rate of exchange of conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods *w.e.f.* 20th May, 2016.
- (5) S.O. 1921 (E), dated the 31st May, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) No. 80/2016-Customs (N.T.), dated the 2nd June, 2016, determining the rate of exchange of conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods *w.e.f.* 3rd June, 2016.
- (7) S.O. 2100 (E), dated the 14th June, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (8) S.O. 2117 (E), dated the 15th June, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (9) No. 87/2016-Customs (N.T.), dated the 16th June, 2016, determining the rate of exchange of conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods *w.e.f.* 17th June, 2016.
- (10) No. 88/2016-Customs (N.T.), dated the 23rd June, 2016, amending Notification No. 87/2016-CUSTOMS (N.T.), dated the 16th June, 2016 *w.e.f.* 24th June, 2016, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (11) No. 89/2016-Customs (N.T.), dated the 24th June, 2016, amending Notification No. 87/2016- CUSTOMS (N.T.), dated the 16th June, 2016 *w.e.f.* 25th June, 2016, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (12) No. 91/2016-Customs (N.T.), dated the 29th June, 2016, amending Notification No. 87/2016- CUSTOMS (N.T.), dated the 16th June, 2016 *w.e.f.* 30th June, 2016, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (13) S.O. 2265 (E), dated the 30th June, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (14) S.O. 2312 (E), dated the 5th July, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (15) No. 96/2016-Customs (N.T.), dated the 6th July, 2016, determining the rate of exchange of conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods *w.e.f.* 7th July, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (15) *See* No. L.T.5033/16/16]

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

- (1) S.O. 637 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016, publishing the Income-tax (3rd Amendment) Rules, 2016.
- (2) S.O. 650 (E), dated the 3rd March, 2016, publishing the Income-tax (4th Amendment) Rules, 2016.
- (3) S.O. 1146 (E), dated the 17th March, 2016, publishing the Income-tax (6th Amendment) Rules, 2016.
- (4) S.O. 1580 (E), dated the 28th April, 2016, publishing the Income-tax (10th Amendment) Rules, 2016.
- (5) S.O. 1587 (E), dated the 29th April, 2016, publishing the Income-tax (11th Amendment) Rules, 2016.
- (6) S.O. 1655 (E), dated the 5th May, 2016, publishing the Income-tax (12th Amendment) Rules, 2016.
- (7) S.O. 1923 (E), dated the 31st May, 2016, publishing the Income-tax (13th Amendment) Rules, 2016.
- (8) S.O. 2196 (E), dated the 24th June, 2016, publishing the Income-tax (17th Amendment) Rules, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (8) *See* No. L.T.5030/16/16]

IV. 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. 696 (E), dated the 14th July, 2016, amending Notification

No. G.S.R. 335 (E), dated the 4th May, 2012, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

(2) G.S.R. 697 (E), dated the 14th July, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 284 (E), dated the 8th March, 2016, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(3) G.S.R. 698 (E), dated the 14th July, 2016, Seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on the imports of 'Plain Medium Density Fibre Board (MDF) having thickness of 6mm and above originating in or exported from Indonesia and Vietnam, for a period of five years from the date of publication of this Notification. [Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) See No. L.T.4965/16/16]

V. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (3) of Section 179 of the Finance Act, 2016, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

(1) S.O. 1904 (E), dated the 27th May, 2016, notifying the 1st day of June, 2016 as the date on which Chapter VIII of the Finance Act, 2016 shall come into force. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5031/16/16]

(2) S.O. 1905 (E), dated the 27th May, 2016, publishing the Equalisation levy Rules, 2016. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5032/16/16]

Notification of the Ministry of Home Affairs

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर): महोदय, मैं आयुध अधिनियम, 1959 की धारा 44 की उप धारा (3) के अधीन आयुध नियमावली, 2016 को प्रकाशित करने वाली गृह मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 701(अ), दिनांक 15 जुलाई, 2016 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ। [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.4986/16/16]

Reports and Accounts (2012-13, 2013-14) of the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi, Fursatganj, Raebareli, Uttar Pradesh and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi, Fursatganj, Raebareli, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. For (a) to (c) *See* No. L.T.4951/16/16]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi, Fursatganj, Raebareli, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. For (a) to (c) *See* No. L.T.4952/16/16]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

II. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of the IICA, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Sir, I lay on the Table—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 48 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999:—
 - (1) G.S.R. 465 (E), dated the 28th April, 2016, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2016.
 - (2) G.S.R. 480 (E), dated the 3rd May, 2016, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Manner of Receipt and Payment) Regulations, 2016.
 - (3) G.S.R. 504 (E), dated the 12th May, 2016, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 1006 (E), dated the 29th December, 2015 in both Hindi and English version.
 - (4) G.S.R. 537 (E), dated the 20th May, 2016, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident outside India) (Seventh Amendment) Regulations, 2016.
 - (5) G.S.R. 570 (E), dated the 1st June, 2016, publishing the Foreign Exchange

Management (Foreign Currency Accounts by a person resident in India) (Amendment) Regulations, 2016.

- (6) G.S.R. 571 (E), dated the 1st June, 2016, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Foreign Exchange Derivative Contracts) (Amendment) Regulations, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (6) *See* No. L.T.5040/16/16]

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

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

[Placed in Library. For (a) to (c) *See* No. L.T.4968/16/16]

- (ii) Statement of Market Borrowings by the Central Government, during the year 2015-16. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.4969/16/16]

MoUs (2016-17) between the Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) and various Companies and MoUs (2016-17) between the Government of India and various Companies

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) and the BEL Optronics Devices Limited, for the year 2016-17.
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) and the BEL-THALES Systems Limited, for the year 2016-17.
- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Defence, Department of Defence Production) and the Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL), for the year 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5041/16/16]

- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Defence, Department of Defence Production) and the Bharat Dynamics Limited (BDL), for the year 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.4970/16/16]

Report of the CAG of India

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Sir, I lay on the Table, under clause (1) of article 151 of the Constitution, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Report No.11 of 2016 of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2015 - Union Government (Civil) - Compliance Audit Observations.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.4997/16/16]

Draft Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 462 of the Companies Act, 2013, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following draft Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs:—

- (1) F. No. 3/1/2015 CL-I, dated July, 2016, directing that certain provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 shall not apply or shall apply with such exceptions, modifications and adaptations as specified under section 462 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013 to a specified IFSC Unlisted Public Company which is licensed to operate by the Reserve Bank of India or the Securities and Exchange Board of India or the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India from the International Financial Services Centre located in an approved multi-services Special Economic Zone set-up under the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005 read with Special Economic Zones Rules, 2006.
- (2) F. No. 3/1/2015 CL-I, dated July, 2016, directing that certain provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 shall not apply or shall apply with such exceptions, modifications and adaptations as specified under section 462 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013 to a specified IFSC Private Company which is licensed to operate by the Reserve Bank of India or the Securities and Exchange Board of India or the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India from the International Financial Services Centre located in an approved multi-services Special Economic Zone set-up under the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005 read with Special Economic Zones Rules, 2006.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T.4957/16/16]

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA**The Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts Laws and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 2016**

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

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts Laws and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 1st August, 2016."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

DR. KARAN SINGH (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Twelfth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs (2015-2016) on the subject 'Recruitment, structure and capacity-building of IFS Cadre, including need for a separate UPSC examination for cadre, mid-career entry and in service training and orientation' pertaining to the Ministry of External Affairs.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES

श्री लाल सिंह वडोदिया (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'जल निकायों की मरम्मत, नवीकरण और पुनरुद्धार - जल निकायों का अतिक्रमण तथा अतिक्रमण को हटाने और जल निकायों के पुनरुद्धार के लिए अपेक्षित कदम' विषय पर विभाग संबंधित जल संसाधन संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2015-2016) के दसवें प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES

श्री लाल सिंह वडोदिया (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित जल संसाधन संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2015-2016) के निम्नलिखित विवरणों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) Statement showing Further Action Taken by the Government on the observation/recommendations contained in the Sixth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the First Report on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation; and
- (ii) Statement showing Further Action Taken by the Government on the observation/recommendations contained in the Seventh Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Third Report on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation.

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

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित श्रम संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2015-16) के निम्नलिखित की गई कार्रवाई संबंधी विवरणों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) Statement showing further action taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Tenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Thirty-seventh Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Welfare of legal heirs of deceased workers of Rourkela Steel Plant- A case study';
- (ii) Statement showing further action taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Fourteenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Seventh Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2015- 16)' of the Ministry of Labour and Employment'; and
- (iii) Statement-showing further action taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Twelfth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the

Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Fourth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Regularisation of Casual Workers/ Artists of Radio Kashmir, CBS Radio Kashmir and Doordarshan Kendra, Srinagar'.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Reports of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): Sir, I rise to make the following statements regarding:—

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Second Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence on Demands for Grants (2014-15) of the Ministry of Defence on General Defence "Budget (Demand No. 20, 21 and 27).
- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence on Demands for Grants (2014-15) of the Ministry of Defence on Army (Demand No. 22).
- (iii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence on Demands for Grants (2014-15) of the Ministry of Defence on Navy and Air Force (Demand No. 23 and 24).
- (iv) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence on Demands for Grants (2014-15) of the Ministry of Defence on Ordnance Factories and Defence Research and Development Organisation (Demand No. 25 and 26).

REFERENCE BY MEMBERS

Re. Circulation of copies of the GST Bill

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, matters to be raised with permission of the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, there is a matter of great concern.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री मो. नदीमुल हक (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर केरोसिन तेल का दाम बढ़ गया है। ... (व्यवधान)..
केरोसिन तेल का दाम बढ़ गया है। ... (व्यवधान).... इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है? ... (व्यवधान)...

جناب محمد ندیم الحق : سر، کیروسین تیل کا دام بڑھ گیا ہے ... (مداخلت) ... اس کے لئے
کون ذمہ دار ہے ؟ ... (مداخلت) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ... (Interruptions)... Only those, who have given
notices. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, the internal security of this country.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No notice has been given. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, this is very important. ... (Interruptions)... Hon.
Home Minister is going to Pakistan for a SAARC Conference. I would like to raise one
issue. माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, जब माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पाकिस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री नवाज
शरीफ जी के परिवार में एक शादी में हाजिरी दी थी, उसके बाद पठानकोट में आतंकवादी और वहाँ
हमला हुआ। लेकिन आज तक केन्द्र सरकार यह नहीं बता पा रही है कि वहाँ चार आतंकवादी आए थे
या छः आतंकवादी आए थे। अब उस परिस्थिति में, जब माननीय गृह मंत्री जी वहाँ जाएंगे, तो देश के
सामने यह समस्या खड़ी होगी, एक embarrassment भी हो सकता है, कि गृह मंत्री जी और भारत के
शासन को इस बात की कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि वहाँ चार आतंकवादी आए थे या छः आतंकवादी
आए थे।

श्री उपसभापति: आपने नोटिस नहीं दिया है।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: सर, इश्यू यह है कि कल वे जाने वाले हैं और वहाँ पर 4 तारीख को सार्क
की बैठक होने वाली है। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय सदन के नेता यहाँ मौजूद हैं।
... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: लेकिन आपने नोटिस नहीं दिया है।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: सर, नोटिस भी दिया जा सकता है। But it is a matter of great concern
and importance also. ... (Interruptions)... The Leader of the House must respond to this.
... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the Minister wants, it is okay then. ... (Interruptions)...
Yes, Nareshji ... (Interruptions)...

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभापति जी, हम लोगों को कल का जो provisional agenda मिला है, उसमें GST Bill का उल्लेख है, लेकिन अभी तक उसकी कॉपी circulate नहीं हुई है, तो हम कब amendments देंगे?

श्री उपसभापति: GST Bill पहले circulate हो गया था।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: नहीं हुआ था, सर। उसकी कॉपी हमें नहीं मिली है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अभी यह हम लोगों को नहीं मिली है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen, I will tell you. What has been reported to me by the Secretariat is that last year, in the month of August, the Bill had, actually, been circulated. If you want one more circulation of the Bill, we will do that. ...**(Interruptions)**... But, technically. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, कायदे से तो जब एजेंडा में कोई बिल लगता है, तो उस बिल की कॉपी सभी को मिलती है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let me say. ...**(Interruptions)**... But the point is, ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: पिछले साल अगस्त में बिल की कॉपी दी गई और इस साल बिल आ रहा है, यह क्या बात हुई? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. That is correct. But, as per rules ...**(Interruptions)**... I will tell you. Nareshji, as per rules, if it was circulated last year ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, कैबिनेट ने उस बिल में कुछ अमेंडमेंट्स किए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let me complete. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am not questioning you. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: जब कैबिनेट ने उसमें अमेंडमेंट्स किए हैं, तो हम लोगों को अमेंडेड बिल मिलना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will tell you. ...**(Interruptions)**... You have raised an important point, a very important point. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, we are new Members. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Let me complete. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sit down. See, I concede that this is a very important point. It is a technical point. Number one, if the Bill was circulated, even if it was circulated last year, as far as the rules are

concerned and the procedure is concerned, it is okay. That is enough. But you are saying that it was last year, so for the convenience. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, यह अमेंडमेंट बिल है, लेकिन पिछले साल जो बिल मिला था, वह अमेंडेड बिल नहीं था। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, that is what ...*(Interruptions)*... I am coming to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am going to say about that also. Listen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, आपने कहा ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, यह अमेंडेड बिल है, लेकिन पिछले साल जो बिल मिला था, वह अमेंडेड बिल नहीं था। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will cover all your points. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will cover all your points. I know you are a very learned person, you know the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... कृपया आप मेरी बात सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, जो नए मेम्बर्स हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... You are a senior Member. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am on my legs. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't interrupt when the Chair is speaking. I will respond to all that you have said. Number one is, Bill circulation. That is over. Technically, that is enough. However, what I am saying is, if you need one more copy, I will instruct the Secretariat to circulate the Bill again. ...*(Interruptions)*... Number two is, what if there are amendments. The Government can bring amendments. In that case, amendments will be given to you one day early. If the Government is changing the whole Bill, the new Bill will come here. But if it is only amendments, Government needs only to give the amendments. That will be circulated to you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, the Bill had been circulated earlier. Please circulate another copy. We have already given amendments two days before. Amendments have already been circulated. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; amendments have been circulated. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; it is only ...*(Interruptions)*... See, amendments have to be circulated one day in advance, but, they have already been circulated. So that is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, हम लोगों को अमेंडमेंट्स नहीं मिले हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: क्या आप लोगों को अमेंडमेंट्स नहीं मिले हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: जी नहीं, सर। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Secretariat will look into that. ...*(Interruptions)*...
I am directing the Secretariat to look into that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, the amendments are circulated in the cyber space.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Pardon!

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the amendments have been circulated on the Net.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, not on the net. It is to be given. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, no. I am just looking at it. But give a printed copy. Please give a printed copy to all the Members.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hard copies are to be given ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: The matter is over. What is the problem now? ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, here are the amendments. Amendments are here, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen, I have been reported by the Secretariat that amendments have been circulated. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, they have been circulated. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, several new Members have joined the House, after the Bill was circulated. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: So, those Members have not received that Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have directed ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Therefore, it is necessary to re-circulate the Bill along with the amendments. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have directed ...(Interruptions)... Satyavrat Chaturvediji, I have ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मो. नदीमूल हक: डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, केरोसिन तेल का दाम बढ़ गया है। ...(व्यवधान)... केरोसिन तेल का दाम बढ़ गया है। ...(व्यवधान)... इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है? ...(व्यवधान)...

جناب محمد ندیم الحق : ڈپٹی چیئرمین سر، کیروسن تیل کا دام بڑھ گیا ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔
کیروسن تیل کا دام بڑھ گیا ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ اس کے لئے کون ذمہ دار ہے؟
۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I have already directed ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... I have already directed ...(Interruptions)... Nothing will go on record. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मो. नदीमूल हक: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)... I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete. This way it will not work. ...(Interruptions)... Listen, Chaturvediji. You are repeating what I have already said. I have already directed the Secretariat to re-circulate the Bill for the benefit of new Members and also for those Members who have not read the Bill when it was circulated earlier. It will be re-circulated. ...(Interruptions)... Why are you getting angry?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: For the last fifteen minutes I am trying to draw the attention of the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is for the Chair.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Non-issue should not be raised in the morning.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: We have got the printed amendment at our residence in the morning. This is a non-issue. But I would like to raise an issue which relates to the people across the country regarding frequent hike in the price of kerosene.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Have you given notice?

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

*Not recorded.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: The price of kerosene is being hiked frequently. ...(Interruptions)... It is being violated. ...(Interruptions)... केरोसिन का दाम क्यों बढ़ाया गया? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मो. नदीमूल हक: क्या यह इश्यू जरूरी नहीं है? ...(व्यवधान)...

---(مداخلت)--- جناب محمد ندیم الحق : کیا یہ ایشو ضروری نہیں ہے

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Have you given notice? ...(Interruptions)... Have you given notice? ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Sukhendu Sekhar Roy, have you given notice? ...(Interruptions)... You are a Vice-Chairman, please don't do like this.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Don't invoke Rule 255. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't do like this. ...(Interruptions)... You have to be example to others. ...(Interruptions)... The Chair doesn't know what is going to be raised whether it is an issue or a non-issue. Only after something is raised, the Chair can make ...(Interruptions)... What are you doing? ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Sukhendu Sekhar Roy, you can't behave like this. Everybody is equal. You can't behave like this. You are a Vice-Chairman, you can't do like this. I am telling you. ...(Interruptions)... You can't do like this. ...(Interruptions)... So, what? Someone has to raise it. ...(Interruptions)... Every Member has a right to raise it. ...(Interruptions)... I am telling you, don't behave like this. ...(Interruptions)... Have you given notice? ...(Interruptions)... You have not given a notice. ...(Interruptions)... You should have given a notice. You should know that. ...(Interruptions)... The primary thing is that you should give a notice. A Vice-Chairman behaving like this is atrocious. I am telling you. It is very bad for a Vice-Chairman to behave like this. ...(Interruptions)... Without giving a notice, you are raising an issue and shouting slogans, what are you thinking of others? Now, Zero Hour, Mr. Vivek Gupta. ...(Interruptions)... No, no, it is over. Now Zero Hour. You have also not given a notice. ...(Interruptions)... See, he has also not given a notice. ...(Interruptions)... He can give a notice. ...(Interruptions)... You give a notice for tomorrow. Digvijayaji, you give a notice. ...(Interruptions)... You give a notice. Shri Vivek Gupta. ...(Interruptions)... What is your problem? ...(Interruptions)... First of all, let other Members keep quiet when you are raising a matter so that I can, at least, understand. ...(Interruptions)... What is your problem? You say, I don't understand because all of you are speaking at the same time. Tell me, what is your problem?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, the price of kerosene oil has again been increased by the Government. This is being done at regular intervals which has caused

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

intolerable situation for the poorer people in the country. I am asking the Government, through you, that the Government must in form this House on such a decision when the House is in session. People outside are crying. Everyday this is happening. Why is this stand taken by the Government? The Government must explain to this august House. That is my issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you have given a notice, then, I would have allowed you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now sit down. Would the Government like to react? ...*(Interruptions)*... No. The Government is not reacting. Now, Mr. Vivek Gupta. ...*(Interruptions)*... Zero Hour, Mr. Vivek Gupta. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have not given a notice.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: सर, पाकिस्तान के अंदर जो सार्क की मीटिंग होने वाली है तो उसके संबंध में ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already called Mr. Vivek Gupta. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Proposed shifting of the headquarters of the Tea Board from Kolkata to Guwahati

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, through you, I would like to raise an important issue here. This is regarding the alleged move by the Central Government to shift the Headquarters of the Tea Board from Kolkata to Guwahati. ...*(Interruptions)*... As you know, Sir, tea is one of the industries, which by an Act of Parliament, comes under the control of the Union Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... The genesis of the Tea Board of India dates back to 1903 when the Indian Tea Cess Bill was passed. The present Tea Board, set up under Section 4 of the Tea Act, 1953, was constituted on 1st April, 1954. Sir, since its inception, the Tea Board has been located in Kolkata. But, recently, what we are seeing is that the employees are being harassed; they are being shifted in batches to other offices; they are being made to wait compulsorily. This is the alleged move because a new Party has come to power in Assam; it is trying to favour Guwahati. There is an alleged move to shift the Tea Board Headquarters from Kolkata to Guwahati. Sir, I have full sympathies with Guwahati. Our heart goes out to Guwahati. But, Sir, it should not be done at the cost of Kolkata. We should not be made to suffer. The Tea Board Headquarters in Bengal is as good as is our hand to our body, and if you take away the Tea Board Headquarters from Kolkata, it would mean that you are chopping our hands away. There is another point. Is

[Shri Vivek Gupta]

this a part of a bigger design? This can only be seen from the fact that the Chairman of the Kolkata Port Trust and the Chairman of the Damodar Valley Corporation have been appointed without any consultation with West Bengal. All such big decisions, whether it is the appointment of Chairmen or the shifting of the Tea Board Headquarters, are being done without any consultation with the State Government and without taking into account the immense hardship that the State Government and the employees will face. Sir, I would also like to say that Bengal is not only just the headquarters of the Tea Board, it is the port area there, and all the auction houses have been there for centuries. You have the port, warehouses, and a lot of infrastructure been created. A lot of jobs are there. The Tea Board Headquarters may be a symbolic shift but the downward problems would be tremendous for the industry and everybody else.

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kalita, are you also associating? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is your problem?

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, the shifting of Tea Board Headquarters to Guwahati is a good decision. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।
...(व्यवधान)...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we all associate ourselves with what the hon. Member has mentioned. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I have given a notice of breach of privilege against Dr. Subramanian Swamy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I told you yesterday.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: From your office, a letter was sent to me. I replied to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I replied to that. A copy was sent to me. I have not known anything. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has taken the names of my leaders. ...*(Interruptions)*... He must authenticate the documents. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shantaram Naik, please listen. You raised this matter yesterday. Then, I had said it was under consideration.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: That is a different thing. This is against Dr. Subramanian Swamy. It is a different notice.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Privilege notice?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Yes, and I am telling you, Sir, he has to authenticate the documents. He has taken the names of my leaders.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I got it. Sit down now. I have understood it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down now. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a Privilege Motion. The hon. Chairman is examining it. You will be intimidated. Sit down.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, let the Government respond to Shri Vivek Gupta's Special Mention on the shifting of the Tea Board Headquarters.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is for the Government. It is not for me. If the Government wants, it can. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is up to them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I am only requesting, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can always request. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Shadi Lal Batra. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, through you, I request the hon. Minister to respond. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: 'Through me' means they know it. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government knows it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I don't know. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KULITA: But, Sir, we feel that the shifting of Tea Board Headquarters to Guwahati is a good decision. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, मेरा actual प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है, बाकी लोग तो प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर के नाम पर इश्यूज उठाते हैं। आपने, यहाँ पर एक व्यवस्था बनाई कि ज़ीरो ऑवर में सबको तीन-तीन मिनट्स का समय मिले, ताकि सभी लोग अपने ज़ीरो ऑवर के विषय यहाँ उठा सकें। लेकिन, यहाँ यह हो रहा है कि पहले तो बिना नोटिस के 20 मिनट का समय बरबाद होता है, फिर जब ज़ीरो ऑवर का कोई एक विषय उठाया जाता है, तो उस पर कई लोग खड़े होकर अपने-अपने कमेंट्स देने लगते हैं। इस प्रकार, तीन मिनट का ज़ीरो ऑवर 10 मिनट का हो जाता है और उसके बाद के विषय नहीं आ पाते।

श्री उपसभापति: आप ठीक कह रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप ज़ीरो ऑवर के पाँच विषयों को ही अलाउ कीजिए, क्योंकि 12-14 विषयों को अलाऊ करने का कोई फायदा नहीं है। हम रोज़-रोज़ पौने दस बजे सुबह यहाँ आकर नोटिस देते हैं और उससे अजीब सा माहौल बन गया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Very correct. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: For just saying this, he has consumed five minutes! ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

MS. DOLA SEN: Sir, I too associate myself with what the hon. Member has said. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a very valid point. But without notice, the Members are raising issues. That is the problem. Now, Shri Shadi Lal Batra.

Need for refund of money with interest to the investors collected by PACL Ltd.

A Pearl Group of Companies

श्री शादी लाल बत्रा (हरियाणा): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन और सरकार के संज्ञान में एक बहुत ही गंभीर समस्या को लाना चाहता हूँ। तकरीबन छह करोड़ छोटे किसान, दुकानदार और आम जनमानस ने एक कृषि एवं रियल एस्टेट की कम्पनी PACL India Ltd. के झांसे में आकर अपने खून-पसीने की कमाई, इस आशा से कि यहाँ पर फायदा होगा, जमा कर दी। अप्रैल,

2013 में कम्पनी के पास 49,100 करोड़ की राशि जमा थी। उसके बाद उन्होंने उन निवेशकों के प्रति इतनी गंभीरता दिखाई कि सारे पैसे लोगों ने उसके पास जमा कर दिए। निवेशकों द्वारा इस बात को "सेबी" के संज्ञान में लाया गया, तो उसने संज्ञान लिया और नोटिस दिया और उनकी प्रापर्टी कुर्क करने के लिए कहा, लेकिन आगे कुछ नहीं हुआ है।

उसके बाद कुछ निवेशक सुप्रीम कोर्ट में चले गए। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी इस मामले का संज्ञान लिया और जस्टिस आर.एम. लोढ़ा के नेतृत्व में तीन सदस्यीय कमेटी बनाई और उसको यह अधिकार दिया गया कि उनकी प्रापर्टी कुर्क करके, उसको नीलाम करके निवेशकों को पैसा दिया जाए। निवेशक इस उम्मीद में थे कि अच्छे दिन आएंगे पर यह समझ में नहीं आया कि वे अच्छे दिन कब आएंगे?

उपसभापति जी, निवेशकों ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट में भी दस्तक दे दी और सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी कह दिया, तो अब इसके बाद क्या रह जाता है? मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार के संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूं कि उसमें किसान हैं, छोटे दुकानदार हैं, बेवाएं हैं, गांव का आम जनमानस है, उन्होंने अपने खून-पसीने की कमाई, उसमें पेट काटकर जमा कराई थी, अब वे ऐसी स्थिति में आ गए हैं कि उनको कुछ भी प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है और वे सड़क पर आ गए हैं। उनके हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि जो रियल एस्टेट कम्पनी है, जो लोगों का 49,100 करोड़ रुपया लेकर बैठ गई है, उसके विरुद्ध कठोर से कठोर कार्रवाई की जाए। उनकी प्रापर्टी को कुर्क किया जाए, उसके जो चेयरमैन हैं, डायरेक्टर्स हैं, उनको हिरासत में लिया जाए तथा उनसे पैसे की वसूली करके निवेशकों को वापस दिलाया जाए।

श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू (तेलंगाना): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

चौधरी मुनवर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

†چودھری منور سلیم (اتر پردیش): : مہودے، میں بھی مانیئے سمنیئے کے وکٹوے سے
خود کو سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

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

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूं।

कुमारी शैलजा (हरियाणा): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now, for the information of the hon. Members, I would like to say that the copies of the GST Bill are kept in the lobby. Those who want to refer to it, can do it ... (Interruptions)...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सर, मैंने एक नोटिस दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मैंने एक नोटिस दिया है कि एक लड़की को ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu.

Delay in Justice Delivery System in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Respected Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to say that with the motherly magnanimity of the Congress President and the extraordinary efforts put in by the UPA Government, the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act was passed in 2014. The Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014 has bifurcated the united State into two States, that is, the State of Telangana and the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh. With this enactment, the State of Telangana has got its own High Court, that is, the High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad. Now, the advocates, the litigants and the dependant population of the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh are eagerly waiting to have their own High Court within the limits of their State. With that, the contention has grown and throughout the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh advocates are agitating. The State-level advocates congregated at Vijayawada and resolved that the existing building available in the court complex at Vijayawada be allocated to establish the High Court of Andhra Pradesh. Since the State of Andhra Pradesh is yet to respond with regard to allocating the premises required for the establishment of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh, the self-respect of the people of Andhra Pradesh is not only being challenged but this has also grown into a contention. And my advocates, numbering more than 1,500 from all the towns and cities of Telangana, recently, last week, congregated here, demonstrated and displayed their urge. For the last three months, in Telangana, the judicial system, the justice system, the law abiding people's concerns are not being attended to, and even the judicial officials are on agitation. Following their agitation, their higher-ups in the administration have also resorted to certain punishments, which has created agony and now it is slowly snowballing into a complication of public agitation. Keeping this fact in view, since Telangana has got its own High Court, I urge upon the Union Government to ensure Presidential Order for a High Court for Andhra Pradesh. This will resolve the contention between both the States and bring harmony between both the States. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All the associated names will be added.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA (Haryana) : Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka) : Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

DR. K. KESHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU (Mizoram) : Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

Alarming flood situation in Assam

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I have been fighting, to get this Zero Hour listed, for the last four days and today I got it and I am grateful to you. Sir, this is regarding a very devastating flood in Assam. Assam has been under serious flood for the last twenty days and out of 32 districts of Assam, 28 districts have been badly affected; more than 26 lakh people have been affected. Around 26 persons have died so far and thousands of animals, including the world famous one-horned rhinos of Kaziranga, have also been washed away by this flood. So, Sir, this is the situation. Now, what happens is that the BJP-led State Government as well as the NDA Government has not given any adequate relief to the flood victims. The people are staying on the national highways and embankments. A number of embankments have been washed away; RCC bridges have been washed away; national highways have been washed away and link roads have been washed away. Day before yesterday, hon. Home Minister visited Assam, but, it is very surprising to see that he was there only for two hours. He made an aerial survey only for two hours. This is the seriousness of the Government towards the flood affected people of Assam. Within two hours, he can see nothing. And more than that, Sir, what is surprising is that the Assam Government has given the Memorandum to the Union Home Minister. How serious they are? Here, they have given this photograph of two years old and that too of Bangladesh. This is a deer of Bangladesh. ...*(Interruptions)*... One small boy rescued the deer and it was a photograph of 2014 and when it came in the media, there was a hue and cry. The Government then apologized and withdrew it. So, now, you can see how serious this

[Shri Ripun Bora]

Government, both the Central Government and the State Government, is. When our UPA Government was there and there was a flood at that time, then our leader Soniaji, Dr. Manmohan Singh and Rahulji, Immediately rushed to the State and reviewed the State situation. They visited the flood-affected camps for the whole day, stayed for two to three days and they gave all necessary help. Now, the hon. Home Minister went to Assam; he had a meeting with the officials and the BJP leaders but he did not allot any fund nor has he allotted any special package. So, my humble submission, through you, to the Government is to take immediate steps for the relief operation, the rescue operation and restoration of the damages caused by flood. Thank you, Sir.

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

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

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU (Mizoram): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI (Rajasthan): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI (Punjab): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA (Punjab) : Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री मोती लाल वीरा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. ... *(Interruptions)*... Names of all those Members who have associated would be added. ...*(Interruptions)*... All right, all names would be added. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Revati Raman Singh.

Condition of toilets constructed under the National Cleanliness Campaign

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, कई दिनों के प्रयास के बाद आज मेरा यह Zero Hour लग पाया है, जिसके लिए आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

मान्यवर, मैं जो सवाल उठाने जा रहा हूँ, यह पूरे देश से जुड़ा हुआ है और अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण भी है। अभी 2014 में जब यह सरकार बनी, तब इसने बड़े जोर-शोर से "स्वच्छ भारत" की घोषणा की। और यह भी कहा कि महात्मा गांधी को सच्ची श्रद्धांजली देने के लिए स्वच्छ भारत अभियान की शुरुआत की जा रही है, जिस में ग्रामीण अंचलों व शहरों में शौचालयों का निर्माण बड़े पैमाने पर किया जाएगा, लेकिन मान्यवर दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि जो आंकड़े प्रकाश में आए हैं, उसके अनुसार जहां लगभग 1 करोड़ शौचालय बनने थे, उनमें से 50 लाख शौचालयों का इस्तेमाल ही नहीं हो रहा है। उनका इस्तेमाल गांवों में उपलों व दूसरा सामान रखने के लिए हो रहा है। उनमें और भी काम हो रहा है।

मान्यवर, सरकार ने जब यह योजना लागू की थी, तब सरकार को यह सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए था कि इस का कार्यान्वयन ठीक ढंग से हो। मेरा मानना है कि शौचालय घर में और दूसरी जगहों पर बनने चाहिए क्योंकि इन के न होने का सब से ज्यादा बुरा असर बच्चों पर पड़ता है। उसमें भी यह अनुसूचित जाति के बच्चों पर सब से अधिक पड़ता है। उन्हें डायरिया और पानी की तमाम ऐसी बीमारियां होती हैं, जिन से उनकी मृत्यु तक हो जाती है।

मान्यवर, यह बात मैं राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण संस्थान द्वारा किए गए सर्वे के नतीजों के आधार पर बता रहा हूँ। मान्यवर, सीएजी ने भी इस संबंध में सवाल उठाए हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... What do I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... You have made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Names of all those Members who are associating themselves with it may be noted. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have made your point. That is okay.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, आदरणीय रेवती रमन सिंह जी ने जो मुद्दा उठाया है, वह निश्चित तौर से महत्वपूर्ण है। प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने "स्वच्छ भारत व स्वस्थ भारत" के संकल्प को लेकर सभी जगहों पर toilets बनाने का एक बहुत ही क्रांतिकारी अभियान शुरू किया है और बहुत जगहों पर इस कार्यक्रम की सफलता सामने आयी है। आदरणीय रेवती रमन सिंह जी ने कहा है कि कई राज्यों व कई स्थानों पर शौचालय काम नहीं कर रहे हैं या उनका उपयोग कुछ और कामों के लिए हो रहा है। मैं निश्चित तौर पर संबंधित मंत्री जी से इस बारे में कहूंगा कि रेवती रमन सिंह जी ने इस तरह की बात कही है।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

श्री रणविजय सिंह जूदेव (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

Serious situation of health services in rural areas due to shortage of doctors

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय, देश की दो-तिहाई आबादी गांवों में रहती है, लेकिन वहां पर डॉक्टरों की उपलब्धता एक चौथाई है। सिर्फ 35 फीसदी सरकारी डॉक्टर्स

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

गांवों में हैं, जब कि हम सभी कहते हैं कि भारत की 70 फीसदी आबादी गांवों में रहती है। सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार गत 12 वर्षों में 200 फीसदी डॉक्टर्स की कमी आयी है। महोदय, मातृ मृत्यु दर, प्रति लाख जननी, वर्ष 2012 तक 254 से घटकर 100 होनी चाहिए थी, वह सिर्फ 212 तक पहुंची है। इसी प्रकार नवजात मृत्यु दर प्रति हजार 57 से घटकर 28 होनी थी, लेकिन इसमें भी प्रदर्शन खराब रहा है और यह दर घटकर मात्र 44 तक पहुंची है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में चिकित्सकों की संख्या इतनी दयनीय है कि 1000 पर 0.6 डॉक्टर्स की उपलब्धता है यानी वहां पर डॉक्टर भी नहीं है। महोदय, यह एक-दो साल की बात नहीं, गत 15 सालों में हर सरकार के समय में इस तरह की दिक्कतें रही हैं। भारत में विशेषज्ञ डॉक्टर्स की 50 फीसदी कमी है और आज भी यह कमी मौजूद है। वहीं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विशेषज्ञ डॉक्टर्स की 82 फीसदी कमी हो गयी है। जहाँ सौ ऐसे डॉक्टर्स होने चाहिए, वहाँ अठारह डॉक्टर्स उपलब्ध हैं। आज भी गाँवों में 82 फीसदी डॉक्टर्स की कमी है।

आज देश में, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्त्री रोग विशेषज्ञ के मामले में जो कुल जरूरत है, वह 23.4 फीसदी की है। वैसे यह संख्या हंड्रेड फीसदी होनी चाहिए, लेकिन अभी केवल 23.4 फीसदी ही स्त्री रोग विशेषज्ञ उपलब्ध हैं। 2013 में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों में विशेषज्ञ डॉक्टर्स के आंकड़े, जहाँ 5,850 थे, वहीं 2014 में ये आंकड़े गिरकर 4,097 हो गए हैं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में लोगों को स्वास्थ्य सेवा के लिए संघर्ष करना पड़ता है। ये लोग आए दिन गाँव से मरीज को लेकर चलते हैं कि शहर में ले जाएं, लेकिन शहर आते-जाते उन लोगों की मौत हो जाती है।

महोदय, यह दर्दनाक कहानी खत्म होनी चाहिए। देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से प्रतिदिन हजारों लोग इलाज के लिए शहर की ओर आते हैं। शहर में भी डॉक्टर्स की बहुत बुरी स्थिति हो गई है। यहाँ तक कि अगर ये लोग गाँव में अपना इलाज कराते हैं, तो इन पर दोहरी मार पड़ती है। इलाज के नाम पर प्राइवेट डॉक्टर्स द्वारा इनसे मोटी रकम ली जाती है और शहर में जाते-जाते इनकी मौत हो जाती है। एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार बिहार में निमोनिया और दस्त के 90 फीसदी गलत उपचार हो रहे हैं। यह उपचार गलत पाए गए, जबकि निमोनिया ...**(व्यवधान)**... *

चौधरी मुनवर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।
 چودھری منور سلیم (اتر پردیش): آپ سیہا پتی جی، میں خود کو اس موضوع سے سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता (झारखंड): उपसभापति जी, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

Alleged infringement of the rights of Panchayati Raj Institutions in Chhattisgarh

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): उपसभापति जी, मैं इस सदन में नई मेम्बर हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं पिछले एक सप्ताह से शून्य काल में अपना आवेदन लगा रही थी, लेकिन आज आपने मुझे बोलने का जो मौका दिया है, उसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। आज मैं इस उच्च सदन में आप सभी मूर्धन्य लोगों के बीच पहली बार कुछ बोलने का साहस कर रही हूँ। माननीय महोदय, मैं छत्तीसगढ़ के बड़े और पहले त्योहार, हरीली त्योहार के लिए पूरे सदन को गाढ़ी-गाढ़ी बधाई देते हुए अपनी बात कहने का साहस कर रही हूँ।

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

*Not recoded.

महोदय, संविधान के 73वें संशोधन के पश्चात सत्ता के विकेंद्रीकरण के लिए त्रिस्तरीय पंचायती राज लागू किया गया था। जहाँ, 50 से 70 हजार मतदाताओं के बीच से जिला पंचायत सदस्य चुनकर आते हैं, 40 से 50 हजार लोगों के बीच से एक जनपद सदस्य चुनकर आता है, वहाँ उन्हें कुछ भी अधिकार नहीं है, उनको अपने क्षेत्र में विकास के लिए एक भी फंड नहीं मिलता है। माननीय महोदय, हालत यहाँ तक है कि जिस ग्राम पंचायत से खनिज रॉयल्टी आती है, उस ग्राम पंचायत फंड को भी अधिकारी के द्वारा दूसरी, दूसरी ग्राम पंचायत में, दूसरे क्षेत्र में, विकास के लिए दे दिया जाता है। माननीय महोदय, मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से बताना चाहूंगी कि छत्तीसगढ़ में, जहाँ पर एक महिला सरपंच है, जहाँ पर अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग के अंतर्गत एक महिला सरपंच है, वहाँ उनको 15 अगस्त और 26 जनवरी को झंडा तक फहराने नहीं दिया जाता है। वहाँ पर शासन द्वारा शाला विकास समिति के जो अध्यक्ष होते हैं, उनके द्वारा झंडा फहराया जाता है। त्रिस्तरीय पंचायती राज की इससे ज्यादा दुर्गति और नहीं हो सकती है।

माननीय महोदय, जब आदरणीय दिग्विजय सिंह जी मुख्य मंत्री थे, तो मैं स्वयं जिला पंचायत की अध्यक्ष थी। उस समय तृतीय और चतुर्थ वर्ग के कर्मचारियों की पद स्थापना, स्थानांतरण और प्रमोशन का अधिकार जिला पंचायत को था, लेकिन अभी कुछ नहीं है, वहाँ त्रिस्तरीय पंचायती राज के पदाधिकारीगण केवल नाम मात्र के हो गए हैं।

महोदय, उस दिन जयराम रमेश जी कोयला खदान की बात कर रहे थे, वे वन अधिकार की बात कर रहे थे, अगर सरपंचों को अधिकार होता, तो वह 300 एकड़ जमीन, "मन की बात" कहने वाले नेता के माध्यम से, अडानी जी को उस कोयला खदान के लिए नहीं जाती। अगर सरपंचों को अधिकार होता तो? लेकिन वहाँ पर पूरी तरह से त्रिस्तरीय पंचायती राज की सत्ता का केंद्रीयकरण किया जा रहा है।

माननीय महोदय, मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगी कि पंचायती राज प्रजातंत्र की जड़ है। अगर उनके अधिकार का हनन किया जाएगा, तो प्रजातंत्र कमजोर हो जाएगा और पूरे भारत में टिमटिमाते हुए पंचायती राज के जो पदाधिकारी हैं, वे पूरी तरह से बुझ जाएंगे। आज उन्हें अधिकार देने की आवश्यकता है। आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति जी, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

सुश्री दोला सेन (पश्चिमी बंगाल): उपसभापति जी, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री ए.वी. स्वामी (ओडिशा): उपसभापति जी, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य: उपसभापति जी, हम भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करते हैं।

Concern over the increasing cases of rape in the country

SHRI SAMBHAJI SHAHU CHHATRAPATI (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak in the Zero Hour. It has taken almost five days for me to get a chance to rise on my seat and give my Zero Hour speech. It is a matter of utmost importance which relates to rape followed by murder. There were a lot of rapes which took place in the Capital, in the Delhi Region. A four year old was raped. There were constant rapes in Uttar Pradesh, in Maharashtra and the rest of the country. I will not get into the details, but it is a matter of great importance for all of us to decide what we should be doing in future. Last Sunday, in Maharashtra, two rapes had taken place. I would like to mention an incident of a village called Kopardi where a teenager was gang raped by a group, brutally beaten and then strangled to death. I would like to tell the House that we should all take very stern action regarding this. I should not be boasting, but I also come from the family of Chhatrapati Shivaji and Shahu Maharaj. Shahu Maharaj was the first person to bring in reservations in the year 1902 and when Shahu Maharaj brought in this reservation, he also brought social equality, but till date Kolhapur has never faced or seen such a thing called rape or murder. That is how we should imbibe from the two great kings. I also believe that to curb the rising number of rapes we must take stern action against the culprits so that a strong message is sent across the society. As a representative of this House it is our duty to give a voice to the many daughters who are unheard. Let us act swiftly to protect every woman of this country irrespective of what religion, caste or belief she belongs to. I would also like to bring in, through you, Sir, that after the Nirbhaya case, laws were amended and a fund was established, but it seems that effective implementation of the law and the efficient utilisation of the fund has not been achieved yet. I also wish to request that those accused of rape cases should not be able to obtain bail easily or let out with a petty punishment. If we have a provision for capital punishment for murder or treason, then, let's have amendments that provide death punishment for violent rapes so that there are no repeat offenders. The question before the concerned Minister and before all of us today is, can we not, across party and ideologies, come to a common consensus and just pass one simple resolution where the rape accused is tried in a timely manner? On proven guilty, he should be punished in such a way that it would make any person who is thinking about dishonouring a woman shiver with fear.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the concern expressed by Shri Sambhaji Shahu Chhatrapati.

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by Shri Sambhaji Shahu Chhatrapati.

SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by Shri Sambhaji Shahu Chhatrapati.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV (Nominated): Sir, I too associate myself with the concern expressed by Shri Sambhaji Shahu Chhatrapati.

SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by Shri Sambhaji Shahu Chhatrapati.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Surendra Singh Nagar.

Pending proposals for construction and development of airports

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर : उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार का ध्यान आबादी की दृष्टि से देश के सबसे बड़े राज्य, जिस प्रदेश से इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री भी चुन कर आते हैं, उसमें हवाई अड्डों को विकसित करने के मामले में इस प्रदेश की जो उपेक्षा की जा रही है, उसकी तरफ दिलाना चाहूँगा। जो उपलब्ध आँकड़े हैं, वे बताते हैं कि आबादी की दृष्टि से सबसे बड़े राज्य, उत्तर प्रदेश में मात्र 6 हवाई अड्डे ऐसे हैं, जो operational हैं। अगर आप दूसरे राज्यों की बात करें, तो गुजरात, जहाँ 6 करोड़ की आबादी है, वहाँ 10 एयरपोर्ट्स operational हैं; कर्नाटक में 6 एयरपोर्ट्स operational हैं जहाँ 6 करोड़ की आबादी है; महाराष्ट्र, जहाँ 7.5 करोड़ की आबादी है, वहाँ 9 एयरपोर्ट्स operational हैं। जहाँ तक air connectivity की बात है, उसके आँकड़े भी दर्शाते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश air connectivity के मामले में भी सबसे पीछे है। इस चीज को ध्यान में रखते हुए उत्तर प्रदेश को विकास के पथ पर ले जाने वाली अखिलेश यादव जी की सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार को नए हवाई अड्डे विकसित करने के लिए प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं, जिनमें जेवर और आगरा में दो महत्वपूर्ण हवाई अड्डे विकसित करने का प्रस्ताव भी शामिल है।

उपसभापति जी, जेवर का जो प्रस्तावित हवाई अड्डा है, जिसका प्रस्ताव उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने भेजा है, वह देश का ऐसा पहला हवाई अड्डा विकसित करने का प्रस्ताव है, जिसके लिए लैंड पहले से identified है, जहाँ दिल्ली से मेट्रो रेल प्रस्तावित है, जिसके साथ से Delhi-Mumbai Freight Corridor गुजरता है, जो एक्सप्रेस वे पर स्थित है और जो राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र का हिस्सा भी है। इस हवाई अड्डे के बनने से दिल्ली हवाई अड्डे पर जो दबाव है, वह भी निश्चित रूप से कम होगा। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहूँगा कि हवाई अड्डे के मामले में उत्तर प्रदेश के इस पिछड़ेपन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने जेवर और आगरा के हवाई अड्डों के लिए जो प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं, उन्हें केन्द्र सरकार जल्द स्वीकृत करने का काम करे, ताकि उत्तर प्रदेश एयर कनेक्टिविटी के मामले में आगे बढ़ सके।

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

† چودھری منور سلیم (اترپردیش): مہودے، میں بھی مائیں سے سمیٹے کے الیکھ سے خود کو سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य (त्रिपुरा): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री किरनमय नन्दा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री दर्शन सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं, बहुत दिनों से यह प्रस्ताव चल रहा है। पहले पिछली सरकार ने भी कहा था कि हम यह कर देंगे, लेकिन जेवर और आगरा में एयरपोर्ट बनने का प्रस्ताव बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट है। इससे दिल्ली के एयरपोर्ट पर जो लोड है, वह कम होगा और आगरा और टुंडला के बीच में जो एयरपोर्ट प्रस्तावित है, उससे मथुरा और आगरा में जो इंटरनेशनल स्तर के टूरिस्ट आते हैं, उनको बहुत आराम हो जाएगा। वे वहां से सिर्फ 20 मिनट में आगरा और 30 मिनट में मथुरा पहुंच जाएंगे, इतनी अच्छी सुविधा हो जाएगी। इसमें आपका कुछ नहीं जाता है। इसलिए अगर आपकी कृपा हो जाए, तो आप जो भी चाहेंगे, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार भी इसमें आपकी मदद करेगी। इन दोनों हवाई अड्डों के लिए जो प्रस्ताव है, उसको स्वीकार करने की कृपा करें।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य: महोदय, हम भी माननीय सदस्य के उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करते हैं।

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

Need for management of stray animals

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान): सर, देश का किसान महंगे बीज और महंगी खाद खरीदता है और देश के लोगों का पेट भरने के लिए अनाज पैदा करता है। किसान जो फसल बोता है, उसको लेकर उसके बड़े-बड़े सपने होते हैं, लेकिन आज आवारा पशुओं से किसान की फसल बरबाद हो रही है। देखने में यह बहुत छोटा इश्यू लग सकता है, लेकिन आज यदि देश के अंदर कोई सबसे बड़ी समस्या है, तो वह इन आवारा पशुओं की है। महोदय, पूरी-पूरी रात किसान अपने परिवार के साथ अपनी फसल की रखवाली करता है। रात में कई बार उनको सांप काट लेते हैं या पशु अटैक कर देते हैं, फिर भी वे अपनी फसल को बचाने की कोशिश करते हैं।

महोदय, इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि आज इन आवारा पशुओं के कारण हमारी कानून व्यवस्था भी चरमरा गई है। सड़क के ऊपर, हाईवे के ऊपर ये आवारा पशु आकर बैठ जाते हैं और हर रोज इनके कारण हजारों एक्सिडेंट्स होते हैं, जिनमें सैकड़ों लोगों की मौत हो जाती है।

अभी मैं राजस्थान के चुरु जिले में गया था, वहां पर जब मैं कलैक्ट्रेट में गया, तो मैंने वहां देखा कि पूरे कलैक्ट्रेट में आदमियों के बजाए आवारा पशु, गाय, बैल इत्यादि भरे हुए थे। एक तरफ लोगों को इन पशुओं से अपनी रक्षा करनी पड़ती है और यदि दिन में कहीं कोई घर खुला रह जाए, तो ये आवारा पशु उस घर के अंदर घुस जाते हैं, बच्चों पर अटैक कर देते हैं।

मैं यह नहीं कहना चाहता, लेकिन आज जो संगठन गोरक्षा की बात करते हैं, उनको शर्म आनी चाहिए, आज उन गायों के चिथड़े सड़क के ऊपर बिखरे पड़े रहते हैं, कोई संभालने वाला नहीं है। मैं उनको मारने की बात नहीं करता, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्र सरकार को आगे आना चाहिए और इन आवारा पशुओं की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। अब यह राज्य सरकार के वश की बात नहीं है। सैकड़ों-हजारों पशु खुले रूप में बाहर घूम रहे हैं, इसके लिए आपको एक कानून व्यवस्था बनानी होगी और कड़े कदम उठाने होंगे। जो लोग अपने पशुओं को घरों से निकाल देते हैं, उनके ऊपर भी आपको कड़ी कार्यवाही के लिए सोचना पड़ेगा, लेकिन किसान को इनसे बचाना पड़ेगा इसके लिए आपको उन्हें सब्सिडी देनी पड़ेगी। लोगों ने लाठियों से पीट-पीट कर पशुओं को बुरा हाल कर रखा है।

महोदय, यह एक बहुत ही ज्वलंत इश्यू है और मैं समझता हूं कि इसके ऊपर किसी का कोई डिस्प्यूट नहीं होना चाहिए। आज पशुओं के नाम पर हत्याएं हो रही हैं, इसलिए आप इस समस्या की ओर अविलम्ब ध्यान दें।

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी (आन्ध्र प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूं।

श्री रणविजय सिंह जूदेव (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री शमशेर सिंह दुलो (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

چوہدری منور سلیم (اترپردیش): مہودے، میں بھی مانیئے سہمیئے کے اَلِیکھ سے خود کو سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

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

कुमारी शैलजा (हरियाणा): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री दर्शन सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. तज़ीन फातमा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

ڈاکٹر تزین فاطمہ (اترپردیش): مہودے، میں بھی مانیئے سہمیئے کے اَلِیکھ سے خود کو سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता (असम): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

बहुत से माननीय सदस्य : महोदय, हम भी माननीय सदस्य के उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करते हैं।

Tenure of RBI Governor

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): सर, जैसा कि आपको पता है कि आरबीआई के गवर्नर ने इस्तीफा दे दिया है, उन्होंने कहा है कि वे तीन साल से अधिक काम नहीं करेंगे। किस वजह से दिया, वह आप जानते हैं। कितने विवाद हुए, कितनी बयानबाजी हुई, क्या-क्या हुआ और आखिर में दुखी होकर वे जा रहे हैं। ठीक है, यह उनका निर्णय है, लेकिन हमारे यहां आरबीआई गवर्नर का जो पद है, इसके बारे में कुछ न कुछ स्टैंडर्ड, कुछ न कुछ चीजें बनाई जानी चाहिए। सबसे पहले तो टेन्योर का तय होना चाहिए। अगर मैं डिटेल दूं, तो the developed Countries; Chairman of the US Federal is appointed for a term of four years. The Governors of the Bank of England have a much longer term of eight years. The President of the European Central Bank has a non-renewable term of eight years. The average tenure of a Central Bank

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

[श्री राजीव शुक्ल]

Governor, world-wide, is between five and six years. I think, in India, it is not possible to give a tenure of six years or eight years or an endless tenure. I think, the current provision, most probably, is — the Finance Minister will confirm — three years, extendable for another two years. So, he can be there for five years. In India, I think, the tenure of the Reserve Bank Governor should be for a minimum of four years. That tenure should be fixed. अभी क्या है कि कुछ फिक्स्ड नहीं है। आईएएस ऑफिसर भी गवर्नर बन सकता है, क्योंकि इसके लिए कोई क्वालिफिकेशन नहीं है। कभी इकोनॉमिस्ट भी बन सकता है, कभी बैंकर भी बन सकता है, कभी फाइनेंशियल सर्विस से भी बन सकता है, कभी आउटसाइडर भी बन सकता है। इसमें कुछ ऐसा नहीं है। तो एक तो इसमें क्वालिफिकेशन फिक्स्ड होनी चाहिए कि कौन आरबीआई का गवर्नर बन सकता है, फिर उसका टेन्योर न तीन साल हो, न पांच साल हो, चार साल होना चाहिए, या गवर्नमेंट क्लीयर करे कि तीन साल के टेन्योर के बाद आरबीआई गवर्नर हट जाएगा, क्योंकि यह पहली बार हुआ कि पोलिटिकल कंट्रोवर्सी में आरबीआई गवर्नर आए और महीनों तक इस तरह की बातें होती रहीं कि क्या होना चाहिए, क्या नहीं होना चाहिए। जब इधर से बयानबाजी, उधर से बयानबाजी होती है, तो उससे बैंकों के चेयरमैन को भी फर्क पड़ता है, अर्थ-व्यवस्था को भी फर्क पड़ता है, कॉर्पोरेट सैक्टर्स परेशान होते हैं, बिजनेस, इंडस्ट्रीज, सब पर असर पड़ता है। इस मामले में गवर्नमेंट की क्लीयर कट पॉलिसी होनी चाहिए कि आरबीआई गवर्नर का टेन्योर क्या होगा, उसकी क्वालिफिकेशन क्या होगी और उसके एपॉयंट करने का प्रोसीजर क्या होगा और तब तक उसको उस हिसाब से ऑटोनॉमी मिलनी चाहिए। पहले सुब्बाराव जी जो गवर्नर रहे, उनका टेन्योर पांच साल किया, मेरे ख्याल से सुब्बाराव जी को छह-सात साल मिले। इस मामले में जो एक बिल्कुल प्लेक्सिबिलिटी है, उसकी ओर गवर्नमेंट ध्यान दे और एक पॉलिसी बनाए, मेरे ख्याल से वह ठीक होगा। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shri Rajeev Shukla, has said.

श्री रणविजय सिंह जूदेव (छत्तीसगढ़): सर, मैं इस विषय से अपने आप को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Dilip Kumar Tirkey.

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी (ओडिशा): सर, क्योंकि मेरा ऑलरेडी कैन्सिल हो गया था।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You need not refer to papers. You can speak what you know. जो भी मालूम है, आप वह बोलिए।

Deaths and casualties caused due to lightening in Odisha

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी (ओडिशा): महोदय, ओडिशा हमेशा नेचुरल कैलेमिटी का शिकार होता आ रहा है। मेरे ख्याल से इन नेचुरल कैलेमिटीज के कारण वहां लोगों को हजारों करोड़ रुपए का नुकसान उठाना पड़ा है। महोदय, अभी हमें एक और नेचुरल कैलेमिटी, लाइटनिंग देखने को मिली है। इस लाइटनिंग की वजह से हमारे ओडिशा में सड़े को 52 लोग मरे हैं, जो एक बहुत सोचने वाली बात है। ऐसा पहले कभी देखने को नहीं मिला कि लाइटनिंग से इतनी भारी संख्या में लोग मरे हों। जहां तक

मेरी जानकारी है, ओडिशा में पिछले तीन महीने के अंदर दो सौ से अधिक लोग मरे हैं। यह हमारे लिए एक चिंता का विषय है, लेकिन सोचने वाली बात यह है कि ऐसी घटनाएं क्यों हो रही हैं? मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि कहीं न कहीं हमारे क्लाइमेट चेंजेज के कारण ऐसा हो रहा है। इसके ऊपर हमें ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। हमारा जो वेदर डिपार्टमेंट है, इनको सही टाइम पर लोगों को इंफॉर्मेशन देनी होगी, लाइटनिंग आने का सही समय इनको बताना होगा। जितने भी लोग मरे हैं, इनमें अधिकतम फार्मर्स हैं, गरीब लोग हैं। हमारी ओडिशा सरकार ने मरने वाले परिवार को चार लाख रुपए का मुआवजा दिया है और उम्मीद करता हूं कि हमारी भारत सरकार भी अपने रिलीफ फंड से उनकी सहायता करेगी। धन्यवाद, सर।

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से अपने आप को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey, has said.

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

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

श्री रणविजय सिंह जूदेव (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आप को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सर, यह विषय बहुत गंभीर है। देश भर में ऐसा कभी नहीं होता था, जैसे बिजली गिरने से इतने लोगों की मौत हो रही है। इसलिए भारत सरकार से मेरा कहना है कि वैज्ञानिकों से बात करके इसका रास्ता निकालना चाहिए, क्योंकि पूरे देश में बड़े पैमाने पर इसमें मौतें हो रही हैं। इसके क्या कारण हैं, इसको जरूर देखना चाहिए। इतना बड़ा बदलाव पहले कभी नहीं देखा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Shwait Malik — hon. Member not present. Shri Javed Ali Khan.

श्री जावेद अली खान: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण मसला सदन के सामने और सरकार के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

جناب جاوید علی خان: مائنیے آپ سبھایتی جی، میں بہت ہی اہم مسئلہ سدن کے سامنے
اور سرکار کے سامنے رکھنا چاہتا ہوں

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Javed Ali Khan. Sorry, the Zero Hour is over. You can repeat your Zero Hour notice for tomorrow.

Now, it is Question Hour.

12.00 Noon**ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS****Widening scope of CSR activities in promotion of sports**

*166. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Council of Sports (AICS) has requested the Ministry to take up the matter of widening the scope for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities in sports promotion with the concerned Ministry; and

(b) if so, what is the latest update in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. All India Council of Sports (AICS) has written to the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports for taking up the matter with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs for inclusion of following areas of sports promotion in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 regarding utilization of funds under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) by the Companies:

- Training including hiring of the services of Indian and foreign coaches,
- Training and competitions in India and abroad
- Sponsoring National and International Competitions
- Creation and maintenance of sports infrastructure
- Upgradation and renovation of existing sports facilities
- Sports equipment (consumable and non-consumable)
- Sports science support including setting up Gymnasium and Rehabilitation Centres

President, AICS had also written to Minister of Finance and Corporate Affairs for inclusion of above-mentioned areas of sports promotion in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has informed AICS that Schedule VII of the Companies Act 2013 read with Companies (CSR Policy) Rules and General Circulars dated 18th June 2014 and 12th January 2016 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs allows the following items to be eligible under CSR:

- (i) Creation and maintenance of sports infrastructure;
- (ii) Upgradation and renovation of existing sports facilities; and
- (iii) Sports science support including setting up of Gymnasium and Rehabilitation Centres.

The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports also took up *vide* its letter dated 21.6.2016 with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs the issue of widening the scope of CSR activities in sports promotion by revising the existing entry in either of the following two ways:

- (a) Promotion and development of sports and games
- (b) Promotion of rural sports, nationally recognized sports, Paralympics sports and Olympic sports.

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has *vide* its Office Memorandum dated 19.7.2016 intimated that the changes proposed by this Ministry would be examined by them while reviewing amendments to Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिर्की: सर, 5 अगस्त से ओलम्पिक्स शुरू होने वाले हैं। हमारी मिनिस्ट्री, डिपार्टमेंट, साई, एसोसिएशंस, प्लेयर्स सभी काफी मेहनत कर रहे हैं और उम्मीद कर रहे हैं कि 7-8 मेडल्स आने वाले हैं। हमारे सदन की ओर से सभी को all the best.

महोदय, आज स्पोर्ट्स जगत में यह देखने को मिल रहा है कि स्पोर्ट्स में जैसे एक सूनामी आ गई है। कई सारे स्पोर्ट्स पानी के ऊपर तैर रहे हैं और बाकी काफी सारे स्पोर्ट्स पानी के अन्दर डूबने जा रहे हैं। सर, यह काफी दुख की बात है। मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि हम आज गर्व के साथ कहते हैं कि वर्ल्ड के रिचेस्ट टॉप स्पोर्ट्स सेलिब्रिटीज़ ने हमारे इंडिया के महेन्द्र धोनी जी 31वें नम्बर पर हैं और हमारे सचिन तेंदुलकर 78वें नम्बर पर हैं, वहीं हमारे जितने भी इंटरनेशनल खिलाड़ी हैं, woman खिलाड़ी हैं, वे कहीं पर चाय बेच रहे हैं, कहीं पर गोलगप्पे बेच रहे हैं, तो कहीं पर ढाबा चला रहे हैं। सर, यह काफी दुख की बात है।

सर, जहाँ तक हमारा 2015-16 का जो स्पोर्ट्स बजट है, वह 1,592.00 करोड़ है। जमैका का स्पोर्ट्स बजट 4,282.24 करोड़ है, ऑस्ट्रेलिया का 893.54 करोड़ है और बीसीसीआई का 1,266.41 करोड़ है। सर, अगर हम जमैका का देखें, तो उसकी पॉपुलेशन बहुत कम है, तो उसके हिसाब से हमारा बजट काफी कम है। जहाँ तक हम बीसीसीआई की बात करते हैं, तो वह एक खेल के लिए ही इतने हजारों करोड़ रुपये sponsorship के जरिए कहीं से लेकर आ रहा है, यह अच्छी बात है। लेकिन

हमें सोचना पड़ेगा कि हमारी स्पोर्ट्स मिनिस्ट्री और डिपार्टमेंट ने 65 स्पोर्ट्स को, 65 फेडरेशंस को affiliation दिया है। तो मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि 65 स्पोर्ट्स के लिए हमारे पास जो बजट है, वह बहुत कम बजट है। हमें सब खेलों को प्राइयोरिटी के हिसाब से लेना होगा। हम खेलों को प्राइयोरिटी के हिसाब से लेते हैं। यदि एक स्पोर्ट्समैन स्पोर्ट्स के जरिए अपना कैरियर बनाना चाह रहा है, तो हमें उसे पूरा मौका देना चाहिए। हाँ, यदि कोई sports international level पर अच्छा नहीं कर रहा है, तो उसको withdraw कर दीजिए। लेकिन किसी प्लेयर या स्पोर्ट्समैन के कैरियर के साथ खिलवाड़ नहीं करना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं आपको यह कहना चाहूँगा कि जो भी इसके लिए बजट ...**(व्यवधान)**... CSR के हेड पर लाना चाह रहे हैं, तो मैं इतना ही पूछना चाहूँगा कि सरकार कितना पैसा जुटाने की कोशिश कर सकती है?

श्री विजय गोयल: सर, मैं तिर्की साहब का धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूँ। वे अच्छा सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं और फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं। स्पोर्ट्स का बजट बढ़ना चाहिए। वाकई मैं 1,000 करोड़ का बजट थोड़ा कम है। हमारे 160 करोड़ तो सार्ई के स्टेडियम्स को ठीक करने में लगने हैं। जहाँ तक CSR का मामला है, तो CSR के अन्दर पहले 4 मद ही कवर होते थे, परन्तु जब हमने कॉरपोरेट अफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री को लिखा, तो उनके अलावा हमारे अन्य मद भी इसमें कवर होने लग गए, जिसमें investment in sports, है, increased performance है। हम competitive equipments के लिए भी financial support चाहते हैं और हमें जो दिया जा रहा है और अभी जो जोड़ा गया है, वह training to promote rural sports and nationally recognized sports है। Paralympics sports और Olympics sports के लिए भी CSR के लिए फंड दिया जा सकता है।

सर, अभी जो हमारा नेशनल स्पोर्ट्स फंड है, उसमें करीब 145 करोड़ हमारे पास हैं, जोकि मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत ही कम हैं। हुआ यह है कि पिछले सालों के अन्दर, पिछले दिनों के अन्दर, लोगों ने अपनी-अपनी Foundations बना ली हैं, जैसे, पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री है, उसने अपनी Foundation बना ली है और वह उसमें खर्च कर रही है। ऐसे ही रेलवे वालों ने अपना Foundation बना लिया है और वे उसमें खर्च कर रहे हैं। तो CSR Fund लाने के लिए अलग-अलग regional जगहों के ऊपर कॉरपोरेट्स के साथ हम मीटिंग्स करेंगे। Already, मेरी एसोचेम और फिक्की के representatives से बात हुई है। सर इस समय हमारा 119 खिलाड़ियों का सबसे बड़ा contingent रियो ओलम्पिक में जा रहा है और हम अभी से 2020 के टोक्यो ओलम्पिक की तैयारियों में जुटने वाले हैं। हम सभी स्पोर्ट्स को प्रमोशन देना चाहते हैं, पर हमने ज्यादातर higher priority, priority और general में इसलिए रखा है, क्योंकि हमारे पास फंड्स की लिमिट है। हम कोशिश करेंगे कि किसी भी स्पोर्ट्स में जो भी खिलाड़ी अच्छा है और उसको आगे आना है, तो हम उसके लिए स्पेशल ट्रेनिंग का इंतेजाम करेंगे।

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिर्की: सर, हमारी मिनिस्ट्री या डिपार्टमेंट न स्पोर्ट्स कोटा रिक्रूटमेंट की मॉनिटरिंग करती है, न स्कूल, कॉलेज, यूनिवर्सिटी स्पोर्ट्स को मॉनिटर करती है, न ट्राइबल स्पोर्ट्स को मॉनिटर करती है और न कॉरपोरेट सेक्टर स्पोर्ट्स को मॉनिटर करती है। कॉरपोरेट सेक्टर में जितने भी स्पोर्ट्स डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं, वहाँ पर न तो डॉक्टर है, न फिजियो है और न ही ट्रेनर है। वहाँ पर कुछ भी नहीं है, ऐसी हालत में हमारा स्पोर्ट्स चल रहा है।

महोदय, इस सूनामी से बचाने के लिए मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय खेल मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब वाजपेयी सरकार थी, उस दौरान एक स्पोर्ट्स पॉलिसी ड्राफ्ट हुई थी, पर वह लागू नहीं हो पायी, क्या स्पोर्ट्स के प्रमोशन के लिए आप नेशनल स्पोर्ट्स पॉलिसी लाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं?

श्री विजय गोयल: सर, स्पोर्ट्स पॉलिसी तो 2001 से ही है, जिसके अंदर हमने broad basis of sports, excellence in sports और infrastructure in sports की बात की है और स्पोर्ट्स की general activities को increase करने की बात है। सर, स्पोर्ट्स स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है और स्पोर्ट्स के प्रमोशन में फेडरेशन्स का बहुत बड़ा रोल है, पर इसको और ज्यादा प्रमोट करने के लिए, स्कूलों में इसको ज्यादा प्रमोट करने के लिए, जो नेशनल स्कूल्स गेम्स हैं, हम उनको बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं। अभी उसमें सारे स्कूल्स participate नहीं करते हैं। हमारी यह कोशिश है कि इसमें सारे स्कूल्स participate करें। अब जैसे फुटबॉल आएगा, फुटबॉल के संदर्भ में हमारी कोशिश है कि हम फीफा और All India Football Federation के साथ मिल कर 25 हजार स्कूलों में कोच भेजें और फुटबॉल को आगे प्रमोट करें। इसी तरीके से जो indigenous games हैं, जैसे हॉकी है, कबड्डी है, खोखो है, उनको भी हम बढ़ावा देना चाहते हैं।

SHRIMATI M.C. MARY KOM: Respected Deputy Chairman, Sir, it is a privilege to speak in front of all the hon. MPs. First of all, I would like to wish all the participants of the Indian contingent for the Rio Olympics. My best wishes are always with them.

Sir, what plans does the Government have to increase the Budget and promote Olympic sports? I had been participating in international games like the Olympics and the Asian Games. The players face a lot of difficulties like lack of proper training facilities, a proper diet, etc. Actually, Sir, the diet that was given to us never got served at the right time. It was only at the time that we participated in the actual competition that the food came. During the training session, diet is not given on time. I just wanted to share that idea and know from the Minister as to how much budgetary support could be given for the promotion of Olympic games. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, please reply.

श्री विजय गोयल: सर, एम.सी. मेरी कॉम जी ने बहुत अच्छा प्रश्न उठाया है। अगर उनके पास डायट से संबंधित कोई specific case किसी सेंटर के हों, तो वे हमें जरूर बताएं। अभी जो 119 खिलाड़ियों का दल रियो ओलंपिक में जा रहा है, हमने इनको customized training दी है, इंडियन कोचेज के अलावा जिनको फॉरेन कोचेज की जरूरत थी, उनको वह दी है। जो डायट इनको उपलब्ध होनी चाहिए थी, वह दी है। इनको बढ़िया से बढ़िया डायट दी है। जिनको बाहर ट्रेनिंग लेनी थी, उनको बाहर ट्रेनिंग दी है। हमने 30 लाख से लेकर एक-एक करोड़ रुपए तक एक-एक ईवेंट और एक-एक खिलाड़ी के ऊपर खर्च किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जिन खिलाड़ियों से हमें पदक की संभावनाएं हैं,

उनके लिए हम कर ही रहे हैं, पर साई ने ऐसा भी अपने रूल्स रेग्युलेशन में बनाया है, जिसके अंदर खिलाड़ियों को अच्छी से अच्छी डाइट दे। सारे सदन की चिंता यह है कि बजट आना चाहिए। बजट तीन जगह से आएगा। एक फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री से आ सकता है, दूसरा सी.एस.आर फंड से आ सकता है और तीसरा जो नेशनल स्पोर्ट्स फंड में, और भी जो लोग हों वह करें और या फिर एन.आर.आईज़. की तरफ से भी फंड हो, तो हम उसकी भी कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: महोदय, देश में हमारे यहां स्पोर्ट्स का मतलब क्रिकेट समझा जाता है। आपने बार-बार पहले भी अपने मेडन सवाल के जवाब में कहा कि स्पोर्ट्स स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है। श्रीमान् जी, स्पोर्ट्स जो है वह देश के लिए एक हुनर है, जैसे ओलम्पिक में हमारी टीम गई है और वहां पर गोल्ड मैडल जीतते हैं या सिल्वर मैडल जीतते हैं। तो इससे देश का एक मान बढ़ता है। दुनिया के सब मुल्क बड़े-बड़े कम्पिटेशन में मैडल जीतने के लिए क्या-क्या नहीं करते, कितना खर्च करते हैं, कितना ट्रेनिंग प्रोग्राम करते हैं। गोयल साहब, आपको एक अच्छा मौका नरेन्द्र मोदी साहब ने दिया है, आप स्पोर्ट्स को बढ़ाने का काम करिए।

जहां तक सवाल है सी.एस.आर. का, सी.एस.आर. में आप कारपोरेट सैक्टर को अपने साथ लीजिए, उनको कांफिडेंस में लीजिए। वैसे आपकी सरकार कॉरपोरेट सैक्टर को चोर समझती है। लेकिन फिर भी irrespective of that, ये समझते हैं, ये बोलते कुछ और हैं और समझते कुछ और हैं। श्रीमान् जी, कहने का मतलब यह है कि सी.एस.आर. में आप कॉरपोरेट सैक्टर को जरूर इंवॉल्व करिए, लेकिन मैं यह बोलना चाहूंगा कि क्रिकेट को सी.एस.आर. से दूर रखें। यह नहीं हो कि सी.एस.आर. में क्रिकेट को इन्क्लूड कर दिया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: क्रिकेट गवर्नमेंट से एड नहीं लेती। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: सुनिए, श्रीमान जी, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shuklaji, let him speak. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let him put the question.

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: मेरी बात तो सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shuklaji, I have not allowed you.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: मैं क्लेरिफाई कर रहा हूं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shuklaji, let him put the question. ...**(Interruptions)**... Shuklaji, don't do that. शुक्ल जी, बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Shuklaji, don't do that. शुक्ल जी, ऐसा न करिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Guptaji, you put the question.

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: जो इनको तकलीफ होनी थी वह एक नेचुरल तकलीफ है, मैं उसको समझ रहा हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: आप क्यों क्रिकेट में टैक्स का एकजम्पशन लेते हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: हम कोई एकजम्पशन नहीं लेते। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: आप आई.पी.एल. में टैक्स की एकजम्पशन लेते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप लेते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपके ऊपर आर.टी.आई नहीं लगता। आपके ऊपर आर.टी.आई. क्यों नहीं लगता? ...*(व्यवधान)*... अपने एकाउंट चैक करवाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Shuklaji, it is not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... You need not respond to Rajeev Shuklaji. ...*(Interruptions)*... Prem Chand Guptaji, don't react to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... वह मत सुनो, आप मेरे को बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्रश्न पूछिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: श्रीमान जी, इस हाउस की परम्परा है कि जो आदमी जिस चीज में इंटरेस्टेड है, उसमें पार्टिसिपेट नहीं कर सकता और राजीव शुक्ल बी.सी.सी.आई., आई.पी.एल. ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shuklaji, you have been caught. प्रश्न पूछिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: मैं कॉरपोरेट में था लेकिन आज नहीं हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं डिनाई नहीं करता और मैं पिछले 20 साल से कॉरपोरेट में नहीं हूँ और मैं राजीव शुक्ल जी को यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मेरा कॉरपोरेट से कोई संबंध नहीं है।

श्री उपसभापति: अपना सवाल पूछिए।

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: श्रीमान जी, मेरा सवाल यह है कि उनको एन्करेज करना चाहिए जिसमें फंड की शॉर्टेज है जिनको तकलीफ है। जिनके पास ऑलरेडी सरप्लस फंड्स हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं-नहीं, ऐसा मत बोलो। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: उनको कोई फायदा नहीं है, उसको इन्क्लूड कर लिया जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Minister, please reply. That is a good question.

श्री विजय गोयल: सर, ऐसा बात नहीं है। क्रिकेट में तो सभी लोग हैं और इनके लोग भी क्रिकेट के अंदर हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: मैं क्रिकेट के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री विजय गोयल: सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, आप बोलिए। Premchand Guptaji, don't convert it into a discussion. ...(Interruptions)... There are other questions. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री विजय गोयल: सर, बीसीसीआई को किसी फंड की जरूरत नहीं है। पहले बीसीसीआई ने 50 करोड़ दिए थे। मैं समझता हूँ कि बीसीसीआई चाहे तो आगे भी अन्य स्पोर्ट्स के प्रमोशन के लिए पैसे दे सकती है। सर, इन्होंने जो दूसरी बात कही, उस पर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कॉरपोरेट सेक्टर को चोर कहना बिल्कुल गलत बात है और ऐसा हमारे मुँह में मत डालिए। कॉरपोरेट सेक्टर से ही सब लोग बात कर रहे हैं कि हमें उनको encourage करना चाहिए ताकि हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा अवार्ड्स ला सकें। तीसरी बात इन्होंने यह कही कि बड़े-बड़े मुल्कों में ट्रेनिंग की व्यवस्था है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमने भी यहाँ टारगेट ओलम्पिक पोडियम की स्कीम बनाई, उसमें यही था कि उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा फैसिलिटीज़ और ट्रेनिंग देकर हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा पदकों को जीतें। एक तरफ जब आपने हमारे ऑनस्ट खिलाड़ियों को बधाई दी है, तो वहीं दूसरी ओर आप लोग नीरज चोपड़ा को भी बधाई दीजिए, जिन्होंने जैवलिन श्रो स्पर्धा में वर्ल्ड रिकॉर्ड तोड़ा है और सबसे अच्छी अचीवमेंट प्राप्त की है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Praful Patel, Please put direct questions because others are waiting to ask questions.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, since there was a lot of discussion ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't go for discussion. Put straight question.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: I disclose my interest. I am the President of the All India Football Federation. I have every right to ask a question after disclosing my interest. ...(Interruptions)... Also, I would tell Mr. Jairam Ramesh that we fall under RTI and we follow a National Sports Code. Therefore, we follow everything from age limit to... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not for explanation. ...(Interruptions)... There is no time for explanation; you put your question. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: All this was going on, and accusing other Sports Federations is ...(Interruptions)... I am clarifying. ...(Interruptions)... Cricket may be one ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put your question. ...(Interruptions)... Don't mind that; put your question. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, everybody was being painted with the same brush. So, I am just clarifying that we are not part of the same fraternity which Mr. Rajeev Shukla is associated with.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): You are righteously there.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Yes, righteously there!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put your question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, the only limited issue here is that, as my friend rightly pointed out, all Sports Federations and all sports, as such in India, face a huge shortage of funds. I don't blame anybody, neither the Government nor any Federation because at the end of the day limited resources are available and it is difficult to manage with them. CSR is a good initiative. In reply to the question, the scope of CSR activity, as the Ministry of Sports has decided or requested, has not been fully met and some requests are still pending with the Ministry of Finance for inclusion of those activities in the CSR fund. That reply is very clear; see the lower part of the reply. So, I request that that matter be taken up at the earliest so as to expand the scope of CSR; otherwise, whatever has been accepted is very ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put your question, please.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: And I am thankful to the Minister also for acknowledging that he is taking special interest in football; he is going to promote football in 25,000 schools in the country. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't convert it into a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: I am also thankful that the FIFA U-17 World Cup is going to be held next year for the first time in India, which is a good thing. Would the hon. Minister consider setting up of a National Training Centre for football as Centre of Excellence with the limited funds he has.

श्री विजय गोयल: सर, फुटबॉल को बढ़ावा देने के लिए इसी साल "ब्रिक्स" भी हो रहा है, अगले साल अंडर 17 फीफा टूर्नामेंट हो रहा है, हम 25 हजार स्कूलों के अंदर फीफा के साथ मिलकर कोच भेजने वाले हैं, फुटबॉल को प्रमोट करने के लिए 30 सिटीज़ के अंदर एक्टिविटीज़ होने वाली है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि फीफा के साथ मिलकर एक तरह से फुटबॉल को बुखार अगले साल तक देश में चढ़ेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल: सेंटर ऑफ एक्सिलेंस के बारे में भी तो कुछ कहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री विजय गोयल: हमने आपको पहले ही बताया है कि अभी तो हम एकैडमीज़ खोल रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सुनिए, हमने पाँच एकैडमीज़ खोली हैं, 8 और एकैडमीज़ में फुटबॉल को भी हम रखेंगे, ताकि वहाँ पर ट्रेनिंग प्लेस ऑफ एक्सिलेंस बने।

प्रचलित मुद्रा नोट

***167. डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार वर्तमान मुद्रा नोटों को नया स्वरूप एवं रंग देने और दस रुपये से कम मूल्य के मुद्रा नोटों के प्रचलन में वृद्धि लाने तथा सभी मुद्रा नोटों के आकारों में एकरूपता लाने एवं प्लास्टिक, सिंथेटिक कागज वाले मुद्रा नोटों के प्रचलन को शुरू किए जाने का विचार रखती है; और

(ख) क्या भारतीय संविधान के निर्माता बाबा साहेब डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर की 125वीं जयंती मनाने के लिए मुद्रा नोट एवं सिक्के जारी किए जाएंगे?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल): (क) और (ख) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख) बैंक नोटों के डिजाइन और सुरक्षा विशेषताओं का निर्णय भारत सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के परामर्श से लिया जाता है। देश में बैंक नोटों के प्रचलन का निर्णय भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा लिया जाता है।

पहचान को आसान बनाने के लिए विभिन्न मूल्यवर्गों के करेंसी नोट विभिन्न आकार में हैं।

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने परीक्षण आधार पर प्लास्टिक बैंक नोटों के मुद्रण के लिए खुली निविदा प्रक्रिया के जरिए प्लास्टिक सबस्ट्रेट अधिप्राप्त करने का निर्णय लिया है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए पूर्व अहर्ता बोली आमंत्रित की गई है।

सरकार ने डा. बी.आर. अम्बेडकर की 125वीं जन्मशती मनाने के लिए 125/- रुपये का प्रचलन में न आने वाला संस्मारक सिक्का तथा 10/- रुपये मूल्यवर्ग का प्रचलन में आने वाला सिक्का जारी किया है। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने सिक्के को औपचारिक रूप से दिनांक 06.12.2015 को जारी किया।

Currency notes in circulation

†*167. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to give a new form and colour to the existing currency notes and to increase circulation of notes of the denomination of less than ten rupees and bringing uniformity in sizes of currency notes and introducing plastic, synthetic paper currency notes in circulation; and

(b) whether currency notes and coins will be circulated to commemorate the 125th Birth Anniversary of Baba Saheb Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar, the architect of Constitution of India?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

Statement

(a) and (b) The design and security features of banknotes are decided by the Government of India from time to time, in consultation with Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Decision about the circulation of banknotes in the country is taken by RBI.

Currency notes of different denominations are of different size to facilitate easy identification.

RBI has decided to procure the plastic substrate through open tender process for printing of plastic banknotes for trial purpose and accordingly initiated the process of procurement. Pre-Qualification Bid has been floated for the purpose.

Government has issued a non-circulation commemorative coin of ₹125/- and a circulation coin of no/- denomination to mark the 125th Birth Anniversary of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. The coin was formally released by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 06.12.2015.

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं माननीय वित्त राज्य मंत्री जी का स्वागत करता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि माननीय अरुण जेटली जी के नेतृत्व में आप अपनी सफलताओं के झंडे गाड़ते रहेंगे और आगे बढ़ते रहेंगे। मेरा मुख्य प्रश्न करेंसी नोटों पर राष्ट्र के महानतम नेताओं के चित्र के प्रकाशन के संदर्भ में है। यूनाइटेड स्टेट और यूनाइटेड किंगडम में भी समय-समय पर उनके नेताओं के और वहां के संबंधित महान विभूतियों के चित्रों के प्रकाशन का काम हुआ है। अपने राष्ट्र के नेताओं के प्रति कृतज्ञता प्रकट करने के एक उपाय के रूप में इसको देखा जा रहा है। मैं इस संदर्भ में यह कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारी संसद में और केन्द्र सरकार में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में भारत के महान विधिवेत्ता, अर्थशास्त्री, बोधिसत्व, भारत रत्न, भारतीय संविधान के रचयिता बाबा साहेब डा. भीम राव अम्बेडकर की 125वीं जयंती वर्ष को अत्यंत ही गरिमापूर्ण तरीके से आयोजित किया है।

मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रश्न है कि विश्व के अन्य देशों की तरह हम इस अवसर को, 125वीं जयंती वर्ष को चिरस्मृति बनाने के लिए...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put the question.

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: मेरा प्रश्न है कि क्या सरकार बाबा साहेब डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर की जो 125वीं जयंती को चिरस्थायी और चिरस्मृति में रखने के लिए बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर के चित्र के साथ करेंसी नोटों को जारी करने का निश्चय करेगी?

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल: डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, बाबा साहेब डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर की पुण्य तिथि 6 दिसम्बर, 2015 को हमारे प्रधान मंत्री माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी की याद में दो सिक्के जारी किए थे - एक सर्कुलेशन रूप में था, जो 10 रुपये का सिक्का था और एक नॉन सर्कुलेशन के रूप में था, जो 125 रुपये का सिक्का था। ये दोनों सिक्के, जब 125वां जयंती समारोह सरकार ने मनाया था, उसी काल खंड में जारी किए गए थे।

माननीय सदस्य का दूसरा प्रश्न था, उसमें यह था कि क्या हम नोट में, जो हमारी करेंसी प्रचलन में है, जिसमें महात्मा गांधी का चित्र है, उसकी जगह ...(व्यवधान)... महात्मा गांधी का चित्र तो रहेगा, उसके साथ ...(व्यवधान)... आप सुनिए, आप सुनिए। माननीय सदस्य का प्रश्न यही था। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. आप बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल: करेंसी पर महात्मा गांधी का नाम रहेगा। ...(व्यवधान)... यूपीए शासन काल में एक कमेटी बनी थी। ...(व्यवधान)... उस कमेटी ने यह कहा था कि महात्मा गांधी का जो चित्र है, वह उचित है। उसको चेंज करने का कोई उचित कारण नहीं लगता है।

इनका प्रश्न है, लेकिन मैं जवाब यह देना चाहता हूँ कि यूपीए शासन काल में इस बात का निर्णय हो चुका था कि अभी इसमें चेंज करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: उपसभापति महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न था कि बाबा साहेब डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर के 125वीं जयंती वर्ष को चिरस्थायी रखने की दृष्टि से, जैसा कि दुनिया के अन्य देशों में होता रहा है, हम अपने देश में ऐसा करने वाले हैं क्या? मेरे इस प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है।

हम तो महात्मा गांधी जी के प्रति श्रद्धा व्यक्त करते हैं, परंतु आदर व्यक्त करने का एक निमित्त होता है, इसलिए मैंने कहा कि क्या ऐसा करने वाले हैं? मेरा कहना यह है कि जो आपने सिक्के जारी किए थे, वे कितनी तादाद में जारी किए थे, जिससे आम लोगों के प्रचलन में रहकर उनका स्मरण हो सके। साथ ही, करेंसी नोट है, उस करेंसी नोट को मजबूत बनाने के लिए, लम्बे समय तक टिकाऊ बनाने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि बाजार में दो रुपये, पांच रुपये के नोटों की ज्यादा जरूरत होती है, चूंकि बाजार में कीमतें 12 रुपये, 15 रुपये, 17 रुपये होती हैं, इसलिए छोटे नोटों की जरूरत ज्यादा होती है, इनको चालू करने के लिए आप क्या उपाय करेंगे?

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल: डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं यह कहना चाह रहा था कि बाबा साहेब डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर की याद में हमने जो सिक्के जारी किए थे, उसके बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा कि वे सर्कुलेशन में कितने हैं? मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि 125 रुपये का सिक्का नॉन सर्कुलेशन में था, लेकिन जो 10 रुपये का सिक्का था, वह सर्कुलेशन में था। उसकी संख्या आपने पूछी है, तो वह डिमांड बेस्ड है, जितनी रिक्वायरमेंट होती है, उतना ही सर्कुलेशन में आता है। फिर भी, मैं सदन को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे ही डिमांड आएगी, हम इसकी संख्या में उत्पादन करने का पूरा प्रयास करेंगे।

कुमारी शैलजा: उपसभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि फिलहाल

डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर के चित्र को किसी भी करेंसी नोट पर लगाने का कोई इनका विचार नहीं है। सर, इन्होंने अपने जवाब में यह भी कहा है कि commemorative coin जो 125वीं जयंती पर इन्होंने चालू किए हैं... मैं भी अपने सवाल को जटिया जी के सवाल के साथ जोड़ना चाहूंगी कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उस समय सिक्के जारी तो कर दिए, लेकिन सरकार द्वारा बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर के नाम पर केवल lip service की गई और हमें ये सिक्के कभी सर्कुलेशन में नजर नहीं आए। ये डिमांड की बात कर रहे हैं, तो किसकी डिमांड, आम जनता की डिमांड? जब सर्कुलेशन में आना है, तो क्या आप आम जनता की डिमांड की wait करेंगे कि कौन डिमांड करता है? आपको वे लागू करने पड़ेंगे और जनता के हाथ में जो coins आने चाहिए, उनमें बाबा साहेब के फोटो वाले coins क्यों नहीं आ रहे हैं?

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल: शैलजा जी, मैं इसका जवाब दे चुका हूँ, लेकिन मैं फिर भी यह बताना चाहूंगा कि हमने जो 125 रुपए का सिक्का जारी किया, वह नॉन सर्कुलेशन के रूप में था और 10 रुपए का सिक्का सर्कुलेशन में है। RBI का यह नियम बना हुआ है, यह डिमांड पर जारी होता है। मैं आपको यह आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी डिमांड होगी, हमारी सरकार उसको पूरा करेगी और जो दस रुपए का सिक्का है, उसकी डिमांड को पूरा करने का प्रयास करेगी। जहां तक lip service का सवाल है, यह UPA शासन काल में तय हुआ था। हमने यह तय नहीं किया था कि महात्मा गांधी के चित्र के साथ किसी और का चित्र लगना है या नहीं लगना है। UPA शासन काल में RBI की एक कमेटी बनी थी, यह उसमें तय हुआ था, इसलिए इसमें lip service का कोई सवाल नहीं है। हम बाबा साहेब को मानते हैं और बाबा साहेब के सिद्धांतों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए काम करते हैं।

श्री अजय संचेती: उपसभापति महोदय, जिस तरह सरकार ब्लैक मनी को कर्ब करने के लिए चारों तरफ से काम कर रही है, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि अगर ब्लैक मनी सर्कुलेशन में कम करनी है, तो क्या सरकार 100 रुपए का नोट भी बंद करने के बारे में कुछ उपाय कर रही है? अगर उस नोट को बंद कर देंगे, तो नकली नोटों की समस्या भी समाप्त हो सकती है और ब्लैक मनी कर्ब करने के लिए मदद मिल सकती है। क्या सरकार का कोई ऐसा इरादा है?

वित्त मंत्री तथा कॉरपोरेट कार्य मंत्री (श्री अरुण जेटली) : कितनी करेंसी छपनी है, किस मात्रा में छपनी है और किस denomination में छपनी है, सरकार रिजर्व बैंक के साथ कंसल्टेशन करके समय-समय पर स्थिति के अनुसार निर्णय लेती है।

श्री हरिवंश: उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि इंडियन स्टेटिस्टिकल इंस्टिट्यूट द्वारा किए गए एक अध्ययन में यह बात सामने आई है कि प्रति दस लाख नोटों में 250 नोट नकली हैं। रिपोर्ट के अनुसार सालाना 70 करोड़ तक फर्जी नोट बाजार में आते हैं। इनमें से महज एक तिहाई नोट ही सरकारी एजेंसियां पकड़ पाती हैं। इसको देखते हुए RBI ने सरकार को नए सीरीज के बैंक नोट जारी करने की सिफारिश की है। उन फर्जी नोटों में एक हजार रुपए के नोट सबसे अधिक हैं। सरकार इस पर क्या कदम उठा रही है?

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल: डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, इंडियन करेंसी में जो बैंक नोट का प्रचलन है, उसमें डिजाइन और सिक्योरिटी फीचर का काम भारत सरकार समय-समय पर रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया से विचार-विमर्श करने के बाद करती है और फेक करेंसी के पकड़ने का काम निरंतर जारी है।

Civil airports protected by other than CISF

*168. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether all civil airports in India are protected by CISF;
- (b) if so, the details of airports protected by CISF;
- (c) the details of airports, which are currently not protected by CISF;
- (d) the details of agencies, which provide security to such airports; and
- (e) which are the forces other than CISF, which specialises on aviation security?

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

Statement

(a) No, Sir. As of now, the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) provides security cover at 59 civil airports.

(b) A list of airports where CISF is presently deployed for security is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The details of the airports not manned by CISF are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(e) Currently, there is no dedicated agency with exclusive specialisation on civil aviation security in the country. The Bureau of Civil Aviation Security is the overall security regulator for civil aviation sector.

Statement-I*List of civil airports where CISF is presently deployed*

Sl. No.	Name of Airport	State / UT
1.	Agartala	Tripura
2.	Bagdogra	West Bengal
3.	Dibrugarh	Assam
4.	Dimapur	Assam
5.	Guwahati	Assam

Sl. No.	Name of Airport	State / UT
6.	Imphal	Manipur
7.	Jorhat	Assam
8.	Lilabari	Assam
9.	Shillong	Mizoram
10.	Silcher	Assam
11.	Tejpur	Assam
12.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha
13.	Gaya	Bihar
14.	Kolkata	West Bengal
15.	Patna	Bihar
16.	Portblair	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)
17.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh
18.	Ranchi	Jharkhand
19.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
20.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra
21.	Bhavnagar	Gujarat
22.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
23.	Bhuj	Gujarat
24.	Goa	Goa
25.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh
26.	Porbandar	Gujarat
27.	Pune	Maharashtra
28.	Rajkot	Gujarat
29.	Vadodara	Gujarat
30.	Calicut	Kerala
31.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu
32.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	Name of Airport	State / UT
33.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu
34.	Mangalore	Karnataka
35.	Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh
36.	Trivandrum	Kerala
37.	Tiruchirapalli	Tamil Nadu
38.	Vizag	Andhra Pradesh
39.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh
40.	Amritsar	Punjab
41.	Chandigarh	Punjab
42.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand
43.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh
44.	Jaipur	Rajasthan
45.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan
46.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh
47.	Khajuraho	Madhya Pradesh
48.	Kullu (Bhunter)	Himachal Pradesh
49.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
50.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh
51.	Udaipur	Rajasthan
52.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh
53.	IGI Airport, New Delhi	New Delhi
54.	Nagpur	Maharashtra
55.	Bangalore	Karnataka
56.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
57.	Mumbai	Maharashtra
58.	Cochin	Kerala
59.	Diu	Daman and Diu (U.T.)

Statement-II*Details of civil airports which are not manned by CISF*

Sl. No.	Name of Airports	State/UT	Name of the Security Agency/Force
1	2	3	4
1.	Puttaparthi	Andhra Pradesh	State Police
2.	Rajamundry	Andhra Pradesh	State Police
3.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	State Police
4.	Kadapa	Andhra Pradesh	State Police
5.	Jamnagar	Gujarat	State Police
6.	Kandla	Gujarat	State Police
7.	Keshod	Gujarat	State Police
8.	Surat	Gujarat	State Police
9.	Kangra (Gaggal)	Himachal Pradesh	State Police
10.	Jammu	J and K	State Police and CRPF
11.	Srinagar	J and K	State Police and CRPF
12.	KBR Airport Leh	J and K	State Police and CRPF
13.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	State Police
14.	Belgaum	Karnataka	State Police & Karnataka State Industrial Security Force (KSISF)
15.	Hubli	Karnataka	State Police & KSISF
16.	Mysore	Karnataka	State Police
17.	Agatti	Lakshadweep	UT Police
18.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	State Police
19.	Kolhapur	Maharashtra	State Police
20.	Nanded	Maharashtra	State Police
21.	Juhu	Maharashtra	State Police
22.	Solapur	Maharashtra	State Police

1	2	3	4
23.	Gondia	Maharashtra	State Police
24.	Jalgoan	Maharashtra	State Police
25.	Lengpui	Mizoram	State Police and CRPF
26.	Puducherry/ Pondicherry	Puducherry	Indian Reserve Battalion (IRBn.)
27.	Ludhiana	Punjab	State Police
28.	Pathankot	Punjab	State Police
29.	Kota	Rajasthan	State Police
30.	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan	State Police
31.	Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu	State Police
32.	Salem	Tamil Nadu	State Police
33.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	State Police
34.	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	State Police
35.	Pant Nagar	Uttarakhand	State Police
36.	Cooch Behar	West Bengal	State Police
37.	Durgapur	West Bengal	State Police
38.	Andal	West Bengal	State Police
39.	Safdarjung	New Delhi	Delhi Police and Nagaland Police
40.	Beas	Punjab	State Police
41.	Bathinda	Punjab	State Police
42.	Begumpet	Telangana	State Police

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, as we all know, civil aviation security is an integral part of the national security. We cannot compromise with the national security of our country. In the Global Terrorism Index, 2015, out of 162 nations, India is ranked at sixth position. Of course, we know that our country has become a target of terrorists. We talk a lot about countering terrorism but, unfortunately, Sir, as we all know, airports and civil aviation operations are vital targets of the terrorists. But, Sir, it is alarming that almost fifty per

cent of our total airports are not covered by the CISF. Sir, the CISF is the only force which is specialized for aviation security. Out of these, eight hyper-sensitive airports and nineteen sensitive airports are not being covered by the CISF. Considering all these aspects, I would like to know whether the Government will consider setting up a new specialized force for the security of civil aviation operations. Also, will the Government immediately ensure that all the airports are covered by the CISF?

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member is right to highlight that aviation security is of urgent importance for the country and for all of us. We are all air travellers and we all recognize that threat perceptions and threat assessments have been going up recently. As a result of that, we have taken several steps to make our quite robust security architecture even more robust. Hon. Member has pointed out that out of 75 operational airports today, 59 are covered by the CISF; the others are covered by other security agencies. But I would like to re-assure the hon. Member that the other security agencies, among which one is CRPF, for example, and State police are highly trained. They go through all the necessary drills and all the security procedures to ensure that all of our airports and our security architecture are indeed in very safe hands.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture presented its Report regarding the issues related to security of airports. That Report had specifically pointed out the security lapse of even the Delhi Airport, and also the Mumbai Airport, which are most vital airports in our country. If you read between the lines, it is very clear that privatization of airports tends to make it profiteering because everything is being concentrated on profit. Hence, it neglects the security of our airports and civil aviation operation system itself. It was reported before the Committee that even an old police station, which was there, was demolished; a five-stored building was constructed and only one storey was provided for police. Proper infrastructure facilities were not provided to the security forces. It was reported before the Standing Committee itself. So, no sufficient infrastructure is being provided.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put your question.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: My question is: Has the Government taken into consideration this serious issue, serious question of security lapse, and are any remedial measures being provided by the Government?

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would just like to explain to the hon. Member the way in which security at our airports is handled. As I said earlier, we have CISE, we have CRPF, we have State police and others that are actually manning our airports and providing security. But, in addition to that, we have Bureau of Civil Aviation Security which is the security regulator, and it is the role of the security regulator to actually assess security at all our airports. Our airports are graded into the categories of hyper-sensitive, sensitive and normal airports. There are different protocols, depending on the threat perception, whether they are hyper-sensitive or not, and it is BCAS's responsibility which they are fulfilling very well to assess exactly how security is being implemented. They are absolutely working on that and they are very vigilant on that. In addition to that, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we also have ICAO, which is the International Civil Aviation Organisation. That also examines the security in all these airports. Also, in addition, we have various other agencies like the federal aviation agencies and others that are also monitoring our airports. As you well understand, aviation is a global industry. It is a global business. We have travellers travelling all over the world. So, we have to adhere to the best and highest standards of security, which we absolutely are doing right now.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: महोदय, मंत्री जी ने अभी सीआईएसएफ की एयरपोर्ट्स पर तैनाती के संबंध में criteria बताया। जैसे कि आपने हिमाचल प्रदेश में, शिमला में सीआईएसएफ दी हुई है, जहाँ कोई फ्लाइट नहीं आती, कोई ट्रैफिक नहीं है। कांगड़ा, जो इतना इम्पोर्टेंट एयरपोर्ट है, दलाई लामा जी वहाँ पर रहते हैं, यह क्षेत्र बार्डर के पास आता है, मैं आपको बताना चाहती हूँ कि आपने वहाँ पर सीआईएसएफ नहीं दी हुई है। क्या कारण है, आपका क्या क्राइटेरिया है, आप किस बात के आधार पर इसको चलाते हैं और इसका categorization करते हैं कि यहाँ सीआईएसएफ जाएगी, यहाँ लोकल पुलिस होगी या यहाँ सीआरपीएफ आएगी? आपका इसके लिए क्या क्राइटेरिया है और किस उद्देश्य से आप इसको करते हैं?

श्री जयंत सिन्हा: उपसभापति जी, मैं माननीय सांसद को बताना चाहूंगा कि हर स्थिति को देखकर ही बीसीएस निर्णय लेता है कि यहाँ पर किस तरीके से सुरक्षा दी जाए। हमें हर सिक्युरिटी फोर्स का जो स्थानीय डिप्लॉयमेंट है, उसको भी देखना होता है। सब जगहों पर सीआईएसएफ नहीं पहुँच सकती है, क्योंकि उनका डिप्लॉयमेंट होना होता है, उनके फोर्सेस होने होते हैं। कई जगहों पर सीआरपीएफ होती है। यदि कहीं स्टेट पुलिस अनुकूल है, तो हमें उन लोगों को लाना पड़ता है। हम लोग इन सभी फैक्टर्स को लेकर, बीसीएस की कंसल्टेशन के बाद निर्णय लेते हैं कि हम हर एयरपोर्ट पर किस तरीके से सबसे बेहतर सिक्युरिटी का प्रावधान कर सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: माननीय मंत्री जी इसका क्राइटेरिया क्या है?

श्री जयंत सिन्हा: उपसभापति जी, मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह भी बताना चाहूंगा कि सिक्युरिटी का मामला confidential मामला होता है। कई सारी ऐसी बातें हैं, जो सिक्युरिटी ...(व्यवधान)... या हम लोग किस साधन का उपयोग करना चाहते हैं, जिसके बारे में हम इस प्रकार से चर्चा नहीं कर पाएंगे।

श्री अमर शंकर साबले: निजी सुरक्षा क्षेत्र में हंड्रेड परसेंट एफडीआई को अनुमति देने के बाद सिविल एयरपोर्ट की सुरक्षा, एफडीआई के दौरान आने वाली निजी सुरक्षा एजेंसी पर सौंपी जा सकती है या नहीं?

श्री जयंत सिन्हा: उपसभापति जी, मैं हर माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहूंगा कि हर एयरपोर्ट पर कड़ी नज़र से, पूरे तरीके से जांच करके, पूरा अध्ययन करके व्यवस्था होती है। बीसीएस और जो अन्य सिक्युरिटी एजेंसीज़ हैं, खास कर, जो मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ होम अफेयर्स के एक्सपर्ट्स हैं, आई.बी. के एक्सपर्ट्स हैं, हम लोग उन सभी के साथ बातचीत करके, कंसल्टेशन के बाद ही निर्णय लेते हैं कि सिक्युरिटी का किस प्रकार से प्रावधान किया जाए।

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, the Government is coming up with a new Civil Aviation Policy. My question is: Will the safety and aviation security be given top priority in the new policy? And, along with that, will the regional connectivity, which is most important for the North-Eastern Region, be given priority?

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the National Civil Aviation Policy has been announced. Of course, safety — which is regulated by the DGCA and which adheres to all the ICAO standards — has been given tremendous amount of importance. There are a number of things that are very dynamic and evolving as far as security is concerned. I would like to reassure you that we are, in fact, spending a lot of time examining that and moving that along. In addition, the Regional Connectivity Scheme has also been announced in the National Civil Aviation Policy in draft mode. Consultations are still ongoing with various stakeholders about the Regional Connectivity Scheme. In fact, we just had a very lengthy consultation with a number of stakeholders where virtually every State was represented. We had a number of airlines and we had a number of other entrepreneurs and parties interested in regional connectivity present at that consultation. We are examining all of those inputs, and on the basis of that, you can be assured that we will put forward a Regional Connectivity Scheme that adheres to hon.

Prime Minister's vision of being able to provide air connectivity to our remote areas at a price point of ₹2,500 or less for 500 to 600 kilometre sectors.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Have the MPs been involved in the consultation process?

Non-functional airports in Maharashtra

*169. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that airports at Nasik, Akola, Amaravati, Latur, Gondia, Jalgaon and Sholapur in Maharashtra are non-functional despite posting of employees and providing requisite infrastructure;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for non-functioning of these airports, which were constructed incurring huge costs; and

(c) what action Government proposes to take to make these airports functional within a time-frame?

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

Statement

(a) Nasik Airport in Maharashtra belongs to the Ministry of Defence. Airports at Amravati and Latur are owned by the State Government of Maharashtra. Akola, Gondia, Jalgaon and Sholapur Airports are operational airports of Airports Authority of India (AAI).

(b) and (c) Presently scheduled flight operations are not available at these airports. However, non-scheduled flights are operating at these airports. A Flying Training Academy is also conducting pilot training programme at Gondia Airport.

The flight services in domestic sector have been de-regulated and airlines are free to operate anywhere within the country subject to compliance of Route Dispersal Guidelines. As such, airlines plan their schedule after taking into account the traffic demand and commercial viability for mounting a service. However, the National Civil Aviation Policy, 2016 envisages revival of un-served and under-served airports where

the State Government concerned agrees to provide various concessions envisaged in the Policy.

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Sir, all these airports in my State, Maharashtra, must have been developed after carrying out surveys regarding their utility and worthiness, by acquiring the land of farmers and others, and investing huge public money on them. I would like to know from the hon. Minister: How much public money was spent on developing each of these airports and what is the present salary bill of employees and the monthly maintenance cost of each of these airports? Why has the public money been wasted and is being wasted if these airports remain non-functional?

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to provide a Statement of expenditure to the hon. Member. If you look at the non-operational airports, which Airports Authority of India is currently maintaining, in the last three years, the total operating expenditure has been ₹ 36.98 crores. Then, we have a set of operational airports and 24 of those have no scheduled airline operations. The total operating expenditure is ₹ 897.28 crores. These are significant expenditures, obviously, from the Consolidated Fund of India. The reason that these airports are being maintained, in fact, goes back to what the hon. Member was saying earlier, is really for regional connectivity. Of course, the hon. Member, who has asked the question, is highlighting that there are several airports in Maharashtra where land has been acquired and they have been set up, but there is no regional connectivity there as yet. So, we have got these airports. We have spent the money. We are operating them as best as we can right now. With the regional connectivity scheme, that we are working on right now, we have quite a lot of confidence that many of these airports will, of course, be put in operation, which will be able to provide a convenient and safe air service to all our citizens.

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Sir, he has answered my second question also. But I would like to ask one more small question. Is Government planning to give any subsidy for initial period so that airlines can attract air travel to these airports like Kolhapur, Sholapur, Latur and Nasik. Latur, Sholapur and Kolhapur are working, but no airlines are coming there. So, is our Minister giving some subsidy for some time to develop this region?

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, hon. Member will be pleased

to know that under the Regional Connectivity Scheme, which is in draft mode and still under consultation, as I have pointed out, there are a number of concessions that we are putting forward to be able to attract air travel to these regional airports. As our draft policy indicates, what we would like to do, working in consultation with other stakeholders, particularly, the State Government, is reduce VAT on ATF to one per cent for a period of ten years, provide the land free of cost and free from all encumbrances, provide police and fire services free of cost, which could be done by the State Government. As far as Airports Authority of India is concerned, we will be providing a concession on landing charges. Also, Route Navigation Facilitation Charges will be set at zero for a period of ten years. In addition, we will be providing Viability Gap Funding to regional carriers. We think, with these host of concessions and the promotion that we are providing, we will be able to activate all of these airports.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: सर, एयरपोर्ट बनाने के लिए बहुत बड़े infrastructure की जरूरत होती है और इस पर करोड़ों रुपए खर्च होते हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने महाराष्ट्र के बारे में जो specific सवाल पूछा है, मैं बताना चाहूँगी कि वहाँ गोंदिया जैसी जगह पर ब्रिटिश काल से एक air strip है, वहीं नांदेड़ में 7-8 साल पहले गुरुता गद्दी के टाइम पर करोड़ों रुपए खर्च करके नांदेड़ का International Airport बनाया गया। एक-डेढ़ साल तक वहाँ से फ्लाइट दिल्ली भी आती थी और मुम्बई भी आती थी, लेकिन इसके बाद वहाँ गवर्नमेंट की इतनी बड़ी लागत होने के बाद भी वहाँ का पूरा का पूरा एयरपोर्ट बंद पड़ा है। आपके उत्तर के अनुसार एयरलाइंस कोई सेवा आरम्भ करने के लिए यातायात की माँग और वाणिज्यिक व्यवहार्यता, जिसे आप economic viability कहते हैं, को ध्यान में रखते हुए अपनी अनुसूची की योजना बनाती हैं। लेकिन सरकार की इतनी बड़ी लागत होने के बाद अगर आप viability की बात करेंगे, तो सरकार इसका समर्थन कैसे करेगी? वह भी उसी क्षेत्र में...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put the question.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: हमारे क्षेत्र में, नांदेड़ मराठावाड़ा में आता है, जहाँ पर किसानों की आत्महत्याएँ होती हैं, उस क्षेत्र में करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करके हमने एयरपोर्ट बनाया है। आप उस बंद पड़े एयरपोर्ट का समर्थन कैसे करेंगे?

श्री जयंत सिन्हा: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्या को बताना चाहूँगा कि हम सब लोग चाहते हैं, खास कर नांदेड़ जैसे महत्वपूर्ण स्थल पर, जहाँ लोग बहुत धार्मिक भावनाओं के साथ भी आते हैं, अगर हम लोग वहाँ किसी भी तरीके से flight service का प्रावधान करा सकें, तो उसको प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए हम लोग बिल्कुल लगे हुए हैं, परन्तु जैसा माननीय सदस्या को मालूम है कि ये सब जो निर्णय होते हैं, ये निर्णय एयरलाइंस स्वयं करती हैं। उसमें हम लोग जो सहयोग दे सकते

हैं, जो समर्थन दे सकते हैं, हम लोग जरूर देंगे, परन्तु ये private carriers हैं और ये स्वतंत्र रूप से अपना निर्णय लेती हैं।

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिस National Civil Aviation Policy का ज़िक्र इसमें किया गया है, क्या इसमें जो बने-बनाये हवाई अड्डे हैं, उनको connect करने के लिए कोई priority दी जा रही है? साथ ही, क्या इन एयरपोर्ट्स को शुरू करने के लिए इसमें स्थानीय सरकारों के टूरिज्म, केन्द्र सरकार की रेलवे और स्थानीय सरकार के इंडस्ट्री डिपार्टमेंट के साथ-साथ Chamber of Commerce को भी consult करते हुए कोई कारगर प्रयास हो रहे हैं?

श्री जयंत सिन्हा: उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य बिल्कुल सही प्रश्न पूछ रहे हैं, क्योंकि अगर हमें इन एयरपोर्ट्स को एक बार फिर चालू कराना है, तो यह consultations से और समन्वय से ही हो सकता है, खासकर जहाँ टूरिज्म का पोटेंशियल है, वहाँ के जो स्थानीय उद्योगपति हैं, उन लोगों की भागीदारी से ही ये एयरपोर्ट्स economically viable हो सकते हैं। हम लोग अपनी तरफ से पूरा सहयोग और समर्थन दे रहे हैं। अभी जो consultation हुआ था, वहाँ पर भी बहुत सारे stakeholders आए थे और जहाँ-जहाँ हम लोगों को इस तरीके के प्रस्ताव मिलते हैं, हम लोग उनके साथ बैठकर, भागीदारी में यह तय करने की कोशिश करते हैं कि वहाँ हम कौन सी Airlines के साथ कौन सी flight services का प्रावधान करवा सकते हैं।

श्री माजीद मेमन: धन्यवाद, डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहूंगा, महाराष्ट्र के जो business centers हैं, जिनमें नासिक, आकोला, अमरावती, लातूर, गोंदिया, जलगांव और सोलापुर शामिल हैं, ये सारे developing towns हैं, जो सिटीज़ के रूप में उभरे हैं। वहाँ पर हवाई यातायात के लिए लोगों की डिमांड बहुत बढ़ी है। अगर हमको मुम्बई या नागपुर से इन शहरों की तरफ जाना होता है, तो उसके लिए रोड़ या ट्रेन जर्नी के अतिरिक्त और कोई उपाय नहीं है, जिसके लिए कम से कम 8, 10 या 12 घंटे का प्रवास करना पड़ता है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put the question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री माजीद मेमन: आपने अपने उत्तर में यह कहा है कि नासिक का एयरपोर्ट Ministry of Defence के अंदर है और अमरावती एवं लातूर, Government of Maharashtra के अंदर है। Ownership चाहे किसी की भी हो, लेकिन भारत सरकार से हम यह अपेक्षा करते हैं, चाहे वह Ministry of Defence का एयरपोर्ट हो या Government of Maharashtra का हो, उनके साथ तालमेल करके आप हवाई यातायात शुरू कर सकते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put the question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री माजीद मेमन: अगर इसमें कोई बाधाएं हैं, तो उनको देखा जा सकता है। इसका दूसरा महत्वपूर्ण रुख यह है कि taxpayers के करोड़ों रुपए खर्च करने के बाद ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put the question.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Sir, I am asking the question.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No second point. Put the question.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Sir, this is the question only. वहां पर करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करने के बाद आज ये एयरपोर्ट्स खड़े हैं और अगर कई सालों से ये उपयोग नहीं हो रहे, तो ये junk हो रहे हैं और उसमें देश का बहुत सारा लॉस हो रहा है। So, can we start air traffic as early as possible?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: At the earliest, when can we start air traffic from these cities?

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to reassure the hon. Member that as far as our Ministry is concerned, we have put in place the infrastructure. We have got the airports ready to, actually, accept flights. As far as Maharashtra is concerned, these cities, which, as the hon. Member is correctly pointing out, particularly, are our regional hubs, important business hubs, but, unfortunately, we have two constraints which we are dealing with right now. It is, actually, a question of putting the flights there, which is a decision that the private sector makes, not necessarily the Government sector. But, even the private sector is facing two constraints right now. Number one, across the world — because of the fact that we have lower oil prices — there has been a tremendous demand for air travel and there is a shortage of aircraft. So, it is, actually, difficult to find the right aircraft to fly to these regional airports. That is one constraint. The other constraint which we are also working on right now is that Mumbai airport, which would be the natural hub for these cities, is, in fact, getting quite congested. So, finding appropriate landing slots for these commuter airlines is, actually, also quite difficult. So, these are the constraints which we are dealing with. You should be very, very reassured to know that we understand those. We are trying to work with the airlines so that we can resolve these constraints. The Regional Connectivity Scheme will assist in overcoming these airports.

Development of an airport in Kurnool

*170. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government has given its nod for setting up of an airport in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) by when the execution of the work will start;
- (c) whether any time-frame has been fixed for completion of the project; and
- (d) the quantum of funds earmarked and proposed to be released for commencement of the work?

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

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. As per Greenfield Airport Policy, 2008, Government of India (GoI) grants clearances two stages for setting up of a Greenfield airport in the country *i.e.* 'site clearance' followed by the 'in principle' approval. In the present case of Kurnool airport, Ministry of Civil Aviation has granted 'site clearance' to Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) for setting up of a Greenfield Airport at Oravakallu in Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh in January, 2016.

(b) to (d) As per the Greenfield Airport Policy, 2008, financing, mode of execution and development of airport is the responsibility of the Airport promoter, which is the State Government of Andhra Pradesh in respect of Kurnool airport. The timelines for construction of airport project depends upon many factors such as land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances, financial closure, provisioning of ancillary services by the State Government etc. by the individual operator.

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, will the Minister be pleased to provide the status of Kurnool and other upcoming airports in the State of Andhra Pradesh? What are the funds sanctioned for these airports and what are the proposed time limits for the same?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have asked a specific question. Very good.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, as you would know and the rest of the House would also know, the sanctioning of a Greenfield airport goes through two very important stages. First, there has to be 'site clearance' followed by the 'in-principle' approval by the Ministry. As far as the Kurnool airport is concerned, the site clearance has been given. We will be very happy to work with the State Government to ensure that we get the 'in-principle' approval and provide all the necessary services to be able to get this airport going. But it is for the State Government to come forward and work with us on this. The Ministry is there to work with the State Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, second supplementary.

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Is the Ministry aware of the global practice of zero investment Airports Development Cost by acquiring more lands and setting up of commercial ventures and software parks on the lands so acquired? I want to know whether this Government also plans to do the same in the case of new airports being set up in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Further, I wish to say that Andhra Pradesh has been bifurcated and it is in financial crisis. So far, neither special status nor special package has been given to the State of Andhra Pradesh. In order to develop this Kurnool airport, I request the hon. Minister not to put any financial burden on the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we are obviously ready to work with the Government of Andhra Pradesh, in any way that we can, to encourage business activity and to enable such important airports and such important projects to succeed.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: I would like to ask one important question regarding the State of Tamil Nadu.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But the question is about "Development of an airport in Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh."

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: With your kind permission, Sir, I want to know about the Tuticorin Airport. The Tuticorin Port is one of the biggest ports in the country. The Central Government has decided to expand the Colachel Port also. So, Tuticorin airport is also a very important airport. So far as the expansion of the Tuticorin Airport is concerned, already lands have been acquired by the State Government. May I know from the hon. Minister the status of expansion of the Tuticorin airport?

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, as far as the Tuticorin Airport is concerned, there is land acquisition pending from the State Government. My understanding from information that I have is that about 586 acres of land... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Land has already been acquired. The case was pending in the Madras High Court. ... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Vijila Sathyananth, you can't interrupt in the Question Hour. He will take care. You can't intervene.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: If the land is handed over to us, then, we can do it. ... *(Interruptions)*... The land should be handed over to the Airports Authority of India and we will be able to work with you to develop it.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Sir, Andhra Pradesh was having total four airports, including Hyderabad Airport. Now, in Telangana State only one airport is functioning, that is, Shamshabad Airport, Hyderabad. The Minister had promised to operate Warangal Airport and Ramagundam Airport. So far, the Government of India has not taken any action to start both the airports. They are very essential for us. Ramagundam is an industrial place and Warangal is also a very important place in Telangana. May I know from the hon. Minister by when his Ministry would operate Warangal and Ramagundam Airports?

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member will be pleased to know that we had the Telangana Infrastructure Minister at the regional connectivity consultation that we just had last week. In fact, many of these issues were discussed in his presence. We have agreed that we will provide all support and assistance to the State of Telangana to develop additional regional airports.

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह: माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जो इलाहाबाद एक महत्वपूर्ण शहर है, जहाँ कुंभ मेला, अर्धकुंभ मेला, माघ मेला होता है, जहाँ हाई कोर्ट, तमाम नेशनल युनिवर्सिटीज़ वगैरह हैं, उसके बावजूद भी वहाँ एटीआर प्लेन जाता है, जो भरा हुआ जाता है और भरा हुआ आता है, तो क्या आप डिफेन्स से बात करके वहाँ पर थोड़ा सा टर्मिनल और ठीक करा देंगे, ताकि वहाँ बोइंग जेट जाने लगे? इलाहाबाद में बोइंग के लिए पर्याप्त सवारियां हैं। अगर आप इसको जल्दी करा सकेंगे, तो उसके लिए आपका बहुत धन्यवाद होगा।

श्री जयंत सिन्हा: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहूंगा कि आज के समय ए 320 एयरक्राफ्ट जो है, वह इलाहाबाद के सिविल एन्क्लेव एयरपोर्ट में लैंड कर सकता है और हमारा प्रयास यही होगा कि जो प्राइवेट एयरलाइन्स हैं या एयर इंडिया है, इनके साथ मिलजुल कर देखें कि इलाहाबाद, जैसा आपने कहा कि बहुत महत्वपूर्ण शहर है और वाकई बहुत महत्वपूर्ण शहर है, वहां और फ्लाइट सर्विसेज का प्रावधान हो, जिससे कि लोगों को सुविधा मिले।

* 171. [*The Questioner (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA) was absent.*]

Use of pesticides by vegetable vendors

*171. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of increasing use of pesticides by vegetable vendors; and

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) As per provisions of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, insecticides are not permitted to be used directly on articles of food except fumigants registered and approved under the Insecticides Act, 1968. The Food Safety and Standards (Contaminants, Toxins and Residues) Regulations, 2011 prescribe maximum limits of pesticides for various food products. The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) is aware of the reports that appeared in the media from time to time regarding presence of pesticides above the Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) fixed by it in respect of various agricultural commodities including vegetables. As per information made available by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, around 3% of samples of vegetable picked up from various Agriculture Produce Marketing Committee markets, local markets, farm gate, organic outlets and Public Distribution Systems had MRLs above prescribed limits. However, samples of fruits and vegetables drawn from Food Business Operators by States/UTs during 2014-15 and 2015-16 and tested were not found to contain pesticides above MRLs notified by FSSAI. The washing and processing of vegetable and fruits helps in removal of residues of pesticides to a large extent. The State/UT Food Safety Departments

take a number of steps to enhance public awareness about removal of pesticides through measures such as proper cleaning and washing of vegetables.

(b) Implementation and enforcement of the provisions of the Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006 and regulations thereunder primarily rests with the Food Safety Departments of the States/Union Territories. Regular surveillance, monitoring, inspection and random sampling of food products is undertaken by the officials of Food Safety Departments of the respective States/UTs to ensure that food products comply with laid down standards. 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 FSS Act, 2006.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question No. 171. Mr. Rajeev Shukla; not present. Supplementaries, please. Shri Husain Dalwai.

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: सर, उत्तर में बताया गया है कि सारे precautions लिए जाते हैं। दरअसल पूरी दुनिया में आजकल जैविक सब्जी या फ्रूट के क्षेत्र में बड़े पैमाने पर काम हो रहा है और वे बड़े पैमाने पर खाए जाते हैं। यहाँ रसायन-मुक्त सब्जियाँ और फल मिलते ही नहीं हैं। बल्कि आज कल कैबेज वगैरह में भी केमिकल से कैबेज बनाने का काम भी चालू हो गया है, जिसका टीवी पर प्रदर्शन भी किया गया है। पेस्टिसाइड्स इतने बड़े पैमाने पर इस्तेमाल किए जाते हैं, जिनकी वजह से शायद कैंसर होता है। मुम्बई में तो दूध में भी कई तरह के केमिकल्स मिक्स किए जाते हैं। इसके बारे में सरकार ने कानून भी बनाया है, लेकिन लोगों में उस कानून का भय नहीं है, तो इसके बारे में सरकार गम्भीरता से क्या कर रही है?

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा: सर, जहाँ तक Food Safety and Standards का सवाल है और इंसेक्टिसाइड्स के बारे में चर्चा की गई है, FSSAI इसके सारे नॉर्म्स को lay करती है। क्या standards होने चाहिए और जो Codex का Standard है, उसके साथ ही harmonize करती है। जो imported food items आते हैं, उनके लिए भी क्या व्यवस्था होती है, उसके लिए भी हम standards तय करते हैं। जहाँ तक enforcement का सवाल है, तो यह जिम्मेवारी State Food Commissioners की होती है कि वह उसको enforce करें। And, for that, what we are trying to do is to increase their capacity with, first of all, lab facilities, training and, from time to time, उनको किस तरीके से डील करना है, उसकी दृष्टि से और surveillance के लिए क्या-क्या किया जा सकता है, इन सब चीजों में हम उनकी capacity-building कर रहे हैं। यह अभी गवर्नमेंट के विचाराधीन है और बहुत जल्द हम उसको आगे करेंगे कि practically every State would have a good laboratory and bigger States would be having two laboratories. इसके साथ-साथ NABL की 112 accredited laboratories हैं और सभी को मिलाकर ये 198 हैं, जहाँ पर हम इनकी टेस्टिंग्स वगैरह कर सकते हैं। हमारे FSSAI (The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India) का जो रोल है, वह यह है कि हम इसकी दृष्टि से स्टेट्स की मदद करें। इसलिए हम advisories भी दे रहे हैं। हम लोगों ने nine

advisories for food and vegetables दिए हैं और हमने अलग से four advisories भी दिए हैं for all food products. हमारी कोशिश यह रहती है कि हम उनकी capacity-building करें।

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, this actually affects the health of our people very much. About two weeks ago, I bought some apples and vegetables from a market here. When I started scrapping it, I could see a lot of wax. Shopkeepers use wax, I am told, to give a shine to their products for sale, and they also use some pesticides and hazardous chemicals which should not be used at all. It can cause Cancer among people. I know that the use of pesticides and certain banned fertilizers is the main cause of cancer. Surveys show that cancer is spread because of these. So, many diseases...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put your question.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, my question to the Minister is whether he would bring out a concrete policy putting a complete ban on the use of pesticides. It has to be kept away. We have to make a policy so that these pesticides are not used and the use of organic manure is promoted. Will you bring out a concrete national policy on this?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made a comprehensive point. That is clear.

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा: Pesticides के यूज करने का maximum level has been decided by FSSAI. The norms are set. It is for the State Governments to follow them. I would request, through you, Sir, that the State Governments should take initiative to see to it that these are enforced in the right spirit.

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: सर, जिस तरह से पहले तो वेजिटेबल्स को ग्रो करने में केमिकल्स का और इल्लिगल फर्टिलाइजर्स का यूज किया जाता है और उसके बाद जब उसमें फल लग जाता है, तो स्प्रे किए जाते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put the question, please. There is no time.

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: सर, आज इतनी बीमारियां फैल रही हैं और इससे केन्द्र सरकार का कितना भारी नुकसान है यानी यह financial burden है, तो आप एक पॉलिसी लाकर इनको बैन क्यों नहीं करते हैं?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over. The House is adjourned for lunch till 2.00 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Curb on illegal sale of banned drugs and medicines**

*172. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of illegal sale of banned drugs and medicines on large scale and existence of illegal drug mafia in the country, if so, details thereof;

(b) the details of drugs with their market/brand names banned by Drug Controller General of India (DCGI) and Food and Drug Administration (FDA) internationally; and

(c) the strict measures and remedial steps taken against drug mafia by Government to end the illegal sale of drugs and medicines, by pharmaceutical companies and to curb the drug menace hounding the nation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The Government of India has so far prohibited/restricted/suspended 439 drugs for manufacture for sale, sale and distribution in the country. Out of these, 95 drugs [(Statement-I (*See* below))] had been prohibited/suspended/restricted earlier. These are not being marketed in the country. However, in respect of one drug, the prohibition has been stayed by Madras High Court. Further, 344 drugs [(Statement-II (*See* below))] which are Fixed Dose Combinations had been prohibited by the Central Government on 10.03.2016. A large number of petitions have been filed in different High Courts in respect of most of these FDCs, and most of the notifications issued by the Central Government have been stayed. The matter is currently sub-judice. To avoid misuse of approved drugs in different parts of the country, concerned enforcement agencies take suitable action in the matter.

(c) The Government is committed to ensuring that the quality, safety and efficacy of drugs is not compromised and has accordingly, taken action to prohibit/suspend/restrict the drugs that are not considered rational and safe for human use. In addition to this and to check that spurious, adulterated, misbranded, sub-standard and expired drugs are not marketed in the country and the quality of drugs is not compromised the Government has taken a series of measures. These include:

- (i) stringent penalties including making, certain offences cognizable and non-bailable;

- (ii) establishment of special designated Courts for trial of offences under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act for speedy disposal of cases;
- (iii) announcement of a Whistle Blower Scheme to encourage vigilant public participation for detection of movement of spurious drugs in the country;
- (iv) issuance of guidelines to the State Drugs Controllers for taking action on samples of drugs declared spurious, adulterated, misbranded or not of standard quality;
- (v) instructions to the concerned staff to keep a vigil and draw samples of drugs for test and analysis for monitoring quality of drugs moving in the country;
- (vi) increase in the number of posts in the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO);
- (vii) re-equipping Central drug testing laboratories with state of the art equipment and their accreditation by NABL;
- (viii) undertaking a large scale nation-wide survey to determine the 'not of standard quality' drugs;
- (ix) conducting workshops and training programmes for skill enhancement in areas such as Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP), Good Laboratory Practices (GLP), Good Distribution Practices (GDP), Good Clinical Practice (GCP) and Good Storage and Distribution Practices (GSP) to regulators and industry in partnership with other departments, industry and regulators of other countries including USA and European Union.
- (x) conduct of training programmes for laboratory personnel of the State and central laboratories to upgrade their analytical capabilities and skill sets;
- (xi) risk based inspection of manufacturing facilities after training of officials from the regulatory structures and laboratories both from the Centre and the States together; and
- (xii) dissemination of information to all stakeholder about the measures required to ensure compliance with GMP and GLP through a simple check list.

The above measures will help in substantially reducing the incidence of Not of Standard Quality drugs. The manufacture and marketing of prohibited drugs is a punishable offence under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

Statement-I

*List of drugs prohibited for manufacture and sale through Gazette
Notifications under Section 26A of Drugs & Cosmetics Act
1940 by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare*

Sl. No.	Drugs Name	Notification No. and Date
1	2	3
1.	Amidopyrine	GSR NO. 578(E) Dated 23.07.1983
2.	Fixed dose combinations of vitamins with anti-inflammatory agents and tranquilizers	GSR NO. 578(E) Dated 23.07.1983
3.	Fixed dose combinations of Atropine in Analgesics and Antipyretics	GSR NO. 578(E) Dated 23.07.1983
4.	Fixed dose combinations of Strychnine and Caffeine in tonics	GSR NO. 578(E) Dated 23.07.1983
5.	Fixed dose combinations of Yohimbine and Strychnine with Testosterone and Vitamins	GSR NO. 578(E) Dated 23.07.1983
6.	Fixed dose combinations of Iron with Strychnine, Arsenic and Yohimbine	GSR NO. 578(E) Dated 23.07.1983
7.	Fixed dose combinations of Sodium Bromide/Chloral Hydrate with other drugs	GSR NO. 578(E) Dated 23.07.1983
8.	Phenacetin	GSR NO. 578(E) Dated 23.07.1983
9.	Fixed dose combinations of antihistaminic with anti-diarrhoeals	GSR NO. 578(E) Dated 23.07.1983
10.	Fixed dose combinations of Penicillin with Sulphonamides	GSR NO. 578(E) Dated 23.07.1983
11.	Fixed dose combinations of Vitamins with Analgesics	GSR NO. 578(E) Dated 23.07.1983
12.	Fixed dose combinations of any other Tetracycline with Vitamin C	GSR NO. 578(E) Dated 23.07.1983
13.	Fixed dose combinations of Hydroxyquinoline group of drugs with any other drug except for preparations meant for external use	Substituted <i>vide</i> GSR NO. 793(E) Dated 13.12.1995

1	2	3
14.	Fixed dose combinations of Corticosteroids with any other drug for internal use except for preparations meant for meter dose inhalers and dry powder inhalers	Substituted <i>vide</i> GSR NO. 738(E) Dated 09.10.2009
15.	Fixed dose combinations of Chloramphenicol with any other drug for internal use	Substituted <i>vide</i> GSR NO. 1057(E) Dated 03.11.1988
16.	Fixed dose combinations of crude Ergot preparations except those containing Ergotamine, Caffeine, analgesics, antihistamines for the treatment of migraine, headaches	Substituted <i>vide</i> GSR NO. 304(E) Dated 07.06.1991
17.	Fixed dose combinations of Vitamins with Anti TB drugs except combination of Isoniazid with Pyridoxine Hydrochloride (Vitamin B6)	GSR NO. 578(E) Dated 23.07.1983
18.	Penicillin skin/eye Ointment	GSR NO. 578(E) Dated 23.07.1983
19.	Tetracycline Liquid Oral preparations	GSR NO. 578(E) Dated 23.07.1983
20.	Nialamide	GSR NO 578(E) Dated 23.07.1983
21.	Practolol	GSR NO. 578(E) Dated 23.07.1983
22.	Methapyrilene, its salts	GSR NO. 578(E) Dated 23.07.1983
23.	Methaqualone	GSR NO. 49(E) Dated 31.01.1984
24.	Oxytetracycline Liquid Oral preparations	GSR NO. 322(E) Dated 03.05.1984
25.	Demeclocycline Liquid Oral preparations	GSR NO. 322(E) Dated 03.05.1984
26.	Combination of anabolic Steroids with other drugs	GSR NO. 863(E) Dated 22.11.1985
27.	Fixed dose combination of Oestrogen and Progestin (other than oral contraceptive) containing per tablet Estrogen content of more than 50 mcg (equivalent	Substituted <i>vide</i> GSR NO. 743(E) Dated 10.08.1989

1	2	3
	to Ethinyl Estradiol) and content of more than 3 mg (equivalent to Norethisterone Acetate) and all fixed dose combination injectable preparations containing synthetic Oestrogen and Progesterone	
28.	Fixed dose combination of Sedatives/hypnotics/ anxiolytics with analgesics-antipyretics	GSR NO. 999(E) Dated 26.12.1990
29.	Fixed dose combination of Rifampicin, isoniazid and Pyrazinamide, except those which provide daily adult dose given below:	Substituted <i>vide</i> GSR NO. 100(E) Dated. 11.02.2003
	Drugs	Minimum Maximum
	Rifampicin	450 mg 600 mg
	Isoniazid	300 mg 400 mg
	Pyrazinamide	1000 mg 1500 mg
30.	Fixed dose combination of Histamine H-2 receptor antagonists with antacids except for those combinations approved by Drugs Controller, India	GSR NO. 999(E) Dated 26.12.1990
31.	The patent and proprietary medicines of fixed dose combinations of essential oils with alcohol having percentage higher than 20% proof except preparations given in the Indian Pharmacopoeia	GSR NO. 999(E) Dated 26.12.1990
32.	All Pharmaceutical preparations containing Chloroform exceeding 0.5% w/w or v/v whichever is appropriate	GSR NO. 999(E) Dated 26.12.1990
33.	Fixed dose combination of Ethambutol with INH other than the following: INH Ethambutol 200 mg. 600 mg. 300 mg. 800 mg.	GSR NO. 69(E) Dated 11.02.1991
34.	Fixed dose combination containing more than one antihistamine	GSR NO. 69(E) Dated 11.02.1991
35.	Fixed dose combination of any anthelmintic with cathartic/purgative except for piperazine/Santonim	GSR NO. 69(E) Dated 11.02.1991
36.	Fixed dose combination of Salbutamol or any other bronchodilator with centrally acting anti-tussive and/or antihistamine	Substituted <i>vide</i> GSRNO. 290(E) Dated 16.04.2008
37.	Fixed dose combination of laxatives and/or anti-spasmodic drugs in enzyme preparations	GSR NO. 69(E) Dated 11.02.1991

1	2	3
38.	Fixed dose combination of Metoclopramide with systemically absorbed drugs except fixed dose combination of metoclopramide with aspirin/ paracetamol	Substituted <i>vide</i> GSR NO. 603(E) Dated 24.08.2001
39.	Fixed dose combination of centrally acting, antitussive with antihistamine, having high atropine like activity in expectorants	GSR NO. 395(E) Dated 19.05.1999
40.	Preparations claiming to combat cough associated with asthma containing centrally acting antitussive and/ or an antihistamine	GSR NO. 395(E) Dated 19.05.1999
41.	Liquid oral tonic preparations containing glycerophosphates and/or other phosphates and/or central nervous system stimulant and such preparations containing alcohol more than 20% proof	GSR NO. 395(E) Dated 19.05.1999
42.	Fixed dose combination containing Pectin and/or Kaolin with any drag which is systemically absorbed from GI tract except for combinations of Pectin and/or Kaolin with drugs not systemically absorbed	GSR NO. 395(E) Dated 19.05.1999
43.	Chloral Hydrate as a drug	GSR NO. 304(E) Dated 07.06.1991
44.	Dovers Powder I.P.	GSR NO. 612(E) Dated 09.08.1994
45.	Dover's Powder Tablets I.P.	GSR NO. 612(E) Dated 09.08.1994
46.	Antidiarrhoeal formulations containing Kaolin or Pectin or Attapulgit or Activated Charcoal	GSR NO. 731(E) Dated 30.09.1994
47.	Antidiarrhoeal formulations containing Phthalyl Sulphathiazole or Sulphaguanidine or Succinyl Sulphathiazole	GSR NO. 731(E) Dated 30.09.1994
48.	Antidiarrhoeal formulations containing Neomycin or Streptomycin or Dihydrostreptomycin including their respective salts or esters	GSR NO. 731(E) Dated 30.09.1994
49.	Liquid Oral antidiarrhoeals or any other dosage form for pediatric use containing Diphenoxylate	GSR NO. 731(E) Dated 30.09.1994

1	2	3
	Lorloperamide or Atropine or Belladonna including their salts or esters or metabolites Hyoscyamine or their extracts or their alkaloids	
50.	Liquid Oral antidiarrhoeals or any other dosage form for pediatric use containing halogenated hydroxyquinolines	GSR NO. 731(E) Dated 30.09.1994
51.	Fixed dose combination of antidiarrhoeals with electrolytes	GSR NO. 731(E) Dated 30.09.1994
52.	Patent and Proprietary Oral Rehydration Salts other than those conforming to the following parameters:	GSR NO. 57(E) Dated 07.02.1995
	(a) Patent and Proprietary oral rehydration salts on reconstitution to one litre shall contain:	
	Sodium - 50 to 90 milliosmoles	
	Total osmolarity - 240-290 milliosmoles	
	Dextrose: Sodium molar ratio - Not less than 1:1 and not more than 3:1	
	(b) Patent and proprietary cereal based oralrehydration salts on reconstitution to one litre shall contain:	
	Sodium - 50 to 90 milliosmoles	
	Total osmolarity - Not more than 290 milliosmoles	
	Precooked rice - equivalent to not less than 50gms and not more than 80gms as total replacement of dextrose	
	(c) Patent and proprietary oral rehydration salts (ORS) may contain amino acids in addition to oral rehydration salts conforming to the parameters specified above and labelled with the indication for "Adult Chloretic Diarrhea Only"	
	(d) Patent and proprietary oral rehydration salts (ORS) shall not contain mono or polysaccharides or saccharin sweetening agent.	
53.	Fixed dose combination of Gxyphenbutazone or Phenylbutazone with any other drug	GSR NO. 633(E) Dated 13.09.1995

1	2	3
54.	Fixed dose combination of Analgin with any other drug	GSR NO. 405 (E) Dated 03.06.1996
55.	Fixed dose combination of dextropropoxyphene with any other drug other than anti-spasmodics and/or non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDS)	GSR NO. 633(E) Dated 13.09.1995
56.	Fixed dose combination of a drug, standards of which are prescribed in the Second Schedule to the said Act with an Ayurvedic, Siddha or Unani drug	GSR NO. 633(E) Dated 13.09.1995
57.	Mepacrine Hydrochloride (Quinacrine and its salts) in any dosage form for use for female sterilization or contraception	GSR. NO. 4.99(E) Dated 14.08.1998
58.	Fenfluramine	GSR NO. 499(E) Dated 14.08.1998
59.	Dexfenfluramine	GSR NO. 499(E) Dated 14.03.1998
60.	Fixed dose combination of Diazepam and Diphenhydramine Hydrochloride	GSR NO. 169(E) Dated 12.03.2001
61.	Cosmetics Licensed as toothpaste/tooth powder containing tobacco	GSR NO. 444(E) Dated 30.04.1992
62.	Parenteral Preparations fixed combination of streptomycin with Pencillin	GSR NO. 93(E) Dated 25.02.1997
63.	Fixed dose combination of Vitamin B1 Vitamin B6 and Vitamin B12 for human use	GSR NO 702(E) Dated 14.10.1999
64.	Fixed dose combination of haemoglobin in any form (natural or synthetic)	GSR NO. 814(E) Dated 16.12.1999
65.	Fixed dose combination of Pancreatin or Pancrelipase containing amylase, protease and lipase with any other enzyme	GSR NO. 814(E) Dated 16.12.1999
66.	Fixed dose combination of Nitrofurantoin and trimethoprim	GSR NO. 170(E) Dated 12.03.2.001
67.	Fixed dose combination of Phenobarbitone with any anti-asthmatic drugs	GSR NO. 170(E) Dated 12.03.2001
68.	Fixed, dose combination of Phenobarbitone with Hyoscin and/or Hyoscyamine	GSR NO. 170(E) Dated 12.03.2001

1	2	3
69.	Fixed dose combination of Phenobarbitone with Ergotamine and/or Belladonna	GSR NO. 170(E) Dated. 12.03.2001
70.	Fixed dose combination of Haloperidol with any anti-cholinergic agent including Propantheline Bromide	GSR NO. 170(E) Dated 12.03.2001
71.	Fixed dose combination of Nalidixic Acid with any anti-amoebic including Metronidazole	GSR NO. 170(E) Dated-12.03.2001
72.	Fixed dose combination of Loperamide Hydrochloride with Furazolidone	GSR NO. 170(E) Dated 12.03.2001
73.	Fixed dose combination of Cyproheptadine with Lysine or Peptone	GSR NO.170 (E) Dated. 12.03.2001
74.	Astemizole	GSR NO. 191(E) Dated 05.03.2003
75.	Terfinadine	GSR NO 191(E) Dated 03.03.2003
76.	Phenformin	GSR NO. 780(E) Dated 01 10.2003
77.	Rofecoxib and its formulations	GSR NO. 810(E) Dated 13.12.2004
78.	Valdecoxib and its formulations	GSR NO. 510(E) Dated 28.07.2005
79.	Diclofenac and its formulations (for animal use)	GSR NO. 499(E) Dated 04.07.2008
80.	Rimonabant	GSR NO. 884(E) Dated 11.12.2009
81.	Rosiglitazone	GSR NO. 910(E) Dated 12.11.2010
82.	Nimesulide formulations for human use in children below 12 years of age	GSR. NO. 82(E) Dated 10.02.2011
83.	Cisapride and its formulations for human use	GSR NO. 82(E) Dated 10.02.2011
84.	Phenylpropanolamine and its formulations for human use. *	GSR NO. 82(E) Dated 10.02.2011

1	2	3
85.	Human Placental Extract and its formulations for human use except its 1. Topical application for wound healing, and 2. Injection for pelvic inflammatory disease.	Substituted <i>vide</i> GSR NO. 418(E) Dated 30.05.2011
86.	Sibutramine and its formulations for human use	GSR NO. 82(E) Dated 10.02.2011
87.	R-Sibutramine and its formulations for human use	GSR NO. 82(E) Dated 10.02.2011
88.	"Gatifloxacin formulation for systemic use in human by any route including oral and injectable"	GSR NO. 218(E) Dated 16.03.2011
89.	Tegaserod and its formulations	GSR NO. 218(E) Dated 16.03.2011
90.	Letrozole for induction of ovulation in anovulatory infertility	GSR NO. 752(E) Dated 12.10.2011
91.	Serodiagnostic test kits for diagnosis of tuberculosis Dextropropoxyphene and formulations	GSR 432(E) dated 07.06.2012 and GSR 433(E) dated 07.06.2012
92.	Dextropropoxyphene for containing human use	G.S.R. 332 (E) dated 23.5.2013
93.	Fixed dose combination of Flupenthixol + Melitracen for human use	G.S.R. 377 (E) dated 18.6.2013 and 498 (E) dated 11.07.2014
94.	Analgin and all formulations containing analgin for human use	G.S.R. 86 (E) dated 13.02.2014
95.	Pioglitazone and all formulations containing Pioglitazone for human use	G.S.R. No. 379 (E) dt 18.06.2013 (with effect from 18.06.2013) (G.S.R. No. 520 (E) dt 31-07-2013 revoked the notification with certain conditions.

* Presently stayed by the Hon'ble High Court of Madras.

Statement-II*Consolidated list of 344 FDCs prohibited*

Name of FDC	GSR No.
Aceclofenac + Paracetamol + Rabeprazole	S.O. 705 (E)
Nimesulide + Diclofenac	S.O. 706 (E)
Nimesulide + Cetirizine + Caffeine	S.O. 707 (E)
Nimesulide + Tizanidine	S.O. 708 (E)
Paracetamol + cetirizine + caffeine	S.O. 709(E)
Diclofenac + Tramadol + Chlorzoxazone	S.O. 710 (E)
Dicyclomine + Paracetamol + Domperidone	S.O. 711 (E)
Nimesulide + Paracetamol dispesible tablets	S.O. 712 (E)
Paracetamol + Phenylephrine + Caffeine	S.O. 713(E)
Diclofenac +Tramadol + Paracetamol	S.O. 714 (E)
Diclofenac + paracetamol + chlorzoxazone + famotidine	S.O. 715 (E)
Naproxen + Paracctamol	S.O. 716(E)
Nimesulide + serratiopeptidase	S.O. 717 (E)
Paracetamol + Diclofenac + Famotidine	S.O. 718 (E)
Nimesulide + Pitofenone + Fenpiverinium + benzyl alcohol	S.O. 719(E)
Omeprazole + Paracetamol + Diclofenac	S.O. 720 (E)
Nimesulide + Paracetamol injection	S.O. 721 (E)
Tamsulosin + diclofenac	S.O. 722 (E)
Paracetamol +Fhenylephirine + Chlorpheniramine + Dextromethorphan +Caffeine	S.O. 723 (E)
Diclofenac + Zinc Carnosine	S.O. 724 (E)
Diclofenac + Paracetamol + chlorpheniramine maleate + magnesium trisillicate	S.O. 725 (E)
Paracetamol + pseudoephdrine + cetirizine	S.O. 726 (E)
Phenylbutazone + Sodium Salicylate	S.O. 727 (E)
Lornoxicain + Paracetamol + Trypsin	S.O. 728 (E)
Paracetamol + Mefenamic Acid + Ranitidine + Dicyclomine	S.O. 729 (E)

Name of FDC	GSR No.
Nimesulide + Dicyclomine	S.O. 730 (E)
Heparin + Diclofenac	S.O. 731 (E)
Glucosamine + Methyl Sulfonyl Metliane + Vitamin D3 + Manganese + Boron + Copper + Zinc	S.O. 732 (E)
Paracetamol + Tapentadol	S.O. 733 (E)
Tranexamic Acid + Proanthocyanidin	S.O. 734 (E)
Benzoxonium Chloride + Lidocaine	S.O. 735 (E)
Lornoxicam +Paracetamol +Tramadol	S.O. 736 (E)
Lornoxicam + Paracetamol + Serratiopeptidase	S.O. 737 (E)
Diclofenac +Paracetamol +Magnesium trisilicate	S.O.738(E)
Paracetamol +Domperidone + Caffeine	S.O. 739 (E)
Ammonium Chloride + Sodium Citrate +Chlorpheniramine Maleate + Menthol	S.O. 740 (E)
Paracetamol + Prochlorperazine Maleate	S.O. 741 (E)
Combikit of 3 tablets of Serratiopeptidase (enteric coated 20000 units) + Diclofenac Potassium and 2 tablets of Doxycycline	S.O. 742 (E)
Nimesulide + Paracetamol suspension	S.O. 743 (E)
Aceclofenac + Paracetamol + Famotidine	S.O. 744(E)
Aceclofenac + Zinc Carnosine	S.O. 745 (E)
Paracetamol + disodium Hydrogen Citrate + Caffeine	S.O. 746(E)
Paracetamol + DL Methionine	S.O. 747 (E)
Disodium Hydrogen citrate + Paracetamol	S.O. 748 (E)
Paracetamol + Caffeine + Codeine Phosphate	S.O. 749 (E)
Aceclofenac (SR) + Paracetamol	S.O. 750 (E)
Diclofenac + Paracetamol injection	S.O. 751 (E)
Azithromycin + Cefixime	S.O. 752 (E)
Amoxicillin +Dicloxacillin	S.O. 753 (E)
Amoxicillin 250 mg + Potassium Clavulanate Diluted 62.5 mg	S.O. 754 (E)
Azithromycin + Levofloxacin	S.O. 755 (E)

Name of FDC	GSR No.
Cefixime + Linczolid	S.O. 756(E)
Amoxicillin + Cefixime + Potassium Clavulanic Acid	S.O. 757 (E)
Ofloxacin + Nitazoxanide	S.O. 758 (E)
Cefpodoxime Proxetil + Levofloxacin	S.O. 759 (E)
Combikit of Azithromycin dihydrate, secnidazole and fluconazole	S.O. 760 (E)
Levofloxacin + Ornidazole + Alpha Tocopherol Acetate	S.O. 761 (E)
Nimorazole + Ofloxacin	S.O. 762 (E)
Azithromycin + Ofloxacin	S.O. 763 (E)
Amoxicillin + Tinidazole	S.O. 764 (E)
Doxycycline + Serratiopeptidase	S.O. 765 (E)
Cefixime + levofloxacin	S.O. 766 (E)
Ofloxacin + Metronidazole + Zinc Acetate	S.O. 767 (E)
Diphenoxylate + Atropine + Furazolidone	S.O. 768 (E)
Combikit of Fluconazole Tablet, Azithromycin Tablet and Ornidazole Tablets	S.O.769 (E)
Ciprofloxacin + Phenazopyridine	S.O. 770 (E)
Amoxicillin + Dicloxacillin + Serratiopeptidase	S.O. 771 (E)
Azithromycin + Cefpodoxime	S.O. 772 (E)
Lignocaine + Clotrimazole + Ofloxacin + Beclomethasone	S.O. 773 (E)
Cafuroxime + Linezolid	S.O.774(E)
Ofloxacin + Omidszole + Zinc bisglycinate	S.O. 775 (E)
Metronidazole + Norfloxacin	S.O. 776(E)
Amoxicillin + Bromhexine	S.O. 777(E)
Ciprofloxacin + Fluticasone + Clotrimazole + Neomycin	S.O. 778(E)
Metronidazole + Tetracycline	S.O. 779 (E)
Cephalexin + Neomycin + Prednisolone	S.O. 780 (E)
Azithromycin + Ambroxol	S.O. 781 (E)
Cilnidipine + Metoprolol Succinate + Metoprolol Tartrate	S.O 782 (E)

Name of FDC	GSR No.
L-Arginine +Sildenafil	S.O. 783 (E)
Atorvastatin + vitamin D3 + folic acid + vitamin B12 + pyridoxine	S.O. 784 (E)
Metformin + Atorvastatin	S.O. 785 (E)
Clindarnycin + Telmisartan	S.O. 786 (E)
Olmesartan + Hydrochlorothiazide + Chlorthalidone	S.O. 787(E)
L-5-Methylterahydrofolate calcium + Escitalopram	S.O. 788(E)
Pholcodme + Promethazine	S.O. 789 (E)
Paracetamol + Promethazine	S.O. 790 (E)
Betahistinc + Ginkgo Biloba Extracts Vinpocctine + Piracetam	S.O. 791 (E)
Cetizine Dihydrochloride + Diethyl Carbamazine	S.O. 792(E)
Doxylamine + Pyridoxine + Mefenamic Acid + Paracetamol	S.O. 793 (E)
Drotaverine + Clidinium + Chlordiazepoxide	S.O. 794(E)
Imipramine + Diazepam	S.O. 795 (E)
Flupentixol + Escitalopram	S.O. 796(E)
Paracetamol + Prochlorperazine	S.O. 797 (E)
Gabapentin + Mecobalamin + Pyridoxine + Thiamine	S.O. 798 (E)
Imipramine + Chlordiazepoxide + Trifluoperazine + Trihexyphenidyl	S.O. 799 (E)
Chlorpromazine + Trihexyphenidyl	S.O. 800 (E)
Ursodeoxycholic Acid + Silymarine	S.O. 801(E)
Metformin 1000/1000/500/500mg + Pioglitazone 7.5/7.5/7.5/7.5 mg + Glimepiride 1/2/1/2 mg	S.O. 802(E)
Gliclazide 80 mg + Metformin 325 mg	S.O. 803 (E)
Voglibose + Metformin + Chromium Picolinate	S.O. 804 (E)
Pioglitazone 7.5/7.5 mg + Metformin 500/1000 mg	S.O. 805 (E)
Glimepiride 1mg/2mg/3mg + Pioglitazone 15mg/15mg/15mg+ Metformin 1000mg/1000mg /1000mg	S.O. 806(E)
Glimepiride 1mg/2mg + Pioglitazone 15mg/15mg + Metformin 850mg/850mg	S.O. 807 (E)

Name of FDC	GSR No.
Metformin 850mg+Pioglitazone 7.5 mg+Glimepiride 2mg	S.O. 808 (E)
Metformin 850mg+Pioglitazone 7.5 mg+Glimepiride 1mg	S.O. 809 (E)
Metformin 500mg/500mg+Gliclazide SR 30mg/60mg + Pioglitazone 7.5mg/7.5mg	S.O.810(E)
Voglibose+Pioglitazone+Metformin	S.O.811(E)
Metformin + Bromocriptine	S.O. 812 (E)
Metformin +Glimepiride +Methylcobalamin	S.O. 813 (E)
Pioglitazone 30 mg+Metformin 500mg	S.O. 814 (E)
Glimepiride +Pioglitazone + Metformin	S.O. 815 (E)
Glipizide 2.5mg+Metformin 400mg	S.O.816(E)
Pioglitazone 15mg+Metformin 850 mg	S.O. 817 (E)
Metformin ER+Gliclazide MR+Voglibose	S.O. 818 (E)
Chromium Polynicotinate+Metformin Hydrochloride	S.O. 819 (E)
Metformin Hydrochloride +Gliclazide +Pioglitazone + Chromium Polynicotinate	S.O. 820 (E)
Metformin +Gliclazide +Chromium Polynicotinate	S.O. 821 (E)
Glibenclamide + Metformin (SR)+ Pioglitazone	S.O. 822 (E)
Metformin (sustained release) 500mg + Pioglitazone 15 mg + Glimepiride 3mg	S.O. 823 (E)
Metformin (SR) 500mg + Pioglitazone 5mg	S.O. 824 (E)
Chloramphenicol + Beclomethasone H-Clomitrizazole + Lignocaine	S.O. 825(E)
Clotrimazole + Ofloxacin + Lignocaine + glycerine and propylene glycol	S.O. 826 (E)
Chloramphenicol + Lignocaine + Betamethasone+ Clotrimazole + Ofloxacin + Antipyrine	S.O. 827 (E)
Ofloxacin +Clotrimazole +Betamethasone +Lignocaine	S.O. 828 (E)
Gentamicin Sulphate +Clotrimazole +Betamethasone + Lignocaine	S.O. 829(E)
Clotrimazole + Beclomethasone +Ofloxacin +Lignocaine	S.O. 830 (E)

Name of FDC	GSR No.
Becloemthasone + Clotrimazole + Chloramphenicol + Gentamycin + Lignocaine Ear drops	S.O. 831 (E)
Flunarizine + Paracetamol+ Domperidone	S.O. 832 (E)
Rabeprazole + Zinc carnosine	S.O. 833 (E)
Magaldrate + Famotidine + Simethicone	S.O. 834 (E)
Cyproheptadine + Thiamine	S.O. 835 (E)
Magaldrate +Ranitidine + Pancreatin +Domperidone	S.O. 836 (E)
Ranitidine +Magaldrate + Simethicone	S.O. 837 (E)
Magaldrate + Papain+ fungal diastase + Simethicone	S.O. 838 (E)
Rabeprazole + zinc + domperidone	S.O. 839 (E)
Famotidine + oxytacaine + Magaldrate	S.O. 840 (E)
Ranitidine + Doraperidone + Semethicone	S.O. 841 (E)
Alginic Acid Sodium Bicarbonate+-Dried Aluminium Hydroxide+Magnesium Hydroxide	S.O. 842 (E)
Clidinium + Paracetamol + Dicyclomine + Activated Dimethicone	S.O.843 (E)
Furazolidone +Metronidazole +Loperamide	S.O. 844 (E)
Rabeprazole + Diclofenac + Paracetamol	S.O. 845 (E)
Ranitidine + Magaldrate	S.O. 846 (E)
Norfloxacin + Metronidazole + zinc Acetate	S.O. 847 (E)
Zinc Camosme + Oxetacaine	S.O. 848 (E)
Oxetacaine + Magaldrate + Famotidine	S.O. 849 (E)
Pantoprazole (as Enteric Coated Tablet) + Zinc Carnosine (as Film Coated Tablets)	S.O. 850 (E)
Zinc Camosine + Magnesium Hydroxide + Dried Aluminium Hydroxide + Simethicone	S.O. 851(E)
Zinc Carnosine + Sucralfate	S.O. 852 (E)
Mebeverine Hydrochloride and Inner HPMC capsule (Streptococcus Faecalis +Clostridium butyricum + Bacillus mesentericus+Lactic Acid Bacillus)	S.O. 853 (E)
Clindamycin +Clotrimazole +Lactic Acid Bacillus	S.O. 854 (E)

Name of FDC	GSR No.
Sildenafil +Estradiol Valerate	S.O. 855 (E)
Clomifene Citrate +Ubidecarenone +Zinc +Folic Acid + Methylcobalamin +Pyridoxine +Lycopene +Selenium+ Levocarnitine Tartrate+L-Arginine	S.O. 856 (E)
Thyroxine + Pyridoxine + Folic Acid	S.O. 857 (E)
Gentamycin+Dexamethasone+Choramplienicol+Tobramycm+ Ofloxacin	S.O. 858 (E)
Dextromethorphan + Levocetirizine + Phenylephrine + Zinc	S.O. 859 (E)
Nimesulide +Loratadine +Phenylephrine +Ambroxol	S.O. 860 (E)
Bromhexine + Phehylephrine + Chlorpheniramine Maleate	S.O. 861 (E)
Dextromethorphan + bromhexine + Guaiphenesin	S.O. 862 (E)
Paracetamol + Loratadine + Phenylephrine + Dextromethorphan + caffeine	S.O. 863 (E)
Nimesulide + Phenylephrine + Ceffeine + levocetirizine	S.O. 864 (E)
Azithromycin + acebrophyline	S.O. 865 (E)
Diphenhydramine + Terpine + Ammonium Chloride + Sodium Chloride + Menthol	S.O. 866 (E)
Nimesulide + Paracetamol + Cetrizine + Phenylephrine	S.O. 867 (E)
Paracetamol+ loratadine + dextromethophan + pseudoephedrine + caffeine	S.O. 868 (E)
Chlorpheniramine maleate + dextromethophan+ dextromethophan + guaiphenesin + animonium chloride + menthol	S.O. 869 (E)
Chlorpheniramine Maleate + Ammoniuni Chloride + Sodium Citrate	S.O. 870 (E)
Cetirizine + Phenylephrine + Paracetamol + Zinc Gluconate	S.O. 871 (E)
Ambroxol + Guaiphenesin + Ammonium Chloride + Phenylephrine + Chlorpheniramine Maleate + Menthol	S.O.872 (E)
Dextromethophen + bromhexine + clilorpheniramine maleate + guaiphenesin	S.O. 873 (E)
Levocetirizine + ambroxol + phenyleplirine +guaiphenesin	S.O. 874 (E)
Dextromethorphan + chlorpheniramine + chlorpheniramine maleat	S.O. 875 (E)

Name of FDC	GSR No.
Cetirizine + ambroxol + Guaiphenesin + ammonium chloride + phenylephrine + menthol	S.O. 876 (E)
Chlorpheniramine + Phenylephrine + Caffiene	S.O. 877 (E)
Dextromethorphan + Tripolidine + Phenylephrine	S.O. 878 (E)
Terpinhydrate + dextromethorphan + menthol	S.O. 879 (E)
Dextromethorphan + phenylephrine + zinc gluconates menthol	S.O. 880 (E)
Chlorpheniramine + codeine + sodium citarte + menthol syrup	S.O. 881 (E)
Enrofloxacin + bromhexin	S.O. 882 (E)
Bromhexine +Dextromethorphan +Phenylephrme +Menthol	S.O. 883 (E)
Levofloxacin +Brorahexine	S.O. 884 (E)
Levocetirizine +Ranitidine	S.O. 885 (E)
Levocetirizine +Phenylephrine +Ambroxol +Guaiphenesin+ Paracetamol	S.O. 886 (E)
Cetirizine + dextromethorphan + phenylephrine + zinc gluconate + parucetamol+menthol	S.O. 887 (E)
Paracetamol + pseudoephedrine + dextromethorphan + cetirizine	S.O. 888 (E)
Diphenhydramine + guaiphenesin + ammonium chloride + bromhexine	S.O. 889 (E)
Chlorpheniramine + Dextromethorphan + Phenylephrine + Paracetamol	S.O. 890 (E)
Dextromethorphen + Promethazine	S.O. 891 (E)
Diethylcabamazine + Cetrizine + Guaiphenesin	S.O. 892 (E)
Pseudoephedrine + Dextromethorphan + Cetirizine	S.O. 893 (E)
Chlorpheruramine + Phenylephrine + Dextrociethophan + Menthol	S.O. 894 (E)
Ambroxol + Terbutaline + Dextromethoiphan	S.O. 895 (E)
Dextromethorphan + Chlorpheniramine + Guaipnenesin	S.O. 896 (E)
Terbutaline +Brorahexine + Guaiphenesin + Dextromethorphan	S.O. 897 (E)
Dextromethorphan +Tripolidine + Phenylephrine	S.O. 898 (E)
Paracetamol + Dextromethorphan +Chlorpheniramine	S.O. 899 (E)

Name of FDC	GSR No.
Pholcodine+Phenylephrine +Promethazine	S.O. 900 (E)
Codeine + levocetirizine + menthol	S.O. 901 (E)
Dextromethorphan + ambroxol + guaifenesin + phenylephrine + chlorpheniramine	S.O. 902 (E)
Cetirizine +Phenylephrine + Dextromethorphan + Menthol	S.O. 903 (E)
Roxithromycin + Serratiopeptidase	S.O. 904 (E)
Paracetamol + Phenylephrine + Triprolidine	S.O. 905 (E)
Acetaminophen + Loratadine+ambroxol +Phenylephrine	S.O. 906 (E)
Cetirizine +Acetaminophen+Dextromethorphan + Phenylephrine +Zinc gluconate	S.O. 907 (E)
Diphenhydramine + Guaifenesin + Bromhexine + Ammonium Chloride + Menthol	S.O. 908 (E)
Chlorpheniramine Maleate + Codeine syrup	S.O. 909 (E)
Cetirizine +Dextromethorphan +Zinc Gluconate +Menthol	S.O. 910 (E)
Paracetamol +Phenylephrine +Desloratadine+Zinc Gluconate +Ambroxol	S.O. 911 (E)
Levocetirizine + montelukast + acebrophylline	S.O. 912 (E)
Dextromethorphan + phenylephrine + ammonium chloride + menthol	S.O. 913 (E)
Dextromethorphan + bromhexine + Guaiphenesin + menthol	S.O.914 (E)
Acrivastine+ Paracetamol + Caffeine + Phenylephrine	S.O.915 (E)
Naphazoline +carboxy Methyl cellulose +Menthol + Camphor +Phenylephrine	S.O. 916 (E)
Dextromethorphan +Cetirizine	S.O. 917 (E)
Nimesulide + paracetamol + levocetirizine + phenylephrine+ caffeine	S.O. 918 (E)
Terbutaline +Ambroxol +Guaiphenesin + Zinc + Menthol	S.O. 919 (E)
Codeine +Chlorpheniramine + Alcohol syrup	S.O. 920 (E)
Dextromethorphan +Phenylephrine + Guaifenesin + Triprolidine	S.O. 921 (E)
Ammonium Chloride + Bromhexine + Dextromethorphan	S.O. 922 (E)

Name of FDC	GSR No.
Diethylcarbamazine +Cetirizine +Ambroxol	S.O. 923 (E)
Ethylmoiphine + Noscapine + Chlorpheniramine Maleate	S.O. 924 (E)
Cetirizine + Dextromethorphan +Ambroxol	S.O. 925 (E)
Bromhexine + Dextromethorphan + Anmionium Chloride+Menthol	S.O. S26 (E)
Ambroxol + Guaifenesin + Phenylephrine + Chlorpheniramine	SO. 927 (E)
Paracetamol +Phenylephrine +Chloipheniramine + Zinc Gluconate	SO. 928 (E)
Dextromethorphan +Phenylephrine +Cetirizine +Paracetamol + Caffeine	S.O.929 (E)
Dextromethophan + Chlorpheniramine +Guaifenesin + Ammonium Chloride	S.O. 930 (E)
Levocetirizine +Dextromethorphan +Zinc	S.O. 931 (E)
Paracetamol +Phenylephrine +Levocetirizine +Caffeine	S.O. 932 (E)
Chlorpheniramine +Ammonium Chloride+Sodium Chloride	S.O. 933 (E)
Paracetamol +Dextromemorphan +Etromhexine +Phenylephrine+Diphenhydramine	S.O. 934 (E)
Salbutamol +Bromhexine +Guaiphenesin +Menthol	S.O. 935 (E)
Chlorpheniramine +Ammonium Chloride +Noscapine+ Sodium Citrate	S.O. 936(E)
Cetirizfae+Dextromethorphan +Bromhexine +Guaifenesin	S.O. 937(E)
Diethyl Carbamazine +Chlorphemiamine +Guaifeaesin	S.O.938(E)
Ketotifen +Cetirizine	S.O. 939 (E)
Terbutaline +Bromhexine +Etofylline	S.O. 940 (E)
Ketotifen +Theophylline	S.O. 941(E)
Ambroxol +Salbutamol +Theophylline	S.O. 942 (E)
Cetirizine +Nimesulide +Phenylephrine	S.O. 943 (E)
Chloropheniramine +Phenylephrine+Paracetamol+Zinc Gluconate	S.O. 944 (E)
Acetaminophen+Guaifenesm+Dextromethorphan+ Chlorpheniramine	S.O. 945 (E)

Name of FDC	GSR No.
Cetirizine +Dextromethorphan +Phenylephrine +Tulsi	S.O. 946 (E)
Cetirizine +Phenylephrine +Paracetamol+Ambroxol +Caffeine	S.O. 947 (E)
Guaifenesin+Dextromethorphan	S.O. 948 (E)
Levocetirizine +Paracetamol +Phenylephrine +Caffeine	S.O. 949 (E)
Caffeine +Paracetamol +Phenylephrine + Chlorpheniramine	S.O.950(E)
Ketotifen +Levocetirizine	S.O.951 (E)
Paracetamol+Levocetirizine +Phenylephrine +Zinc Gluconate	S.O.952 (E)
Paracetamol +Phenylephrine +Triprolidine +Caffeine	S.O.953 (E)
Caffeine +Paracetamol +Phenylephrine +Cetirizine	S.O. 954 (E)
Dextromethorphan +Phenylephrine +Guaifenesin	S.O. 955 (E)
Ambroxol + Levocetirizine + Phenylephrine + Guaifenesin + Menthol	S.O. 956(E)
Pseudoephedrine +Cetirizine	S.O. 957 (E)
Dextromethorphan +Chlorpheniramine + Ammonium Chloride +Menthol	S.O. 958 (E)
Paracetamol+Caffeine +Phenylephrine +Chlorpheniramine	S.O. 959 (E)
Salbutamol +Aminophylline +Guaifenesin	S.O. 960 (E)
Saibutamol +Theoephylline +Bromhexine	S.O. 961 (E)
Chlorpheniramine +Dextromethorphan +Guaifenesin + Phenylephrine	S.O. 962 (E)
Caffeine + Paracetamol+ Chlorpheniramine	S.O. 963 (E)
Ammonium Chloride+Dextromethorphan+Cetirizine +Menthol	S.O. 964 (E)
Dextromethorphan +Paracetamol+Cetirizine +Phenylephrine	S.O. 965 (E)
Chlorpheniramine +Terpin +Antimony Potassium Tartrate+ Ammonium chloride+Sodium Citrate+Menthol	S.O. 966 (E)
Terbutaline Sulphate+Etiofylline+Ambroxol	S.O. 967 (E)
Paracetamol +Codeine +Chlorpheniramine	S.O. 968 (E)
Paracetamol +Pseudoephedrine +Cetirizine +Caffeine	S.O. 969 (E)
Chlorpheniramine +Ammonium Chloride +Menthol	S.O. 970 (E)
N-Acetyl Cysteine + Ambroxol + Phenylephrine + Levocetirizine	S.O. 971 (E)

Name of FDC	GSR No.
Dextromethorphan +Phenylephrine +Tripolidine +Menthol	S.O. 972 (E)
Salbutamol +Cetirizine +Ambroxol	S.O. 973 (E)
Dextromethorphan +Phenylephrine +Bromhexine + Guaifenesin+ Chlorobeniramine	S.O. 974 (E)
Nimesulide +Cetirizine +Phenylephrine	S.O. 975 (E)
Naphazoline +Chlorphemramine +Zinc Sulphate +Boric Acid Ip+Sodium chloride + chlorobutol	S.O. 976 (E)
Paracetamol + Bromhexine -i-Phenylephrine + Chlorpheniramine +Guaifenesin	S.O. 977 (E)
Salbutamol + Bromhexine	S.O. 978 (E)
Dextromethorphan +Phenylephrine +Guaifenesin + Cetirizine + Acetaminophen	S.O. 979 (E)
Guaifenesin+ Bromhexine + Chlorpheniramine + Paracetamol	S.O. 980 (E)
Chlorpheniramine +Ammonium Chloride +Chloroform + Menthol	S.O. 981 (E)
Salbutamol +Choline Theophyllinate +Ambroxol	S.O. 982 (E)
Chlorpheniramine +Codeine phosphate+Menthol syrup	S.O. 983 (E)
Pseudoephedrine +Bromhexine	S.O. 984 (E)
Cetirizine +Phenylephrine +Paracetamol +Caffeine +Nimesulide	S.O. 985 (E)
Dextromethorphan +Cetirizine +Guaifenesin +Ammonium Chloride	S.O. 986(E)
Ambroxol + Salbutamol + Choline Theophyllinate + Menthol	S.O. 987(E)
Paracetamol + Chlorpheniramine + Ambroxol +Guaifenesin + Phenylephrine	S.O. 988(E)
Chlorpheniramine +Vasaka +Tolubalsm+Ammonium Chloride+ Sodium Citrate +Menthol	S.O. 989 (E)
Bromhexine +Cetirizine +Phenylephrine +Guaifenesin+Menthol	S.O.990(E)
Dextromethorphan +Ambroxol +Ammonium Chloride + Chlorpheniramine +Menthol	S.O. 991(E)
Dextromethorphan +Phenylephrine +Cetirizine +Zinc +Menthol	S.O. 992 (E)
Terbutaline + N-Acetyl L-Cysteine + Guaifenesin	S.O. 993 (E)
Calcium Gluconate + Levocetirizine	S.O. 994 (E)

Name of FDC	GSR No.
Paracetamol +Levocetirizine+Pseudoephedrine	S.O. 995 (E)
Salbutamol +Choline Theophyllinate +Carbocisteine	S.O. 996 (E)
Chlorpheniramine +Vitamin C	S.O. 997 (E)
Calcium Gluconate +Chlorpheniramine + Vitamin C	S.O. 998 (E)
Chlorpheniramine+Paracetamol +Pseudoephedrine +Caffeine	S.O. 999 (E)
Guaifenesin+Bromhexine +Chlorpheniramine +Phenylephrine+ Paracetamol +Serratiopeptidase (as enteric coated granules) 10000 SP Units	S.O. 1000(E)
Paracetamol + Pheniramine	S.O.1001 (E)
Betamethasone + Fusidic Acid+Gentamycin +Tolnaftate + Iodochlorhydroxyquinoline (CHO)	S.O. 1002 (E)
Clobetasol +Ofloxacin+Miconazole +Zinc Sulphate	S.O. 1003 (E)
Clobetasole +Gentamicin +Miconazole +Zinc Sulphate	S.O. 1004 (E)
Levocetirizine + ambroxol + phenylephrine + paracetamol	S.O. 1005 (E)
Permethrin + Cetrimide + Menthol	S.O. 1006 (E)
Beclomethasone + clotrimazole + neomycin + Iodochlorhydroxyquinone	S.O. 1007 (E)
Neomycin +Doxycycline	S.O. 1008 (E)
Ciprofloxacin + Fluocinolone + Clotrimazole + Neomycin + Chlorocresol	S.O. 1009 (E)
Clobetasol + Ofloxacin + Ketoconazole + Zinc Sulphate	S.O. 1010 (E)
Betamethasone +Gentamicin +Tolnaftate + Iodochlorhydroxyquinoline	S.O. 1011 (E)
Clobetasol +Gentamicin+Tolnaftate+Iodochlorhydroxyquinone+ Ketoconazole	S.O.1012(E)
Allantoin+Dimethicone+Urea+Propylene+Glycerin+Liquid paraffin	S.O. 1013 (E)
Acriflavine +Thymol+Cetrimide	S.O. 1014 (E)
Betamethasone +Neomycin +Tolnaftate +Iodo Chloro Hydroxy Quinoline +Chlorocresol	S.O. 1015 (E)
Clobetasol +Neomycin + Miconazole +Clotrimazole	S.O. 1016 (E)
Ketoconazole+Tea Tree oil+Allantion+Zinc Oxide+Aloe Vera+Jojoba oil+Lavander oil+Soap noodles	S.O.1017(E)

Name of FDC	GSR No.
Clobetasol +Ofloxacin +Ornidazole +Terbinafine	S.O. 1018 (E)
Clobetasol +Neomycin +Miconazole +Zinc Sulphate	S.O. 1019 (E)
Beclomethasone +Neomycin + Tolnaftate + Iodochlorhydroxyquinoline + Chlorocresol	S.O. 1020 (E)
Betamethasone +Gentamycin +Zinc Sulphate +Clotrimazole+ Chloiocresol	S.O.1021 (E)
Borax +Boric acid +Naphazoline +Menthol +Camphor + methyl hydroxy benzoate	S.O. 1022 (E)
Bromhexine + Dextromethorphan	S.O. 1023 (E)
Dextromethophan + Chlopheniramine + Bromhexine	S.O. 1024 (E)
Menthol +Anesthetic Ether	S.O. 1025 (E)
Dextrometharphan + Chlopheniramine +Ammonium Chloride + Sodium Citrate + Menthol	S.O.1026(E)
Ergotamine Tartrate + Belladona dry extract +Caffeine + Paracetamol	S.O. 1027 (E)
Phenytoin + Phenobarbitone sodium	S.O.1028 (E)
Gliclazide 40mg+Metformin 400mg	S.O. 1029 (E)
Paracetamol + Ambroxol + Phenylephrine + Chlorpheniramine	S.O. 1030 (E)
Oflaxacin + Omidazole suspension	S.O. 1031 (E)
Albuterol + Etofylline + Bromhexine + Menthol	S.O. 1032 (E)
Albuterol + Bromhexine + Theophylline	S.O. 1033 (E)
Salbutamol + Hydroxyethyltheophylline (Etofylline)+ Bromhexine	S.O. 1034(E)
Paracetamol + Phenylephrine + Levocetirizine +Sodium Citrate	S.O. 1035 (E)
Paracetamol +Propyphenazone + Caffeine	S.O. 1036 (E)
Guaifenesin + Diphenhydramine +Bromhexine +Phenylephrine	S.O.1037 (E)
Dried Aluninium Hydroxide Gel +Propantheline Bromide + Diazepam	S.O. 1038 (E)
Bromhexine +Phenylephrine+Chlorpheniramine +Paracetamol	S.O. 1039 (E)
Beclomemasone+Clotrimazole+Gentamicm+Iodo- Chlorhydroxyquinoline	S.O. 1040 (E)

Name of FDC	GSR No.
Telmisartan + Metformin	S.O. 1041 (E)
Ammonium Citrate+Vitamin B 12+Folic Acid+Zinc Sulphate	S.O.1042 (E)
Levothyroxine pyridoxine + nicotinamide	S.O. 1043 (E)
Benfotiamine+ Metformin	S.O. 1044 (E)
Thyroid +Thiamine + Riboflavin + Pyridoxine + Calcium Pantothenate + Tocopherol Acetate +Nicotinamide	S.O. 1045 (E)
Ascorbic Acid + Mannadione Sodium Bisulphate+ Rutin + Dibasic Calcium Phosphate + Adrenochrome Mono Semicarbazone	S.O. 1046 (E)
Phenylephrine +Chlorpheniramine +Paracetamol + Bromhexine+Caffeine	S.O. 1047 (E)
Clotrimazole + Beclomethasone + Lignocaine + Ofloxacin + Acetic Acid + Sodium Methyl Paraben + Propyl Paraben	S.O. 1048 (E)

Loans for people engaged in private services during emergencies

*173. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that the large section of people in the country engaged in private services are facing lot of difficulties to raise funds for their emergency needs;

(b) whether the Government plans to bring a scheme on the line of Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana to cover salaried people engaged in private services to avail easy loans during their emergency needs;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) Salaried persons engaged in private services can borrow money for their emergency needs from banks in the form of personal loans based on eligibility criteria of the Bank concerned.

Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) provides an overdraft facility of upto ₹ 5,000/- subject to satisfactory operation of the account for at least six

months. In addition, the Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) are affordable social security schemes which provide insurance in case of death or disability of the account holder.

Development of scientifically validated herbal drugs

*174. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any feedback about the efficacy of anti-diabetes herbal drug, BGR-34, launched by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) lab;

(b) whether this medicine is easily available at all the leading chemical stores;

(c) whether Government is contemplating to develop such scientifically validated herbal drugs for other ailment also, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, what are the constraints that are being faced in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The feedback received from the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) about the efficacy of BGR-34 has revealed that the drug has positive effects against Diabetes type-II as majority of patients who used BGR-34 have shown improvement in normalizing blood Glucose level along with better quality of life.

BGR-34 is available in majority of the cities of the States *viz.* Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Delhi, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, North Eastern States etc. The drug is also available through online shopping sites.

(c) Yes Sir. In addition to CSIR, the Government is undertaking research on development of scientifically validated herbal drugs also through its three autonomous Research Councils under Ministry of AYUSH, namely, Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), Central Council for Research in

Unani Medicines (CCRUM), Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS). The development of validated herb- based drugs through aforesaid Councils is a continuous process. The Councils are having their own infrastructure for drug development and clinical studies. The broad areas of ongoing research are related to various disease conditions like diabetes, cancer, mental disorders and malaria and skin diseases etc. As a result of these efforts, the Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS) has developed three new drugs for Malaria, Diabetes and epilepsy besides 17 drugs for reproductive and child health care. The Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS) has also developed a drug for diabetes. The Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM) has developed 16 medicines.

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

Reducing mortality of mothers during delivery

†*175. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women who died during delivery in the country each year during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16;

(b) the first ten States where the mortality of women during delivery is highest, year-wise;

(c) whether any plan has been formulated by Government to reduce the rate of mortality of women during delivery; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Survey data on Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) for the country is available only from the Report of Registrar General of India - Sample Registration System (RGI-SRS). RGI-SRS captures data on MMR periodically and not on an annual basis. The latest available data on MMR is for the period 2011-13 which is 167 per 100,000 live births. As per this, it is estimated that approximately 44000 women die during deliver every year.

(b) As per SRS (2011-13), the first ten States where the mortality of women during delivery is highest are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) Under the National Health Mission, various strategies have been implemented by Government of India to reduce maternal mortality such as demand promotion and conditional cash transfer for increasing institutional delivery, entitlements for free and no expense delivery including C Sections at public health institutions, operationalization of 24X7 health facilities and Mother and Child Health Wings etc. A host of newer interventions have also been recently introduced. Details are given in Statement-II

Statement-I

List of ten States with highest MMR

Sl. No.	Name of State	MMR
1.	Assam	300/ lakh live births
2.	Uttar Pradesh	285/ lakh live births
3.	Uttarakhand	285/ lakh live births
4.	Rajasthan	244/ lakh live births
5.	Odisha	222/ lakh live births
6.	Madhya Pradesh	221/lakh live births
7.	Chhattisgarh	221/lakh live births
8.	Bihar	208/ lakh live births
9.	Jharkhand	208/ lakh live births
10.	Punjab	141/lakh live births

Statement-II

Strategies for Reduction of Maternal Mortality

- Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), a demand promotion and conditional cash transfer scheme launched in April, 2005 with the objective of promoting institutional delivery and reducing Maternal and Infant Mortality.
- 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 has been implemented.

- Newer interventions to reduce maternal mortality and morbidity- Diagnosis and 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.
- The Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) has been introduced with the aim of conducting special ANC checkups for pregnant women (in their 2nd /3 rd Trimesters of pregnancy) in the country on 9th of every month by Medical Officer/OBGY specialist in the government health facilities and also through Private sector on voluntary basis.

Deaths from cancer

*176. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lung cancer is the leading cause of death among men while breast cancer is the leading cause among women;

(b) whether the total estimated burden of cancer for 2016 is 14.5 lakh new cases, going up to 17.3 lakh cases by 2020 and the number of deaths due to cancer in 2016 is estimated to be around 7.36 lakh going up to 8.8 lakh by 2020; and

(c) whether the issue needs to be addressed with a State-specific intervention as due to higher incidence of the disease in some States?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As reported by Indian Council of Medical Research, the estimated deaths due to lung cancer account for 15.6% of all cancer deaths in males and is the leading cause of death. The deaths due to cervical cancer account for 20.6% and breast cancer account for 17.4% of all female cancer deaths. Hence, breast cancer is the second leading cause of death among women.

(b) As per ICMR's Cancer registry data, estimated incidences of cancer for 2016 are 14.5 lakh, which is estimated to go up to 17.3 lakh cases by 2020. The number of deaths due to cancer for 2016 are estimated to be around 7.3 lakh which is estimated to go up to 8.8 lakh by 2020.

(c) There is some variation in incidences of different types of cancer in the country across States. Under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS), being implemented under NHM, assistance is provided to the State Governments for setting up of NCD clinics, Day Care Cancer Centres, *inter alia* as per Programme Implementation Plans submitted by the States as per their felt needs. Guidelines for population level screening of Hypertension, Diabetes and common Cancer (*viz.* Breast, Cervical, and Oral) have also been released recently to the States for implementation. To improve tertiary care facilities for cancer in the country, the Government of India is implementing tertiary care for cancer scheme to assist states to establish State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centers (TCCC) in different parts of the country. Oncology in its various aspects has focus in the new AIIMS, and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY).

Loss of eyesights after cataract surgery

*177. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that around 20 people lost their vision after undergoing cataract surgery at Government Hospital in Mettur, Salem district, Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, whether Government has sought any report from the State Government of Tamil Nadu, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what are the compensations/ rehabilitation measures taken so far, for the affected people?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) The Government of India is aware of the mishap in Government Hospital, Mettur, Salem District, Tamil Nadu. As per the Report furnished by the State Government of Tamil Nadu, twenty-one patients suffered loss of vision in the eye due to infection after undergoing cataract surgery at Government Head Quarter, Hospital, Mettur, Salem District, Tamil Nadu from 07-16th June, 2016. Out of the total twenty-five patients operated for cataract at Government Head Quarter Hospital, Mettur, twenty three patients suffered eye infection. After treatment for infection, two patients have reported reasonably good visual recovery. Remaining twenty-one patients are being continuously treated, monitored and counselled for recovery at Arvind Eye Hospital at Salem and Coimbatore and Agarwal Eye Hospital at Erode and Salem.

As per the Report furnished by the Government of Tamil Nadu, Government of Tamil Nadu has sanctioned a cash compensation of Rupees three lakh per affected person. In addition, the affected persons have also been sanctioned disability pension of ₹ 1,000/- per month as a rehabilitation measure. Further, the patients have been taken to the higher centres for treatment both in Government and in private sector. The cost of treatment, transport including food is being taken care of by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Cost of medical care for poor rural households

*178. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of rural households which resort to private health care, in percentage; and

(b) the higher amount which the poorest rural household has to pay for undertaking private health treatment as compared to that in a public hospital/ dispensary, in percentage?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) 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, in rural areas, 72% of spells of ailments for non-hospitalized care were treated in private sector (consisting of private doctors, nursing homes, private hospitals, and charitable institutes); 58% of the hospitalised cases excluding child birth were treated by private sector and 24% of child birth took place in private hospitals.

(b) The NSSO 71st Round Report No. 574 - Health in India, do not provide disaggregated data quintile wise for rural areas on expenditures in private and public health facilities. However, it states that the rural population spent, on an average, ₹ 5,636 for a hospitalised treatment in a public sector hospital and ₹ 21,726 for that in a private hospital.

Review of functioning of independent regulators

*179. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would consider a proposal to review the functioning of all independent regulators across sectors, if so, details thereof;

(b) whether Government has any plans to make the functioning of the independent regulators accountable to the Parliament with yearly review of the independent regulators in different Parliamentary Committees, if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) Independent regulators have been set-up across sectors under different Acts enacted by the Parliament. These regulators draw their functions and powers as per the provisions of respective Acts. These Acts have been amended from time to time to reflect the changes required in the functioning of the regulators. The concerned statutes provide for submission of annual reports and accounts to the Government in the prescribed form. These reports and accounts, as also the rules and regulations made under the statutes are laid on the table of both the Houses of Parliament.

NITI Aayog is working on the Regulator Reforms Bill, an omnibus legislation catering to the generic aspects of regulatory commissions that are related to selection and appointment of members, qualification for appointment of members, term of office and other conditions, removal of member, protection of consumer interests, independence and accountability, etc., which are common to all regulators in the public utility industry, viz., electricity, telecommunications, airports, ports, oil and gas, water supply, etc.

Poor FIFA ranking of the country

*180. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country's Federation International Football Association (FIFA) ranking is becoming worse day by day; and

(b) if so, what are the concrete plans adopted to improve the ranking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) Sir, the FIFA Ranking has improved to 152 in the Rankings released on 14th July which was at 162 in the Rankings released on 2nd June, 2016.

Development of a sport is the responsibility of the concerned NSF and the State Governments, as 'sport' is a State subject. To popularise and promote the sport of football, All India Football Federation (AIFF), the recognized NSF for football, is conducting a large number of events at several places for various age groups. The Government supplements the efforts of the NSF by providing financial assistance for holding national/international sports events in India, participation of sportspersons/teams in international sports events abroad, training/coaching of national level sportspersons/teams through Indian and foreign coaches, procurement of equipment and consumables etc. Further, Subroto Mukherjee Sports Education Society (SMSES) holds national and international football tournaments at the school level. Financial assistance, at par with the NSFs, is given to SMSES for organizing National Championships at the School level.

Government of India feels that development and promotion of Football can be possible by popularising the sport through a variety of means. With this objective, a series of steps have been taken to popularize Football throughout the country. Several rounds of discussion have been held with FIFA, AIFF, KVS, CBSE, Subroto Mukerjee Sports Education Society and other stake-holders to firm up appropriate programmes. As a result, a Mission 11 Million programme has been formulated to be launched in October, 2016 in coordination with AIFF/FIFA in about 30 cities across the country. The primary objective of the programme is to engage more than 11 million children in activities relating to Football. Also, all the Chief Secretaries of the State/UT Governments have already been requested to take steps to popularize and promote the sport of Football.

FIFA has allotted World U-17 Cup to India which will be organized in Goa, Guwahati, Kochi, Kolkata, Navi Mumbai and New Delhi in 2017. The Government has approved an amount of ₹ 120.00 crores for upgradation of stadia and for conduct of the event.

The Government is also organizing BRICS U-17 Football Tournament in October 2016 in Goa.

SMSES has launched a programme to popularize and develop Football in the Delhi NCR. The programme has been formulated in consultation with the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Collaboration with WHO on traditional medicines**

1662. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry of AYUSH has entered into an agreement with the World Health Organization (WHO) in the field of traditional medicines;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including likely expenditure to be incurred and the funding pattern agreed upon the said collaboration;
- (c) the extent by which the said collaboration is likely to promote acceptability of traditional Indian Medicines internationally and the timeframe of its implementation; and
- (d) the other steps taken/being taken by Government for overall promotion of AYUSH system of medicines both domestically and internationally?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) Yes, Project Collaboration Agreement was signed with the World Health Organization (WHO) on 13.5.2016. Under the agreement, India would assign to WHO activities for development of the following WHO Technical documents/ publications:-

- Benchmarks for training in Yoga
- Benchmarks for practice in Ayurveda
- Benchmarks for practice in Unani Medicine
- Benchmarks for practice in Panchkarma

As per the agreement, the estimated expenditure to be incurred amounts to US\$ 977,040. The outgo will be in four instalments. First instalment to be paid within two months after the agreement is signed (US\$ 123,170); second by the end of July, 2016 (US\$ 210,180); third by the end of July 2017 (US\$ 151,420) and the fourth by the end of July 2018 (USD \$ 202,270). The balance amount of US 290,000 would be incurred in India. The end date of the Project would be 31st December, 2020.

(d) The Ministry has signed a number of Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs)/ Letters of Intent (LoIs) for 'Country to Country' Cooperation/Collaborative Research in the field of Traditional Medicine and MoUs for setting up of AYUSH Academic Chairs. For dissemination of authentic information about AYUSH medicines, 20 AYUSH Information Cells have been set up in the premises of Indian Missions/Cultural Centres. The Ministry of AYUSH participates/organises International exhibitions/ conferences / workshops / seminars / symposiums, etc in India and abroad through Indian missions/ CII/ FICCI/ ITPO/ ASSOCHAM/ Pharmexcil etc. The Ministry of AYUSH also organizes comprehensive health fairs on Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy namely AROGYA to promote awareness and showcase strengths of these systems through the reputed Organizations like Chemexil, Pharmexil, CII, FICCI, ASSOCHAM, ICC, ITPO etc and other reputed NGOs and the State Governments. To encourage the citizens to adopt AYUSH systems of medicine across the country, the Ministry also undertakes publicity campaigns and other promotional activities through print/ electronic media.

Shortage of doctors and staff at All India Institute of Ayurveda, Delhi

†1663. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken by Ministry to promote Ayurvedic treatment in the country in the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a huge shortage of doctors and other staff in Ayurvedic hospitals of All India Institute of Ayurveda built on Mathura Road, Badarpur area, Delhi and the details of shortage and availability of staff;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the building, its equipments and other resources of this hospital are not being utilized fully; and

(d) the number of patients treated here in last three years and its capacity of treating patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Two new institutes, namely, All India Institute

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of Ayurveda, Sarita Vihar, New Delhi and North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy, Shillong will be operationalized during the current financial year 2016-17. In addition to above, National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur is providing Ayurvedic treatment and the number of patients treated during the last three years is as under:-

Year	Patients Treated in OPD	Patients Treated in IPD
2013-14	2,31,244	76,074
2014-15	2,40,380	66,319
2015-16	2,44,123	76,105

(b) All India Institute of Ayurveda is yet to be operationalized. Recruitment of staff is in process. The institute has enough doctors/ staff to provide hospital services to the patients. Daily 400 - 500 patients are being treated by Expert Ayurveda doctors.

(c) The institute has procured most of the basic medical equipments and patients are being treated with these equipments. The Institute has full- fledged Panchakarma unit wherein lot of patients are being treated daily.

(d) 92,179 patients have been treated during the last three years *i.e.* 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16. Till 31st July, 2016 the OPDs at All campus were running under NCP Project of CCRAS. The institute is offering hospital services from its own building from August, 2016.

Inclusion of AYUSH under Universal Health Insurance Scheme

1664. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to include Ayush under Universal Health Insurance Scheme if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is a fact that Government has proposed WHO towards collaborating research on Ayush if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Universal Health Insurance Scheme (UHS)

was launched in the year 2004-05 and was implemented by the four public sector general insurance companies for improving the access of healthcare to poor families but this scheme has been discontinued in phased manner and a new scheme 'Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)' was launched by the Ministry of Labour targeting the same population, which is now implemented by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare as a Centrally Sponsored Health Insurance Scheme with revamped provisions. Inclusion of AYUSH systems in this scheme is not spelt out.

(b) Project Collaboration Agreement has been signed between Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India and World Health Organization on 13th May, 2016 for development of benchmarks for training in Yoga, practice in Ayurveda, Unani and Panchakarma and basic terms for traditional medicine. However, there is no proposal envisaged with WHO for collaborative research on AYUSH.

Discovery of new drugs in AYUSH

1665. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of discovery of new drugs and development of drugs in AYUSH by various units of Research and Development Councils;

(b) whether any tie up has been made with CSIR or other apex institution for development and marketing of drugs related to diabetes, if so, details thereof; and

(c) the progress of establishment of All India Institute of Ayurveda at Sarita Vihar, New Delhi and by what time, it would be ready for health service as referral hospital and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Central Government has set up four Research Councils, namely Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM), Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS) and Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH) which are involved in research activities, *inter-alia* including development

of new drugs. The details of the new drugs developed and new medicines introduced during last three years and current year by these Councils are given in Statement (*See* below). In addition to these, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) also conducts research for development of herbal drugs/ formulations. Some important herbal drugs / formulations developed by CSIR in recent years are as below:-

- (i) BGR-34- for diabetes;
- (ii) Risorine- for tuberculosis; and
- (iii) Anti-arthritis formulation- for osteoarthritis.

(b) No.

(c) The construction of All India Institute of Ayurveda (AIIA) at Sarita Vihar is complete. The institute has started its Outdoor Patients(OPD) services and will be operationalised completely during 2016-17.

Statement

*Details of the new drugs developed and introduced by Research Councils
under Ministry of AYUSH*

Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS)

Sl. No.	Name of the patent filed
1.	Composition for haemoglobin and method of preparation thereof
2.	Emulgel based topical dosage form in sustained manner containing herbal extract for the treatment of Psoriasis and a process for preparing the same
3.	Development of Ayurvedic product "Ayush" Rasayan A & B" for accelerated and appropriate nutrition to improve the biological competence of body
4.	Development of an Ayurvedic product "CARCTOL-S" for the treatment of cancer and preparing for the same

Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM)

Sl. No.	Name of the patent
1.	Novel herbal drug for Filariasis
2.	Novel herbal drug for Infective Hepatitis
3.	Novel herbal drug for Duodenal Ulcer
4.	Novel herbal drug for Vitiligo
5.	Novel herbal drug for malaria

Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH)

Sl. No. Name of the Drug developed during last three years

1. Ascelpiascurassavica
 2. Azatlioprine
 3. Brassica oleracia
 4. Buxussempervirens
 5. Cardiospermumhalicacabum
 6. Cassia fistula
 7. Cassia sophera
 8. Curcuma longa
 9. Cuscutareflexa
 10. Brassica oleracia
 11. Cyclosporine
 12. Cynarascolymus
 13. Foeniculumvulgare
 14. Persea Americana
 15. Phyllanthusneruri
-

Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS)

Name of the drug developed for patent during last three years- D5 Chooranam for diabetes

Ayurvedic medicine for cancer treatment

†1666. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that guaranteed treatment of cancer has been discovered through ayurvedic medicine, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has any concrete proposal to provide ayurveda based research and facilities for the treatment of diseases like cancer and lifestyle diseases?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) No. While the Government has taken many steps to promote research in Ayurveda to develop treatment of cancer and these steps have yielded encouraging results, no guaranteed treatment has so far evolved.

The Government has set-up the Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS) an autonomous organization, with the mandate to undertake research in ayurvedic system of medicines and practice. The institutes under CCRAS are also engaged in extending healthcare services and research on life-style and non-communicable diseases. The Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Cancer (CARIC) in Worli, Mumbai, especially, is carrying out some pioneering work in this area.

The Ministry of AYUSH through its research organizations, including CCRAS has launched a programme to integrate Ayurveda with the 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, reducing complications, and reducing drug dependency through these systems. It also aims towards Capacity building for human resource development.

An Indo-US workshop on Traditional Medicine with special focus on cancer was organized in New Delhi on 3-4 March, 2016. A US team comprising of experts from National Cancer Institute (NCI) and National Institute of Health (NIH) took part in the two day exhaustive deliberations that have resulted into significant leads.

AYUSH hospital in Andhra Pradesh

1667. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has approved 50-bedded AYUSH hospital in Dhanwantari Nagar, Gorimedu, Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;

(b) what is the total estimated cost of the project;

(c) whether it is also a fact that ₹70 crores has been sanctioned in 2015-16;

(d) if so, the details of works undertaken with the above amount; and

(e) by when the hospital is likely to become functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to No. However, the Ministry has approved two 50-bedded integrated AYUSH hospitals at Kakinada and Visakhapatnam in the State of Andhra Pradesh under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM). In this regard, ₹ 140.00 lakhs and ₹ 100.00 lakhs has been released for Kakinada and Visakhapatnam respectively till date, out of which ₹ 50.00 lakhs is released during 2015-16.

(d) and (e) The implementation of the programme comes under pervue of State Government and so far the State has not furnished such progress report.

International Yoga Day

†1668. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the programmes organized by Government on International Yoga Day and, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has conducted any study on the compact of International Yoga Day organized last year on Yoga, if so, the details of its report; and

(c) the details of State Governments which have sent proposals for sites to organize upcoming International Yoga Day in their respective States and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The second International Day of Yoga was celebrated by organising various events concerning yoga including Mass Yoga Demonstration at National and International level. The main event of Mass Yoga Demonstration was organised at Capitol Complex, Chandigarh on 21st June, 2016.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

A two-day International Conference on Yoga for Body and Beyond was organised on 22nd and 23rd June, 2016 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.

A National Yoga Olympiad was jointly organized by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) under the Ministry of Human Resource Development and Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH).

On voluntary basis, 2nd International Day of Yoga was also celebrated by all States/UTs at the State, District, Block and Panchayat level, Government and Educational Institutions, Corporates, Yoga Schools, NGOs, RWAs, etc.

191 United Nations (UN) Member-States celebrated the 2nd International Day of Yoga spread across an entire week from June 18-26, 2016.

(b) No.

(c) No proposals have been received.

Contractual staff of National Institute of Siddha, Tambaram (TN)

1669. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many of the Professional/Employees/Doctors at present working in the National Institute of Siddha at Tambaram in Tamil Nadu are on contractual basis;

(b) if so, the details of Professional/ Employees/Doctors engaged on contractual basis; and

(c) the reasons for not appointing regular staffs including Professors, Doctors in National Institute of Siddha, Tambaram, Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Yes. The details are given in Statement (See below).

(c) The vacancies pertaining to promotion quota in the grade of Associate Professor and Professor could not be filled up on regular basis due to non-availability of eligible candidates in the feeder grade. The direct recruitment vacancies

in the grade of Associate Professor and Professor could not be filled up due to non-availability of candidates with requisite number of post-graduate teaching experience. Some of these vacancies have been filled up temporarily on contract basis. These vacancies have been filled on contract basis in order to fulfill the norms of Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM), as a stop gap arrangement.

Statement

Details of Professional/Employees/Doctors engaged on contractual basis

Sl. No.	Name of the Contractual Employee	Designation	Date of Engagement
1	2	3	4
1.	Dr. P. Kumar	Associate Professor. Department of Gunapadam	16.11.2015
2.	Dr. A. Vasuki Devi	Associate Professor, Department of Noi Naadal	14.12.2015
3.	Dr. R. Renga Sundari	Associate Professor. Department of Nanju Noolum Maruthuva Needhi Noolum	14.12.2015
4.	Dr. K. Vetrivel	Associate Professor. Department of Kunzhandhi Maruthuvam	14.12.2015
5.	Dr. S. Madhivanan	Associate Professor, Department of Maruthuvam	16.12.2015
6.	Dr. N. Periyasamy pandian	Associate Professor, Department of Maruthuvam	16.12.2015
7.	Dr. R. Raman	Associate Professor, Department of Sirappu, Maruthuvam	17.12.2015
8.	Dr. V. Gowri, Lecturer	Lecturer, Department of Nanju Noolum Maruthuva Needhi Noolum	14.12.2015
9.	Dr. G. Swetha	Lecturer, Department of Maruthuvam	18.12.2015
10.	Dr. K. Thangadurai	Emergency Medical Officer	15.02.2016
11.	Dr. V. Chitra	RMO - Department of Maruthuvam	15.02.2016
12.	Dr. N. Senthil Velu Kanthal	RMO - Department of Maruthuvam	15.02.2016

1	2	3	4
13.	Dr. G. Seetha Lakshmi	RMO - Sool Magalir Maruthuvam	15.02.2016
14.	Dr. R. M. Pushparani	RMO - Sool Magalir Maruthuvam	15.02.2016
15.	Dr. A. Vanitha	RMO- Kuzhanthai Maruthuvam	15.02.2016
16.	Dr. C. Suvetha	RMO- Kuzhanthai Maruthuvam	15.02.2016
17.	Dr. S. Usha	RMO - Aruvai Maruthuvam	15.02.2016
18.	Dr. V. A. Rahul	RMO - Aruvai Maruthuvam	15.02.2016
19.	Dr.M.Neela	House Officer - VPS	15.02.2016

Patents of Ayurveda medicines

1670. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any patents for Ayurveda medicines has been granted so far by Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (CGPDTM);
- (b) if so, the details of the medicines and the respective grantees thereof;
- (c) whether any foreign entities are granted such patents so far; and
- (d) whether any such applications are under the consideration of CGPDTM at present, 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) Yes. The Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (CGPDTM) has granted 200 patents for medicines/ formulations related to Ayurvedic/ herbal/plant based products and processes. The details are given in Statement (See below).

(c) Yes. 22 patents have been granted to foreign entities for medicines/ formulation related to Ayurvedic /herbal /plant based products and processes.

(d) Yes. The details are as under:—

Applications under consideration of CGPDTM at present: 270

Statement*Patents granted for formulations based on plant and herbal related products*

Sl. No.	Patent Number	Patentee	Country	Date of Grant	Title
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	186740	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India	07/06/2002	"A process for the preparation of herbal cream formulation useful as a therapeutic and cosmetic application"
2.	186896	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India	24/05/2002	"An improved process for the isolation of a bioactive fraction from Vitex Negundo"
3.	188230	M/s Natural Remedies Pvt. Ltd.	India	02/05/2003	A process for the preparation of a novel herbal anti-maggot and topical care composition
4.	188975	Council of Scientific & Industrial Research	India	19/09/2003	"A process for the isolation of fraction containing sixteen constituents mainly containing Flavanoids & Glycosides possessing adaptogenic activity from plant Centella Asiatica"
5.	189316	Dabur Research Foundation	India	24/02/2004	A process for the preparation of a novel synergistic herbal composition useful in the treatment of Acute

				Hepatitis infection
6.	189717	Dabur Research Foundation	India	27/01/2004
				"A process for the preparation of a synergistic novel herbal pharmaceutical composition useful in the treatment of Hepatitis 'B' viral infection in mammals"
7.	190439	Dinesh Bothra	India	15/03/2004
				"A process for the preparation of a herbal composition for use for the treatment of Rheumatoid Arthritis"
8.	191128	Central Council for Research and Ayurmeela and Siddha	India	26/03/2002
				A Process for the Preparation of Novel Composition from Swertia Chirata Buch. Ham. (Gentianaceae) having Anti-carcinogenic (cancer Preventive) and anti-Tumor (Cancer Therapeutic) Action
9.	192100	Professor Biswapati Mukherjee	India	11/02/2005
				Improved process for the preparation of drug from the seeds of caesalpinia bonducella for the treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus
10.	193336	Central Council for Research and Ayurveda and Siddha	India	08/11/2004
				A Process for Preparation of Herbomineral Formulation for General Immunity and Strengthening the Body of Children

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	193609	Tropical Botanic Garden and Research Institute	India	09/10/2010	A process for preparation of a novel herbal medicinal composition for cancer treatment from Janakia, Arayalpathra root and Trihcopus Zeylanicus leaf
12.	195018	Additional Director (IPR)	India	17/03/2006	"A process for the preparation of a radio protective and anti-cancer herbal formulation based on Rubia Cordifolia and Semicorpus Anacardium"
13.	196014	Lupin Ltd.	India	30/09/2005	A process for herbal extraction of saponins from Sapindus for Anticonvulsant activity
14.	196155	RPG Life Sciences Limited	India	04/10/2005	A process for the preparation of Anti-Psychotic 3-(2-(4-(6-Fluoro-1,2-Benzisoxazol-3-Y1)-1-Piperindiny1)ethyl)-6,7,8,9-Tetrahydro-2-Methyl-4H-Pyrido(1,2,-A) Pyrimidin-4-One
15.	196956	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India	23/06/2006	A process for the preparation of 3-substituted Amino3-Glycosylated Propanamides useful as antifungal and antibacterial agents.

16. 197245	All India Institute of Medical Sciences	India	22/09/2006	"A process for preparing a herbal ophthalmic formulation for delaying the onset progression of cataract."
17. 197279	Sharma Suresh	India	01/09/2006	Process for preparation of medicinal composition for cure of diabetes
18. 198178	Lupin Laboratories Ltd.	India	09/01/2006	A synergistic aqueous pharmaceutical composition for prophylactic treatment of migraine
19. 198321	Ashok Kirtilal Jhaveri	India	17/01/2006	A process of preparing herbal composition forming tooth powder or tooth paste.
20. 199556	Council of Scientific & Industrial Research	India	06/10/2006	"A process for the preparation of novel n1-glycosylated and N3-substituted ureas useful as antitubercular agents"
21. 199977	Tudu Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya.	India	24/11/2006	"Process for preparation of composition curing poison caused by bites or reptiles and other insects"
22. 200357	Rama Dhondiba Katkar	India	05/05/2006	An ayurvedic herbal composition for treatment of cancer/skin blood related diseases and process of making thereof
23. 201741	Manik Chandra Sardar	India	16/02/2007	A process for the preparation of herbal medicine and product thereof

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	203709	Mathurakavi Srinivasa Raghavan Ayyangar	India	14/11/2006	Process for preparation of skin care composition by combining micro-nutrients with ayurvedic substances
25.	204133	Kopran Limited Parrijat House	India	18/12/2006	A process for the preparation of Anti-Ischaemic and Anti-Hypertensive Drug Amlodipine Besyllate
26.	204225	Dr. Pothuraju Surya Venkata Satyanarayana	India	12/02/2007	A novel herbal drug composition and process the preparation thereof
27.	204341	Godrej Consumer Products Limited	India	15/02/2007	A process for preparing herbal composition
28.	204994	Dr. Poturaju Suryavenkatasatyanarayana	India	13/03/2007	Avalmic-I herbal based drug capsule preparation
29.	205083	Rajeev Agnihotri	India	14/03/2007	A method of making a composition for the treatment of hemorrhoids and hemorrhoidal symptoms
30.	205433	Mathurakavi Srinivasa Raghavan Ayyangar	India	02/04/2007	Process for preparation of skin care composition by combining micro-nutrients with ayurvedic substances
31.	206152	Dr. Mrs. Santosh Jain	India	18/04/2007	An Eclipata Alba Alcoholic a herbal composition for treatment of C.V.D.

32. 206671	Dr. Shipra Roy	India	04/05/2007	Complex hyper-and hypoglycemic activity in root of Carea Arborea
33. 207185	Mathurakavi Srinivasa Raghavan Ayyangar	India	24/05/2007	Process for preparation of skin care composition by combining micro-nutrients with ayurvedic substances
34. 207188	Mathurakavi Srinivasa Raghavan Ayyangar	India	24/05/2007	Process for preparation of skin care composition by combining micro-nutrients with ayurvedic substances
35. 208269	Prabhat Chopra	India	20/07/2007	Process of preparing an ayurvedic composition for treatment of cold, pain, cough and increase sex time
36. 208437	Mahendra Kumar JhunJhunwala	India	27/07/2007	Herbal ayurvedic composition for treatment of psoriasis
37. 208438	Mahendra Kumar JhunJhunwala	India	27/07/2007	Oral herbal ayurvedic composition for treatment of psoriasis
38. 209451	Dabur Research Foundation	India	30/08/2007	Herbal composition for treatment of bone metabolic disorders
39. 209457	Yogendra Singh	India	30/08/2007	A herbal composition useful for the treatment of piles.
40. 209853	Yogendra Singh	India	07/09/2007	A novel dental and gum care herbal composition

1	2	3	4	5	6
41. 209857	Yogendra Singh		India	07/09/2007	"An Antipoison, Antiviral & Anti HIV herbal composition and process for preparation thereof"
42. 209859	Yogendra Singh		India	07/09/2007	"A herbal composition useful for the treatment of Whooping cough, reducing Cholesterol & Body Fat"
43. 209923	Laddha Mangala Dwarkanath		India	11/09/2007	A process of preparing a herbal composition for external application of skin diseases
44. 210052	Ramaswamy Rajendran		India	17/09/2007	Treatment and management of obesity and obesity related disorders/symptoms using Caralluma extracts
45. 210085	Marozhukayil Joseph Jose		India	18/09/2007	"A process for the preparation of a composition useful for treatment in Chronic Respiratory Disorders"
46. 210329	Anit Kumar Yadav		India	28/09/2007	An ayurvedic composition for joining fractured bone & as anti-inflammatory and process for preparation thereof
47. 211342	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research		India	26/10/2007	A pharmaceutical composition essentially comprising (-)-olivil useful as an antioxidant

48. 211481	Suresh Chandra Dabral	India	01/11/2007	A process for preparation of an ayurvedic composition use for treatment of Migraine & the health ayurvedic composition for treatment of migraine
49. 212041	Dr. Anil Kumar Vaidya	India	13/11/2007	A process for preparation of a tri herbal formulation for treatment of bronchial asthma & product thereof
50. 213145	Ajay Bhagwandas Barot	India	20/12/2007	A herbal composition for the treatment of damaged and fractured bone
51. 213497	Hindustan Unilever Limited	India	07/01/2008	Hair and/or scalp treatment compositions
52. 213692	Shree Narayan Ayurvedic Pharmacy (P) Ltd.	India	10/01/2008	A process to prepare a novel ayurvedic composition and the composition resulting therefrom
53. 213809	Dr. Mahendra Singh Basu	India	17/01/2008	"An ayurvedic eye drop composition"
54. 214478	Parameswara Achutha Kurup	India	12/02/2008	A neuroprotective pharmaceutical composition
55. 214744	Prasad Vaidya Banke,	India	15/02/2008	"A process for preparing a herbal composition for the treatment of animal bites especially snake bite and early stages of hydrophobia"

1	2	3	4	5	6
56. 216339	M/S. Cipla Limited		India	12/03/2008	A composition for the treatment of burns, cufs and like wounds
57. 216784	Indian Council of Medical Research		India	19/03/2008	An herbal therapeutic product
58. 216874	Manoranjan Dubey Kamal		India	19/03/2008	An improved process for preparation of aurvedic skin ointment.
59. 217095	Dabur Research Foundation		India	24/03/2008	"A synergistic composition useful for management of asthma"
60. 217147	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research		India	25/03/2008	A pharmaceutical composition useful as an antioxidant
61. 217746	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research		India	28/03/2008	"A synergistic composition useful for hepatocurative action against CYP 450 bio-activation mediated hepatotoxicity, induced by one or more drugs"
62. 217831	Singh Udai Pratap		India	28/03/2008	"Preparation of a drug from dry mature seeds of Myristica Fragrans for the treatment and control of Psoriasis in human beings by external application"
63. 217878	All India Institute of Medical Sciences		India	29/03/2008	"A herbal ophthalmic formulation of ocimum sanctum for delaying the onset

64.	218307	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India	31/03/2008	and progression of cataract"
					A pharmaceutical composition useful as an antioxidant
65.	218617	Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Limited	India	03/04/2008	Oral controlled release pharmaceutical composition for once-a-day therapy for treatment and Prophylaxis of Cardiac and circulatory diseases
66.	218675	Choudhary, Girish Prasad	India	09/04/2008	A herbal composition for controlling blood sugar level, and process for preparing the same.
67.	220096	Singh Udai Pratap	India	15/05/2008	"A process of preparation of anticoagulant and antiplatelet aggregation agent from the epicarp, pulp and seed with pulp of Pomegranate (Punica Granatum).
68.	221042	Gufic Healthcare Limited	India	12/06/2008	A novel herbal based composition
69.	221082	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India	16/06/2008	"A composition useful for Hepatoprotection"
70.	221610	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India	27/06/2008	Novel herbal composition for the treatment of Gastric Ulcer

1	2	3	4	5	6
71.	221770	Shankar Sitaram Shepal	India	03/07/2008	An ayurvedic composition for oral consumption in treatment of heart diseases and hypertension
72.	221881	Pulok K. Mukherjee	India	09/07/2008	A process of preparing a herbal composition for the management of Insomnia/stress and product thereof
73.	222010	Godrej Agrovet Limited	India	15/07/2008	A neem oil based wound healing ointment or cream
74.	222034	Pradip Kumar Barua	India	16/07/2008	Process for preparation of herbal hair treatment compositions and a product thereof
75.	222965	Saxena, Ashish Kumar	India	28/08/2008	Herbel composition for preventing hairfall and dandruff and process for producing the same
76.	223209	Ohari, Vijay Kumar	India	05/09/2008	"A method for the preparation of a polyherbal composition for the treatment of Viral Hepatitis"
77.	223571	Ms. Vaishali Vasant Potnis	India	15/09/2008	"A composition for control of fertility in females"
78.	223765	Sarkar Neamatullah	India	23/09/2008	A therapeutic herbal composition

79. 223880	Dr. Ratendu Bikash Tripathi	India	23/09/2008	effective against tumours and process for preparing the same
80. 223884	Chauhan Subodh Kumar	India	23/09/2008	A medicine/hair tonic of plant origin for prevention of hair loss and/or growth of new hair on the bald and a process for preparing the same
81. 223933	Ms. Meena A. Joshi	India	24/09/2008	"A process for the isolation of new protein (Indin-Saa) from roots of Boerhaavia Diffusa Linn. (Santh)"
82. 224072	M/S. Lyka Labs Limited	India	29/09/2008	A multi purpose hair care oil and a method of preparing the same
83. 224378	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India	13/10/2008	Stable herbal lotion "A process for the preparation of an extract and bio-active fractions from cuminum cuminum and composition therefrom"
84. 224688	Venkateswara Ayurveda Nilayam Limited	India	21/10/2008	Anti-stress herbal formulation and process for the preparation thereof
85. 225222	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India	05/11/2008	A composition useful for treating acute and chronic Myeloid Leukemia
86. 225314	Dr. Duragkar Nandakishore Jeevanrao	India	07/11/2008	Isolation of saponin new compound from Acacia Concinna DC

1	2	3	4	5	6
87.	225350	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India	11/11/2008	Anti-cough, anti-tussive and throat soothing synergistic herbal formulation
88.	225690	Bakshi Kandarpkumar Janubhai	India	20/11/2008	A herbal composition for treatment of oral sub Mucous Fibrosis (OSMF)
89.	226202	Dr. Manju Pathak	India	11/12/2008	"A process of preparation of an anti-diabetes/blood sugar regulating product from Phaseolus Aureus (Moong/Mung) seeds"
90.	226242	Ravi Patodia	India	15/12/2008	"A herbal preparation and a process for the prevention and treatment of Hypercholesterolemia and Hypertriglyceridemia"
91.	226999	Natural Remedies Pvt. Ltd.	India	31/12/2008	A herbal antimicrobial dermatological drug
92.	227364	Singh, Uday Pratap	India	07/01/2009	A process of preparation of anticandidiasis agent from dry mature seeds of Myristica Fragrans
93.	227492	Sharad Pawar College of Pharmacy	India	09/01/2009	Herbal composition for treatment of oligospermia and to increase Sperm motility

94. 227558	Chopda, Chetan Ashok	India	13/01/2009	Herbal compositions to relieve oxidative stress
95. 227723	Council of Scientific & Industrial Research	India	19/01/2009	"Dental care herbal formulation and its preparation thereof"
96. 227729	Panacea Biotech Limited	India	19/01/2009	"A process for the preparation of an extract of the plant Euphorbia Prostrata and the pharmaceutical compositions thereof"
97. 228602	Uma Kapoor	India	05/02/2009	A process of manufacture of an ophthalmic preparation, an eye drop from naturally occurring substances for treating certain ailments of human eye
98. 228654	Dr. E.C. Sreevalsan	India	05/02/2009	An unique combination of ayurvedic compounds for correcting a rare form of Mullerian Dysgenesis
99. 230242	Rangasamy Veeramani	India	25/02/2009	An anti-diabetic herbal formulation and the process of preparing the same
100. 230817	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India	28/02/2009	A process for preparation of herbal formulation useful for the treatment of diabetes

1	2	3	4	5	6
101. 231146	Venkateswara Ayurveda Nilayam Limited		India	03/03/2009	Anti-diabetic herbo-mineral composition and process for the preparation thereof
102. 231887	Dixit, Shamkant Prabhakar		India	13/03/2009	A dosage form containing power of nut Kernel of Caesalpinia Bonduc(L) Roxb. and process of its preparation
103. 232446	Hakim Abdul Hameed, Indian		India	17/03/2009	A synergistic polypharmaceutical composition for treatment of viral Hepatitis and Jaundice"
104. 232465	Ravi Patodia		India	17/03/2009	"A herbal composition for management of perimenopausal syndrome and a process for preparation thereof"
105. 232507	Ravi Patodia		India	17/03/2009	"A herbal composition for the prevention and management of loss of cognitive decline among the aged population and a process for preparation thereof"
106. 232959	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research		India	24/03/2009	Herbal composition and its preparation thereof
107. 233430	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research		India	30/03/2009	An antiulcer synergistic herbal formulation

108. 233542	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India	30/03/2009	A synergistic pharmaceutical composition for Myeloid Leukemia
109. 234048	Karande Tulashidas Namadeo	India	01/05/2009	A novel herbal product for treating abnormal conditions of bones and a process for making the same
110. 234058	Dr. Bhusari Dilip Bhauraoji	India	04/05/2009	Process for making eye drops and eye drops made by the process
111. 234834	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India	17/06/2009	A process for the preparation of a natural antioxidant fraction from fruits of the plant Cinnamomum Zeylanicum
112. 234888	Natural Remedies Private Ltd.	India	19/06/2009	A herbal composition having anti allergic properties and a process for the preparation thereof
113. 235108	Dabur Research Foundation	India	25/06/2009	A novel synergistic polyherbal composition, useful for treating hepatitis non A to G virus infection(s) and a process for preparing such composition
114. 235326	Whitefield Chemtech Pvt. Ltd.	India	30/06/2009	A process for making a composition containing a pharmacologically and/or biologically active plant extract

1	2	3	4	5	6
115. 236637	Pawar Geeta Pandurang	India	13/11/2009	A process for preparation of ayurvedic anti-snake venom capable of administering orally or intravenous	
116. 236752	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India	19/11/2009	Novel herbal composition as memory enhancer in Alzheimers condition	
117. 237191	Babulal Bhawarlal Jain	India	09/12/2009	Herbal composition for treatment of Psoriasis	
118. 237192	Babulal Bhawarlal Jain	India	09/12/2009	Herbal composition for treatment of Diabetes	
119. 238212	Nandan Agro Farms Pvt. Ltd.	India	25/01/2010	Safed musli herbal composition in ready to drink form and process for preparation thereof	
120. 238258	Department of Biotechnology	India	27/01/2010	A polyherbal preparation useful for the prevention of Atherosclerosis and Hyperlipidemia	
121. 238290	Rajesh Kumar	India	28/01/2010	"An anti-fertility composition"	
122. 238309	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India	28/01/2010	Novel synergistic herbal composition as brain tonic and method for preparation thereof	

123. 238970	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India	02/03/2010	"A process for the extraction of the antioxidants from Pomegranate peels (Punica Granatum)"
124. 239060	Lanson Bio-Tech. Private Limited	India	04/03/2010	A novel synergistic herbal formulation for diabetes cure
125. 239346	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India	16/03/2010	A synergistic antipyretic composition and a process for the preparation thereof
126. 239427	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India	19/03/2010	Antihyperlipidemic and slimming herbal composition(s)
127. 239572	Singh, Kamalinder Kaur	India	25/03/2010	Herbal contraceptive formulations
128. 239740	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India	31/03/2010	An analgesic and refreshing herbal composition useful as Dentrifrices.
129. 239789	Panacea Biotec Limited	India	31/03/2010	"Process for preparation of pharmaceutical compositions comprising of extract of plant Ehuphorbia Prostrata"
130. 239910	Century Biologicals Private Limited	India	09/04/2010	A synergistically stabilized herbal water and a process therefor
131. 240358	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India	05/05/2010	Development of novel herebal formulation used as an anti-diabetic on

	traditional indigenous knowledge					
1	2	3	4	5	6	
132. 240422	Pandey, Santosh Kumar		India	10/05/2010	"A herbal composition for the treatment of HIV and a process of preparing the same"	
133. 240652	The Director General (DRDO)		India	21/05/2010	"A herbal formulation for toothache and related disorders and a process for preparation thereof"	
134. 240828	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research		India	03/06/2010	A process for the preparation of antioxidant conserves from the roots of indian Sarsaparilla (Emidesmus Indicus.R.BR.)	
135. 241583	Pharmacon Remedies [Bombay] Pvt. Ltd.,		India	14/07/2010	A herbal pain- relief composition	
136. 241602	K.C. Abraham		India	15/07/2010	Herbal formulation used as a health restorative and to treat sexual dysfunction	
137. 241754	Venkateswara Ayurveda Nilayam Limited		India	23/07/2010	Herbal formulation for treatment of haemorrhoid and the process for preparation thereof	
138. 241922	Joseph James Rajesh		India	30/07/2010	A process for the preparation of ayurvedic dia tooth powder/paste	

139. 242387	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India	25/08/2010	Herbal health protective and promotive nutraceutical formulation for diabetics and process for preparing the same
140. 242544	Thomas K. Jacob	India	31/08/2010	An ayurvedic medicine for curing viral hepatitis and the like diseases
141. 242722	Dr. Kishori Ganpat Apte	India	07/09/2010	A composition and method for body weight loss
142. 243225	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India	30/09/2010	A process for the preparation of antioxidant from Black Cumin (Nigella Sativa) Seeds
143. 243835	Babulal Bhawarlal Jain	India	09/11/2010	Herbal composition for relieving pain from joints and bones and method thereof
144. 243944	Banarsi Lal Dua	India	11/11/2010	"A medicinal composition useful in treatment of HIV/AIDS"
145. 244027	Prasad Vaidya Banke	India	15/11/2010	"A synergistic herbal composition for the treatment of animal bite especially snake bite and early stages of hydrophobia."
146. 244133	Joseph Pallikara John	India	19/11/2010	"A process of preparing a synergistic herbal ayurvedic ointment"

1	2	3	4	5	6
147. 244136	Watal Geeta, Kesari Achyut Narayan, Gupta, Rajesh		India	19/11/2010	"A process for the preparation of antidiabetic extract from <i>Murraya Koenigii</i> "
148. 244788	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research		India	20/12/2010	"A synergistic aphrodisiac herbal composition "
149. 245725	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research		India	31/01/2011	"A herbal composition useful for gastro-intestinal disorders and process thereof"
150. 247558	Ramchandra Sadashiv Damle		India	20/04/2011	Herbal extract and ayurvedic composition for the treatment of diabetics
151. 247575	The Kelkar Education Trust's Scientific Research Centre		India	25/04/2011	Herbal skin-care composition
152. 247615	Ohari, Vijay Kumar		India	27/04/2011	"A polyherbal composition for the treatment of Viral Hepatitis"
153. 247639	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research		India	29/04/2011	A process for the preparation of antioxidant conserve from Indian Curry Leaves (<i>Murraya Koenigii</i> Spreng)
154. 248096	Singh, Kamalinder Kaur		India	16/06/2011	Herbal contraceptive formulations

155. 248560	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India	25/07/2011	"Anticigarette herbal formulation as an anti-dote to tobacco"
156. 248737	Mengi Sushma	India	17/08/2011	A wound healing formulation obtained from terminalia arjuna and a process of preparation thereof
157. 248873	Century Biologicals Private Limited	India	05/09/2011	A synergistic herbal composition having anti-stress and memory enhancing activity
158. 249024	Nandan Biomatrix Limited	India	23/09/2011	A process for isolation of hecogenin and tigogenin from safed musli roots
159. 249133	Piramal Life Sciences Limited	India	03/10/2011	Herbal composition comprising extract of root of murraya koenigii for treatment of infections caused by dermatophytes
160. 250038	Department of Biotechnology	India	30/11/2011	A process for the preparation of herbal extract from the Fern Cheilanthes Farinose effective against liver diseases
161. 250881	All India Institute of Medical Sciences	India	03/02/2012	"A herbal ophthalmic formulation of Curcuma Longa for delaying the onset and progression of cataract"
162. 251794	Piramal Life Sciences Limited	India	03/04/2012	Herbal composition for inflammatory disorders

1	2	3	4	5	6
163. 251796	Piramal Life Sciences Limited		India	03/04/2012	Herbal composition for Tinea infection
164. 251893	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research		India	16/04/2012	"A process for the isolation of compounds useful as anti ulcer from Oroxylum Indicum
165. 252070	Tablets (India) Limited		India	24/04/2012	"A composition of herbal extracts for promoting growth and development"
166. 252316	Three-N-Products Pvt. Ltd.		India	08/05/2012	"A herbal health formulation"
167. 252567	Charak Pharma Private Limited		India	23/05/2012	A process for preparation of a polyherbal composition and the product thereof
168. 252596	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research		India	23/05/2012	A process for extraction of curcuminoids from Curcuma species.
169. 252659	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research		India	25/05/2012	"Herbal formulation useful for controlling body weight"
170. 266932	Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Ltd.		India	17/06/2015	Method for producing proanthocyanidin polymer compositions for pharmaceutical formulations
171. 267712	C.M. Sivaraman		India	29/07/2015	Herbal composition effective against rhabdovirus and process of preparation thereof

172. 268507	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India	31/8/2015	A pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of cancer and related disorders
173. 268697	Nigam, Rupa Shashikant	India	11/9/2015	A process for preparation of formulation for relieving pain
174. 270343	Indus Biotech Private Limited	India	14/12/2015	"A composition consisting of Trigoneoside Ib and Vicenin-1 and process thereof"
175. 270519	Assam Agricultural University	India	29/12/2015	A poly herbal composition for wound healing and a process for producing the same
176. 271040	Council of Scientific & Industrial Research	India	29/1/2016	"Synthesis and evaluation of Phytosteryl Ferulate for Hypocholesteremic activity"
177. 271953	Patil Chandragouda Raosaheb	India	11/3/2016	Herbal composition comprising bartogenic acid containing extract of fruits of Barringtonia Racemosa
178. 271956	Dr. Hanamapure Basagonda Bhagavanta	India	11/3/2016	Composition for the treatment of Tail Necrosis and skin disorders of livestock
179. 242467	Indena S.P.A.	Italy	27/08/2010	"A composition for the better treatment of Rheumatoid Arthritis"

1	2	3	4	5	6
180. 253024	Indena S.P.A.		Italy	15/06/2012	"A composition, for the treatment of an affection of the oral cavity and upper respiratory tract"
181. 237838	Morinaga Milk Industry Co. Ltd.		Japan	11/01/2010	Aloe vera extract, method of producing aloe vera extract, and Hyperglycemia improving agent
182. 211690	Ropapharm B.V.		Netherlands	07/11/2007	Process for preparation of a composition for both human and veterinary application
183. 240243	Dong Wha Pharm. Co. Ltd.		Republic of Korea	30/04/2010	A pharmaceutical composition comprising herb extracts of Puerariae Radix and Mori Cortex in the ratio 1:1
184. 265328	CSIR		South Africa	19/02/2015	Treatment of erectile dysfunction and libido enhancement
185. 243848	Scandinavian Clinical Nutrition I Sverige AB,		Sweden	09/11/2010	Formulation for treating obesity and associated metabolic syndrome
186. 202269	M/S. Universitat Bern		Switzerland	12/09/2006	Medicament or nutritional formulation containing plant extract

187. 246818	Development Center for Biotechnology	Taiwan	16/03/2011	Pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of Rheumatoidarthritis
188. 219566	Bui, Cuong, Q.	U.S.A.	07/05/2008	Nutraceutical for the prevention and treatment of cancers and diseases affecting the liver
189. 238845	Viamonte, Manuel Jr.	U.S.A.	24/02/2010	A non-toxic mucosal disinfectant composition
190. 243564	Sage R&D	U.S.A.	26/10/2010	A process for the preparation of a herbal composition for the treatment of viral infections
191. 248562	Lifeline Nutraceuticals Corporation	U.S.A.	25/07/2011	An antioxidant-promoting composition
192. 221711	Suleiman Dado	Austria	02/07/2008	A process for preparing a novel medicament mixture
193. 206049	Tianjin Tasly Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.	China	16/04/2007	A method of producing a herbal composition for Angina Pectoris method to prepare same and uses thereof
194. 208786	Bright Future Pharamaceutical Laboratories Limited	China	09/08/2007	A composition comprising epidemium extract for treatment of Prostatic Hyperplasia and method of Epimedium Herb Extraction

1	2	3	4	5	6
195. 214166	Tianjin Tasly Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd.	China	05/02/2008	Herbal composition for Angina Pectoris, method to prepare same and uses thereof	
196. 216577	Tianjin Tasly Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd.	China	17/03/2008	Herbal composition for Angina Pectoris	
197. 221614	Maixiang Wang	China	27/06/2008	A herbal injection and a method to produce the same	
198. 238006	Bright Future Pharmaceutical Laboratories Limited	China	18/01/2010	A pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of Prostatic Hyperplasia and Prostatitis	
199. 263530	Development Center for Biotechnology	China	31/10/2014	A pharmaceutical composition and process thereof for the preparation of plant extracts for treating skin disorders and enhancing healing of wounds	
200. 272056	V-Biotek Holding Aps	Denmark	3/16/2016	A process for preparing an extract of <i>Trigonella Foenumgraecum</i>	

Participations at International Day of Yoga, 2016

1671. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

- (a) how many participants had participated in the main event of International Day of Yoga, which was held in Chandigarh on 21 June this year;
- (b) whether Government has planned to celebrate the International Day of Yoga every year in different cities of the country; and
- (c) whether every year on this occasion, a major event will be organized in the National Capital Delhi like it was held last year that is 2015?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) A total number of approx. 30,500 persons had participated in the Mass Yoga Demonstration event held at Capitol Complex, Chandigarh on 21st June, 2016.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

Clinical trials in Ayurveda

1672. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any initiative to take the benefits of researches going in Indian systems of Medicine to the level of clinical trials;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the State-wise details of the Institutions involved in clinical trials of research findings in Ayurveda?

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 established Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS) an autonomous organisation under Ministry of AYUSH which is involved in various research activities

inter-alia including clinical trials. The CCRAS is engaged in validation of classical ayurvedic formulations and also development of new combination of ayurvedic drugs through its clinical trials.

Till date, CCRAS has completed 93 clinical projects and obtained 17 patents. In 11 cases, technology has been transferred to industries.

(c) The details are given in Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of institutes under CCRAS involved in Clinical Research

State	Sl. No.	Name of the Institutes/Centre/Units
Andhra Pradesh	1.	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Skin disorders, Payakapuram, Vijayawada-520015
Arunachal Pradesh	2.	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute, Itanagar -791111
Assam	3.	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Gastro-Intestinal Disorders, Borsojai, Beltola, Guwahati-781028
Bihar	4.	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Infectious Diseases, D Block, Rajindra Memorial Res., Institute Building, Agam Kuan, Patna-800007
Delhi	5.	Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Cardiovascular Diseases, Road No.66, Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi - 110026
Gujarat	6.	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Skin Disorders, Megani Nagar, Ahmedabad - 380016
Himachal Pradesh	7.	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Nutritional Disorders, Gandhi Bhawan, Mandi-175001
Jammu and Kashmir	8.	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Urinary Disorders, JDA Housing Colony, Ban Talab, Rajender Nagar, Jammu-181123
Karnataka	9.	Advanced Centre for Ayurveda in Mental Health & Neuro-sciences, Ayurvedic Research Unit, NIMHANS, Hosur Road, Bangalore-560029
	10.	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Metabolic Disorders, Govt. Central Pharmacy Annexe, Ashoka Pillar, Jayanagar, Bangalore-560011

State	Sl. No.	Name of the Institutes/Centre/Units
Kerala	11.	Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Neuromuscular & Musculo-Skeletal Disorders, Cheruthuruthy- 679531
	12.	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Life style related Disorders, Poojapura, Trivandrum-695012
Madhya Pradesh	13.	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Drug Development, Amkho, Gwalior-474009
Maharashtra	14.	Raja Ramdeo Anandilal Podar (RRAP) Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Cancer, RA Podar College, Worli, Mumbai-400018
	15.	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Mother and Child Health, NIT Complex, Nandanwan. Nagpur-440009
Odisha	16.	Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Hepatobiliary Disorders, Bharatpur, Bhubaneswar-751003
Punjab	17.	Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Respiratory Disorders, Moti Bagh Road, Patiala-147001
Rajasthan	18.	M.S. Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Endocrine Disorders, Indira Colony, Bani Park, Jhotwara Road, Jaipur-302016.
Sikkim	19.	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute, Tadong, Gangtok -737102
Tamil Nadu	20.	Dr. Achanta Lakshmiapati Research Centre for Ayurveda, VHS Campus, TTTI Post, Chennai-600113
Uttar Pradesh	21.	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Eye Diseases, Indira Nagar, Lucknow-226016
West Bengal	22.	Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Drug Development, 4 CN Block, Sector V, Bidhan Nagar, Kolkata-700091

Modernisation of Ayurvedic drugs manufacturing process

1673. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to make drug manufacturing in Ayurvedic Pharmacy scientific, modern and efficient, if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard;

(b) the policy to impart modern education to the persons associated with the production and marketing in this sector and to issue them license; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to keep unskilled and unqualified persons away from treating people under the Indian systems of medicine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945 have provisions for manufacturing of Ayurvedic drugs under license in accordance with the quality standards prescribed in Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia and Good Manufacturing Practices provided in Schedule-T. Evidence of safety and effectiveness is required for obtaining license to manufacture Ayurvedic medicines and shelf-life or date of expiry of various dosage forms has been prescribed in Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945. Due to emerging trade and export opportunities for Ayurvedic medicines, voluntary quality certification systems in accordance with WHO-GMP guidelines and Quality Council of India scheme of AYUSH Premium Mark have been introduced. Augmentation of pharmacopoeial standards has also been taken up for improving the quality of Ayurvedic medicines.

(b) A proposal to frame legislation for regulating education and profession of pharmacy of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy and set up a Central Council for this purpose is under consideration of the Government.

(c) Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 has provisions under Section 17 that no person other than a qualified practitioner can practice Indian Medicine in any State and penal provision also given in the Act for any person, who acts in contravention of such provision. Recognized qualifications of Indian Systems of Medicine are mentioned in the second, third and fourth schedules of the Act. Since health is a state subject and register of practitioners is maintained by the State Government, it is the responsibility of the State Government to take steps for preventing unskilled and unqualified persons from practicing Indian Systems of Medicine.

Purchase of wide bodied planes by AI

1674. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India is seriously considering to buy wide-bodied planes for its global expansion;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the existing aircraft are being totally utilised;
- (d) if not, why is the Ministry thinking of buying new planes;
- (e) whether it is also a fact that by March, 2018 AI is going to take delivery of 9 wide-bodied planes; and
- (f) if so, why AI is insisting for new aircrafts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No, Sir. Air India is in the process of taking delivery of the balance 9 aircraft out of the total order of 50 long range aircraft, which was placed in 2005.

- (b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.
- (c) Yes, Sir. The average daily utilization of the wide body fleet viz. B777/B787s for 2015/16 was 11.54 hours per day per aircraft, which is close to the Industry average daily utilisation of aircraft.
- (d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.
- (e) Air India is not considering buying new wide-bodied planes. However, Air India is in the process of taking delivery of the balance 9 aircraft out of the total order of 50 long range aircraft, which was placed in 2005. The 9 aircraft yet to be delivered are 6 B787s and 3 B777-300ERs. The delivery schedule of same is as follows:

2 B787-8 - in Nov'16 & Dec'16

4 B787-8 - 1 in Jul'17, 2 in Aug'17 & 1 in Oct'17

3 B777-300ERs - in Jan'18, Feb'18 & Mar' 18

- (f) Does not arise in view of (e) above.

Costlier domestic metro routes

1675. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether people flying on domestic metro routes will be paying more to raise funds for air linking the un-served or underserved parts of India, if so, details thereof; and

(b) whether policy in this regard will be finalized after receiving feedback from the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Government has approved National Civil Aviation Policy (NCAP), 2016, which *inter-alia* envisages Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS). This Scheme will be implemented by way of Viability Gap Funding (VGF) for operators under RCS. Ministry of Civil Aviation's share of VGF will be provided through Regional Connectivity Fund (RCF). RCF will be funded by a levy from a date to be notified by the Government under Section 5(2)(ab) of the Aircraft Act, 1934. The RCF levy per departure will be applied on all domestic routes other than Cat II / Cat IIA routes, RCS routes and small aircraft below 80 seats irrespective of the routes.

(b) Yes Sir.

Penalties paid by various airlines

1676. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of penalties paid by various airlines for delayed flights in the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that Air India paid maximum penalties for delayed flights;

(c) if so, what is the percentage of penalties paid by Air India out of the total penalties paid;

(d) what are the reasons that National carrier is paying highest penalties for delayed flights; and

(e) what efforts are being made by the Ministry to impress upon punctuality in the running of flights?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Airlines-wise details on the number of passengers affected and the status of the facilities provided to them for delays beyond 02 hours from July, 2014 to June, 2016 are given in Statement (*See* below). Data prior to July, 2014 is not available.

(b) to (d) No such analysis has been carried out by this Ministry,

(e) The Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued Air Transport Circular ATC 02 of 2013 on "Procedure to be followed to mitigate flight delays" in this regard.

Statement

Airlines-wise status in r/o facilities provided for delays beyond 2 Hours

Sl. No.	Airline	Delays Beyond 2 Hrs	
		No. of Pax Affected	Status of Facilities (Lakhs)
1	2	3	4
July (2014)			
1.	Air India	15078	20.96
2.	JetAirways & JetLite	1126	Nil
3.	Spicejet	638	0.17
4.	Go Air	368	Nil
5.	Indigo	4280	Nil
6.	Air Costa	211	0.39
7.	Air Asia	Nil	Nil
August (2014)			
1.	Air India	25235	27
2.	Jet Airways & JetLite	1920	Nil
3.	Spicejet	493	0.29
4.	Go Air	486	Nil
5.	Indigo	5054	Nil
6.	Air Costa	555	1.38
7.	Air Asia	161	0.33
September (2014)			
1.	Air India	18346	22.83
2.	Jet Airways & JetLite	1349	Nil
3.	Spicejet	927	0.72

1	2	3	4
4.	Go Air	1418	Nil
5.	Indigo	1433	Nil
6.	Air Costa	328	0.57
7.	Air Asia	453	0.72
October (2014)			
1.	Air India	50733	67
2.	Jet Airways & JetLite	4684	Nil
3.	Spicejet	1635	1.13
4.	Go Air	981	Nil
5.	Indigo	3033	Nil
6.	Air Costa	Nil	Nil
7.	Air Asia	905	1.27
November (2014)			
1.	Air India	27200	32.88
2.	Jet Airways & JetLite	2184	Nil
3.	Spicejet	2286	1.62
4.	Go Air	518	Nil
5.	Indigo	562	Nil
6.	Air Costa	Nil	Nil
7.	Air Asia	1451	1.52
December (2014)			
1.	Air India	93093	106.36
2.	Jet Airways & JetLite	7829	Nil
3.	Spicejet	2286	2.26
4.	Go Air	1094	Nil
5.	Indigo	58449	Nil
6.	Air Costa	493 -	2.1
7.	Air Asia	1663	1.13

Sl. No.	Airline	Delays Beyond 2 Hrs	
		No. of Pax Affected	Status of Facilities (Lakhs)
1	2	3	4
January (2015)			
1.	Air India	96232	104.62
2.	Jet Airways & JetLite	11666	Nil
3.	Spicejet	1780	1.75
4.	Go Air	1487	Nil
5.	Indigo	75034	Nil
6.	Air Costa	713	2.95
7.	Air Asia	2579	5.46
8.	Vistara	Nil	Nil
February (2015)			
1.	Air India	30746	33.99
2.	Jet Airways & JetLite	5728	Nil
3.	Spicejet	1920	1.97
4.	Go Air	829	Nil
5.	Indigo	11782	Nil
6.	Air Costa	268	0.8
7.	Air Asia	6105	11.92
8.	Vistara	61	0.12
March (2015)			
1.	Air India	18528	28.66
2.	Jet Airways & JetLite	2801	Nil
3.	Spicejet	2265	2.45
4.	Go Air	749	Nil
5.	Indigo	9249	Nil
6.	Air Costa	Nil	Nil
7.	Air Asia	271	0.39
8.	Vistara	256	0.49

1	2	3	4
April (2015)			
1.	Air India	24181	35.12
2.	Jet Airways & JetLite	3285	Nil
3.	Spicejet	2453	3.06
4.	Go Air	1177	Nil
5.	Indigo	13627	Nil
6.	Air Costa	278	1.96
7.	Air Asia	Nil	Nil
8.	Vistara	98	0.19
May (2015)			
1.	Air India	20826	30.63
2.	Jet Airways & JetLite	2156	Nil
3.	Spicejet	2550	3.1
4.	Go Air	1780	Nil
5.	Indigo	6307	Nil
6.	Air Costa	774	1.01
7.	Air Asia	578	0.72
8.	Vistara	Nil	Nil
9.	AirPegasus	63	Nil
June (2015)			
1.	Air India	33116	40.59
2.	Jet Airways & JetLite	3380	Nil
3.	Spicejet	2030	2.34
4.	Go Air	1333	Nil
5.	Indigo	8872	Nil
6.	Air Costa	599	1.1
7.	Air Asia	1758	2.17
8.	Vistara	168	0.85
9.	Air Pegasus	22	Nil
July (2015)			
1.	Air India	26934	29.2
2.	Jet Airways & JetLite	2771	Nil

1	2	3	4
3.	Spicejet	3095	3.01
4.	Go Air	1001	Nil
5.	Indigo	7522	Nil
6.	Air Costa	1961	2.93
7.	Air Asia	130	0.22
8.	Vistara	313	Nil
9.	AirPegasus	91	Nil
August (2015)			
1.	Air India	29672	38.3
2.	Jet Airways & JetLite	212	Nil
3.	Spicejet	2245	2.14
4.	Go Air	1187	Nil
5.	Indigo	2839	Nil
6.	Air Costa	274	2.5
7.	Air Asia	130	0.76
8.	Vistara	Nil	Nil
9.	Air Pegasus	241	Nil
10.	Trujet	Nil	Nil
September (2015)			
1.	Air India	19755	38.05
2.	Jet Airways & JetLite	1542	Nil
3.	Spicejet	1825	1.89
4.	Go Air	1156	Nil
5.	Indigo	3992	Nil
6.	Air Costa	592	2.98
7.	Air Asia	856	2.24
8.	Vistara	108	Nil
9.	Air Pegasus	864	Nil
10.	Trujet	22	Nil
October (2015)			
1.	Air India	25009	45.41
2.	Jet Airways & JetLite	1203	Nil

1	2	3	4
3.	Spicejet	2665	2.78
4.	Go Air	821	Nil
5.	Indigo	4606	Nil
6.	Air Costa	279	0.2
7.	Air Asia	1764	2.3
8.	Vistara	410	Nil
9.	Air Pegasus	677	Nil
10.	Trujet	34	Nil
November (2015)			
1.	Air India	31658	39.57
2.	Jet Airways & JetLite	2390	Nil
3.	Spicejet	2465	2.54
4.	Go Air	829	-
5.	Indigo	23359	-
6.	Air Costa	45	0.22
7.	Air Asia	1972	2.25
8.	Vistara	380	Nil
9.	AirPegasus	429	Nil
10.	Trujet	Nil	Nil
December (2015)			
1.	Air India	65140	77.56
2.	Jet Airways & JetLite	3856	Nil
3.	Spicejet	2395	2.18
4.	Go Air	1232	Nil
5.	Indigo	29390	Nil
6.	Air Costa	360	2.46
7.	Air Asia	1795	2.29
8.	Vistara	1556	Nil
9.	Air Pegasus	120	Nil
10.	Trujet	30	Nil

Sl. No.	Airline	Delays Beyond 2 Hrs	
		No. of Pax Affected	Status of Facilities (Lakhs)
1	2	3	4
January (2016)			
1.	Air India	83265	103.3
2.	Jet Airways & JetLite	4880	Nil
3.	Spicejet	3785	3.34
4.	Go Air	2369	Nil
5.	Indigo	11782	Nil
6.	Air Costa	369	0.72
7.	Air Asia	6158	6.73
8.	Vistara	3085	Nil
9.	Air Pegasus	371	Nil
10.	Trujet	27	Nil
February (2016)			
1.	Air India	24852	23.86
2.	Jet Airways & JetLite	1312	Nil
3.	Spicejet	5245	4.44
4.	Go Air	1340	Nil
5.	Indigo	21660	Nil
6.	Air Costa	751	0.7
7.	Air Asia	1004	1.31
8.	Vistara	1556	Nil
9.	Air Pegasus	245	Nil
10.	Trujet	14	Nil
March (2016)			
1.	Air India	29019	48.71
2.	Jet Airways & JetLite	1047	Nil
3.	Spicejet	1250	1.11

1	2	3	4
4.	Go Air	1134	Nil
5.	Indigo	14075	Nil
6.	Air Costa	218	1.08
7.	Air Asia	1447	1.51
8.	Vistara	346	Nil
9.	Air Pegasus	145	Nil
10.	Trujet	15	Nil
April (2016)			
1.	Air India	25944	65.39
2.	Jet Airways & JetLite	495	Nil
3.	Spicejet	1600	1.41
4.	Go Air	692	Nil
5.	Indigo	10419	Nil
6.	Air Costa	508	0.6
7.	Air Asia	175	Nil
8.	Vistara	266	Nil
9.	Air Pegasus	552	Nil
10.	Trujet	8	Nil
May (2016)			
1.	Air India	43827	72.58
2.	Jet Airways & JetLite	1743	Nil
3.	Spicejet	3145	3.08
4.	Go Air	1228	Nil
5.	Indigo	31657	Nil
6.	Air Costa	1868	16.51
7.	Air Asia	1049	2.07
8.	Vistara	2396	Nil
9.	Air Pegasus	400	Nil
10.	Trujet	10	Nil

1	2	3	4
June (2016)			
1.	Air India	29618	48.62
2.	Jet Airways & JetLite	915	Nil
3.	Spicejet	4315	4.06
4.	Go Air	1555	Nil
5.	Indigo	11746	Nil
6.	Air Costa	1425	4.64
7.	Air Asia	Nil	Nil
8.	Vistara	692	Nil
9.	Air Pegasus	120	Nil
10.	Trujet	20	Nil

Rajdhani AC II tier fares by AI against unsold seats

1677. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India decided to offer Rajdhani AC II fares, against unsold seats, to last minute ticket bookers for various sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this scheme would be extended to other sectors, covering the entire country; and

(d) if so, by when it would be extended, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the current lean season, Air India has launched a short term scheme "Spot Fares" to tap last minute air travellers, by offering fares equivalent to Rajdhani Express (IIA) with sale only within 4 hours of departure of the flight on the following sectors:

Delhi-Mumbai-Delhi; Delhi-Kolkata-Delhi; Delhi-Bengaluru-Delhi; Delhi-Chennai-Delhi; Delhi-Ranchi-Delhi; Delhi-Ahmedabad-Delhi; Delhi-Hyderabad-Delhi; Delhi-Bhubaneswar-Delhi; Delhi-Goa-Delhi; Delhi-Patna and Delhi-Raipur-Delhi

The Scheme is applicable in Economy Class and is being sold from City Booking Office (CTOs), Airport Booking Office (ATOs), Call Centre and Website www.airindia.in.

(c) and (d) The scheme is only applicable on select sectors. This is a short term scheme only for lean season. Fares levels equivalent to Rajdhani Express IIA Fares have been introduced for the first time in India. Product Innovation needs to be tested and thus this scheme has been introduced on select sectors only.

FDI in aviation sector

1678. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES:

SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to increase the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the aviation sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken or being taken by Government to promote domestic sectors especially "un-served" airports in the country; and

(d) the details in respect of the 80:20 funding model for infrastructure development of airports and the procedure adopted for identification of such airports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) With a view to aid in modernization of the existing airports to establish a high standard and help ease the pressure on the existing airports, 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) under automatic route has now been allowed in Brownfield Airport projects. This move would also serve in further developing the domestic aviation infrastructure. Further, FDI limit for Scheduled Air Transport Service/ Domestic Scheduled Passenger Airline and regional Air Transport Service has been raised from 49% to 100%, with FDI up to 49% permitted under automatic route and FDI beyond 49% through Government approval. For Non-Resident Indians (NRI's), 100% FDI will continue to be allowed under automatic route. However, foreign airlines would continue to be allowed to invest in capital of Indian companies operating scheduled and non-scheduled air transport services up to the limit of 49% of their paid up capital and subject to the laid down conditions in the existing policy. Increasing the FDI limit for these aviation services

shall not only encourage competition by lowering prices but shall also accord choice to consumers.

Moreover, FDI policy as contained in the 'Consolidated FDI Policy Circular of 2016', as amended from time to time, is subject to the conditions of the extant policy on specified sectors and applicable laws/ regulations; security and other conditionalities. Accordingly FDI policy on Civil Aviation sector is also subject to sectoral and security conditions.

(c) and (d) The Government of India has broadened the scope of Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDGs) by including the States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand. Further, Government has approved National Civil Aviation Policy (NCAP), 2016, which *inter-alia* envisages Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS). The scheme is implemented by revival of unserved and under-served airports / routes in the country.

The RCS envisages for providing Viability Gap Funding (VGF) for airline operators under RCS, which is proposed to be shared between Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) and the State Government in the Ratio of 80:20.

**Construction of new terminal building at
Raipur airport in Chhattisgarh**

†1679. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of new terminal building at the Raipur airport has been started and any representation regarding giving it status of an International airport has been received by Government and, if so, whether it will be declared without any delay; and

(b) whether Government has reduced VAT on ATF (Fuel) from 25 per cent to 5 per cent and whether Centre would approve the proposals, to start new flights services to Raipur from other cities including Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) New Integrated Terminal Building at Raipur has already been completed and commissioned on 12.11.2012. 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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Government of Chhattisgarh on 27.07.2013. 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.

(b) VAT is a State subject and decision in this regard is taken by the State Government. Further, Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDG) with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport service taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country including North-East region. It is however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places including Raipur depending upon the traffic demand, commercial viability and availability of aircraft. As such, airlines are free to operate any where in the country subject to compliance of RDG issued by the Government.

Non-availability of slots to Indian carriers in foreign locations

1680. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Carriers are able to utilise a mere half of the seats operated by foreign carriers to and from India, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Federation of Indian Airlines (FIA) has approached to Government regarding non-availability of slots in overseas locations despite having flying rights;

(c) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto; and

(d) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to ensure that domestic carriers get adequate slots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION
(SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Sir, as per Summer Schedule, 2016, Indian air

carriers are utilising 263465 seats per week while the foreign air carriers are utilising 465504 seats per week to/from India. A country-wise detail of utilisation of seats by Indian and foreign air carriers is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) Yes Sir. In December, 2015, Federation of Indian Airlines(FIA) has drawn the attention towards the non-availability of commercially and operationally feasible slots for Indian air carriers at Dubai International Airport. The issue of slot constraints at Dubai Airport has been taken up with the Dubai Civil Aviation Authorities by the Government.

Statement

Country-wise operations of Indian and Foreign Carriers as per summer schedule 2016

Sl. No.	Country	Operation by Indian carriers (seats per week)	Operation by Foreign carriers (seats per week)
1	2	3	4
1.	Afghanistan	1695	3016
2.	Australia	1792	0
3.	Austria	768	0
4.	Bahrain	4326	9971
5.	Bangladesh	4494	9185
6.	Belgium	3946	0
7.	Bhutan	0	4412
8.	Canada	2051	1188
9.	China	1280	7756
10.	Egypt	0	576
11.	Ethiopia	0	9016
12.	Finland	0	891
13.	France	3648	5577
14.	Germany	1792	15154
15.	Hongkong	5624	13766
16.	Iran	567	1650

1	2	3	4
17.	Iraq	0	1888
18.	Israel	0	1108
19.	Italy	1792	0
20.	Japan	1792	5362
21.	Kazakhstan	756	1271
22.	Kenya	0	2808
23.	Kuwait	5124	8950
24.	Kyrgyzstan	0	567
25.	Malaysia	756	31822
26.	Maldives	2254	1600
27.	Mauritius	0	2682
28.	Myanmar	600	540
29.	Nepal	9914	4016
30.	Netherland	4102	2856
31.	Oman	15906	21000
32.	Pakistan	0	1965
33.	Qatar	9282	24658
34.	Russia	540	5628
35.	Saudi Arabia	23491	18445
36.	Seychelles	0	1310
37.	S. Korea	1024	1869
38.	Singapore	14028	33234
39.	Sri Lanka	5992	26736
40.	Switzerland	0	3304
41.	Taiwan	0	921
42.	Tajikistan	0	216
43.	Thailand	15883	20780
44.	Turkey	0	4718
45.	Turkmenistan	0	1730

1	2	3	4
46.	UAE-AbuDhabi	20192	41658
47.	UAE-Dubai	63957	66504
48.	UAE-Sharjah	8589	18144
49.	UAE-Ras Al Khaimah	756	0
50.	UK	16100	18669
51.	USA	7896	3738
52.	Uzbekistan	756	1584
53.	Yemen	0	1065
TOTAL		263465	465504

Theft from baggages of passengers at IGI airport

†1681. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a number of complaints have been received regarding theft from the baggages of passengers at IGI airport;
- (b) the details of theft of belongings of passengers at cargo terminals and other places of IGI airport in last three years; and
- (c) whether the Ministry is aware about the involvement of security personnel in getting stolen items out of the airport and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Incidents of thefts from the baggage of air passengers have been reported / registered at Indira Gandhi International (IGI) Airport, Delhi. The number of thefts cases reported/registered at IGI Airport, Delhi during 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 (till June, 2016) were 14, 67, 60 and 16, respectively.

The incidents of theft are a law and order issue, which is a State subject, and Ministry of Civil Aviation do not maintain these data/information. The local Police, which are under the jurisdiction of the concerned State Government, register and investigate such cases. The relevant details/data, including the value of stolen articles, property/articles recovered, persons arrested, charge sheets/ FIRs filed, status of cases on such thefts pending in courts, penalty awarded to convicts etc. are maintained by the Local Police authorities.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS), the regulatory authority for civil aviation security in the country, has reported that according to a report of Delhi Police no security personnel was involved in theft cases at IGI Airport, Delhi.

Availability of cheap seats under Regional Connectivity Scheme

1682. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the new Civil Aviation Policy for promoting Regional Connectivity, Government has prescribed fare of ₹1200 and ₹2500 depending upon the distances;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that only a few seats would be available at this rate;

(d) if so, what is the number of seats that would be available on this rate; and

(e) whether the number is adequate to achieve the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (e) Yes Madam. The Government has recently approved National Civil Aviation Policy 2016 which *inter-alia* envisages Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS). Details of the Scheme as envisaged in the National Civil Aviation Policy, 2016 are given in Statement.

Statement

Regional Connectivity Scheme

(a) The Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) will come into effect in the second quarter of 2016-17.

(b) Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) will target an indicative airfare of ₹ 2500 per passenger approximately, indexed to inflation, for a significant part of the capacity of the aircraft for a distance of 500 kms to 600 kms. on RCS routes (equivalent to about one hour of flight). The cap for helicopters under RCS will be higher. The scheme will offer a flexible menu of options to the interested scheduled airline operators.

- (c) This will be implemented by way of:-
- (i) Revival of un-served or under-served airports/ routes, including routes connecting Agatti and Leh,
 - (ii) Concessions by different stakeholders,
 - (iii) Viability Gap Funding (VGF) for operators under RCS,
 - (iv) Cost-effective security solutions by Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) and State Governments.
- (d) Currently around 75 out of 450 airstrips/airports have scheduled operations. Revival of the remaining air strips and airports will be "demand driven", depending on firm demand from airline operators, as No-Frills Airports will be done at an indicative cost of ₹ 50 crore to ₹ 100 crore, without insisting on its financial viability, inputs from and willingness of the State Governments will be taken before revival of any airport is undertaken. AAI/ State Governments can explore possibilities of developing these airports through PPP also.
- (e) RCS will be made operational only in those States which reduce VAT on Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) at these airports to 1% or less for a period of 10 years.
- (f) State Government will provide land free of cost and free from all encumbrances and also provide multi-modal hinterland connectivity (road, rail, metro, waterways, etc.) as required.
- (g) For upto 10 years from the date of commencement of flight operations under RCS:-
- (i) There will be no airport charges levied for operations under RCS. Landing, parking and Terminal Navigation Landing charges (TNLC) shall be waived and Route Navigation and Facilitation charges (RNFC) will be levied on a nominal basis.
 - (ii) Service tax on tickets will be levied on 10% of the taxable value (abatement of 90%) of tickets for passengers embarking from or terminating in an RCS airport, without any input credits for an initial period of 1 year from the date of commencement of operations of the RCS airport as notified by MoCA.
 - (iii) State Government will provide police and fire services free of cost. Power, water and other utilities will be provided at substantially concessional rates.

- (iv) Self ground handling by airlines will be allowed for operations under RCS at all airports.
 - (v) Excise duty at a rate of 2% shall be levied on Aviation Fuel drawn by operators from the RCS airports for an initial period of three years from the date of notification.
 - (vi) VGF indexed to ATF prices and inflation will be provided for a particular route, on a competitive bidding basis if necessary, for a period upto 10 years from commencement of operation by an airline.
- (h) VGF will be shared between MoCA and the State Government in the ratio of 80:20. For the North Eastern States, the ratio will be 90:10. The payment of the full amount of VGF will be made to the airline operator from the Regional Connectivity Fund (RCF) and the State Governments will be subsequently asked reimbursement.
- (i) MoCA's share of VGF will be provided through the RCF.
- (j) RCF will be funded by a levy from a date to be notified by the Government under Section 5(2)(ab) of the Aircraft Act, 1934. The RCF levy per departure will be applied on all domestic routes other than Cat II / Cat IIA routes, RCS routes and small aircraft below 80 seats irrespective of the routes. The rate of the levy will be decided by the Ministry of Civil Aviation from time to time.
- (k) The premium realized, if any, from the allotment of additional capacity entitlements on international routes will also go to RCF.
- (l) The RCF will be collected and operated by AAI or any other entity identified by MoCA. This Implementing Agency shall be provided appropriate administrative charges for implementing the scheme. The implementing Agency will also provide necessary details to the State Governments for collecting the share of VGF from them.
- (m) Similarly, upto 10 years from the date of commencement of cargo operations at the RCS airports, the air freighters will be entitled to the following:—
- (i) There will be no airport charges, levied for operations under RCS. TNLC shall be waived and RNFC will be levied on a nominal basis.
 - (ii) Excise Duty on ATF drawn by cargo operators from the RCS airports

shall be at the rate of 2% for a period of 3 years from the date of notification,

(iii) However, Cargo operators will not be entitled to VGF.

- (n) Continuance of VGF for a particular route will be subject to appropriate Passenger Load Factor continuously for a prescribed period and subject to review after 3 years.
- (o) Prioritization of routes will be carried out and reviewed from time to time so that there is balanced growth of regional connectivity in different parts of the country.
- (p) Operators will be provided a menu of options, with in-built mechanism for ease of entry into and exit from RCS.
- (q) They will have freedom to enter into code shares with both domestic and international airlines.

Misbehaviour by immigration officials at airports

†1683. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of complaints received regarding the misbehaviour with passengers by immigration officials on the domestic and international airports in last one year and action taken thereon; and

(b) whether Government proposes to reduce the time being taken in proceedings of immigration by taking action with regard to inappropriate questions asked by immigration officials during the foreign visit of Indian citizens?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Ministry of Home Affairs have reported that whenever such complaints are received appropriate action is taken by the concerned authority, and that the data in this respect is not maintained centrally.

(b) According to Ministry of Home Affairs, immigration Officers are provided adequate training on Immigration matters including handling of the passengers courteously and politely, and are also regularly briefed and sensitized for not asking irrelevant/inappropriate question during clearance of passengers.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Extra luggage carrying facilities in airlines

†1684. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has directed the airlines operating in the country to allow the passengers to carry additional luggage of five kilograms in weight as well as provide several other facilities to the passengers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the airlines are not ready for this and Federation of India Airlines (FIA) has declared it as illegal;

(c) if so, the response of Government in this regard; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to get its directions obeyed by the airlines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has amended Air Transport Circular (ATC) on "Unbundle of services and fees by scheduled airlines". The amended circular is ATC 02 of 2016 and is effective from 01/07/2016. As per the amended circular, between 15-20 Kgs. of checked in baggage, the charge per kg shall not be more than INR 100.

(b) to (d) The Federation of Indian Airlines (FIA) has challenged the amendments made in ATC 02 of 2016 in the Hon'ble Delhi High Court. The matter is *sub judice* as on date.

Strengthening of security arrangement at Delhi airport

†1685. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously considering to strengthen the security of Delhi airport;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) The security system at airports in India, including Delhi airport, which includes manpower requirement for security at

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

airport, is reviewed from time to time and upgraded as per requirement, by the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS), the regulatory authority for civil aviation security in India, in consultation with the other concerned agencies and stakeholders, including Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) and airport operators, depending upon threat perceptions, and corrective measures are taken. Considering the sensitive nature of security scenario and threat perceptions, the specific information regarding these aspects cannot be placed in the public domain.

Proposals for construction of international airports

†1686. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether new airports are proposed to be set up in different States, details thereof, State-wise;
- (b) the proposals under consideration of Government to set up international airports, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) whether Government has any proposal to connect remote and distant areas and small States of India with air service, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes Sir. As per Greenfield Airport Policy, 2008, Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) accords two stage clearances *i.e.* 'site clearance' followed by 'In principle' approval. MoCA has granted 'in principle' approval for setting up of Greenfield Airports at Mopa in Goa, Navi Mumbai, Shirdi and Sindhudurg in Maharashtra, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Hasan and Shimoga in Karnataka, Kannur in Kerala, Dabra in Madhya Pradesh, Pakyong in Sikkim, Karaikal in Puducherry, Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh and Dholera in Gujarat and 'site clearance' for setting up of Greenfield Airports at Machiwara in Ludhiana, Itanagar in Arunachal Pradesh, Jamshedpur in Jharkhand, Bhiwadi, Alwar district Rajasthan and Ongole, Prakasham District, Dagadarthi Mendal, Nellore District, Bhogapuram in Vizianagaram District near Visakhapatnam and Oravakallu in Kurnool District in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Under the Greenfield Airport Policy, 2008, three project proponents have applied for 'site clearance' to set up Greenfield airports at Jewar, Uttar Pradesh, south of Chennai near Chingleput, Tamil Nadu and at Hisar, Haryana.

(c) Ministry of Civil Aviation have, formulated a National Civil Aviation Policy, 2016 which provides for promoting regional connectivity by way of revival of un-served and under-served airports/airstrips. Revival of 50 such airports in the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

next three years is to be "demand driven", depending on firm commitment from airline operators and where the State Government concerned agrees to provide various concessions envisaged in the Policy.

Guidelines of connecting small cities with air service network

1687. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is contemplating to operate flights to even small cities also;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the other guidelines issued by the Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) As per Summer Schedule (SS) -2016, scheduled domestic flights are available to/from 77 airports of the country, which includes small cities of the country also. State-wise air connectivity as per SS-2016 is given in Statement (*See below*).

With repeal of Air Corporation act in March, 1994, the Indian domestic aviation was deregulated. Airlines are free to induct capacity with any aircraft type, free to select whatever markets and network they wish to service and operate. Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines with a view to achieve better connectivity of air transport services of different regions of the country. It is however up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. As such, the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of Route Dispersal Guidelines issued by Government.

Statement

State-wise Air Connectivity - Summer Schedule 2016

Sl. No.	State	Names of Cities Air linked	No. of Airports
1	2	3	4
States			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rajamundry, Tirupati, Vijayawada, Vizag, Cuddapah	5

1	2	3	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	
3.	Assam	Dibrugarh, Guwahati, Jorhat, Lilabari, Silchar, Tezpur	6
4.	Bihar	Gaya, Patna	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	1
6.	Delhi	Delhi	1
7.	Goa	Goa	1
8.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surat, Vadodara	6
9.	Haryana	-	
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala, Kullu	2
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu, Leh, Srinagar, Thoise	4
12.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	1
13.	Karnataka	Bangalore, Belgaum, Mangalore, Hubli	4
14.	Kerala	Calicut, Cochin, Trivandrum	3
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur, Khajuraho	5
16.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad, Mumbai, Nagpur, Pune	4
17.	Manipur	Imphal	1
18.	Meghalaya	Shillong	1
19.	Mizoram	Aizwal	1
20.	Nagaland	Dimapur	1
21.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	1
22.	Punjab	Amritsar	1
23.	Rajasthan	Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur	3
24.	Sikkim	-	
25.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Trichy, Tuticorin	5
26.	Telangana	Hyderabad	1
27.	Tripura	Agartala	1

1	2	3	4
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Varanasi	5
29.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun, Pant Nagar	2
30.	West Bengal	Bagdogra, Kolkata, Durgapur	3
Union Territories			
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair, Car Nicobar	2
2.	Lakshadweep Islands	Agatti	1
3.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	1
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	
5.	Daman and Diu	Diu	1
6.	Puducherry	Puducherry	1
Number of cities connected by Scheduled domestic carriers			77

Fulfillment of mandate of civil aviation licensing policy by private airlines

1688. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the licensing policy for civil aviation mandates that private airlines must operate flights to uneconomical destinations as well;

(b) if so, whether private airline companies have fulfilled this mandate in practice;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether losses incurred by the National carrier Air India since 2014 have been higher on uneconomical routes than lucrative sector; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDG) issued by Government specifies that all scheduled operators are required to deploy North Eastern region, Jammu and Kashmir, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand (Category-II routes) at least 10% of their deployed capacity on trunk routes (Category-I routes). Further, at least 10% of

the capacity thus required to be deployed for connectivity exclusively within these regions. 50% of the capacity deployed on Category-I routes is to be deployed on routes other than Category-I and Category-II routes *i.e.* Category-III routes.

(b) and (c) All the scheduled domestic airlines including private airlines are in compliance with RDG.

(d) and (e) In the year 2014-15 based on the categorization of routes given by Government of India under RDG, out of these 13 domestic routes 9 belonged to Category-III and 4 belonged to Category-I routes which were not able to meet the cash cost of operations and during year 2015-16 out of these 31 domestic routes 20 belonged to Category-III, 09 belonged to Category-I and 02 belonged to Category IIA routes which were not able to meet the cash cost of operations.

**Commencement of flight services Naini-Saini
airport in Uttarakhand**

†1689. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Naini-Saini air-strip built at Pithoragarh in Uttarakhand is not fit for operating air-crafts;

(b) if not, the details of the hurdles coming in the way of operationalisation of this air-strip; and

(c) if there are no hurdles the reasons for delay in operation of air-flights?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Naini-Saini air-strip at Pithoragarh in Uttarakhand belongs to the State Government of Uttarakhand and is an uncontrolled aerodrome without any scheduled operation. As owner of the aerodrome, it is for the State Government to develop the airport infrastructure and to obtain the license from DGCA for scheduled flight operations.

Development of airports in Chhattisgarh

†1690. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any request to develop airport at Bilaspur, Jagadalpur and Ambikapur in Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that air-strips are already available in all these three cities; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, by when the decision will be taken to set-up airports in these cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) The State Government of Chhattisgarh has requested for development of Bilaspur, Jagdalpur and Ambikapur airports. Bilaspur Airport is a non-operational airport which belongs to Airports Authority of India (AAI). Army has requested AAI to hand over Bilaspur Airport for joint user needs. AAI has agreed to the proposal subject to the condition of retaining 53 acres of land area for development of a Civil Enclave at the Airport. Jagdalpur and Ambikapur airstrips belong to the State Government of Chhattisgarh. On the request of State Government AAI has carried out a pre-feasibility study at Jagdalpur airport and has found the airport suitable for usage of 2C aircraft in Visual Flight Rules (VFR) conditions. At present, AAI does not have any plan to develop Ambikapur Airport.

Near miss by Air India flights

†1691. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a number of domestic flights of Air India have narrowly escaped accidents during last few months;

(b) whether these include three main incidents occurring in one, months between December, 2015 and January, 2016 at Raja Bhoj Airport located at Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh on 1st and 4th December and 6th January, respectively;

(c) whether any investigation has been done by Government in such incidents, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to avoid such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) During last one year, a total of 02 serious incidents and 03 incidents of Air India have been reported. The details of such incidents and consequent actions taken are given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) Safety recommendations emanating from investigations of aircraft serious incidents are followed up for implementation with the concerned agencies by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) so as to prevent recurrence of similar serious incident. Also, incidents data is regularly analyzed and accordingly information is disseminated to the aviation industries as Air Safety Circulars, safety studies to bring important observations/findings to the notice of operators.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*Details of Incidents of Air India Aircrafts*

Sl. No.	Date	Place	Occurrence Type	Flight Details	Occurrence Details	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	01.12.2015	Bhopal	Incident	AI flight AI-634	Tyre no. 4 and 8 were observed to be in totally bald condition after landing. Tyres were replaced as per procedure.	All incidents and serious incidents are investigated by DGCA and Aircraft Accidents Investigation Bureau (AAIB) in accordance with the Aircraft (Investigation of Accidents and Incidents) Rules, 2012.
2.	04.12.2015	Bhopal	Incident	At flight AI-435	A suspected bird hit on engine no.1 was reported by engineer. Air India carried out engine run up and all operations were found to be normal.	
3.	06.01.2016	Bhopal	Incident	AI flight AI-435	Tyre no. 5 was found deflated. Probable cause was impact of loose gravel on the tyre. Tyre was	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	30.01.2016	Delhi	Serious Incident	AI aircraft VT-EDD	replaced and risk safety assessment of the runway was carried out by AI. Aircraft made approach to the wrong runway. As a result Current Conflict Warning was displayed on radar controller.	
5.	23.02.2016	Mumbai	Serious Incident	AI aircraft VT-ALJ	Aircraft while taxiing in at Mumbai Airport after landing, hit a light mast damaging Right Hand wing tip.	

Contractual conditions inked with DIAL

1692. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) contributed only ₹ 1,813 crores and got a project for sixty years having earning potential of ₹ 1.63 lac crores; and

(b) if so, the details of contractual conditions which allowed such a business deal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has entered into Operation Management Development Agreement (OMDA) with Delhi International Airport Private Limited (DIAL) for operational, management and development of IGI Airport, New Delhi for a period of thirty years with the provision to extend it for another thirty years contingent upon fulfillment of its obligations under the OMDA. The said agreement provides for DIAL to arrange the financing and/or meeting all financial requirements through debt and equity contributions. Out of total equity of ₹ 2450 crores in Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi, GMR led consortium has contributed 74 per cent (₹ 1813 crore) while the remaining 26 per cent has been contributed by the AAI. DIAL has implemented the project of restructuring of Delhi airport through suitable debt/equity which is in accordance with the provisions of OMDA as well as global practice.

Regularisation of services of casual workers in Air India

†1693. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) number of casual workers working in Air India for more than five years;

(b) difficulty being faced by Air India to provide provident fund facility to such casual workers under social security;

(c) whether Air India will take any effective steps to provide provident fund facility to casual workers in view of the fact that such facility is being provided to permanent and casual workers of Air India;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether it is a fact that out of such casual workers services of about 26 workers working at Guwahati airport have been regularised; and

(e) if so, by when Air India proposes to take any decision to regularise the services of other casual workers working there for years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) 2819 Casual workers are working in Air India for more than five years.

(b) and (c) Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 is not applicable on Air India Limited. There are separate Provident Fund Trusts operating in both erstwhile Air India and Indian Airlines. Further, casual and daily rated workers are not covered under Provident Fund Trusts of erstwhile Air India and Indian Airlines.

Also, in view of the financial condition of the Company and hiving off of the Ground Handling and Engineering Department activities to Subsidiaries, work of Ground handling and Engineering is no longer available with Air India.

Both the Ground Handling and Engineering Subsidiaries have been advised by Air India to offer contractual employment to such casuals who were previously engaged by Air India. Once this is done, the workers engaged through the Subsidiary will be extended benefit of Provident Fund.

(d) and (e) Services of 23 casual workers of Guwahati Airport were regularized in terms of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India Order dated 25.10.2010 in Criminal Appeal No.2054 of 2010 (Arising out of S LP (Crl.) No. 6545 of 2008 – National Aviation Company of India Ltd. & ORs. *vs* State of Assam & Anr.

As regards the issue of regularization of casual workers, a number of casual workers have approached different courts seeking regularization in service. Schemes have been filed in different High Courts for regularization/absorption of casuals. The courts in normal circumstances would not direct creation of vacancies for absorption of casuals. The Management is not a position to make fresh induction considering the financial position of the Company. Moreover, there has been a complete ban on recruitment except in certain operational and critical areas. However, as and when the Management decides to fill up vacancies from the open market, the casuals would be entitled to be considered as per the orders of the court and also the schemes filed by the Company.

Training to Air India cabin crew

1694. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Air India flights normally get delayed due to non-availability of type-rated crew;
- (b) whether Air India will be imparting training to its 3,500-strong cabin crew for all types of aircraft in its fleet in order to meet that situation;
- (c) by when this move, the first of its kind by any Indian carrier is likely to be completed so that it may help to improve airlines on-time performance; and
- (d) a detailed report thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) In company's interest a decision was taken for conversion training for its crew in a phased manner so that it should not affect the flight schedule, as these trainees are actively flying crew. Due to this crew conversion training, crew will be able to fly on all aircraft in AI fleet.

Trained manpower in aviation sector

1695. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has assessed the requirement of trained manpower in the aviation sector in the wake of growth of civil aviation sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the action taken by Government in providing employment of such trained manpower in the aviation sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The requirement of trained manpower in aviation sector is assessed by respective operators/ maintenance organizations based on their volume of work. However, Government is aware of the growth in aviation sector and consequent growth in trained manpower.

(c) The Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) from time to time formulates aviation growth oriented policies which result in growth in manpower requirements, instead of providing direct employment.

Fourth runway at Delhi airport

†1696. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously considering to construct fourth runway at Delhi Airport;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any action in this regard so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. M/s Delhi International Airport Private Limited (DIAL) has included construction of a new fourth runway parallel to the existing runway 11/29 in the just concluded Master Plan 2016 of IGI Airport, New Delhi with features to handle large wide body aircrafts, navigational aids and lighting to permit operation in low visibility etc.

Renovation and development of airports in Uttarakhand

†1697. DR. CHANDRAPAL SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to connect the small cities of the country with air services;

(b) the amount spent by the Ministry on repair, renovation and development of airports situated in Uttar Pradesh during the last two years; and

(c) the details of Government plans to connect the B-class cities with domestic flight network?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) The National Civil Aviation Policy 2016, envisages the improvement of Regional Connectivity by revival of un-served or under-served airports/routes. The details of expenditure on repair, renovation and development of airports situated in Uttar Pradesh by Airports Authority of India (AAI) are given in Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Details of expenditure on repair, renovation and development of airports situated in Uttar Pradesh

(₹ in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of State	2014-15		2015-16	
		Repairs & maintenance Expenditure	Capital (Renovation & Development) Expenditure	Repairs & maintenance Expenditure	Capital (Renovation & Development) Expenditure
1	Uttar Pradesh	21.30	16.85	12.26	51.42

Greenfield airport near Sriperumbudur in Tamil Nadu

1698. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that feasibility report for a Greenfield airport near Sriperumbudur at Kancheepuram in Tamil Nadu was completed four years ago; and

(b) if so, why construction at the airport has not started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. On the request of Government of Tamil Nadu, Airports Authority of India (AAI) carried out a pre-feasibility study for development of a new Greenfield airport at Sriperumbudur near Chennai and submitted its report to the Government of Tamil Nadu. As per the Greenfield Airport Policy, either State Government or an Airport Company needs to submit the proposal to the Ministry for construction of Greenfield Airport in a region and financing, mode of execution and development of airport is the responsibility of the Airport promoter. However, so far Ministry has not received any proposal either from State Government or private developer for construction of Greenfield Airport near Sriperumbudur in Tamil Nadu.

Investigations in cases of corporate fraud

†1699. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of cases of corporate frauds came to light during UPA regime at centre;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether these cases have been investigated or are being investigated;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether no case related to corporate fraud has come to light in country in last two years; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUNRAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (f) There is always a time lag between the occurrence of fraud, detection of fraud and ordering of investigation. However, during the period 2004-05 to 2015-16, the Ministry ordered investigation into the affairs of 469 Companies through Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO). Of these, investigations into the affairs of 252 companies have been completed and investigations involving 206 companies are presently under progress. Besides, investigations involving 11 companies have been quashed or stayed or kept in abeyance by courts. The year-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

Statement

*Details of companies ordered for investigation during the years
2004-05 to 2015-16 through SFIO*

Year	No. of companies ordered for investigation	Investigations subsequently quashed/ stayed/ withdrawn
2004-05	20	--
2005-06	05	01
2006-07	03	--
2007-08	17	--
2008-09	17	01
2009-10	05	--
2010-11	06	--
2011-12	13	--
2012-13	45	04
2013-14	83	01
2014-15	71	03
2015-16	184	01
TOTAL	469	11

Budgetary sanction for 17 corps

1700. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 17 Corps, India's first mountain strike formation with nearly 90,000 soldier meant to capture Chinese territory in the event of a border skirmish, which was approved in 2013, has been granted budgetary sanction; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) Government is fully seized of the security needs of the country. Necessary steps are taken from time to time to ensure that the national security concerns pertaining to our borders are adequately addressed through capability development including manpower accretions, infrastructure and modernization. Allocation of funds for these are made within the overall budget of Indian Army.

Reimbursement for damage caused by crashes of fighter planes

†1701. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the rules of reimbursement for damage caused by crash of fighter plane in populated area and the details thereof;

(b) whether Government reimburse timely in such cases, if so, after how much time; and

(c) the number of cases pending in Jodhpur district of Rajasthan, at present and by when they will be reimbursed?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (c) A Court of Inquiry (Col) investigates the accident and recommends payment of compensation for the damage caused to the property based on damage assessment made by the District Revenue officials. Thereafter the claim is processed by the concerned Air Force Station for making payment to the civilians concerned. There is no case pending for payment of compensation to civilians in Jodhpur District of Rajasthan, except for the damage caused to the properties due to crash of MiG-27 aircraft on 13.06.2016. In this case the assessment of the District Authorities have been received and is being processed for payment.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Make in India for Air Force

†1702. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the suggestions received at 'Make in India for Air Force' Seminar recently held in New Delhi and the details thereof;
- (b) the projects to be undertaken by Government under 'Make in India for Air Force' and the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government is considering to introduce any promotional scheme to promote 'Make in India' for manufacturing of defence equipments, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) A Seminar on Make in India for Indian Air Force was conducted on 19th April, 2016. Main suggestions received during the seminar are as follows:—

- Nurture aerospace Research and Development (R&D) in India through full funding and encouraging incentives to private Indian industry.
- Establishment of an aerospace R&D centre to identify, design and develop equipment required for maintenance and sustenance of combat platforms.
- Programmes may be conducted through leading academic institutions or in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode for knowledge and skill development in the identified areas of R&D, Manufacture, Quality Assurance, Maintenance etc. in military aviation.
- Periodic interaction with Indian industry.

(b) The major projects planned to be processed under 'Make in India' for Air Force are: Light Combat Aircraft, Light Combat Helicopter, Light Utility Helicopter, Basic Trainer Aircraft, Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, Medium and Short Range Surface-to-Air Missiles, Air-to-Air Missiles, Radars, other Avionics, aggregates and ammunition etc.

(c) The Government has implemented several policy initiatives to promote 'Make in India', such as liberalisation of FDI policy & Industrial Licensing Policy,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

simplification of export procedures, creating level playing field for Indian private and public sector companies, giving preference to 'Buy (Indian- Indigenously Designed, Developed and Manufactured)', 'Buy (Indian)', 'Buy and Make (Indian)' categories of capital acquisition over 'Buy (Global)' category in Defence Procurement Procedure. The important initiatives taken in this regard are given in Statement.

Statement

*Initiative taken to promote 'Make in India' for manufacture
of defence equipment*

The various initiatives taken to promote 'Make In India' for manufacture of defence equipment are given below:

1. **'Make' Procedure:** The salient features of 'Make' procedure in the Defence Procurement Procedure-2016 (DPP-2016) are as follows:

- (a) There shall be two categories of 'Make' projects - first, those funded by the MoD, and the second, that are self-funded by the developers.
- (b) Funding of the projects by the MoD has been increased from 80% to 90%.
- (c) In case the RFP for the product is not issued within two years of successful development of the prototype, the balance 10% shall also be re-imbursed. In case of second category of projects, the entire cost of development shall be re-imbursed.
- (d) The development agencies will also be able to get a mobilisation advance of 20% of the estimated cost of development.
- (e) Projects with an estimated cost of development of upto ₹10 crore, under MoD funded projects, and upto ₹3 crore, under self-funded projects, will be earmarked for MSMEs.

2. **Buy (Indian-IDDMM):** Another notable feature of DPP-2016 is the introduction of a new procurement category Buy [Indian-Indigenously Designed, Developed and Manufactured-(IDDMM)]. This category refers to procurement from Indian vendors of products that are indigenously designed, developed and manufactured, and have atleast 40% indigenous content. If the product is not designed and developed indigenously, it will have to have 60% indigenous content. The 'Buy (Indian)' category, in which the product is to be procured from Indian vendors,

will now require to have an indigenous content of 40%, instead of the 30% present requirement.

There shall be preference to 'Buy (Indian-IDDM)', 'Buy (Indian)', 'Buy and Make (Indian)' categories of capital acquisition over 'Buy and Make' or 'Buy (Global)' category in Defence Procurement Procedure.

3. **Industrial Licensing:** The Defence Products List for the purpose of issuing Industrial Licenses (ILs) under Industries (Development and Regulation) (IDR) Act, 1951 has been revised and most of the components, parts, sub-systems, testing equipment and production equipment have been removed from the List, so as to reduce the entry barriers for the industry, particularly small and medium segment. The initial validity of the Industrial Licence granted under the IDR Act has been increased from 03 years to 15 years with a provision to further extend it by 03 years on a case-to-case basis.

4. **Defence Exports:** The list of military stores has been finalized and put in the public domain so as to make the process transparent and unambiguous. The process of receiving applications for No Objection Certificate (NOC) for export of military stores and for issuing NOC has been made online to reduce the delay and to remove human interface in the process. The Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the issue of NOC for export of military stores has been revised. Under the revised SOP, the requirement of End User Certificate (EUC) to be countersigned/stamped by the Government authorities has been done away with for the export of parts, components, sub-systems etc. Recognizing the need for promotion of defence exports to make the Indian defence industry economically sustainable, Defence Exports Strategy outlining the various steps to be taken, has been formulated and put up in public domain.

5. **Defence Offsets:** Offset implementation process has been made flexible by allowing change of Indian Offset Partners (IOPs) and offset components, even in signed contracts. Foreign Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) are now not required to indicate the details of IOPs and products at the time of signing of contracts. Services as an avenue of offset have been re-instated with certain conditionalities.

6. **Foreign Direct Investment (FDI):** Under the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy, foreign investment upto 49% through automatic route and beyond 49% through Government route has been allowed in defence sector wherever it is likely to result in access to modern technology or for other reasons to be recorded. The foreign investment in defence sector is further subject to Industrial

license under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951; and Manufacturing of small arms and ammunition under the Arms Act, 1959.

7. **Level-Playing Field:** Issues related to level playing field between Indian vs. foreign manufacturers and public sector vs private sector have also been addressed.

These include the following:-

- (a) Exchange Rate Variation protection has been made applicable for Indian private sector at par with Public Sector Undertakings for all categories of capital acquisitions.
- (b) The preferential treatment given to Defence Public Sector Undertakings in excise duty/custom duty has been discontinued. As per the revised policy, all Indian industries (public and private) are subject to the same kind of excise and custom duty levies.

8. **Outsourcing and Vendor Development Guidelines:** To promote the participation of private sector, particularly SMEs for defence manufacturing, Outsourcing and Vendor Development Guidelines for DPSUs and OFB have been formulated. The guidelines mandate each DPSU and OFB to have a short-term and long-term outsourcing and vendor development plan to gradually increase the outsourcing from private sector.

9. **Make in India Portal:** Make in India portal for Defence Production has been launched. The portal provides information related to all policy and procedural issues relevant for defence manufacturing industry. It provides link to industrial promotion policies and program of various states and UTs. Another highlight of the portal is that the Test facilities of DPSUs/OFB/DGQA/DGAQA/DRDO/ Forces which can be utilized by the private Sector, have been displayed. The portal also gives an opportunity to an individual company to seek clarifications or ask questions related to Defence Production.

Purchasing of fighter aircrafts from France

1703. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) Government is purchasing fighter aircrafts from France;
- (b) if so, what is the budget for the same and the how many are proposed to be purchased;

(c) whether fighter pilots of the Indian Air Force are being sent to France to be trained on the fighter airplanes to be purchased;

(d) whether an agreement was signed by the previous Government to buy Rafale aircraft but the same was cancelled due to financial irregularities and other many reason; and

(e) if so, the reasons for cancellation of purchase agreement of this aircraft by the previous Government and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (c) As per the India-France Joint Statement issued by the two countries during the Prime Minister's visit to France, Government of India conveyed to the Government of France that in view of the critical operational necessity for Multirole Combat Aircraft for Indian Air Force (IAF), Government of India would like to acquire 36 Rafale jets in fly-away condition. Both the sides also agreed to conclude an Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) for supply of the aircraft. A Negotiating Team has been constituted to negotiate the terms and conditions of the procurement of 36 Rafale jets and recommend a draft agreement. On 25th January, 2016, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for procurement of 36 Rafale was signed by the Governments of India and France. The details like cost of procurement, training of fighter pilots of Indian Air Force, etc. would emerge after the conclusion of IGA.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Establishment of CoPT

1704. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) recently signed an agreement with IITs Bombay and Madras, to establish Centre of Propulsion Technology (CoPT), if so, the details thereof;

(b) how far the CoPT would facilitate execution of programmes related to Propulsion Technology for DRDO with research inputs; and

(c) the details of the total cost involved in establishing these centres and the share of DRDO?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has established Bi-nodal "Centre of Propulsion Technology" (CoPT) at IIT Bombay and IIT Madras through an agreement signed on 09th July, 2016 at IIT Bombay amongst DRDO, IIT Bombay and IIT Madras.

(b) CoPT, as the main Centre of Propulsion Technology, has been conceptualized to engage with the primary Research Nodes (IIT Bombay and IIT Madras) and other research institutions/centres to undertake advanced collaborative research in the critical defence technology areas. It has been conceptualized to facilitate and undertake multi-disciplinary directed basic and applied research in the focused areas of:-

- Futuristic aero-engines.
- Hypersonic propulsion for long duration flight.
- Solid propellant combustion modelling.
- Morphing aircraft including its propulsion and associated technologies addressing the emerging defence and security needs.

(c) For the First Phase of CoPT activities, an amount of ₹ 160 cr. has been sanctioned for:

- Technical programmes pertaining to gas turbine propulsion for small engine, solid propellant combustion modelling, and morphing aircraft technologies.
- Infrastructure development.
- CoPT running expenses.

The cost is to be met entirely out of Grants-in-aid funds from DRDO.

Army's objections to highway along China border

1705. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Army has raised objections to the 1,500 km. proposed highway along the China border in Arunachal Pradesh connecting remote areas of the State;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether Government has taken a note of these objections; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to alleviate the fears of the Army regarding infiltration from the bordering countries through the proposed highway?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) Based on operational requirement of the Army, proposal for construction of Tawang to Vijaynagar highway has been endorsed with a few changes in its alignment.

(c) Country's borders are adequately guarded and the areas along borders are kept under surveillance by regular patrolling by troops and other aerial, optronic and electronic means.

Talk with Pakistan over withdrawal from Siachen

1706. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to talk to Pakistan to withdraw forces from Siachen during winter;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, whether Government would consider any such idea; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to adequately equip the armed forces in Siachen from military as well as logistics points of view?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) Thirteen rounds of talks to resolve the Siachen issue have already taken place between Government of India and Pakistan, led by the respective Defence Secretaries. Indian Government has made it clear to Pakistan that the solution to Siachen Glacier is a part of the larger issue to include Pakistan's support to terrorism in India.

On December 9, 2015 External Affairs Minister met the Pakistani leadership on the side-lines of the Heart of Asia process for regional cooperation on Afghanistan. These discussions directed the Foreign Secretaries of both countries to work out the modalities and schedule of the meetings under the Comprehensive Bilateral Dialogue on various issues including Siachen.

(c) Indian Army soldiers deployed in extremely harsh terrain and weather conditions are suitably equipped and properly trained to undertake the operational challenges and carry out their mandated tasks. The soldiers deployed at Siachen

Glacier are provided with quality winter clothing including 'Extreme Cold Climate' clothing. Besides, they are provided with prefabricated insulated shelters and wherever it is not possible to construct such shelters due to technical difficulties, insulated tents are provided which can withstand low temperatures upto - 50° Celsius.

The Units are self-sufficient for a period of 240 days of supplies. During winters/cut off season, daily maintenance of troops is carried out by rotary/fixed wing assets.

Impact of FDI in defence sector on Indian defence companies

†1707. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian companies would not face losses as a result of 100 per cent FDI in the defence sector and the control of Indian companies on this sector would not get reduced;

(b) if so, the manner in which the interest of Indian companies would be safeguarded; and

(c) if not, the impact of 100 per cent FDI on Indian companies?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (c) As per the current Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy for defence sector, foreign investment up to 49% is allowed through automatic route and above 49% under Government route, wherever it is likely to result in access to modern technology or for other reasons to be recorded. The foreign investment in defence sector is further subject to industrial license under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

Proposals involving FDI above 49% are considered by Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) based on the security clearance by Ministry of Home Affairs and comments of Ministry of Defence. Foreign investment in defence sector could be the most trusted route to technology transfer which would help in increasing the defence production base and providing the much needed impetus to self-reliance and indigenisation.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Allowing civilian aircraft to access Adampur airport

1708. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of representations have been made to Government including by the State Government of Punjab to allow civilian aircraft to fly to Adampur airport, which is a military airport, on the lines of many such Air force airports in the country; and

(b) if so, whether Government is considering such a proposal considering the fact that this would provide relief to lakhs of passengers who now have to take the circuitous route *via* Amritsar to Jalandhar and Ludhiana?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indian Air Force (IAF) is in 'in-principle' agreement for civil aircraft operations from Adampur subject to the condition that Airports Authority of India will create all required infrastructure outside the existing IAF boundary to facilitate civil aircraft operations.

Non-completion of strategic infrastructural projects in border areas

1709. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had decided in 2006 for construction of border infrastructure including roads and air strips along the China border;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government had identified 28 strategic railway lines in areas bordering China, Pakistan and Nepal and not a single project has progressed so far and, if so, the reasons therefor and by when these are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (c) Government is fully seized of the security needs of the country and reviews the same from time to time. Required measures including development of infrastructure like roads, rail and airfields are taken up to safeguard the sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of India.

Out of the identified 28 strategic railway lines, Government has approved Final Location Survey of four prioritised railway lines.

Modifications in defence offset guidelines

1710. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that recently Defence offset guidelines have been modified;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the rationale behind such modification?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Defence offset guidelines under DPP-2016 were issued *w.e.f.* 1st April, 2016 and thereafter no modification has been made.

- (b) Question does not arise.
- (c) Question does not arise.

Signing of defence deals with foreign companies

1711. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government examined the security aspects in the defence deals executed by it with foreign companies;
- (b) which are the companies Government have entered into defence deals with and the products with respect to which these deals have been entered into;
- (c) dates on which these deals have been signed;
- (d) whether the deals have been signed under "Make in India" policy of the Government; and
- (e) if so, the details of the deals?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (e) Capital procurement of Defence equipment is carried out as per the Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP). It contains provisions relating to security aspects

which are kept in view before finalising contracts with Indian and foreign vendors.

The new DPP which has come into effect from 01.04.2016 focuses on institutionalising and streamlining procedures to give a boost to the 'Make in India' initiative of the Government by promoting indigenous design, development and manufacturing of defence equipment, platforms, systems and sub-systems. The 'Make' procedure has also been refined to ensure increased participation of Indian industry.

During the last two financial years (2014-15 and 2015-16) 108 contracts with a total value of ₹ 112736.81 crore have been signed for capital procurement of defence equipment including Ships, Missiles, Frigates, Rockets, Simulators, Aircraft, Helicopters and Radars out of which 73 contracts, involving a value of ₹ 72303.34 crore, were signed with Indian vendors.

Delay in defence procurement

1712. SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the revised estimate and actual expenditure incurred on defence equipment procurement during the last three years;
- (b) the average time taken in defence equipment procurement; and
- (c) the reasons for delay in taking the decision on procuring the defence equipment?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (c) The Defence Procurement Procedure stipulates a time schedule for completion of the procurement cycle. However, the time taken to undertake capital procurement of defence equipment depends on the nature and complexity of the equipment being procured. The procurement of defence equipment involves rigorous trials, after which detailed bid evaluations and comprehensive commercial negotiations have to be undertaken. Nonetheless, under the Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP)-2016 Government has laid down further provisions for ensuring swift decision making in defence procurements.

The details of the Revised Estimates and actual expenditure incurred in capital acquisition during the last three years are as follows:

(₹ in crores)

Year	RE	Actual Expenditure
2013-14	66406.41	66850.30
2014-15	66151.73	65582.34
2015-16	65400.00	61761.80

Manufacturing of special operations vessels

1713. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal for manufacturing of special operations vessels, landing platform decks, fleet support ships, war ships, fighter ships, etc. at Hindustan Shipyard Limited in Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to increase the present capacity of Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., and also working on Project 75 India, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Government shipyards are facing still competition from private shipyards in the country and if so, the details thereof and present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. (HSL) is a Defence Public Sector Undertakings (PSU). The shipyard has been nominated for some of these projects mentioned below:-

- (i) Fleet Support ship under 'Buy Indian on nomination to HSL' categorization (Qty. 05).
- (ii) Landing Platform Docks under 'Buy Indian on nomination to HSL' categorization (Qty. 02). Two LPDs are to be built by an Indian Shipyard on competitive basis under 'Buy and Make (Indian)' and the balance two are to be built by M/s. HSL at L1 cost on nomination basis.
- (iii) Special Operation Vehicle under 'Buy Indian on nomination to HSL' categorization (Qty. 02).

No decision with regard to Project 75 (India) has yet been taken.

Details of the steps being taken to increase the present capacity of Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. are as follows:-

- (i) Placing orders on HSL to ensure break even order of ₹5000 crore.
- (ii) HSL is being encouraged to take commercial orders.
- (iii) Feasibility of off-loading of work from other DPSU shipyards to HSL is being examined.
- (iv) Strategic partnership is being conceived to help modernize the yard, enhance its technology and equipment, and improve its capacity to produce specific technology intensive Naval vessels.
- (v) Grant of aid for restoration work post cyclone Hudhud in October, 2014 is under active consideration.

(c) Private ship building industry is being encouraged to participate in construction of ships for the Indian Navy on a competitive basis.

Values adopted by armed forces

1714. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of Seven Values adopted by U.S. Armed Forces like duty, honour, Integrity, loyalty, respect, personal courage and selfless service;

(b) the values adopted by the Indian Armed Forces as their mission and motto;

(c) whether Government has noted values adopted by Chinese, Russian, German, French and Israel Armed Forces, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Ministry compiled any record of services rendered under Indian Peace Keeping Mission by Indian Armed Forces in different countries starting from Korean War in 1950 and if so, whether such a compilation is being published in a book form?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian Army's Integrated Charter and Leadership Training forms essential part of infusing leadership traits and officer like qualities. The Credo of

'safety honour and welfare of your country comes first, always and every time. The honour and welfare of the men you command come next, your own safety, honour and welfare comes last, always and every time' forms the guiding beacon for the Indian Army. Further, the training academies have mottos which inspire the aspiring officers to imbibe the best ethos.

(c) The values adopted by Chinese, Russian, German, French and Israel Armed Forces are studied by the officers through biographies of prominent military leaders as part of academic study and promotional exams.

(d) The following books related to Indian Peace Keeping Mission have been compiled and published by Ministry of Defence:

- (i) The History of Custodian Forces (Indian) in Korea, 1953-54, published in 1976.
- (ii) The Congo Operation, 1960-63 published in 1976.
- (iii) Operation Shanti - Indian Army on Peace Mission in Egypt published in 1990.
- (iv) Terrific Responsibility - The Battle for Peace in Indo-China (1954-75) published in 1995.

Measures to check fake currency circulation

1715. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that problem of fake currency is increasing day-by-day and as many as 250 out of every 10 lakh notes in circulation are fake in the Indian economy;

(b) if so, Government's response thereto indicating as to how we are controlling the fake notes coming to India from foreign soil;

(c) whether Government proposes to bring Radio Frequency Identification Technology (RFID) system in higher currency notes and also plastic currency notes for controlling fake notes problems in the country;

(d) if so, details and by when it will be started to use this technology; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) A study on FICN issues, including estimation of FICN in circulation, has been undertaken by Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Kolkata under the overall supervision of NIA. As per the study, the face value of FICN in circulation was found to be about ₹ 400 crores. It was found the value remained constant for the last 4 years.

To check the menace of counterfeiting of banknotes, 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.

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".

Further, in order to stay ahead of the counterfeiters, Government has recently introduced revised numbering pattern in all denominations of banknotes.

(c) to (e) Currently no proposal on introduction of Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) Technology in Indian banknotes is under consideration. Government in consultation with RBI, has initiated the process of upgrading security features in banknotes. It has further been decided to conduct a field trial of plastic banknotes in denomination of ₹ 10. Pre-qualification Bid (PQB) for purchase of substrate for plastic banknote has been floated by RBI.

Steps taken to improve functioning of DRTs

1716. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) functioning at present in the country;

(b) whether Government had decided to open six more DRTs to reduce the burden of increasing number of debt cases and if so, the reasons for delay in opening of new DRTs;

(c) the total number of posts of presiding officers, registrars, recovery officers and section officers lying vacant in DRTs at present; and

(d) the fresh steps taken by Government to improve the working of DRTs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) At present, 34 Debts Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) are functioning in the country.

(b) Yes, as decided by Government to open six new DRTs in the country, one DRT at Ernakulam has already been established and functioning. The major reason for delay of establishment of new DRTs is proper premises/buildings.

(c) The details of vacant posts in DRTs (including 6 new DRTs) are as follows:

Post Name	No. of vacant Posts
Presiding Officer	10
Registrars	17
Recovery Officers	11
Section Officers	10

(d) To strengthen DRTs, roadmap has been prepared which includes e-DRT project, computerization, scanning and digitization of legacy records, creation of online DRT portal (www.drt.gov.in). providing IT infrastructure, adequate office space and other infrastructure, appointments of Presiding Officers and other officials. As part of this roadmap, a bill has been prepared and introduced in Lok Sabha to amend the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions (RDDB & FI) Act to rationalise the procedures and timelines followed by these Tribunals for expeditious adjudication and speedier resolution of defaulted loans in time bound manner.

Cases of cheating of Insurance Companies

1717. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of insurance companies including the General Insurance Company (GIC) being cheated by certain companies/groups;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the losses suffered by insurance companies during the last three years and the current year, company-wise;

(c) whether Government has ordered any probe or investigation in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) As per the information of Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) and Public Sector Insurance Companies, there is no such instance on record.

Central provision for co-operative institutes

†1718. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to provide a certain sum per account annually to Co-operative Institutes for the payment to MGNREGA labourers like other Institutes and to provide an amount equivalent to two per cent of the payment made to Co-operative Institutes to meet their administrative expenditure;

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

(c) whether State Government has made any submission for this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) The payments of transaction charges to bank/payment banks are made by the Ministry of Rural Development through M/s. National Payment Corporation of India (NPCI) at the rate stipulated in the O.M. No.32(07)/PF-II/2011(Vol.II) dt. 26.02.2016 [given in Statement (*See* below)] for disbursal of wages to Mahatma Gandhi NREGA beneficiaries through DBT *w.e.f.* 1st August, 2015.

(c) An issue of reimbursement of administrative and other expenses to short Term Co-operative Credit Institutions incurred in Mahatma Gandhi NREGA Payment was raised by Rajasthan.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

F. 32(07)/PF-II/2011(Vol. II)

Ministry of Finance

Department of Expenditure

North Block, New Delhi

Dated, the 26th of February, 2016

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Direct Benefit Transfer - payment of transaction charges to Banks/ Payment Banks/ Post Offices.

Reference is invited to earlier O.M. of even number dated 20.08.2015 on the subject mentioned above. The issue of transaction charges and last mile delivery issues on account of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) payments have been examined *vis-a-vis* the feedback received from various stakeholders, and in supersession of earlier O.M. dated 20.08.2015, it has been decided that:

- (i) All DBT and PAHAL (including kerosene) transactions should be routed through the National Payment Corporation of India (NPCI). A transaction cost of ₹ 0.50/- would be payable for each transaction to be shared between the sponsor banks, destination entities and NPCI in accordance with the extant NPCI Circular.
- (ii) For Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, Maternity Benefits and Pension Schemes an additional Cash-out Incentive would be payable as follows:

- (a) A fixed component of ₹ 5/- per transaction.
- (b) A variable component of ₹ 0.50/- per hundred (transaction amount rounded up to the next hundred) subject to maximum of ₹ 5/-.

For example, if Mahatma Gandhi NREGA payment of ₹ 540/- is made to a beneficiary account, the destination entity (bank/ post office/ payment bank) will get a cash-out incentive of ₹ 8/- (₹ 5/- fixed component and ₹ 3/- variable component).

Destination entities which do not give any cash-out commission to their last mile functionary will only be eligible for the fixed component.

- (iii) The Transaction Cost and Cash-out Incentives will be paid out of the object head 'other contractual service' under the budget head of the respective scheme.

Till necessary provisions are made under the prescribed object head, the existing arrangement of making payment from the scheme head will continue.

(iv) The claims will be settled at monthly intervals on the basis of vouchers and details of successful transactions submitted by the NPCI.

(v) This OM will come into effect from 1st August, 2015 onwards. However, the payments already made will not be reopened.

-Sd-

(Chittaranjan Dash)

Director (PF. II)

Chief Executive Officer (NITI Aayog) / Secretary [Financial Services / School and Literacy / Labour and Employment / Women and Child Development / Tribal Affairs / Social Justice and Empowerment / Minority Affairs / Higher Education / Health and Family Welfare / Communication and Information Technology / Rural Development / Electronics and Information Technology/ Petroleum/Department of Posts].

Director General (UIDAI) / Director General (NIC) / Controller General of Accounts / Joint Secretary (DBT) / CEO (NPCI).

Copy to: Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister for kind information.

Copy to: Cabinet Secretary, Government of India for kind information.

Method of detection of fake currency notes

1719. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of fake and counterfeit currency in circulation in the country, the denomination and sources of their origin inside and outside the country and the steps taken to curb circulation of such currency; and

(b) whether there is any mode/method of detection of counterfeit currency by common man so that they can refuse to take such currency in the normal course of business?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) A study on FICN issues, including estimation of FICN in circulation, has been undertaken by Statistical Institute (ISI), Kolkata under the overall supervision of NIA. As per the study, the face value of FICN

in circulation was found to be about ₹ 400 crores. It was found the value remained constant for the last 4 years.

As per National Crime Records Bureau, the data on seized and recovered counterfeit currency is as tabulated below:

Denomination	No. of Notes		
	2013	2014	2015
₹ 1000	194767	174488	178022
₹ 500	429757	334681	299524
₹ 100	185865	188973	217189
₹ 50	13042	8067	7702
Others	23535	3340	5554

To check the menace of counterfeiting of banknotes, 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. Further, in order to stay ahead of the counterfeiters, Government has recently introduced revised numbering pattern in all denominations of banknotes.

(b) The Reserve Bank regularly conducts training programmes on detection of counterfeit notes for employees / officers of banks and other organisations handling large amount of cash. The Reserve Bank's website provides information to the public on security features of banknotes. Posters on Know Your Banknotes are also displayed at bank branches. Regional Offices of RBI participate in various awareness programmes where the members of public are made aware of the features of Indian banknotes and ways to identify genuine Indian banknotes. Posters, leaflets, etc. are also distributed in such awareness programmes. The contents pertaining to awareness on Indian banknotes are available in www.paisaboltahai.rbi.org.in.

Investment of infrastructure schemes

†1720. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on development of various infrastructure schemes in the last two years;

(b) the number of countries which have invested in construction of road, rail and harbour towards infrastructure development in the country and the amount invested by these countries during the last two years; and

(c) how would Government arrange such huge funds for infrastructure development given the rising external debt?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (e) During Financial Year (FY) 2014-15 and 2015-16, projects involving investment of ₹ 25,878 crore were awarded by Major Ports. National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) responsible for construction of major roads and highways in India invested ₹ 41,087 crore and ₹ 63,803 crore in FY 2014-15 and 2015-16, respectively. Ministry of Railways have spent a total of ₹ 58,718 crore and ₹ 93,795 crore in FY 2014-15 and FY 2015-16, respectively on development of railway infrastructure. As per the information provided by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) of ₹ 1.17 lakh crore was received in infrastructure sector including roads, railways, ports etc. in last two years.

Government has taken various steps to attract investment in infrastructure sector which includes launching of innovative financial vehicles such as Infrastructure Debt Funds (IDFs), Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs)/ Infrastructure Investment Trust (InVTs), National Infrastructure Investment Fund (NIIF), laying down a framework for municipal bonds, issuance of Tax Free Bonds, allowing complete pass through of income tax to securitization trusts including trusts of Asset Reconstruction Companies (ARCs), bringing in 5/25 Scheme to extend long tenor loans to infrastructure projects, take-out finance, flexible structuring and refinancing of project loans, higher credit exposure limits for single and group borrowers, and single NBFC/NBFC-Asset Financing Company and Infrastructure Financing Company, amendment in investment norms of insurance companies, Employees' Provident Funds, etc.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

White paper on MFIs

1721. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is preparing a white paper to appraise Members of Parliament about the functioning of Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) in our country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) As per data and information compiled by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) are functioning satisfactorily and have a positive impact on the economy of the country. The Non-Banking Financial Company - Micro Finance Institution (NBFC-MFI) sector has shown a steady increase in the number of entities registered with RBI, in their branch network, in loans and advances and in total borrowings, leading to rise in the profitability.

Stakeholder for Central Government schemes

†1722. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the scheme-wise number of participant stakeholders for the Central Government's schemes for the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 to ensure the participation of the public in the working of banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): The details of enrolments / participants under the schemes of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Atal Pension Yojana (APY), Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) and Stand-up India Scheme are given in Statement (*See below*).

These schemes aim at financial inclusion, which is a process of ensuring access to appropriate financial products and services needed by vulnerable groups such as weaker sections and low-income groups at an affordable cost in a fair and transparent manner by Banks, Insurance Companies Financial Institutions and other institutional players.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*Details of enrollment/participants in various Schemes of
Department of Financial Services*

(Figure in crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Launched	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
		on			
1.	Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	28.08.2014	14.72	21.38 (cumulative)	22.60 (cumulative)
2.	Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY)	08.04.2015	-	3.48	0.80
3.	Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)	09.05.2015	-	2.95	3.04 (cumulative)
4.	Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)	09.05.2015	-	9.40	9.61 (cumulative)
5.	Atal Pension Yojana (APY)	09.05.2015	-	0.23	0.29 (cumulative)
6.	Stand-up India	05.04.2016	-	-	0.007

Leakage of Government subsidy

1723. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as much as Rupees one lakh crore of subsidy is going to the better off section of the society on account of some commodities and the small savings;

(b) if so, details in this regard;

(c) whether this represents a substantial leakage from the Government Finances which could have been utilized to help truly deserving; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) The Economic Survey 2015-16 using certain assumptions states that "The implicit effective subsidy to the well-off is not just the actual subsidy or tax (which may be lower than what it should be) on that commodity, but the difference between what the tax burden on that commodity

should be on the rich and the actual subsidy/tax rate." The Economic Survey 2015-16 further states, "the implicit effective subsidy to rich on gold, kerosene, LPG, electricity, railways, and ATF is calculated. The total amounts to a total of no less than ₹91,350 crore."

(d) With effect from 1st January, 2016 onwards the Government has withdrawn the benefit of LPG Subsidy if the consumer or his / her spouse has taxable income more than ₹ 10,00,000/-during the previous financial year as computed under the Income Tax Act, 1961. The Government also targets various redistribution schemes towards the poor and the needy, like food and kerosene subsidy, old age and other pensions, and MGNREGA. A sum of ₹ 1,87,562 crore was allocated for these schemes in the 2016-17 BE.

Release of uniform grants for desert and hilly regions

†1724. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to release a uniform grants for the districts belonging to desert and hilly regions; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether release of lesser grants to desert area districts have hampered their development; and

(c) if so, the plan for development of such districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) The norms regarding funding pattern of Centrally Sponsored Schemes have recently been revised on the basis of recommendations of a Sub-Group of Chief Ministers comprising ten Chief Ministers. No further proposal regarding release of uniform grants for the districts belonging to desert and hilly regions is under consideration in Ministry of Finance.

(b) and (c) Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) was an expert constitutional body which had finalized its recommendations after wide consultations with stakeholders including States. FFC in their assessment has taken into account the disabilities arising from constraints unique to each State to arrive at the expenditure requirements without making a distinction between special and general category

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

States and recommended biggest ever increase in vertical tax devolution in the Central divisible pool from 32% to 42%. Additional untied resources in the form of devolution gives greater autonomy to the States in financing and designing of Schemes as per state's local needs. Therefore, the States may **inter-se** prioritize their Projects and Schemes for the development of the State.

Extension of regulating norms to Co-operative Banks

1725. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noted that 2012 amendments to Banking Regulations Act, 1949 have attempted to extend the regulating norms applicable to Commercial banks to Co-operative banks;

(b) whether cooperation is a subject coming under the State list and as such extending various provisions applicable to Commercial banks to Co-operative Institutions registered under Co-operative Acts, as in Kerala is against the provisions of Constitution and slapping of provisions of Central Act on them is not a solution to problems confronted by them; and

(c) whether Government considers Kerala Co-operative sector separately while fixing new norms for the banking institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The Banking Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012 has amended certain provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 with respect to its applicability to co-operative societies. In terms of the provisions of Section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (As Applicable to Cooperative Societies), the provisions of the BR Act, 1949 have been made applicable to all Cooperative Banks, which includes State Cooperative Banks and District Central Cooperative Banks already licensed and under application for license. Further, in terms of the provisions of Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (As Applicable to Cooperative Societies), Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is the regulator for all the State Cooperative Banks and District Central Cooperative Banks.

Although cooperation is a State subject, the provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (As Applicable to Cooperative Societies) are applicable to all the Cooperative Banks in India, including Kerala. As such, Cooperative Banks are required to adhere to the provisions of the statute with regard to protecting the interests of the depositors, maintenance of minimum capital requirements, Cash Reserve

Ratio/Statutory Liquidity Ratio, etc. Moreover, the subject 'banking' falls under Entry 45 of the Union List which grants powers to Union Government to legislate on banking matters. Therefore, application of the various provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (As Applicable to Cooperative Societies) to all the Cooperative Banks in India, including Kerala, is not against the provisions of Constitution.

(c) RBI has reported that the norms prescribed for the co-operative banking sector in Kerala is not different from the norms prescribed for Cooperative Banks in other States.

NBFCs in Odisha

1726. SHRI BISHNU CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of registered Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) functioning in Odisha;

(b) the number of Public Sector and Private Sector Banks functioning in Odisha; and

(c) the percentage of population of Odisha which still does not have any bank accounts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that there are 17 NBFCs registered with RBI in Odisha and there are 22 NBFCs which are registered in other States but functioning in Odisha.

(b) There are 27 Public Sector Banks and 18 Private Sector Banks functioning in Odisha.

(c) Account opening report of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) shows that as on 20.07.2016, 8912047 accounts have been opened covering 7420665 householders with 99.85% household coverage in the State of Odisha.

Government investments in venture funding

1727. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to invest insurance and trust money into venture funding;

- (b) whether any consultation have been held with IRDA in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

- (c) Does not arise.

Vulnerability of Jan Dhan accounts

1728. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that RBI has recently expressed fear that Jan Dhan accounts are vulnerable to frauds;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what corrective measures Government has taken or proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI), being regulator, has issued instructions to banks to be more vigilant not only at the time of opening of bank accounts but also to continuously monitor the activities in Basic Savings Bank Deposit Accounts (BSBDA) accounts including Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) accounts by following Know Your Customer (KYC) norms as non-compliance of KYC Norms may lead to mis-utilisation of account including for money muling.

CRF collections in road cess

1729. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) how much amount has been collected as road cess on petrol and diesel during last three years;
- (b) whether these amounts are not being regularly received in Central Road Fund (CRF) on time;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the efforts made to regularise this transfer and result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) An Additional Duty of Excise is levied and collected on Motor Spirit (Petrol) under Section 111 of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1998. Also, an Additional Duty of Excise is levied and collected, on High Speed Diesel Oil under Section 133 of the Finance Act, 1999. These levies are deemed to be a cess for the purpose of the Central Road Fund Act, 2000. Collections from Additional Duty of Excise, on Motor Spirit (Petrol) and High Speed Diesel Oil, during F.Y.2013-14, F.Y.2014-15 and F.Y.2015-16 are as under:

(All figures in ₹ crore)

Financial Year	Motor Spirit (Petrol)	High Speed Diesel Oil
2013-14	4,120	15,143
2014-15	6,241	19,867
2015-16	17,217	52,592

(b) and (c) A corpus fund for the said cess has been created in the Public Account and based on the estimated collection, amounts are provided through budget for being credited to the Central Road Fund for utilization with due approval of Parliament. Variations between the actual collection and the actual transfers to the Fund are largely due to variations between the actual collection and estimated collection.

(d) Government has been providing adequate funds to dedicated sectors in the case of, *inter alia*, infrastructure on roads even through Government borrowings. Government has also been conscious of the fact that scarce resources in the form of cesses and levies are not parked in the Public Account unproductively and accordingly funds are credited to the reserve/corpus funds depending on the absorptive capacity of the user Departments/Ministries.

BASEL III norms on supervision of banks

1730. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the BASEL Committee on Banking Supervision has stated that NPAs have risen in Indian PSU banks over the last few years;

(b) whether the RBI or Government has done any specific bank-by-bank dedicated enquiry into each of the bank's handling of loans and credit and the consequent NPAs in the last fiscal year (2015-16);

(c) whether any basic finding have come out on the reasons for such NPAs; and

(d) the steps proposed to restore health of banks in this fiscal year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No such information is available with Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

(b) and (c) RBI undertook Asset Quality Review (AQR) exercise to ensure that banks were taking proactive steps to clean up their balance sheets. The NPAs identified by RBI on account of AQR exercise as on March 31, 2015 was ₹ 1,21,686 crore.

(d) The Government has formulated a bank reform programme - "Indradhanush Plan" under which ₹ 25,000 crore was provided to PSBs during 2015-16 and ₹ 22,915 crore has been released this year. PSBs have also been allowed to raise capital from markets by diluting Government of India holding up to 52%.

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 (iv) Scheme for Sustainable Structuring of Stressed Assets (S4A). 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.

Government Directive on payment of increased dividend rate

1731. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount collected from the dividends of different Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs);

(b) whether it is a fact that Government has asked the PSUs to pay 30 per cent dividend of profit after payment as tax or of Central Government's equity as compared to earlier 20 per cent;

(c) the surplus money accrued as a result of this measure;

(d) whether Government plans to use this surplus in the further development of PSUs; and

(e) if not, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Dividend position for PSUs during four years: ₹ 25921.29 crore in 2013-14 (Actual), ₹ 31691.91 crore in 2014-15 (Actual), ₹ 44365.83 crore in 2015-16 (RE) and ₹ 53883.05 crore in 2016-17 (BE).

(b) Department of Investment & Public Asset Management (DIPAM) has issued revised guidelines on 27th May, 2016 according to which every CPSE needs to pay a minimum annual dividend of 30% of PAT or 5% of the net-worth, whichever is higher, subject to the maximum dividend under the extant legal provisions.

(c) The data regarding the increase in PSU dividends is attributable to changed guidelines.

(d) and (e) The dividends from PSUs is treated as Non tax revenue and flows into the Consolidated Fund of India. The utilization of this money is done on the basis of the appropriation approved by the Parliament.

Benefits to employees due to CPC recommendations

1732. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the benefit in the 7th CPC would be one of the lowest ever, since the Government has been implementing the recommendations of the Pay Commission, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) what financial benefit in percentage the Government employees would be getting after the implementation of the 7th CPC; and

(c) will the benefit be proportionately equal or in variation or less at the lower level and more at the higher level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) The pay of a Government employee will be determined by multiplying the existing basic pay by a factor of 2.57 and the revised pay so arrived at will be fixed at the same or the immediate next higher Cell in the applicable Level of the Pay Matrix. This assures a minimum increase of 14.29% at all levels. The increase in pay as recommended by the 7th CPC is based on detailed deliberations by the Commission keeping in view all relevant factors having a bearing upon the prevailing circumstances. Except for Apex scale and pay of Cabinet Secretary which carry a fixed pay without annual increments, uniform formula of increase has been proposed for all scales.

Proposal for taxing agricultural income

1733. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for taxing agriculture income beyond a certain limit of income; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Sir, there is no such proposal under consideration.

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

Steps taken to check tax evasion

1734. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in India only one per cent of the population are direct tax-payers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that tax evasion is still rampant in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government to check tax evasion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No Sir. The number of taxpayers of income

tax for the Financial Year 2015-16 was 5,24,38,971 which works out to 4.33% of the total population of India.

(b) Cases of tax evasion of large amounts are regularly detected by the Income Tax Department.

(c) Searches conducted in 990 groups of assesseees during the last 2 years i.e Financial Years 2014-15 and 2015-16 resulted in seizure of undisclosed assets of ₹ 1,474 crore and admission of undisclosed income of ₹21,354 crore. During the same period, Surveys conducted at 9,457 premises resulted in detection of undisclosed income of ₹22,475 crore. Tax evasion has also been detected while scrutinizing the income tax returns filed by the taxpayers.

The Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) has taken several policy-level initiatives and administrative measures in the recent past to check tax evasion, including the following:-

- (i) Constitution of the Special Investigation Team (SIT) on Black Money under Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of former Judges of Hon'ble Supreme Court.
- (ii) Enactment of a comprehensive 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) Proactively furthering global efforts to combat tax evasion/black money 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).
- (v) Initiation of the information technology based 'Project Insight' by the Income Tax Department for strengthening the non-intrusive information driven approach for improving tax compliance and effective utilization of available information.

Effect of global demand on GDP growth

1735. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's GDP growth over the next two years will be challenged by lacklustre global demand and high leverage levels in some corporate sectors as per Moody's Investor Service; and

(b) if so, what corrective steps Government is taking to deal with the lacklustre global demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Moody's Investors Service has observed that India's GDP growth over the next two years would be challenged by lacklustre global demand and high leverage in some corporate sectors. However, the Moody's report has also observed that India's medium-term potential would be supported by the gradual implementation of further targeted policy reforms, improving the business environment, state of infrastructure and productivity growth. They have also mentioned that the effect of the United Kingdom's majority vote to leave the European Union on India's financial markets would be limited and that India is not significantly exposed to a potential sharp fall in capital flows to emerging markets.

(b) The focus of the Government on growth-promoting economic reforms and its commitment to improve the ease of doing business and investment is likely to combat the adverse spillovers from global slowdown and other domestic constraints. The Government of India has taken various initiatives to boost the growth of the economy and thereby to combat the effect of global slowdown, which, *inter alia*, include; fillip to manufacturing and infrastructure through fiscal incentives and concrete measures for transport, power, and other urban and rural infrastructure; substantive reforms and liberalization of foreign direct investment in major sectors; measures to debottleneck the supply of key raw materials; Skill India and Digital India initiatives; "Make in India" initiative along with the attendant facilitatory measures for a more conducive environment for investment; and, the new insolvency and bankruptcy related legislation. Measures like the Start-up India Initiative to boost entrepreneurship and creation of jobs; "Stand Up India Scheme" to promote entrepreneurship among SC/ST and women entrepreneurs; boost to agricultural sector with focus on micro irrigation, watershed development, soil conservation and credit; and, various measures to improve clarity and transparency in economic policy-making; are also likely to promote growth. The

fact that the Gross Foreign Direct Investment inflows were the highest ever at US Dollar 55.5 billion in 2015-16 indicates positive global investor sentiments towards the Indian economy. In 2016-17, the data available for April-May indicates a continuance of robust inflows.

**Recommendations of Parliamentary Committee on bad
loan management by PSBs**

1736. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is giving due consideration to the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance on the bad loan management by PSU Banks;

(b) what are the options available with the Banks with regard to recovering loan from the party(ies) in cases of default(s);

(c) what is the total amount of loan(s) which has been defaulted by the party(ies) and has been categorised as bad loan with names of the big defaulters; and

(d) the details thereof with measures to be taken to check Banks with regard to sanctioning and recovery of loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes Sir. 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, (iii) Strategic Debt Restructuring (SDR) scheme and (iv) Scheme for Sustainable Structuring of Stressed Assets (S4A). 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.

(b) The legal mechanisms as prescribed in The Recovery of Debts Due to Banks & Financial Institutions (RDDBFI) Act, 1993 and The Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act, 2002 & Lok Adalats provide an effective and expeditious mode to the banks and financial institutions to recover their dues.

(c) and (d) The Gross Non-Performing Assets (GNPA) of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) as on March 31, 2016 was ₹4,76,816 crore. GNPA ratio was 9.32% as on March 31, 2016 for PSBs.

The names and details of borrowers are not disclosed as prescribed under section 45 E of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Act, 1934 and Banking Laws, which provide for the obligation of a bank or financial institution to maintain secrecy about the affairs of its constituents.

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued instructions which stipulate that each bank is to have a Board approved loan policy, loan recovery policy, put in place an effective mechanism for information sharing for sanction of fresh loans/ ad-hoc loans/renewal of loans to new or existing borrowers, have a robust mechanism for early detection of signs of distress including prompt restructuring in the case of all viable accounts, taking recourse to legal mechanisms like SARFAESI, DRT and Lok Adalats.

PSB loans to corporate houses

1737. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the top ten corporate houses owe a huge amount of money to the Public Sector Banks and financial institutions;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, group-wise;
- (c) what measures are adopted to collect the loans from them; and
- (d) by what time the Government plans to collect the money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that gross outstanding credit for top ten corporate groups is ₹ 5,73,682 crores as on March, 2016. In exercise of powers conferred under Section 27 (2) of the Banking Regulation Act 1949, the RBI collects credit information from

banks under the CRILC reporting system (for borrowers with the credit exposure greater than ₹ 5 crores) operationalised from September, 2014. Under Section 28 of the BR Act 1949, Reserve Bank can disclose information in such consolidated form as the Bank deems fit. Further as per Section 45 (E) of RBI Act 1934, RBI is prohibited from disclosing credit information except under certain conditions.

(c) and (d) The recoveries of instalments (Principal and interest amount) is done as per the loan agreements between the borrower and the lender. Once a loan becomes Non-Performing Assets, various recovery measures as prescribed in bank's recovery policy and RBI framework is initiated by the lender. 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. RBI has also undertaken steps which include (i) Formations 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, (iv) Scheme for Sustainable Structuring of Stressed Assets. The Government has recently issued advisory to banks to take action against guarantors in event of default by borrower under relevant section 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.

Depreciation of Indian currency against foreign currencies

1738. SHRI M.P.VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is continuous depreciation in value of Indian rupee in the recent years;

(b) if so, the details thereof against US dollar, UK pound and Euro along with the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the depreciation in rupee value depleted the country's foreign exchange reserves significantly, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the effective measures taken by Government to arrest the depreciation in rupee value?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) The average exchange rate of the rupee *vis-a-vis* US dollar, UK pound sterling and Euro since 2014-15 is given in Table 1 below. The exchange rate of the rupee is market determined and is impacted by both domestic as well as external developments. The depreciation of the rupee *vis-a-vis* US dollar in recent years largely reflects the general appreciation of the US dollar globally against most currencies. The Indian rupee depreciated against the US dollar and pound sterling while it appreciated against the Euro in 2014-15 and 2015-16. Recently in 2016-17, the Indian rupee appreciated against the UK pound sterling due to the depreciation of the UK pound sterling against the US dollar in the aftermath of the Brexit.

Table 1: Indian rupee *vis-a-vis* US dollar, GBP and Euro
(Annual Average Exchange Rate)

Year	₹/US dollar	₹/GBP	₹/Euro
2014-15	61.1436 (-1.0)	98.5731 (-2.3)	77.5209 (4.7)
2015-16	65.4685 (-6.6)	98.7260 (-0.2)	72.2894 (7.3)
2016-17 (As on 28th July 2016)*	67.0550 (-1.1)	88.8254 (7.1)	74.3640 (1.0)

GBP: UK pound sterling.

Note: Appreciation (+)/Depreciation (-) is indicated in parenthesis in percentage terms *vis-a-vis* the previous year.

*For the year 2016-17, appreciation/ depreciation is calculated as on 28th July, 2016 over 31st March 2016.

Source: RBI

(c) Foreign exchange reserves have increased in the last three years (Table 2).

Table 2: India's Foreign Exchange Reserves (US\$ billion)

end-March, 2014	304.2
end-March, 2015	341.6
end-March, 2016	360.2
As on 15th July 2016	363.4

Source: RBI

(d) The exchange rate policy is aimed at managing excessive volatility and maintaining orderly conditions without having any fixed target or band for the

exchange rate. The Government and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) are closely monitoring the emerging external position including exchange rate of the rupee on an on-going basis and are taking calibrated policies.

Status of Kisan Credit Cards

1739. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) issued by Government during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the average amount of funds transferred to KCC, State-wise;

(c) the total amount of outstanding loans on farmers, State-wise;

(d) whether Government has taken any step to waive off the farmer's loan in the last two years;

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

(f) the steps taken by Government to provide food security to farmers in drought hit regions in the last two years and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The State-wise number of Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) issued by Commercial Banks during the last three years, as reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), is given in Statement-I (*See* below). The State-wise details of KCCs issued by Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) during the last three years, as reported by National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD) are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(b) Under the KCC Scheme, Banks extend agricultural loans to farmers. As such funds are not transferred by the Government to KCC. However, with a view to ensuring availability of short term agriculture credit at a reduced interest rate of 7% p.a. to farmers, the Government of India implements an Interest Subvention Scheme wherein 2% interest subvention is given to Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks for short term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh. Besides, additional subvention of 3% is given to those farmers who repay their short term crop loan in time, thereby reducing the effective rate of interest to 4% p.a. for such farmers. The Government released ₹ 6,000 crore each in 2013-14 and 2014-15 and ₹ 13,000 crore in 2015-16 towards implementation of the Interest Subvention Scheme.

(c) The State-wise outstanding amounts under KCC in respect of Commercial Banks as on 31st March for the last three years, as reported by RBI, are given in Statement-III (*See* below). The State-wise outstanding amounts under KCC in respect of Cooperative Banks and RRBs, as on 31st March for the last three years, as reported by NABARD, are given in Statement-IV (*See* below).

(d) and (e) No scheme for waiver of agricultural loans were implemented by the Government during the last two years. However, in order to reduce the debt burden of farmers, increase the availability of hassle-free institutional credit for agricultural operations and mitigate the hardships faced by farmers, the following major steps, besides those mentioned in reply to part (b) above, have been taken by the Government:

- RBI has issued directions for Relief Measures to be provided by respective lending institutions in areas affected by natural calamities which, *inter alia*, include, restructuring/rescheduling of existing crop loans and term loans, extending fresh loans, relaxed security and margin norms, moratorium, etc. These directions have been so designed that the moment calamity is declared by the concerned District Authorities they are automatically set in motion without any intervention, thus saving precious time. The benchmark for initiating relief measures by banks has also been reduced to 33% crop loss in line with the National Disaster Management Framework.
- "Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana" was launched on 1 April, 2016 to benefit the farmers. Under the scheme, uniform premium of 2 per cent of the sum insured is to be charged for all Kharif crops and 1.5 per cent for Rabi crops. The annual premium for horticultural crops will be 5 per cent of the sum insured.
- Loan to distressed farmers indebted to non-institutional lenders is an eligible category of farm credit under the Priority Sector Lending (PSL) as per the directions issued by RBI. This is intended to provide hassle-free institutional credit to farmers for repaying their debt to moneylenders.
- Banks have been advised by RBI to waive margin/security requirements of agricultural loans upto ₹ 1,00,000/-. Banks have also been advised by RBI to dispense with obtaining 'No Dues Certificate' from the individual borrowers (including SHGs & JLGs) in rural and semi-urban areas for all types of loans including loans under Government Sponsored Schemes, irrespective of the amount involved, unless the Government Sponsored Scheme itself provides for obtaining 'No Dues Certificate'.

(f) Government of India has enacted the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 under which foodgrains are to be provided to Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) households and priority category @ ₹1 per Kg, ₹2 per Kg and ₹3 per Kg for coarse grains, wheat and rice, respectively. The AAY households are entitled to receive foodgrains @ 35 Kg per family per month and priority category is entitled to receive foodgrains @ 5 Kg per person per month. Based on the identification of beneficiaries reported by the State/UT Governments, a quantity of 218.85 lakh tonnes, 289.46 lakh tonnes and 488.44 lakh tonnes of foodgrains were allocated under NFSA during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17, respectively. The Non-NFSA have been allocated 264.85 lakh tonnes, 207.31 lakh tonnes, 50.56 lakh tonnes of foodgrains during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17, respectively under the erstwhile Targeted Public Distribution System (TDPS). In addition, Government has also allocated a quantity of 30.89 lakh tonnes of foodgrains for drought relief during 2015-16 and 2016-17 as per the demand projected by the States.

Under NFSA, the responsibility for distribution of foodgrains lies with the concerned State Governments.

Statement-I

Total number of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) issued - Commercial Banks

State/UT	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-16
Northern region	902473	1217915	1005472
Haryana	150011	165975	200864
Himachal Pradesh	38334	36876	38524
Jammu and Kashmir	100377	87345	44016
New Delhi	3947	1960	5661
Punjab	209790	225890	271835
Rajasthan	388292	698982	443014
Chandigarh	11722	887	1558
North-eastern region	293554	169392	117918
Assam	203161	107100	80913
Arunachal Pradesh	3063	1348	2135
Meghalaya	20035	21717	7011
Mizoram	4494	2314	1324
Manipur	4724	3165	1694

State/UT	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-16
Nagaland	30734	7993	7364
Tripura	20809	23494	13949
Sikkim	6534	2261	3528
Western region	943068	1935224	826198
Gujarat	222641	175108	218416
Maharashtra	718061	1757122	606358
Goa	2050	2659	1022
Daman and Diu	136	132	273
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	180	203	129
Central region	1682494	1729752	1764432
Uttar Pradesh	1088607	1010557	1231681
Uttarakhand	122489	429514	89178
Madhya Pradesh	422279	252204	393786
Chhattisgarh	49119	37477	49787
Southern region	2308075	3494616	3771483
Karnataka	418502	441686	486890
Kerala	154544	188374	125289
Andhra Pradesh	1272744	734154	1615694
Tamil Nadu	443573	861493	271279
Lakshdweep	82	1700	189
Puducherry	18630	37198	10544
Telangana	0	1230011	1261598
Eastern region	1509527	854423	943845
Odisha	256122	204305	165750
West Bengal	353589	199994	304647
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	623	19	317
Bihar	680055	293223	320277
Jharkhand	219138	156882	152854
TOTAL	7639191	9401322	8429348

Source: RBI

Statement-II

*State-wise and Agency-wise number of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) issued -
Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		Cooperative Banks	RRBs	Cooperative Banks	RRBs	Cooperative Banks	RRBs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,26,508	1,46,694	6,582	1,92,140	38371	117776
2.	Assam	5,070	76,088	2,705	1,03,134	1181	45554
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	229	113	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	11,325	2,86,426	13,057	3,53,096	9615	246607
5.	Gujarat	47,678	26,711	40,859	24,409	35056	29823
6.	Goa	289	0	503	0	217	0
7.	Haryana	2,770	32,336	6,211	26,372	2505	32235
8.	Himachal Pradesh	15,986	7,094	12,378	9,371	12323	8559
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4,569	2,909	3,853	10,534	0	0
10.	Karnataka	2,61,317	2,43,397	2,24,105	1,51,197	253854	199035
11.	Kerala	1,11,259	92,868	1,31,239	77,028	136856	64902
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1,88,501	50,874	4,46,995	47,087	153262	45258
13.	Maharashtra	2,68,568	41,520	1,84,825	82,832	193281	52966
14.	Meghalaya	5,538	5,376	588	2,874	2238	0
15.	Mizoram	87	1,477	87	1,477	21	539
16.	Manipur	0	1,953	286	1,940	0	2661
17.	Nagaland	650	216	117	33	62	0
18.	Odisha	2,10,769	79,039	1,36,780	90,108	66091	27515
19.	Punjab	25,775	23,899	11,663	25,977	10988	27071
20.	Rajasthan	2,86,627	62,943	79,445	81,350	145926	91760

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Slkkin	331	0	485	0	421	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	1,85,473	1,27,061	1,16,167	3,67,903	126787	493940
23.	Tripura	0	3,902	3,451	24,147	943	20515
24.	Telangana					55997	124665
25.	Uttar Pradesh	2,92,502	5,88,312	1,67,467	6,42,140	167054	467559
26.	West Bengal	1,14,750	86,676	47,026	46,711	77730	65121
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	323	0	52	0	213	0
28.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Daman and Diu	0	30,391	0	0	0	0
30.	New Delhi	32	9,256	119	0	208	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	14,902	0	0	0	0
32.	Lakshdweep	0	4,016	0	0	0	0
33.	Puducherry	72	378	39	393	27	365
34.	Jharkhand	19,737	65,245	5,205	1,20,579	149	54976
35.	Chhattisgarh	1,90,878	17,158	72,815	8,215	15237	12373
36.	Uttarakhand	11,149	5,355	17,385	5,299	12548	4881
TOTAL		26,88,762	21,34,585	17,32,489	24,96,346	1519161	2236656

Source: NABARD

Statement-III

State-wise Outstanding Amounts in KCC -Commercial Banks

(Amount in ₹ lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UT	31-03-2014	31-03-2015	31-03-2016
1.	Andamans	324.20	314.00	272.19
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3317208.52	1969416.44	2121976.77
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5235.49	5475.96	5995.74
4.	Assam	215616.95	271897.40	309849.82
5.	Bihar	845503.77	978624.46	1034408.67
6.	Chandigarh	26972.19	23036.87	46967.64
7.	Chhattisgarh	200010.11	269286.19	354564.65

Sl.No.	State/UT	31-03-2014	31-03-2015	31-03-2016
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1235.39	1582.13	1472.04
9.	Daman and Diu	2970.46	660.71	857.94
10.	Delhi	11121.26	16760.17	25078.39
11.	Goa	6469.28	9571.44	6845.80
12.	Gujarat	1599191.51	1933097.83	2356049.40
13.	Haryana	1559373.52	1964747.72	2371127.50
14.	Himachal Pradesh	208954.76	264948.75	287016.48
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	197260.78	283988.67	330208.66
16.	Jharkhand	180386.78	227340.70	251982.68
17.	Karnataka	1727097.23	2374484.54	2640073.55
18.	Kerala	657871.32	841517.02	985210.37
19.	Lakshadweep	338.58	289.00	278.33
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2162279.14	2564969.04	3070360 83
21.	Maharashtra	2267035.51	2895854.97	3495399.74
22.	Manipur	9218.09	11943.26	12956.96
23.	Meghalaya	19893.78	25930.60	28244.50
24.	Mizoram	7184.65	8183.46	8296.83
25.	Nagaland	10735.27	13818.16	15046.14
26.	Odisha	303068.36	385169.32	438433.89
27.	Puducherry	25243.70	28235.69	16510.03
28.	Punjab	3107983.82	3924576.49	4542011.94
29.	Rajasthan	2940998.00	3619073.39	4313970.18
30.	Sikkim	2315.37	2990.30	5499.07
31.	Tamil Nadu	889283.34	1056550.74	1246585.23
32.	Telangana		1535141.78	1539282.36
33.	Tripura	25158.44	28422.03	33966.07
34.	Uttarakhand	312637.05	381448.07	600796.26
35.	Uttar Pradesh	3730471.40	4591519.79	5101029.44
36.	West Bengal	453689.66	527583.47	585027.50
TOTAL		27030337.68	33038450.54	38183653.60

Source: RBI

Statement-IV

State-wise outstanding amounts under KCC in respect of Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs)

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	31-Mar-14		31-Mar-15		31-Mar-16	
		Cooperative Banks	RRBs	Cooperative Banks	RRBs	Cooperative Banks	RRBs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,031.26	712.22	69.52	1,129.49	285.45	628.38
2.	Assam	19.62	332.35	5.78	455.49	4.3733	210.2329
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.86	0.55	0.00	0.00	0	0
4.	Bihar	15.65	1,145.73	53.31	1,342.18	28.93	647.56
5.	Gujarat	308.41	335.99	330.63	527.56	204.6	411.42
6.	Goa	3.37	0.00	4.92	0.00	1.8298	0
7.	Haryana	151.88	623.38	41.15	681.20	16.89	991.88
8.	Himachal Pradesh	149.44	40.82	154.93	127.22	141.79	108.42
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.68	5.14	292.54	447.81	0	0
10.	Karnataka	1,170.00	1,583.97	1,430.92	1,008.15	1440.27	2197.42
11.	Kerala	466.99	641.42	621.23	493.77	849.36	452.38
12.	Madhya Pradesh	318.03	609.97	526.68	1,126.32	487.35	702.8
13.	Maharashtra	2,372.47	253.84	852.72	609.55	252.59	137.15
14.	Meghalaya	14.24	16.19	2.88	13.99	8.85	0
15.	Mizoram	0.67	7.39	0.67	7.39	0.17	3.6
16.	Manipur	0.00	71.13	0.75	5.05	0	8.2778
17.	Nagaland	0.13	0.08	0.18	0.08	0.158	0
18.	Odisha	680.55	567.87	248.02	1,049.29	66.1164	302.5723
19.	Punjab	120.28	1,037.66	143.20	1,288.68	72.12	703.69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Rajasthan	1,444.96	4,767.15	243.24	5,883.42	757.14	7285.44
21.	Sikkim	0.61	0.00	1.76	0.00	1.7975	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	682.29	402.07	767.41	1,149.06	1830.54	1892.28
23.	Tripura	0.00	6.43	30.99	20.61	10.38	30.49
24.	Telangana					213.29	468.55
25.	Uttar Pradesh	1,187.78	5,921.58	1,070.34	6,179.16	848.83	4458.73
26.	West Bengal	334.95	479.83	75.08	255.67	101.05	353.21
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.27	0.00	0.09	0.00	1.24	0
28.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
29.	Daman and Diu	0.00	225.32	0.00	0.00	0	0
30.	New Delhi	0.48	39.03	2.21	0.00	3.969	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	15.17	0.00	0.00	0	0
32.	Lakshdweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
33.	Puducherry	4.58	4.39	0.13	2.50	0.14	3.2
34.	Jharkhand	24.14	93.37	104.30	287.80	0.22	239.03
35.	Chhattisgarh	167.59	98.27	125.32	105.19	346.44	78.49
36.	Uttarakhand	144.06	30.24	120.97	51.55	167.06	44.69
TOTAL		10,825.24	20,068.55	7,321.87	24,248.18	8142.944	22359.893

Source: NABARD

Decline in growth of Bank deposits

1740. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the banks have registered a fall in the growth of deposits;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the year-on-year percentage deposit growth in March 2014, 2015 and 2016; and

- (d) the proposed steps by Government to improve bank deposits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The year-on-year growth of total deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) as on March 2014, 2015 and 2016 was 13.71%, 10.66% and 7.61% respectively. The decline in deposits growth of SCBs is on account of low deposit growth in Public Sector Banks (PSBs).

(d) The banks are autonomous institution guided by their Board run policies. The Government / Reserve Bank of India has given autonomy to the Banks to design their product to attract deposits under RBI's regulatory framework.

Bad loans of banks

1741. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the year wise amount of bad loans written off by Public Sector Banks, old and new Private Banks and Foreign Banks from 1st April, 2013 to 31st March, 2016;

(b) at what level(s) the decision for writing off bad loans were taken and reasons therefor; and

(c) names of the leading account holders whose bad loans have much more amount involved than medium and smaller accounts, written off?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The year-wise amount of bad loans written off (including compromise) by Public sector Banks, old and new private banks and foreign banks from 1st April 2013 to 31st March, 2016 are as under:

	(₹ in crore)		
	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Public Sector Banks	34,409	52,542	59,547
Old Private Sector Banks	1,373	1,770	3,077
New Private Sector Banks	5,088	5,548	8,940
Foreign Banks	1,365	1,807	1,057

Source: RBI

(b) 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.

(c) RBI has informed that write-off details for leading account holders are not available with them.

Aims and objectives of MUDRA Yojana

1742. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives of MUDRA Yojana;
- (b) the amount so far disbursed under MUDRA Yojana, State-wise;
- (c) the State-wise and category-wise percentage of loan given to women, SC/ST, OBC entrepreneurs;
- (d) whether it is a fact that the banking sector has been given a target of 1.22 lakh crores of disbursement under MUDRA in the year 2015-16; and
- (e) if so, whether banks are on the track to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The main objective of Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) is to provide access to institutional finance to unfunded micro/small business units, which help in creating income generating activities and employment.

(b) and (c) The State-wise amount disbursed and Category-wise percentage of loan given to women, Schedule Caste/Schedule Tribe (SC/ST), Other Backward Classes (OBCs) entrepreneurs is given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) Government of India had set a target of ₹1.22 lakh crore disbursement under MUDRA Yojana in the year 2015-2016, against which Banks

and Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) have together disbursed ₹1,32,954.73 crore, thereby achieving 109% of the targets fixed in FY 2015-2016.

Statement

State-wise disbursement /percentage of loans given to Women, SC/ST, OBC Entrepreneurs of MUDRA Loans under PMMY from 08/04/2015 to 22/07/2016)

State	No. of A/Cs	Disbursement (₹ in crore)	Category-wise Total Percentage of disbursement from 08.04.2015 to 22.07.2016			
			SC	ST	OBC	women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25148	220.38	11%	3%	42%	30%
Andhra Pradesh	905871	6759.05	7%	2%	23%	32%
Arunachal Pradesh	5519	84.09	4%	64%	6%	18%
Assam	554866	2125.03	6%	5%	17%	38%
Bihar	3058110	8718.51	13%	3%	49%	55%
Chandigarh	25132	243.46	3%	0%	5%	17%
Chhattisgarh	790491	2593.02	10%	9%	31%	47%
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1547	23.78	4%	4%	9%	16%
Daman and Diu	1533	14.57	3%	1%	10%	13%
Delhi	436516	3577.16	5%	1%	6%	26%
Goa	51216	440.84	1%	5%	7%	24%
Gujarat	1380789	7466.73	5%	4%	19%	59%
Haryana	910360	3801.87	19%	2%	16%	47%
Himachal Pradesh	97882	1133.42	11%	7%	7%	18%
Jammu and Kashmir	70605	1393.68	3%	3%	1%	14%
Jharkhand	1116431	3506.63	7%	6%	34%	46%
Karnataka	5408724	19701.96	8%	4%	20%	56%
Kerala	1067289	5941.19	7%	1%	29%	39%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Lakshadweep	838	6.14	1%	64%	5%	19%
Madhya Pradesh	3088924	9432.9	13%	7%	32%	59%
Maharashtra	4307500	16409.17	10%	4%	20%	52%
Manipur	25570	137.84	4%	26%	13%	34%
Meghalaya	22297	185.34	7%	56%	5%	38%
Mizoram	9761	94.11	5%	80%	4%	35%
Nagaland	5823	89.84	5%	63%	4%	30%
Odisha	2982334	6857.01	13%	6%	42%	64%
Puducherry	108706	422.06	10%	0%	46%	51%
Punjab	800175	4192.72	22%	1%	7%	36%
Rajasthan	1411001	6649.13	9%	4%	19%	35%
Sikkim	8463	65.41	8%	13%	12%	47%
Tamil Nadu	5967468	18747.28	14%	1%	23%	61%
Telangana	446225	4302.22	5%	4%	15%	27%
Tripura	79305	404.28	15%	12%	15%	35%
Uttar Pradesh	4002901	14298.63	18%	2%	25%	48%
Uttarakhand	430212	2062.28	15%	4%	15%	41%
West Bengal	3253835	9557.19	14%	2%	7%	56%
TOTAL	42859367	161658.92	11%	4%	23%	50%

Resentment over merger of subsidiaries with SBI

1743. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the widespread resentment among employees of subsidiary banks of the State Bank of India over Government's move to merge the subsidiaries with the SBI;

(b) whether apart from employees of subsidiary banks of the SBI, a cross section of customers of these associate banks have come forward to support the unions in their struggle; and

(c) whether MSME customers of the subsidiary banks have already started shifting their accounts to other banks which are smaller and offer personalised service, which they don't expect from a behemoth like SBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) State Bank of India (SBI) has informed that the association of employees of SBI have not expressed any objection to the merger. Association of officers in Associate Banks have not voiced their opposition to the merger. Association of Bank Employees of Associate Banks do have objections to the said merger.

(b) and (c) The Government have not received any information on the support of customers to employee unions and shifting of MSME customers of the subsidiary banks. However, a few isolated cases may not be ruled out and consolidation may not be the reason for the same.

Beneficiaries of tax revenue foregone

1744. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of tax revenue foregone during 2014-15, Central tax-wise;

(b) the details of tax revenue foregone which have been renamed as 'revenue impact of tax incentives' by Government recently (in rupees) during 2015-16 Central tax-wise; and

(c) the details of top 50 beneficiaries of above tax revenue foregone along with the amount of tax foregone in case of each of the top 50 beneficiaries for the year 2014-15 and 2015-16, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The details of impact of tax incentives on account of exemptions/concession for financial year 2014-15 and 2015-16 are as under:

Direct Tax		(₹ in crore)
Revenue impact of	Financial Year	Financial Year
tax incentives	2014-15	2015-16
Corporate Income Tax	65,067	68,711
Personal Income-Tax	53,526	59,928
TOTAL	1,18,593	1,28,639

Indirect Tax		(₹ in crore)
Revenue impact of tax incentives	Financial Year 2014-15	Financial Year 2015-16 (Estimated)
Customs Duty	2,38,967	2,57,549
Excise Duty	1,96,789	2,24,940
TOTAL	4,35,756	4,82,489

(c) No such data of revenue impact of direct tax incentives for different beneficiaries is separately maintained. Section-wise details of revenue impact of direct tax incentives is presented before Parliament with Budget every year in the form of document titled, "Statement of Revenue Impact of Tax Incentives under the Central Tax System".

Further, Customs and Central excise duty exemptions are extended to goods in general and not to individual entities.

Central loan and grants to States of A.P. and Telangana

1745. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is giving any amount to States including Telangana and A.P. as loan or grant;

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

(c) the pending loan for Government of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) In accordance with Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC) recommendation, Central Government has discontinued its loan intermediation role and stopped direct disbursement of Central loans to the States from TFC Award period 2005-10, except for Externally Aided Projects (EAP) loans transferred on back to back basis. Central Government provides grant-in-aid to States under Central Assistance for State Plans, Central Sector Scheme and Non-plan grant-in-aid as provided in Union Budget each year keeping in view national priorities and overall development of the States.

(b) As gleaned from Union Finance Account 2014-15, loan and grant from Centre to States during 2014-15 were ₹ 11,939.76 crore and grant of ₹ 329734.51 crore respectively.

(c) The outstanding Central Loan of States Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana as per their respective States Finance Accounts 2014-15 was ₹ 9486.23 crore and ₹ 7443.97 crore respectively.

Steps taken to maintain the CPI target

1746. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the RBI will be able to maintain the CPI (Consumer Price Index) target for 2017, given that the overall CPI inflation 5.76 per cent for May is well above the Central bank's target of 5 per cent by January, 2017;

(b) what interventions the Ministry of Finance (MoF) plan to use to ensure that CPI remains within target for the next few months; and

(c) will the increase in service tax rate and fuel prices (retail prices of petrol and diesel) add up further inflationary pressure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) As per the latest bi-monthly Monetary Policy Review held on June 7 2016, RBI has retained inflation projections to remain around 5 per cent for 2016-17 though with an upside bias.

(b) The Government has been holding regular review meetings on price and availability situation at the highest level including at the level of Finance Minister, Committee of Secretaries, Inter-Ministerial Committee and Price Stabilization Fund Management Committee. The Government has already undertaken a number of measures to control inflation. The steps taken, *inter-alia*, include, (i) increased allocation of ₹ 900 crore for Price Stabilization Fund in the budget 2016-17 to check volatility of prices of essential commodities, in particular of pulses; (ii) decision taken to create buffer stock of pulses through domestic procurement and imports; (iii) announced higher Minimum Support Prices so as to incentivize production; (iv) issued advisory to States/UTs to take strict action against hoarding and black marketing under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and the Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980; and (v) imposed 20 per cent duty on export of sugar. All these steps would help to ensure that CPI inflation would remain within the target during 2016-17.

(c) Increase in service tax rate has minimal impact on overall inflation and retail level fuel prices will also not put further pressure on inflation as long as the crude oil prices remain range bound.

NGO funding by foreign donors

1747. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) total amount of funds received by various NGOs in the country from the foreign donors; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

**Access to credit by micro and small enterprises
in Andhra Pradesh**

1748. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken by Government to ensure access to credit by micro and small enterprises in the State of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the details of the number of beneficiaries and the amount of credit provided under the Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, and other credit schemes, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Government of India has taken several steps to ensure access of credit to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE) including the State of Andhra Pradesh, which *inter-alia* include, advise to all Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) to achieve a 20% year-on-year growth in credit to MSEs to ensure enhanced credit flow, allocation of 60% of the MSEs advances to the micro enterprise accounts, a 10% annual growth in number of micro enterprise accounts, adoption of one cluster, operationalising at least one specialised Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) branch in every district etc. In addition, a target of 7.5% of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) has been prescribed for Micro Enterprises. SCBs have been mandated not to accept collateral security in the case of loans up to ₹10 lakh extended to units in the MSE sector

and computation of working capital requirements of MSE units has been simplified to make it minimum 20% of the projected annual turnover of the unit.

Several schemes have been started by Government of India to enhance availability of credit at competitive rates which *inter-alia* include Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE), Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS), Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), Stand up India Scheme, etc. These schemes are implemented across the country including in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) State-wise details of number of Guarantees approved under CGTMSE and subsidy provided under CLCSS, are given in Statement-I and II respectively.

Statement-I

State-wise Report of guarantee approved under Credit Guarantee Fund Trust Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises

Sl. No.	State	No. of Proposals approved			Amount of Guarantees Approved (₹ in Lakh)		
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	361	299	385	2306.19	1921.11	1874.41
2.	Andhra Pradesh	19568	16043	18627	67268.96	78711.98	39291.51
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	820	1749	1482	5119.72	7375.51	5769.65
4.	Assam	14476	14405	13543	55903.57	51228.96	37875.25
5.	Bihar	24136	20650	19878	111419.85	102817.18	87710.09
6.	Chandigarh	679	669	1246	6935.1	6675.28	4500.48
7.	Chhattisgarh	3628	5945	9468	31656.62	33677.02	28249.71
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	101	73	100	2278.51	1778.01	2370.24
9.	Daman and Diu	54	80	76	1098.62	2075.04	2517.82
10.	Delhi	3292	3719	10899	47415.07	52983.47	62316.4
11.	Goa	2108	2204	2736	12668.47	12906.70	12553.56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Gujarat	11532	12632	18636	107076.37	120963.28	121052.12
13.	Haryana	3935	4748	7896	38421.04	43794.02	40010.47
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5511	6481	7533	34312.49	37114.22	29140.09
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	17010	17912	10005	26753.21	36084.89	24237.84
16.	Jharkhand	16415	16653	18935	93031.54	114548.92	89855.68
17.	Karnataka	27999	39561	48731	151678.37	224817.31	234510.86
18.	Kerala	28230	41624	47120	80735.46	112473.77	93279.02
19.	Lakshadweep	48	56	88	151.05	200.88	266.51
20.	Madhya Pradesh	10510	14999	22150	65238.25	82133.91	101546.21
21.	Maharashtra	19400	44835	49279	204271.85	266869.54	255116.72
22.	Manipur	1798	1389	849	5140.5	3144.30	2762.34
23.	Meghalaya	1168	1000	976	6208.77	4321.33	3136.02
24.	Mizoram	785	717	569	3487.13	2729.05	1482.12
25.	Nagaland	749	1251	1765	2849.51	3545.79	4114.69
26.	Odisha	15777	14845	19060	66102.52	78383.63	71016.57
27.	Puducherry	273	606	1261	2051.46	2032.84	2586.61
28.	Punjab	5722	7458	15016	46445.79	53398.63	48574.64
29.	Rajasthan	8801	10145	14796	67645.26	79312.70	58028.61
30.	Sikkim	280	304	335	881.42	1366.78	1587.85
31.	Tamil Nadu	43448	42557	56472	147955.15	172043.76	178490.89
32.	Telangana					14636	57896.97
33.	Tripura	1589	1111	1512	5523.95	4248.29	3842.07
34.	Uttar Pradesh	33506	36418	52739	179194.71	205008.97	181552.29
35.	Uttarakhand	4295	5011	7387	23895.19	27025.69	27718.7
36.	West Bengal	20471	15273	17792	115690.83	99769.34	78103.54
TOTAL		348475	403422	513978	1818812.5	2127482.10	1994938.55

Note: Actuals may vary due to intervening cancellations/modifications.

Source: Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

Statement-II*State-wise progress report under Credit Link Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS)*

(Amount of subsidy in ₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		No. of Units	Subsidy	No. of Units	Subsidy	No. of Units	Subsidy
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	203	2194.06	129	1221.32	38	394.85
2.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	1	15	0	0	4	32.5659
5.	Bihar	3	28.1075	0	0	4	43.4715
6.	Chandigarh	50	291.875	22	133.168	14	57.1435
7.	Chhattisgarh	38	312.534	59	463.188	38	321.917
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	20.85	24	180.711	8	50.33
9.	Daman and Diu	20	129.634	25	137.739	22	126.634
10.	Goa	3	29.34	6	37.2821	2	4.2701
11.	Gujarat	2154	13175.3	3060	18023.4	2046	13074
12.	Haryana	325	2545.29	512	3412.51	314	2094.76
13.	Himachal Pradesh	3	36	8	72.6338	2	10.6183
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Jharkhand	20	124.608	15	99.2744	16	115.317
16.	Karnataka	438	2422.29	491	2549.45	318	1763.8
17.	Kerala	31	242.804	33	214.189	20	119.589
18.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	67	564.85	42	357.775	31	228.117
20.	Maharashtra	1112	7868.01	1201	7328.24	976	5869.4
21.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Delhi	65	610.532	47	365.629	22	142.726
26.	Odisha	22	230.834	19	140.693	7	62.4416
27.	Puducherry	2	19.81	3	27.4314	0	0
28.	Punjab	582	4002.85	561	3255.41	447	2534.73
29.	Rajasthan	452	3003.05	362	2489.1	240	1718.73
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	561	3181.42	377	2322.75	228	1460.39
32.	Tripura	0	0	1	15	0	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	97	767.027	174	1275.19	129	964.772
34.	Uttarakhand	5	53.5	17	178.662	14	92.9382
35.	West Bengal	21	279.281	27	313.609	27	237.844
36.	Telangana	0	0	31	270.783	80	722.147
TOTAL		6279	42148.8	7246	44885.1	5047	32243.5

Source: Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

Extension of finance to fraudulent borrowers

1749. SHRI BISHNU CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question No. 1047 given in the Rajya Sabha on 3rd May, 2015 and state:

(a) the banks/branches from which Union Bank of India (UBI), Chitbaragaon branch, Ballia had obtained NOC while sanctioning loans illegally to fraudsters under KCC against whom multiple cases of frauds had already been registered;

(b) reasons why SBI had not mentioned anything about fraud in their NOC;

(c) whether UBI was informed about fraudsters *vide* representation from MPs/Ex-MPs dated 3rd February, 2015;

(d) if so, the basis on which UBI is claiming that it was unaware of frauds and basis on that loans to five account holders were renewed again in 2015 even after receipt of representations; and

(e) the action proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Union Bank of India (UBI) has informed that their Chitbaragaon branch in Ballia has sanctioned loans under Kisan Credit Card (KCC) to Shri Amarnath Rai and others as per bank norms and have also obtained No Dues Certificate from other banks.

(b) State Bank of India (SBI) has informed that they have advised their Lucknow Circle to have a detailed enquiry/investigation in to the whole matter and submit the report.

(c) to (e) UBI has informed that their Chitbaragaon branch had no information regarding any fraud, while sanctioning and disbursing the loan. On 03.02.2015, branch was intimated of fraud by Hon'ble MPs/Ex-MPs, however loan was sanctioned and disbursed on May, 2014 after obtaining No Dues Certificate from respective banks. Loan accounts were renewed as per the bank norms. Branch has been instructed to close the accounts at the earliest.

Divestment in PSU banks to raise capital

1750. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that presently Government controls 51 per cent of all shareholding of Public Sector Banks;

(b) whether it is a fact that under the Banking Regulation Act, Government needs only 40 per cent shareholding to control and guide the management and policies of PSU banks;

(c) if so, what are the reasons for Government not further divesting its equity in a phased manner in PSU banks; and

(d) the steps proposed to increase divestment in PSU banks to raise capital for the banks requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, Sir. Government has 52% or more of shareholding of all Public Sector Banks (PSBs).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) PSBs are incorporated under Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970/80, State Bank of India (SBI) Act, 1955; SBI (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 and Companies Act, 2013. Section 3(2B)(c) of Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970/80, Section 5(2) of State Bank of India (SBI) Act, 1955; Section 7(7) of SBI (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 and Section 4 of Articles of Association of IDBI Bank Ltd. states that Government should not maintain less than 51 per cent of shareholding at any point of time. PSBs have been allowed to raise capital from public markets and reduce the Government holdings to 52 per cent in a phased manner.

Disinvestment target during financial year 2015-16

1751. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the target for disinvestment during the financial year 2015-16 and how much was realised and what was the deficit, if any;

(b) what is the disinvestment target for the financial year 2016-17; and

(c) what steps have been taken or proposed to be taken for realisation of the disinvestment target during the financial year 2016-17?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) The Budget Estimate (BE) for disinvestment during the financial year 2015-16 was ₹ 69,500 crore comprising ₹ 41,000 crore from disinvestment of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) and ₹ 28,500 crore from strategic disinvestment. Against this target, Government has realized ₹23,997crore (approx.) from disinvestment of CPSEs during the year 2015-16. In addition, an amount of ₹ 1023 crore (approx.) has been realized as buyback tax on account of buyback transaction, undertaken by unlisted CPSEs and ₹ 8,152 crore on account of sale of bonus debentures of NTPC to EPFO.

(b) The budget estimate (BE) for disinvestment during the financial year 2016-17 is ₹ 56,500 crore, comprising ₹ 36,000 crore as disinvestment receipts from CPSEs and ₹ 20,500 crore from strategic disinvestment.

(c) In order to achieve the disinvestment target of financial year 2016-17, the following steps have been taken by the Government:

(i) An amount of ₹ 3,183 crore (approx.) has been realized from disinvestment of NHPC and Employee OFS of IOCL and NTPC.

(ii) Government has expressed intent to participate in buyback shares proposed by NALCO, MOIL, NMDC and CIL.

(iii) Some CPSEs have been identified for disinvestment in sectors like

mineral and metal, oil, energy, capital goods as well as some mid-size and small stocks.

- (iv) In line with the announcement made in the Budget 2015-16, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs in its meeting held on 17th February, 2016 approved the structure for 'strategic disinvestment' of CPSEs.

Opening of Jan Dhan accounts

1752. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the proportion of total households that have opened bank accounts under Jan Dhan Yojana, State-wise and month-wise since its launch;
- (b) the number and proportion of total households that do not have bank accounts;
- (c) the steps taken to advise new account holders about financial security measures, such as not revealing debit card details;
- (d) the steps taken to ensure that bank documents and requirements are available in local languages, not just english; and
- (e) the steps taken to ensure access to banks documentation to illiterate people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) was launched on 28th August, 2014. Under the Yojana, banks were given target to carry out surveys in allocated Sub Service Areas (SSAs) and Wards and to open accounts of all uncovered households by 26.01.2015. All the States/Union Territories in the country have been mapped into 227894 Sub-Service Areas (in rural areas) and Wards (in urban areas) and 99.99% households out of the 21.22 crore households surveyed have been covered with minimum one account in each household under PMJDY. State/UT-wise report on coverage of households is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) Wide and extensive publicity through newspaper, radio talks, hoardings etc. was given about opening of accounts under PMJDY and Financial Literacy Camps were also organized by banks to educate beneficiaries regarding financial security measures such as not revealing debit card details etc. 131012 camps were organized and 89876 financial literacy counters were opened to educate the beneficiaries on various aspects of banking. Further, in 22079 schools and 8302 skilling centres, financial literacy training programmes were conducted where 33.18 lakh people participated. Bank documents and requirements under PMJDY are also made available in vernacular languages and accounts of illiterate people can also be opened as per extant guidelines of Reserve Bank of India.

Statement*State/UT-wise report on coverage of households*

State/UT	Alloted Wards/ SSAs	Wards/SSAs Where Survey Completed	Wards/SSAs Where Survey to be Completed	Survey Completion %	Total Households	Covered Households	Coverage%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	51	51	-	100.00%	67,287	67,287	100.00%
Andhra Pradesh	11,592	11,592	-	100.00%	1,18,55,426	1,18,55,426	100.00%
Arunachal Pradesh	236	236	-	100.00%	1,97,861	1,97,861	100.00%
Assam	4,925	4,925	-	100.00%	50,13,404	50,13,167	100.00%
Bihar	14,640	14,640	-	100.00%	1,72,81,831	1,72,81,831	100.00%
Chandigarh	136	136	-	100.00%	1,93,876	1,93,876	100.00%
Chhattisgarh	6,197	6,138	59	99.05%	51,89,795	51,88,545	99.98%
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	35	35	-	100.00%	59,908	59,908	100.00%
Daman and Diu	24	24	-	100.00%	22,528	22,528	100.00%
Goa	396	396	-	100.00%	3,31,457	3,31,457	100.00%
Gujarat	9,831	9,831	-	100.00%	1,17,09,247	1,17,09,247	100.00%
Haryana	4,870	4,870	-	100.00%	46,00,907	46,00,907	100.00%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Himachal Pradesh	2,489	2,489	-	100.00%	12,98,191	12,98,191	100.00%
Jammu and Kashmir	2,301	2,257	44	98.09%	19,62,894	19,51,207	99.40%
Jharkhand	5,147	5,147	-	100.00%	54,38,679	54,38,679	100.00%
Karnataka	11,645	11,645	-	100.00%	1,11,78,005	1,11,75,204	99.97%
Kerala	5,582	5,582	-	100.00%	45,85,375	45,85,375	100.00%
Lakshadweep	29	29	-	100.00%	10,189	10,189	100.00%
Madhya Pradesh	18,410	18,410	-	100.00%	1,47,39,932	1,47,39,932	100.00%
Maharashtra	17,722	17,722	-	100.00%	1,63,74,622	1,63,74,030	100.00%
Manipur	576	576	-	100.00%	5,14,604	5,14,604	100.00%
Meghalaya	539	539	-	100.00%	4,77,182	4,77,182	100.00%
Mizoram	228	228	-	100.00%	1,81,946	1,81,946	100.00%
Nagaland	413	413	-	100.00%	3,34,034	3,33,762	99.92%
NCT of Delhi	266	266	-	100.00%	26,96,322	26,96,322	100.00%
Odisha	7,962	7,962	-	100.00%	74,32,140	74,32,140	100.00%
Puducherry	177	177	-	100.00%	2,52,105	2,52,105	100.00%
Punjab	6,743	6,743	-	100.00%	47,46,147	47,46,147	100.00%
Rajasthan	14,169	14,169	-	100.00%	1,14,65,309	1,14,64,813	100.00%

Sikkim	175	175	-	100.00%	1,31,086	1,31,086	100.00%
Tamil Nadu	19,987	19,987	-	100.00%	1,43,53,828	1,43,53,828	100.00%
Telangana	6,193	6,193	-	100.00%	52,23,218	52,23,218	100.00%
Tripura	767	767	-	100.00%	7,55,041	7,55,041	100.00%
Uttar Pradesh	37,424	37,424	-	100.00%	3,11,78,028	3,11,77,215	100.00%
Uttarakhand	2,769	2,769	-	100.00%	11,36,431	11,36,431	100.00%
West Bengal	13,248	13,248	-	100.00%	1,92,51,587	1,92,61,587	100.00%
GRAND TOTAL	2,27,894	2,27,791	103	99.95%	21,22,50,422	21,22,32,274	99.99%

Source: Banks

Loan disbursed under Mudra Scheme

1753. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total loans disbursed under Mudra Scheme during 2015-16 and 2016-17 till date;

(b) the details of total loans under Mudra scheme disbursed without collateral security during 2015-16 and 2016-17;

(c) the details of total loans disbursed under Mudra scheme in terms of rupees during 2015-16 and 2016-17 by PSBs and RRBs, bank-wise and year-wise; and

(d) the details of total loans disbursed under Mudra scheme disbursed without collateral security during 2015-16 and 2016-17 till date by PSBs and RRBs, bank-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Details of loans disbursed under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) are as under:

Financial Year	Number of Borrowers	Amount (₹ in crore)
2015-16	3,48,80,924	1,32,954.73
2016-17 (As on 22.07.2016)	79,78,443	28,704.19

(b) to (d) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines banks are mandated not to accept collateral security in the case of loans up to ₹ 10 lakh extended to units in Micro Small Enterprises (MSE) sector. The details of total loans disbursed under PMMY during 2015-16 and 2016-17 by PSBs and RRBs are given in Statement.

Statement*Details of total loans disbursed under PMMY scheme in 2015-16 and 2016-17*

(Amount ₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Bank Name	2015-16		01.04.2016-22.07.2016	
		No. of A/Cs	Disbursement Amt.	No. of A/Cs	Disbursement Amt.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Public Sector Banks					
1.	State Bank of India	1031804	12281.18	72337	616.77
2.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	73402	1417.75	19438	597.63
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	105515	1366.52	28427	632.15
4.	State Bank of Mysore	37675	812.95	8643	116.24
5.	State Bank of Patiala	32716	786.60	3940	115.11
6.	State Bank of Travancore	19477	334.82	4216	99.48
7.	Allahabad Bank	160043	1768.00	21149	257.5
8.	Andhra Bank	216094	1569.36	31515	279.02
9.	Bank of Baroda	224367	1772.91	17377	283.76
10.	Bank of India	376486	2752.28	54156	747.44
11.	Bank of Maharashtra	87228	1290.00	13129	224.05
12.	Canara Bank	790354	7506.64	89128	1006.98
13.	Central Bank of India	508354	1459.56	104925	543.06
14.	Corporation Bank	151129	985.31	18372	338.35
15.	Dena Bank	82591	386.97	49722	121.93
16.	Indian Bank	182841	1484.35	25613	381.09
17.	Indian Overseas Bank	163854	986.76	998S	113.36
18.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	126314	1309.25	8485	183.84
19.	Punjab National Bank	596839	3593.42	110831	960.81
20.	Syndicate Bank	311696	3019.06	39170	655.88
21.	Union Bank of India	204729	1841.06	44475	559.67
22.	United Bank of India	110462	1112.50	16056	279.63
23.	Punjab & Sind Bank	111260	465.85	3486	48.43
24.	UCO Bank	562668	2199.40	25148	312.8
25.	Vijaya Bank	163467	1891.75	24816	346.78
26.	IDBI Bank Limited	167864	1688.45	51671	508.75
27.	Bharatiya Mahila Bank	8350	44.40	1873	13.64
TOTAL		6607577	56127.10	898087	10344.15

1	2	3	4	5	6
Regional Rural Bank					
1.	Andhra Pradesh Grameena Vikas Bank	22199	96.12	0	0
2.	Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank	69867	284.2	14712	83.07
3.	Chaitanya Godavari Grameena Bank	16229	93.01	3046	17.13
4.	Telangana Grameena Bank	31747	544	5298	31.64
5.	Saptagiri Grameena Bank	24410	723.39	2814	43.27
6.	Assam Gramin Vikash Bank	24380	181.41	2430	26.22
7.	Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank	816	5.57	62	0.65
8.	Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank	410	11.58	4	0.33
9.	Uttar Bihar Gramin Bank	232391	1350.9	1045	6.66
10.	Madhya Bihar Gramin Bank	57359	469.28	8993	26.24
11.	Bihar Gramin Bank	8652	59.11	1486	10.26
12.	Chhattisgarh Rajya Gramin Bank	32344	150.96	1575	8.48\
13.	Dena Gujarat Gramin Bank	11456	62.31	1294	20.94
14.	Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank	4913	25.66	70	0.27
15.	Saurashtra Gramin Bank	4355	46.88	590	9.47
16.	Sarva Haryana Gramin Bank	7951	55.72	1977	13.72
17.	Himachal Pradesh Gramin Bank	5266	91.04	352	7.22
18.	Jharkhand Gramin Bank	11216	63.94	1949	16.56
19.	Vananchal Gramin Bank	11478	81.51	346	1.97
20.	Jammu and Kashmir Grameen Bank	4703	99.43	1210	22.21
21.	Ellaquai Dehati Bank	1581	28.88	0	0
22.	Kaveri Grameena Bank	22142	148.48	4181	36.24
23.	Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank	93580	1070.05	2744	35.61
24.	Pragathi Krishna Gramin Bank	111077	1051.88	25005	288.27
25.	Kerala Gramin Bank	68828	916.34	15772	198.41
26.	Maharashtra Gramin Bank	12348	226.51	2584	50.49
27.	Vidharbha Konkan Gramin Bank	12433	91.55	3828	40.7
28.	Narmada Jhabua Gramin Bank	29573	188.73	2676	30.71
29.	Central Madhya Pradesh Gramin Bank	11201	75.09	859	8.49
30.	Madhyanchal Gramin Bank	17666	107.62	11912	79.01
31.	Manipur Rural Bank	2382	16.89	327	2.29
32.	Meghalaya Rural Bank	2945	41.9	188	0.85

1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	Mizoram Rural Bank	3313	27.05	572	7.39
34.	Nagaland Rural Bank	427	3.96	206	1.68
35.	Odisha Gramya Bank	9142	63.08	140	0.73
36.	Utkal Grameen Bank	2145	20.7	1080	11.64
37.	Punjab Gramin Bank	14021	57.78	10897	27.58
38.	Malwa Gramin Bank	1601	6.15	204	1.56
39.	Sutlej Gramin Bank	489	1.78	36	0.26
40.	Puduvai Bharathiar Grama Bank	2895	12.65	532	3.84
41.	Baroda Rajasthan Ksethriya Gramin Bank	53439	91.57	2236	20.46
42.	Marudhara Rajasthan Gramin Bank	32824	120.69	4050	21.25
43.	Pandyan Grama Bank	28814	103.55	1549	5.91
44.	Pallavan Grama Bank	38871	187.52	9510	55.37
45.	Tripura Gramin Bank	20746	107.43	4090	20.95
46.	Allahabad UP Gramin Bank	24059	47.08	1504	7.02
47.	Baroda UP Gramin Bank	42282	91.78	1343	10.09
48.	Gramin Bank of Aryavrat	32610	208.37	5942	50.56
49.	Kashi Gomti Samyut Gramin Bank	24526	124.28	4256	24
50.	Prathama Bank	19563	247.99	6900	105.11
51.	Purvanchal Bank	7995	57.11	1549	8.26
52.	Sarva UP Gramin Bank	18665	74.73	6225	8.95
53.	Uttarakhand Gramin Bank	4876	116.17	869	20.76
54.	Bangiya Gramin Vikash Bank	24718	268.43	4792	48.32
55.	Paschim Banga Gramin Bank	26830	303.15	4022	51.41
56.	Uttarbanga Kshetriya Gramin Bank	7938	73.28	726	2.4
TOTAL		1410787	10876.22	1410787	1410787
PSBs +RRBs Total		8018364	67003.32	2308874	1421131.15

Central tax collected from State of Punjab

1754. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Central taxes collected from Punjab during each of the last three years; and

(b) the amount given back for developmental purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Details of direct taxes collected from Punjab during each of the last three years as are under:

	(₹ in crore)
Financial Year	Amount
2013-14	7783.6
2014-15	7072.98
2015-16 (Provisional)	7580.18

The information on State-wise Indirect Tax revenue collection is not maintained.

(b) States' share of Central taxes/Duties released to the Government of Punjab during last 3 years is as under:

	(₹ in crore)
Financial Year	Amount
2013-14	4431.47
2014-15	4702.97
2015-16	8008.90

Besides the above, development projects like roads, railways, power etc. are executed by Government of India directly in all States including in Punjab.

Outstanding direct taxes receivable from assesses

1755. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total outstanding amount of direct taxes receivable from assesses for which demands had been raised by the Income Tax Department till 31st March, 2016; and

(b) how much of this amount was contested by the taxpayers, which are pending adjudication at various stages *i.e.* C.I.T, ITAT, High Courts and Supreme Court and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The total outstanding amount of direct

taxes as on 31st March, 2016 was ₹ 8,24,211 crore (excluding an amount of ₹ 1,05,761 crore which had not fallen due on 31.3.2016 but has become due subsequently).

(b) An amount of ₹ 6,14,804 crore is under dispute either by the taxpayers or by the Department at various appellate stages, the details of which are as under:

Appellate Authorities	Amount disputed (₹ in crore)
Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)	3,70,279
Income Tax Appellate Tribunal	1,53,280
High Courts/Supreme Court	66,704
Rectification/Revision/Waiver pending before Income Tax Authorities	24,541
TOTAL	6,14,804

Revenue deficit of State of Andhra Pradesh

1756. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH:

SHRI C.M. RAMESH:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act mandates Government to fill revenue deficit for 2014-15 of AP;

(b) if so, the details of revenue deficit and money paid to AP;

(c) whether Government has refused to hide revenue deficit saying Government of Andhra Pradesh introduced new schemes in 2014-15, if so, the new schemes introduced;

(d) whether CM of Andhra Pradesh met Finance Minister recently about implementation of promises made to the State Government at the time of bifurcation, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh had written to Central Government and if so, details of assurances made by Central Government to Government of Andhra Pradesh; and

(f) by when balance ₹13,275 crores due under revenue deficit would be released to AP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) There is no specific provision in AP Re-organization Act, 2014 whereby Union Government is committed to provide revenue deficit grants to Andhra Pradesh for the period 2014-15. The Union Government, however, having regard to the provision made under section 46(2) has decided to provide special assistance to the State to address the issue of resource gap.

(b) After taking into account releases of special assistance of ₹2,303 crore made to Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) during 2014-15 for resource gap, revenue deficit of ₹13,775.76 crore has been arrived for the year 2014-15 by Accountant General (Accounts & Entitlement), AP and Telangana. The Union Government has made a further release of special assistance of ₹500 crore during 2015-16 to GoAP on this account.

(c) to (e) Accountant General (Accounts & Entitlement), AP and Telangana has indicated expenditures on certain new schemes by the State Government during the period 2014-15 (2nd June, 2014 to 31st March, 2015). Further release will be concomitant to identification of such new schemes. CM of Andhra Pradesh has recently met Finance Minister regarding implementation of promises made under AP Reorganization Act, 2014. The GoAP has requested to extend development support (including release of special grant towards assistance for capital city, resource gap for 2014-15, development of Rayalaseema and North Coastal Districts, Polavaram Irrigation Project and incentive for industrial development).

(f) After enactment of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, special assistance of ₹6,403 crore has so far been provided to GoAP under various provisions of the Act. Further releases towards ensuing entitlement towards resource gap for the year 2014-15 would be considered taking into account availability of resources with the Union Government within Gross Budgetary Support (GBS).

Tax exemption to industry and commerce sectors

1757. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total tax exemption provided to industry and commerce sectors, since last five years, year-wise;
- (b) the total tax exemption provided to industries, sector-wise;
- (c) the reasons behind granting tax exemption to the industrial and commerce sectors; and

(d) the outcomes of the relief provided to the industry and commerce sectors since last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The details of total tax exemption provided are as under:—

Direct Tax

Various tax concessions in the form of exemptions/ deductions etc. have been provided under the Income-tax Act, 1961 which have been availed by different sectors of commerce and industry also. Cumulative figures of revenue impact of direct tax incentives for the last five years are as follows:

(Amount in Cr.)					
Financial Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	(projected) 2015-16
Corporate Income-tax	61,756	68,720	57,793	65,067	68,711
Personal Income-tax	39,375	33,535	35,254	53,526	59,928
TOTAL	1,01,131	1,02,255	93,047	1,18,593	1,28,639

No sector-wise details of industry are however maintained and section-wise details of revenue impact of direct tax incentives is presented before Parliament with Budget in the form of document titled, "Statement of Revenue Impact of Tax Incentives under the Central Tax System".

Various tax incentives in the form of exemptions/deduction/special rates of depreciation/rebates, etc. are provided under the Income-tax Act, 1961 to promote exports; balanced regional development; creation of infrastructure facilities; employment; donations for charity and rural development; scientific research and development; and the cooperative sector.

Indirect Tax

Customs and Central excise duty exemptions are extended to goods in general, considering *inter alia* the public interest. The revenue impact of tax incentives on account of exemptions / concessions from customs and excise duty for last five financial years is as under:

(Amount in Cr.)

Financial Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (Estimated)
Customs Duty	2,36,852	2,54,039	2,60,714	2,38,967	2,57,549
Excise Duty	1,95,590	2,09,940	1,96,223	1,96,789	2,24,940
TOTAL	4,32,442	4,63,979	4,56,937	4,35,756	4,82,489

(d) Tax concessions are provided as a part of overall fiscal incentives provided by the Government to realise macroeconomic objectives and achieve policy goals of development and growth of various sectors of economy. No such quantitative exercise for the outcome of reliefs provided to industry and commerce sectors is done.

Opening of UBI branch in Sitamarhi, Bihar

†1758. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether directives have been issued for opening a new branch of Union Bank of India (UBI) by State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC) in village-Dumri Khurd situated in Majorganj, district Sitamarhi, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Union Bank of India has surveyed the said village in this regard, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the specific measures being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC), Bihar has informed that as per directives of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for opening of branch in unbanked villages, Dumri Khurd was allotted to Union Bank of India (UBI) for opening a branch. Union Bank of India has informed that it has conducted the survey and observed that the population of the village is around 7882 and four bank branches are already operating in the area and providing banking facilities to the villagers as under:—

(1) Punjab National Bank (Dumri Kala Branch) - 1 km. from Dumri Khurd.

(2) Bank of Baroda (Majorganj Branch) - 4 kms. from Dumri Khurd.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(3) Syndicate Bank (Majorganj Branch) - 3.5 kms. from Dumri Khurd.

(4) UBGB Bank (Majorganj Branch) - 3.5 kms. from Dumri Khurd.

UBI has informed that due to above reasons, opening of another branch in the area was found to be unviable. Opening of bank branches is a commercial decision of the banks taken in accordance with the branch opening policy of Reserve Bank of India.

Writing off of NPAs in PSBs

1759. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that NPA of Public Sector Banks stand at a staggeringly high level of ₹4 lakh crore;

(b) whether it is also a fact that over one lakh crore had been written off by Public Sector Banks between 2013 and 2015 and if so, the details, bank-wise; and

(c) what are the specific reasons for writing off those NPAs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The Gross NPAs of Public Sector Banks as on 31st March, 2016 stood at ₹ 4,76,816 crore.

(b) The details of written off accounts by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) 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.

Statement*Public Sector Bank-wise data on write-offs*

(₹ in crore)

Bank Name	Write offs		
	2013	2014	2015
1	2	3	4
Allahabad Bank	1,352	782	2,109
Andhra Bank	334	263	1,124
Bank of Baroda	2,356	964	1,564
Bank of India	2,415	1,767	801
Bank of Maharashtra	663	401	264
Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	-	0	0
Canara Bank	1,535	1,591	1,472
Central Bank of India	1,061	1,995	1,386
Corporation Bank	709	463	779
Dena Bank	237	479	515
IDBI Bank Limited	383	1,393	1,609
Indian Bank	520	628	550
Indian Overseas Bank	1,642	1,474	3,131
Oriental Bank of Commerce	1,416	1,252	925
Punjab & Sind Bank	50	204	263
Punjab National Bank	997	1,947	6,587
Syndicate Bank	1,297	1,025	1,527
UCO Bank	617	1,423	1,401
Union Bank of India	1,129	913	931
United Bank of India	1,094	481	761
Vijaya Bank	543	296	791
Nationalised Banks	20,351	19,739	28,489
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	463	399	363

1	2	3	4
State Bank of Hyderabad	343	31	355
State Bank of India	5,594	13,177	21,313
State Bank of Mysore	275	403	740
State Bank of Patiala	28	463	755
State Bank of Travancore	176	196	526
SBI Group	6,880	14,670	24,052
TOTAL	27,231	34,409	52,542

Source: RBI.

Effect of rising NPAs on profits and lending capacity of PSBs

1760. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there has been a sharp rise in the NPAs and bad Loans of Public Sector Banks, which have been revealed in a RBI review;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the rising NPAs have eroded the operational profits and capacity of PSBs to lend to the priority sectors; and
- (d) the steps Government and RBI proposes to take towards adequate recapitalisation of banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) RBI undertook Asset Quality Review (AQR) exercise to ensure that banks were taking proactive steps to clean up their balance sheets by March, 2017. The major objectives of AQR exercise were: (i) To examine the assessment of Asset Quality at the bank's level and at the system level as a whole, (ii) To uniformly deal with the cases of divergences in identification of NPAs/ additional provisioning across the banks at the Central Office level, and (iii) To ensure early finalization and communication of divergences in provisioning giving banks more time to plan the additional provisions over the remaining quarters.

AQR exercise is major reason for the significant increase in NPAs and provisioning requirements in 2015-16 leading to reporting of losses by many major banks. The NPAs identified by RBI on account of AQR exercise as on March 31, 2015 was ₹ 1,21,686 crore.

The advances towards priority sector have grown during last three years as under:—

	(₹ in crore)		
Public Sector Banks	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Gross Advances - Priority Sector	15,19,298	16,85,954	18,11,088

(d) The Government has formulated a bank reform programme - "Indradhanush Plan" under which ₹ 25,000 crore was provided to PSBs during 2015-16 and ₹ 22,915 crore has been released this year. PSBs have also been allowed to raise capital from markets by diluting Government of India holding up to 52%.

Revenue generated out of various cesses and surcharges

1761. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total amount of revenue generated out of Education Cess, Swachh Bharat Cess, Krishi Kalyan Cess and all other cess and surcharges during 2014-15 and 2015-16 financial year; and

(b) the details of expenditure made out of all cesses and surcharges so collected during FY 2014-15 and 2015-16 under different heads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The details of revenue generated out of Education Cess, Swachh Bharat Cess, other cess and surcharges are as under:—

Name	Financial Year 2014-15	Financial Year 2015-16 (Provisional & Unaudited)
Education Cess	36178.50	28023.03
Swachh Bharat Cess	0	3925.74
Other Cess	22920.57	29740.45
Surcharges	15702.34	19319.25
TOTAL	74801.41	81008.47

The Krishi Kalyan Cess would be effective from 2016-17.

(b) The details of expenditure made out of all cesses and surcharges so collected under different heads is not centrally maintained.

Monitoring activities of ARCIL

1762. DR. V. MAITREYAN:

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any system in place to check and monitor the activities of Asset Reconstruction Company (ARCIL) (India) Limited in their activities in recovering the loan amount from NPA accounts of various Nationalized Banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof the total value of money recovered in the last three years;

(c) is it a fact that some officials of ARCIL collude in negotiations with the very same defaulters in selling the lands whose cost has escalated many fold increase; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India under Section 3 of SARFAESI Act, 2002 undertakes inspection of records or books of Securitisation Company or Reconstruction Company. Further, under Section 12A of the SARFAESI Act, 2002 Reserve Bank of India can call for statement and information from the Securitisation companies.

As reported by RBI, an inspection of the books, accounts and records of M/s Asset Reconstruction Company (India) Ltd. (ARCIL) was carried out with reference to its financial position as on March 31, 2015, and they have not come across any such transactions where some officials of ARCIL colluded in negotiations with the very same defaulters in selling the lands, whose cost has escalated many fold.

The details of assets acquired by ARCIL from Banks and FIs and security receipts (SRs) redeemed for last three F.Y (2014, 2015 and 2016) are given below:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Value of assets resolved from the date of acquisition	
	Value of asset acquired	Value of SRs redeemed
2013-2014	4797.05	722.95
2014-2015	1688.59	78.74
2015-2016	393.29	0.00

Source: RBI.**MUDRA Loans to rural women and backward classes**

1763. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent review of the MUDRA scheme has revealed that the benefits of the scheme is percolating to needy small time entrepreneurs at grassroot level from rural areas with a sizeable number from backward classes and women;

(b) whether the reason for the higher number of women borrowers can be ascribed to participating of Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs); and

(c) whether the review find that women are most disciplined borrowers and tend to take small loans for productive purposes and generally stick to repayment in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) An analysis of data under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) reveals that in 2015-16, 53% of the borrowers were from Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST) & Other Backward Classes (OBCs). Out of 3.48 crore borrowers, 79% were women.

(b) Out of 2.76 crore loans extended to women, 2.37 crore loans were extended by Micro Financial Institutions (MFIs).

(c) Feedback from lending institutions indicate that generally borrowers under PMMY are paying back in time.

Relaxation in local sourcing rules for roreign funded single branded retailers

1764. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Foreign Investment Promotion Board has written to the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion regarding incorporation

of relaxation in local sourcing rules for foreign funded single branded retailers selling products with cutting edge technology; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) No Sir.

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

**RBI directions for Peerless General Finance and
Investment Co. Ltd., Kolkata**

1765. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that RBI has directed The Peerless General Finance and Investment Company Ltd., Kolkata to exit from Residuary Non-Banking Company business;

(b) whether the said directives have brought serious impact on livelihood of employees of the said company;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that Apex Court in their judgement delivered in 1987, directed that while regulating the business of Peerless, care must be taken to protect the interests of depositors and employees; and

(e) if so, action taken so far to protect the interests of employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that Peerless General Finance and Investment Company Ltd. (PGFICL) was advised on April 16, 2007 to gradually scale down its deposit business as an Residuary Non-Banking Company (RNBC), plan an alternate business model and liquidate its deposit liability completely by 2015.

(b) and (c) RBI has informed that pursuant to the requests made by the company RBI has been permitting PGFICL to infuse funds in the form of equity capital and optionally convertible debentures into companies which are associate companies or subsidiary companies of PGFICL. The permission was granted by the Bank so as to enable PGFICL to successfully transit from RNBC business into

other forms of business. Therefore, it is felt that the company's exit from RNBC business and diversification is not likely to jeopardize the interest of the employees, the depositors or other stakeholders.

(d) and (e) RBI has informed that as directed by Hon' ble Court of Calcutta *vide* order dated November 30, 2015, the company has issued a notice to depositors in newspapers on April 13, 2016, wherein the depositors have been advised to submit a claim within six months from the date of this publication.

RBI has informed that to protect the interest of employees permission was granted to enable PGFICL to successfully transit from RNBC business into other forms of business.

**Central transfer to States as percentage of GDP
and revenue collected**

1766. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total Central transfer to States in FY 15 and FY 16 as a percentage of GDP;

(b) what is the total Central transfer to States in FY 15 and FY 16 as a percentage of gross tax revenue collected by Government; and

(c) what is the total Central transfer to States in FY 15 and FY 16 as a percentage of Union Government's gross revenues (tax and non-tax)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Sir, total Central transfer to States (other than tax devolution) as a percentage of GDP in Revised Estimates 2015-16 and Budget Estimates 2016-17 is 2.25 and 2.26 respectively.

(b) Total Central transfer to States (other than tax devolution) as a percentage of Gross Tax Revenue in Revised Estimates 2015-16 and Budget Estimates 2016-17 is 20.92 and 20.91 respectively.

(c) Total Central transfer to States (other than tax devolution) as a percentage of Union Government's gross revenues (tax and non-tax) in Revised Estimates 2015-16 and Budget Estimates 2016-17 is 17.77 and 17.45 respectively.

**Stoppage of Central funds to Bihar under
Backward Region Grant**

†1767. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the recommendation of NITI Aayog an amount of Rupees twelve thousand crore to Bihar under the Backward Region Grant Fund has been stopped;

(b) if so, by when the same is to be released;

(c) the special provisions made under the recommendation of Fourteenth Finance Commission to compensate the losses suffered by Bihar as the State had got 10.9 per cent amount from Thirteenth Finance Commission which has now reduced to 9.6 per cent; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) Release of Central funds to the State under Special Plan of Bihar under Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) has not been stopped. As against approved amount of ₹12,000 crore under this head, Central funds to the tune of ₹5,605.21 crore stand released to the State. Further releases to the State under this head shall be considered on receipt of recommendations from NITI Aayog taking into account availability of resources with the Union Government within Gross Budgetary Support (GBS).

(c) and (d) Despite reduction in *inter-se* share of Bihar from 10.917% during 13th Finance Commission (13th FC) to 9.665% during 14th Finance Commission (14th FC) for shareable pool of Union taxes and duties, no loss has been noticed on account of devolution of Central taxes and duties to the State. The receipt of the State under this head has increased by 32% in the year 2015-16 (₹48,923 crore) as compared to 2014-15 (₹36,963 crore). As per the projection made by 14th FC, transfers to the State towards devolution of Central taxes and duties is expected to increase by 146% during 2015-20 (₹3,82,529 crore) over the actual devolved to the State during award of 13th FC (₹ 1,55,606 crore).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Establishing of AIIMS like institute in Gujarat

†1768. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has given approval for establishment of an Institute in Gujarat along the lines of All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS);

(b) if so, the progress made towards establishment thereof and by which date the construction of the Institute is likely to be completed; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Disease detection centres in districts

†1769. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to open screening centres in the hundred districts of the country to detect cancer, hypertension and diabetes, if so, the name of States where these centres would be opened in the beginning, District-wise;

(b) whether sufficient number of trained persons are available to operate these centres and who would monitor their maintenance and arrangement; and

(c) the number of District hospitals in the country where sufficient arrangement of cancer treatment is available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (c) Government of India is implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) under National Health Mission (NHM) to supplement the efforts of the State Governments for the interventions up to District level. The objective of the programme includes setting up of NCD Clinics at District and Community Health Centre (CHC), Cardiac Care Units, Day

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Care Centres, awareness generation for behaviour and life-style changes, screening and early diagnosis of persons with high level of risk factors and their treatment and referral (if required) to higher facilities for appropriate management for Non-Communicable Diseases. Support is also provided to States/UTs for human resources under the programme based on the Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) submitted by the States as per their needs. The programme is under implementation in all the 36 States/UTs.

There is no plan to open screening centre to detect cancer, hypertension and diabetes in 100 Districts. However, on 22nd June, 2016, Operational Guidelines have been released for implementing population level screening for diabetes, hypertension and common cancer *viz.* breast, cervical and oral. The States/UTs have been advised to submit supplementary Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) for implementation of the guidelines in atleast two Districts. The Guidelines provide for training of field level health workforce and monitoring their performance.

Cancer can be diagnosed and treated at various levels in the Government Health Care System. The number and details of District Hospitals having various cancer treatment facilities is not centrally maintained. However, as informed by the States, 293 District NCD Clinics, 1587 CHC NCD Clinics, 88 Cardiac Care Units and 64 Day Care Centres have been set up under the NPCDCS programme as on 31st March, 2016.

Construction of new AIIMS in Gorakhpur

†1770. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is taking steps to construct the proposed All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) in close vicinity of Gorakhpur Airport;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said airport has less land as compared to norms;

(c) whether AIIMS was planned to be set up in Khuthan of Gorakhpur earlier; and

(d) whether there is sufficient land in Khuthan and also there is no compulsion of sensitive place like airport and the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Cabinet has approved setting up of AIIMS at Mahadev Jharkhandi, Tukda 2, Tehsil Sadar, Gorakhpur.

(b) As per the details provided by Government of U.P., the total area of the land is 112.05 acres.

(c) Earlier, based on the details provided by the Government of U.P. and recommendations of central team, the Central Government had conveyed in-principle approval for establishment of new AIIMS at Khuttan Khas (Area: 234.71 acres) to U.P. Government subject to the certain condition. The confirmation on the conditions was not received from State Government. Therefore, this Ministry again requested Government of U.P. to confirm encumbrance free status of land or make alternative site available. In response, the State Government offered another site measuring 112.05 acres of land at Mahadev Jharkhandi, Tukda 2, Tehsil Sadar, Gorakhpur. A central team visited this site to assess suitability of this site for establishment of new AIIMS. The recommendations of the central team were considered and on finding the site suitable, the said site was approved for establishment of AIIMS.

(d) The area of land was sufficient but the land was legally disputed. Now, the location has been finalised as mentioned in (a) above.

Viability of M.Sc. (Medical) degree

1771. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that under Clinical Establishment Act adopted in 2010 and Rules thereunder, medical M.Sc. degree awarded by health universities was not considered as sufficient qualification for signatories in laboratories;

(b) whether Government is aware that according to new laboratory standard, NCEA/laboratory 026, several scientists qualified till then were rendered unqualified; and

(c) whether Government is aware that it was MCI and such bodies consisting of only doctors which hold such a position and not recognise medical M.Sc. degree holders competent to be signatories in laboratories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) The National Council for Clinical Establishments headed by Director General Health Services has, with a view to maintain the quality of tests/diagnostics, stipulated three levels of laboratories *viz.* (i) Basic composite, (ii) Medium, and (iii) Advanced. Different qualifications have been prescribed for technical heads/signatories of different levels of laboratories in keeping with the complexity of tests and diagnosis involved.

(b) NCEA/Laboratory 026 Standard has not been approved by the National Council for Clinical Establishments and it was used as an input for finalising standards for laboratories by the National Council.

(c) No. The qualifications have been stipulated by the National Council for Clinical Establishments which has representation from different scientific and medical streams, and includes those who are not doctors.

Safety audit of packaged drinking water bottling units

1772. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government or its agencies conducted any survey or safety audit to find out how many packaged drinking water bottling units are operating without proper licences;

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

(c) whether all drinking water operators in the country are manufacturing and selling packaged water FSSAI or BIS certification mark; and

(d) if not, how many are engaged in the business with proper certification and action taken against other units which do not comply with quality and regulatory norms and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) As per Regulation 2.3.14 (17) and (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. Reports of some Food Business Operators manufacturing/selling packaged drinking water without Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)/Bureau of Indian Standards (BSI) certification mark have come to notice of FSSAI. However, no such survey or safety audit has been conducted by FSSAI.

(c) and (d) As per information made available through Food Licensing and Registration System of FSSAI, 11044 licenses/registrations have been issued to Food Business Operators for different kinds of business such as manufacturing, distribution, etc. for the category of Packaged Drinking Water/Mineral Water/Bottled Water under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006. Regular 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 with 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 prescribed standards, recourse is taken to penal provisions under Chapter IX of the FSS Act. Recently, FSSAI has sent a communication to State/UT Governments to undertake regular enforcement activities on unauthorized manufacture and sale of packaged drinking water without FSSAI/BIS mark.

Smuggling of contraceptive pills from Bangladesh

†1773. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that contraceptive pill 'Sukhi' is being smuggled in a large quantity from Bangladesh in Dhubri district of Assam State adjoining international border; and

(b) if so, whether Government has conducted any research on the side effects of contraceptive pill of Bangladesh and made its report public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) No. However recently a newspaper report has mentioned the same which has been forwarded to the State Government of Assam for taking necessary action at their end.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Providing affordable healthcare services

†1774. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of gross domestic product being spent on healthcare services in the country;
- (b) whether it is a fact that more than about 1.2 billion population is unable to get affordable healthcare services;
- (c) the steps being taken to make healthcare services better to provide treatment/medicines to all citizens; and
- (d) the actual status of health care delivery system in the country at present and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) As per Economic Survey 2015-16, the expenditure by Government (Central and State Governments combined) on health as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for 2015-16 (BE) was 1.3 per cent.

(b) and (c) It is the constant endeavor of the Government of India to make healthcare accessible to all, especially the vulnerable sections of the society. Health being a State subject, the Union Government supplements the efforts of the States/UTs in this direction. There have been improvements in health indicators such as life expectancy, infant mortality rate(IMR) and maternal mortality rate(MMR) due to increasing penetration of healthcare services across the country, extensive health campaigns, increase in health infrastructure, improved immunization, etc. Initiatives such as Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram, Janani Suraksha Karyakram, Reproductive, Maternal, New-Born, Child and Adolescent health services; and national programmes to curb incidences of diseases such as HIV, TB, leprosy, etc have also played pivotal roles in improving India's health indicators.

In order to provide affordable health care services to the people of the country, especially the poor, the Government has taken several steps which *inter-alia* include:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Initiatives under the National Health Mission (NHM) for providing free of cost health care in the public health facilities through a nationwide network of Community Health Centres (CHCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Sub Centres (SCs) in both rural and urban areas. Various programs such as National AYUSH Mission, Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram, Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram, National Deworming Day, Weekly Iron Folic Acid supplementation programme, Menstrual Hygiene Program, Mission Indradhanush, Kayakalp initiative, Free Drugs and Diagnostic Initiative, Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK), free medicines under the various national health programmes like Anti-Malaria and Anti-TB Programmes seek to strengthen various health components.
- Making available tertiary health care services in the public sector through strengthening of hospitals, establishment of AIIMS institutions in the States and up-gradation of existing Government medical colleges across the country.
- Making available quality generic medicines at affordable prices to all, under 'Jan Aushadhi Scheme', in collaboration with the State Governments.
- Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) which provides for smart card based cashless health insurance including maternity benefit on family floater basis.

(d) The National Health Programmes, launched by the Government of India have been playing crucial role in tackling serious health concerns, communicable and non-communicable diseases over the last two decades. They have helped handle increasing disease burden of emerging and re-emerging diseases such as drug resistant TB, Malaria, AIDS and leprosy with considerable success.

Various healthcare interventions by the Government has resulted in Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) declining from 47 per thousand live births in 2010 to 40 per thousand live births in 2013. Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) has reduced to 167 (2011-13) from 178 in 2010-12. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) has come down from 2.4 per cent in 2012 to 2.3 per cent in 2013 at all India level.

Interventions under the National Rural Health Mission have enabled strengthening of public health systems aimed at improving the utilization of services and health seeking behavior. It has brought in a workforce close to 9 lakh ASHAs, deployed over 22,336 emergency response service vehicles and operationalized over 1100 Mobile Medical Units in States and UTs. Under Mission Indradhanush 2.01 crore children have been vaccinated of which 52.5 lakh children have been fully immunized. In addition, 53.1 lakh pregnant women were vaccinated against tetanus toxoid.

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 State and up-gradation of existing Government medical colleges across the country.

Eye operations conducted in Delhi

1775. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of eye operations conducted by Dr. R.P. Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences, AIIMS, New Delhi, Central Government hospitals and CGHS empanelled private hospitals situated in Delhi during the last one year and how many patients are waiting for operations in these hospitals; and

(b) what is the average waiting time for operations in these hospitals and steps taken to reduce waiting time for conducting operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) The number of eye operations conducted by Dr. R.P. Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences, AIIMS, New Delhi, Safdarjung Hospital and Vardhman Mahavir Medical College, Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and Smt. Sucheta Kriplani Hospital, New Delhi during the last one year are 41238, 6148, 3035 and 1495 respectively. No such data is maintained in respect of CGHS empanelled private hospitals situated in Delhi.

(b) The average waiting time for eye operations varies from institution to institution and depends on the nature of operation. Emergency cases are prioritised.

Clinical trial of brain death

1776. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any report on reviving of brain dead in the country;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the world's first clinical trial of brain death got underway in our country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the proposal of Government to support the project and life saving care therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) Government is aware of the media reports regarding clinical trial on a brain dead person. However, no further details are available with the Government.

- (d) There is, at present, no proposal to support any such project.

Deaths from acute respiratory infection in West Bengal

1777. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that more people died in West Bengal from acute respiratory infection than in any other States from 2009 to 2014; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Yes.

- (b) The details are given in Statement.

Statement*State-wise details of deaths due to Acute Respiratory Infections reported in last few years*

Sl. No.	State	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
		Deaths (Nos)	% deaths	Deaths (Nos)	% deaths	Deaths (Nos)	% deaths	Deaths (Nos)	% deaths	Deaths (Nos)	% deaths	Deaths (Nos)	% deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh**	535	17.6%	275	9.8%	236	9.5%	501	12.1%	372	10.6%	144	5.3%
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	0.4%	4	0.1%	9	0.4%	7	0.2%	4	0.1%	3	0.1%
3.	Assam	3	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.3%	481	11.6%	232	6.6%	72	2.6%
4.	Bihar			0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	0.2%	20	0.6%	53	1.9%
5.	Chhattisgarh	30	1.0%	7	0.3%	18	0.7%	39	0.9%	30	0.9%	73	2.7%
6.	Goa	3	0.1%	8	0.3%	6	0.2%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
7.	Gujarat	2	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	0.2%	40	1.1%	0	0.0%
8.	Haryana	76	2.5%	65	2.3%	48	1.9%	36	0.9%	35	1.0%	18	0.7%
9.	Himachal Pradesh	165	5.4%	188	6.7%	154	6.2%	136	3.3%	164	4.7%	226	8.3%
10.	Jammu Div.	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	6	0.2%	3	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Kashmir Div.	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
11.	Jharkhand	4	0.1%	0	0.0%	5	0.2%	63	1.5%	113	3.2%	3	0.1%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12.	Karnataka	197	6.5%	200	7.2%	182	7.3%	329	7.9%	256	7.3%	39	1.4%
13.	Kerala	180	5.9%	122	4.4%	128	5.1%	47	1.1%	62	1.8%	27	1.0%
14.	Madhya Pradesh	263	8.6%	238	8.5%	182	7.3%	313	7.5%	213	6.1%	195	7.1%
15.	Maharashtra	175	5.8%	88	3.1%	28	1.1%	5	0.1%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
16.	Manipur	6	0.2%	15	0.5%	55	2.2%	51	1.2%	36	1.0%	24	0.9%
17.	Meghalaya	5	0.2%	0	0.0%	5	0.2%	4	0.1%	2	0.1%	5	0.2%
18.	Mizoram	16	0.5%	18	0.6%	33	1.3%	40	1.0%	23	0.7%	43	1.6%
19.	Nagaland	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	0.2%	3	0.1%	0	0.0%
20.	Odisha	109	3.6%	188	6.7%	269	10.8%	293	7.1%	235	6.7%	131	4.8%
21.	Punjab	29	1.0%	15	0.5%	10	0.4%	11	0.3%	9	0.3%	35	1.3%
22.	Rajasthan	72	2.4%	32	1.1%	62	2.5%	208	5.0%	77	2.2%	108	4.0%
23.	Sikkim	13	0.4%	9	0.3%	12	0.5%	7	0.2%	14	0.4%	7	0.3%
24.	Tamil Nadu	9	0.3%	242	8.7%	22	0.9%	21	0.5%	4	0.1%	14	0.5%
25.	Telangana#												
26.	Tripura	58	1.9%	188	6.7%	135	5.4%	131	3.2%	131	3.7%	51	1.9%
27.	Uttarakhand	78	2.6%	92	3.3%	56	2.2%	94	2.3%	113	3.2%	89	3.3%
28.	Uttar Pradesh	180	5.9%	166	5.9%	196	7.9%	226	5.4%	377	10.7%	619	22.7%

29. West Bengal	709	23.3%	451	16.1%	528	21.2%	755	18.2%	753	21.4%	625	22.9%
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	0.1%	3	0.1%	3	0.1%	5	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
31. Chandigarh	22	0.7%		0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	0.3%
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.1%
33. Daman and Diu	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	0.1%	8	0.2%	4	0.1%
34. Delhi	76	2.5%	182	6.5%	102	4.1%	232	5.6%	175	5.0%	106	3.9%
35. Lakshadweep	2	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
36. Puducherry	9	0.3%	0	0.0%	2	0.1%	87	2.1%	11	0.3%	2	0.1%
TOTAL	3043		2797		2492		4155		3513		2729	

Source: National Health Profile.

** Excludes data of 10 districts Telangana from July 2014 onwards.

Data not compiled, being a new State.

Relaxing norms for setting up CGHS dispensaries

†1778. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the norms laid down for setting up CGHS dispensaries in the States;
- (b) whether any relaxation in norms would be granted in future by Government towards expanding the network of Central Government Health Services (CGHS);
- (c) if so, by when the relaxation would be granted; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) The criteria fixed for setting up a Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) dispensary in a particular area are as under:-

- (i) In an existing CGHS city:- For opening of a new Allopathic CGHS dispensary in an existing CGHS city, there has to be a minimum of 2000 Card holders (serving employees of Central Government and Central Civil pensioners);
- (ii) Extension of CGHS to a new City:- For extension of CGHS to a new city, there has to be a minimum of 6,000 Card holders.

(b) to (d) At present, there is no such proposal.

As the resources under CGHS, are fully committed, it is not possible at present to extend CGHS network to areas that are presently not covered even with the existing criteria.

Improving health services in rural areas

1779. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that in most of the families in which farmers committed suicides, the largest component of family debt was cost of healthcare; and
- (b) if so, whether any steps have been taken by Government to improve quality of health services in rural areas, especially the ones facing severe drought conditions?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) Public health is a State subject. As per the information received from Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, no such information is maintained by them. However, to reduce out of pocket expenditure on health care, under National Health Mission (NHM) support is provided to States/UTs to provide affordable, accessible and quality health care to all the citizens particularly the poor and vulnerable population. Support is also being provided for free ambulance services, free services through Mobile Medical Units, NHM Free Drugs Service Initiative, the NHM Free Diagnostic Service Initiative besides host of free services under programmes such as Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK), Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK), Universal Immunisation Programme, Family Planning Programme and services under various Disease Control Programmes such as National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme, Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme, National Leprosy Eradication Programme, National AIDS Control Programme etc.

Under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), GoI provides supports to the States/UTs to offer health insurance cover for hospital care upto ₹ 30,000/- to Below Poverty Line (BPL) and 11 other categories of unorganised worker families.

Universal healthcare

1780. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to provide Universal healthcare in every State to supplement the efforts of State Government, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has drawn up any action plan in that regard after reviewing the existing Central and Centrally sponsored schemes *vis-a-vis* the prevailing healthcare scenario in every State;
- (c) if so, the details of the proposed action plan; and
- (d) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure effective implementations of this plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Public health is a State

subject. Under the National Health Mission, support is being provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care to all the citizens. Moving towards Universal Health Coverage wherein people are able to use quality health services that they need without suffering financial hardship is a key goal of Twelfth Plan.

(b) to (d) The Government has announced in the budget for the year 2016-17 to launch a new health protection scheme which will provide health cover up to ₹ 1 lakh per family per year for poor and economically weak families. For senior citizens' of age 60 years and above belonging to this category, an additional top up package upto ₹ 30,000 will be provided.

Senior Citizen Health Insurance Scheme has already been implemented w.e.f. 01.04.2016.

The proposal for implementation of new Health Protection scheme, as announced by the Finance Minister, in his budget speech 2016-17 is under consideration, for implementation during 2017-18.

Shortage of drugs for HIV treatment

1781. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of drugs for HIV treatment in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the persons with HIV had to return empty handed after at least one visit to the ART centre; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to make availability of drugs for treatment of HIV in all ART centres across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) There is no shortage of drug for HIV treatment in the country. The stock report of ARV drugs as on 21st July, 2016 is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) There have been occasional reports about non - supply of ARV drugs to patients. However these relate mainly to those drugs are used by a small no.

of patients and are not procured centrally by National AIDS Control Organization. In case of short stocks of any drug arrangements are made by relocation from other centres in the State or from other States to ensure that no patient returns without ARV drugs.

(d) NACO has strengthened its supply chain mechanism by appointing Regional Procurement & Logistic Coordinators at regional level. In addition to this, an inventory management system (IMS) has been developed and implemented at all ART centres. This is an online system in which the pharmacist at ART centre maintains daily stock and record of consumption of drugs. The same are then monitored at SACS & NACO level. It is also worthwhile to mention that Project Director SACS have standing instruction to procure the drugs from open market whenever shortage for Antiretroviral drugs arises.

Statement

Stock Report for ARV drugs as on 21.07.16 is as below

Sl.No.	ARV Drugs	Monthly Consumption	Balance as on 21.07.2016	Stock Available for months
1	2	3	4	5
1st Line of ARV Drugs				
1.	Tenovovir + Lamivudine + Efavirenz	118,50,022	283,29,405	2.39
2.	Zidovudine + Lamivudine + Nevirapine	238,92,450	868,98,628	3.64
3.	Zidovudine + Lamivudine	23,53,752	80,10,988	3.40
4.	Tenofovir+ Lamivudine	7,60,879	33,98,367	4.47
5.	Nevirapine	5,79,738	62,07,672	10.71
6.	Efavirenz	11,17,472	120,57,094	10.79
2nd Line of ARV Drugs				
7.	LPV/r (Lopinavir/Ritonavir)	3,11,627	15,41,418	4.95
8.	ATV/r (Atazanavir)	5,46,422	42,42,457	7.76

1	2	3	4	5
Paed. ARV Drugs				
9.	ZLN (paed.)	9,79,402	56,50,965	5.77
10.	ABC+3TC AL (paed.)	14,22,895	54,05,271	3.80
11.	Efavirenz (paed.)	3,33,528	28,34,356	8.50
12.	Nevirapine (paed.)	6,28,348	27,15,772	4.32
13.	Zidovudine + Lamivudine (paed.)	4,05,211	21,64,663	5.34
14.	LPV/r (paed.) (Lopinavir/Ritonavir)	4,54,634	23,92,376	5.26
15.	LPV/r Syrup. (Lopinavir/Ritonavir)	1,036	9,724	9.39

Increase in respiratory diseases in people

†1782. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that according to researchers of Institute of Science, Nagpur and Gurukul Kangri University, Haridwar pollen particles from plants carried in air are causing allergy, asthma and respiratory diseases among people;

(b) whether the main cause of it is the plants themselves becoming sick due to excessive use of chemical pesticides which in turn are spreading such diseases; and

(c) if so, whether any special plan has been made or is being made to deal with this problem, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) As per study conducted in two different educational institutes in Haridwar, by Padma Singh. S. Priyanka Chaudhary and Raina, Department of Microbiology, Kanya Gurukul Campus, Gurukul Kangri

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

University, Haridwar, published in the International Journal of Pharma Sciences and Research (IJPSR), June 2015, "airborne fungal spores are one of the main causative factors for allergy in human beings, trapping for identification of various airborne fungal spores was done. This preliminary study has gathered ample information as the kinds of aeroallergens occurring in area due to fungal origin at public places. The death and decaying organic materials, animal products and plants contribute to fungal propagules into the atmosphere and the presence of *Aspergillus flavus* is also not considered safe as it is known to produce aflatoxins, which are causative agent of cancer".

The study conducted in Indira Gandhi Medical College & Hospital, Nagpur Central Avenue in the close vicinity of the area nearly 2 Km away from zero mile stone, by H. R. Pohekar and S. A. Kalkar, Department of Botany, Institute of Science, Nagpur, published in Indian J. Applied & Pure Bio. Vol. 29 (1), 153-164 (2014), revealed that "total concentration of airborne Fungi isolated in indoor air of hospital ward was 3380 colonies while it was 1815 colonies in outdoor air. As many as 15 Genera with unidentified Fungal spores & miscellaneous group in outdoor air were isolated; Dominant Fungal genera isolated from the hospital air were *Cladosporium*, *Aspergilli*, *Penicillium*, *Alternaria* *Curvularia*. Most of these genera isolated have been reported to be associated with human allergies or with the respiratory tract disorders".

Authentication of these studies could not be confirmed.

Source: i. International Journal of Pharma Sciences and Research (IJPSR), June 2015.

ii. Indian J. Applied & Pure Bio. Vol 29 (I), 153-164 (2014).

(b) No mention of plants themselves becoming sick due to excessive use of chemical pesticides which in turn are spreading such diseases has been mentioned in the studies.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

Opening of CGHS centre at Goa

1783. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to open a CGHS centre in Goa;

(b) if so, whether Government has identified hospitals, it proposes to empanel in North Goa and South Goa;

(c) whether any draft agreement has been prepared to be entered into with these hospitals;

(d) whether any dialogue or correspondence has taken place with the State Government of Goa; and

(e) what are the issues and results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Yes. Orders have been issued on 17.11.2014 to open a CGHS Wellness Centre at Panaji, Goa.

(b) and (c) No. The process of empanelment of hospitals under CGHS will be initiated after opening of the Wellness Centre.

(d) and (e) Yes. The State Government had been requested to provide accommodation for CGHS Wellness Centre.

The State Government has, however been unable to provide accommodation for CGHS Wellness Centre so far.

Implementing of Clinical Establishment (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010

†1784. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of the Clinical Establishment (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 meant for private hospitals in the country and the provisions made in the Act for checking the arbitrariness of private hospitals;

(b) the States which have enforced this Act and the name of those States which have not enforced it, till now;

(c) whether Central assistance under health schemes is being provided to those States also which have not enforced this Act till now and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the Act is proposed to be implemented in all States of the country?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) The Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 has been enacted by the Government of India to provide for registration and regulation of all clinical establishments in the country (both Government and Private) with a view to prescribing the minimum standards of facilities and services provided by them. In terms of the Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012 notified under this Act, the clinical establishments are required to display their rates at a conspicuous place, charge the rates for each type of procedures and services within the range of rates determined by the Central Government from time to time in consultation with the State Governments. They are also required to follow Standard Treatment Guidelines as may be issued by Central/State Governments.

(b) The Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 has been adopted by 10 States namely, Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Assam and by all Union Territories (UTs) except Delhi. All other States and Union Territory of Delhi have not adopted the Act as yet and therefore, its provisions cannot be enforced in the States which have not adopted the Act.

(c) Under the National Health Mission (NHM), financial and technical support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems including support for Clinical Establishments Act, 2010, based on the requirements posed by States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans.

(d) Health is a State subject. The Government has been pursuing remaining States to adopt the Act. The States need to adopt the Act in terms of Article 252 of the Constitution of India.

Availability of banned chemical carbide in market

1785. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has banned chemical carbide used for artificially ripening the fruits, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the said chemical is widely available in the market even after its ban?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) Manufacture of most

chemical products covering organic/inorganic, dyestuffs & pesticide is de-licensed, except for a few hazardous chemicals. Calcium carbide is a chemical compound which is used for production of acetylene, calcium cyanamide, acetylene gas, and in steelmaking. As per sub-regulation 2.3.5 of the Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restrictions on Sale) Regulation, 2011, no person can sell or offer for sale or have in his premises for the purpose of sale under any description, fruits that have been ripened artificially by use of acetylene gas, commonly known as carbide gas.

Administration of Sports Injury Centre, Safdarjung Hospital

1786. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI:

SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an arthroscopy and sports injury clinic had been set up at Central Institute of Orthopaedics of Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi;

(b) if so, how a separate Director has been appointed for Sports Injury Centre whereas it should have been under the Director of Central Institute of Orthopaedics;

(c) how, Deputy Director, Consultant and HR Manager have been appointed in Sports Injury Centre whereas they should be manpower for Central Institute of Orthopaedics;

(d) whether a separate website for Sports Injury Centre has been allowed by the Medical Superintendent of Safdarjung Hospital; and

(e) if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) An arthroscopy and Sports Injury Clinic was set up at Central Institute of Orthopaedics of Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi.

(b) The Government approved establishment of Sports Injury Centre(SIC) at Safdarjung Hospital by upgrading the Sports Injury Unit to function as a self-sufficient Department at a cost of ₹ 70.72 crores. Sports Injury Centre being a separate Department, the Head of the Sports Injury Unit was designated as Director of SIC.

(c) The posts in SIC have been created to deal with all administrative matters relating to the SIC, which is a separate department in Safdarjung Hospital.

(d) and (e) Sports Injury Centre, being a new setup has been covered with computerization of e-Hospital Governance by the National Information Centre. Therefore, a separate website was considered essential for providing better patient care facilities for the sports persons as well as to the patients suffering from sports related injuries.

Establishment of medical research university and AIIMS

1787. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN:

DR. V. MAITREYAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans to develop and expand the medical facilities at JIPMER in Puducherry and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has envisaged to establish a Central Medical University in Tamil Nadu to carry the research and development activity;

(c) whether Government has expedited the process of setting up of AIIMS in Tamil Nadu and plans to create a Medical Research Centre in Tamil Nadu;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the total funds allocated in this regard; and

(e) whether Government has made any decision on the lands selected and surveyed by the Central team for this purpose, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Expansion of medical facilities in a hospital is a continuous process and done on need basis. The following expansion has been done in JIPMER, Puducherry:

(i) Establishment of Super Speciality Blocks with 560 beds.

(ii) Regional Cancer Centre.

(iii) Trauma Care Centre with Tertiary Care Burns Center.

(iv) College of Nursing.

(v) Establishment of Women & Child Hospital with 400 beds.

(vi) Common Hostel Facilities.

(vii) Augmentation of existing specialities.

(b) No.

(c) and (d) AIIMS for the State of Tamil Nadu was announced in the budget speech for the year 2015-16. No fund has been allocated in this regard.

(e) No.

Assessment of workload at AIIMS, Delhi

1788. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has done any assessment of AIIMS, Delhi in view of number of patients and patients referred from other States which is higher than the capability of AIIMS and affecting mentally the staff; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) Adequate medical care is provided to all patients who come to AIIMS for treatment within the constraints of available infrastructure. The highest number of patients come from the States of Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Haryana. To address the increasing patient load, Government has approved an additional 85 HDU beds and 106 ICU beds over the last 3 years to cater to the needs of the critically ill patients. In addition, the Government has taken a number of steps to augment tertiary care facilities including setting up of new AIIMS like institutions; strengthening Super Specialities in Government Medical Colleges and setting up of State Cancer Institutes and Tertiary Cancer Care Centres in Government Medical Colleges.

Increase in IMR

†1789. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that infant mortality rate has increased in the country;

(b) if so, infant mortality rate in the country during the last three years, the details thereof, State-wise; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government has taken any concrete step to control infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate in the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) No, the country has shown decline in Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) from 40 per 1000 live births in the year 2013 to 39 per 1000 live births in 2014, as per the recent reports of Sample Registration System (SRS) published by the Registrar General of India (RGI). The State-wise details of IMR are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Government of India has taken concrete steps and is implementing the following interventions under National Health Mission to control infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate in the country:-

- (i) Promotion of Institutional deliveries through cash incentive under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free delivery including Caesarean section, post-natal care and treatment of sick infants till one year of age.
- (ii) Strengthening of delivery points for providing comprehensive and quality Reproductive, maternal, newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) Services, establishment of Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Wings at high caseload facilities, ensuring essential newborn care at all delivery points, establishment of Special Newborn Care Units (SNCU), Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSU) and Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) units for care of sick and small babies.
- (iii) Early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices are promoted in convergence with Ministry of Women and Child Development. Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) are observed for provision of maternal and child health services and creating awareness on maternal and child care including health and nutrition education.
- (iv) Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) is being supported to provide vaccination to children against many life threatening diseases such as Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis, Tuberculosis, Measles, Hepatitis B, Meningitis and Pneumonia due to Haemophilus Influenza

type B. The Government of India has also launched Mission Indradhanush in April, 2015 to reach unreached children. A total of 195.4 lakh children and 51.6 lakh pregnant women have been immunized till June 2016. In addition, vaccination against Japanese Encephalitis is carried out in endemic districts and vaccination against Rotavirus diarrhoea is provided in four States (Odisha, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Andhra Pradesh).

- (v) Name based tracking of mothers and children till two years of age is done to ensure complete antenatal, intranatal, postnatal care and complete immunization as per schedule.
- (vi) Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) for health screening, early detection of birth defects, diseases, deficiencies, development delays including disability and early intervention services has been operationalized to provide comprehensive care to all the children in the age group of 0-18 years in the community.
- (vii) Some other important interventions are Iron and folic acid (IFA) supplementation for the prevention of anaemia among the vulnerable age groups, annual deworming on National Deworming Day (NDD), home visits by ASHAs under Home Based Newborn Care to promote community care practices and early referral of sick newborns and promotion the use of ORS and Zinc for management of diarrhoea in children.
- (viii) Various trainings are being conducted under NHM to train doctors, nurses and ANMs for antenatal, intranatal and post-natal care, essential newborn care, early diagnosis and case management of common ailments of children.
- (ix) 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.
- (x) To sharpen the focus on the low performing districts, 184 High Priority Districts (HPDs) have been prioritized for Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child Health+ Adolescent (RMNCH+A) interventions for achieving improved maternal and child health outcomes.

Statement*Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births, SRS 2012-14*

Sl. No.	States	State-wise IMR		
		2012	2013	2014
1	2	3	4	5
	ALL INDIA	42	40	39
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41	39	39
2.	Assam	55	54	49
3.	Bihar	43	42	42
4.	Chhattisgarh	47	46	43
5.	Gujarat	38	36	35
6.	Haryana	42	41	36
7.	Jharkhand	38	37	34
8.	Karnataka	32	31	29
9.	Kerala	12	12	12
10.	Madhya Pradesh	56	54	52
11.	Maharashtra	25	24	22
12.	Odisha	53	51	49
13.	Punjab	28	26	24
14.	Rajasthan	49	47	46
15.	Tamil Nadu	21	21	20
16.	Telangana			35
17.	Uttar Pradesh	53	50	48
18.	West Bengal	32	31	28
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	33	32	30
20.	Delhi	25	24	20
21.	Goa	10	9	10
22.	Himachal Pradesh	36	35	32
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	39	37	34
24.	Manipur	10	10	11

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Meghalaya	49	47	46
26.	Mizoram	35	35	32
27.	Nagaland	18	18	14
28.	Sikkim	24	22	19
29.	Tripura	28	26	21
30.	Uttarakhand	34	32	33
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24	24	22
32.	Chandigarh	20	21	23
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	33	31	26
34.	Daman and Diu	22	20	18
35.	Lakshadweep	24	24	20
36.	Puducherry	17	17	14

Shortage of doctors and health staff in rural areas

†1790. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shortage in number of doctors and health staff has increased many folds in Government health centres in the rural areas of the country during last many years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any special policy efforts have been made by Government with a view to encourage doctors and health staff to work in the rural Government health centres in last two years and any positive result has come out; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) According to Rural Health Statistics, published annually by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare based on the information provided by the States/UTs there were shortage of doctors and health staff in Government health centres. Details of shortage during 2005, 2010 and 2015 are given below:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Shortage (in number) of doctors and health staff in public health centres in rural areas	2005 (as on 30th September)	2010 (as on 31st March)	2015 (as on 31st March)
Doctors at Primary Health Centres (PHCs)	1004	2433	3002
Specialists at Community Health Centres (CHCs)	6110	11361	17525
Nursing staffs at PHCs and CHCs	13352	13683	12953
Radiographers at CHCs	1176	2724	3406
Pharmacists at PHCs and CHCs	2858	7655	8321
Laboratory technicians at PHCs and CHCs	7226	14225	13691
Health workers (Female)/Auxiliary Nurse Midwife(ANM) at Sub-centres & PHCs	19311	15079	9326
Health workers (Male) at Sub-centres	64211	94337	98027

(c) and (d) Public health being a State subject, the primary responsibility to ensure availability of health human resources in public health facilities lies with the State Governments. However, under the National Health Mission (NHM), financial and technical support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems including support for engagement of health human resources on contractual basis based on the requirements posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans.

Support under NHM is provided for multi-skilling of doctors to overcome the shortage of specialists. Support is also provided to States by giving hard area allowance to health human resources for serving in rural and remote areas and for their residential quarters so that they find it attractive to serve in public health facilities in such areas. Also, States are advised to put in place transparent policies of posting and transfer, and ensure rational deployment of health human resources. As the posts required for health facilities are filled up by respective State/UT Governments, they are impressed upon from time to time to fill up the vacant posts.

Affordable healthcare services

1791. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the average per capita expenditure incurred by Government on health during last two years;

(b) whether it is very low as compared to the developed countries of the world and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the health services in India is becoming expensive day by day, if so, the details thereof and the steps taken or being taken by Government to provide affordable healthcare services to the people, especially the poor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Based on projection of population of India for 2011-2016 by the office of Registrar General of India, the per capita public health expenditure for 2014-15 (RE) and 2015-16 (BE) is approximately estimated at ₹ 1117 and ₹1202 respectively.

(b) Data on per capita Government expenditure on health (PPP Int. \$) in India and some select developed countries, as per the World Health Statistics, 2015 published by World Health Organization, are given in Statement (See below).

(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 total medical expenditure per hospitalization case for all quintile class of Usual Monthly Per-capita Consumer Expenditure (UMPCE) stood at ₹ 14,935 and ₹ 24,436 for rural and urban households respectively, while the average total medical expenditure for non-hospitalized treatment per ailing person of all quintile class of UMPCE stood at ₹509 and ₹ 639 for rural and urban sector respectively.

In order to provide affordable health care services to the people, especially the poor, the Government has taken several steps which *inter alia* include:

- Initiatives under the National Health Mission (NHM) for providing free of cost health care in the public health facilities through a nationwide network of Community Health Centres (CHCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Sub Centres (SCs) in both rural and urban areas. Various programs such as National AYUSH Mission, Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram, Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram, National Deworming day, Weekly Iron Folic Acid supplementation program, Menstrual Hygiene Programme, Mission Indradhanush, Kayakalp Abhiyan, Free Drugs and Diagnostic Initiative, Free care for family welfare services, Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK), free medicines under the various national health programmes like Anti-Malaria and Anti-TB Programmes seek to strengthen various health components.

- Making available tertiary health care services in the public sector through strengthening of hospitals, establishment of AIIMS institutions in the States and upgradation of existing Government medical colleges across the country.
- Making available quality generic medicines at affordable prices to all, under 'Jan Aushadhi Scheme', in collaboration with the State Governments.
- Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) which provides for smart card based cashless health insurance including maternity benefit on family floater basis.

Statement

Data showing per capita Government expenditure on health (PPP Int. \$) in respect of India and some select developed countries

Sl. No.	Name of Country	Per capita Government expenditure on health (PPP Int. \$) 2012
1.	India	60
2.	Australia	2583
3.	Canada	3229
4.	Italy	2438
5.	Japan	2983
6.	Spain	2098
7.	United Kingdom	2716
8.	United States of America	4153

Source: World Health Statistics 2015.

Nationwide trauma registry

1792. KUMARI SELJA:

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is an existing nationwide trauma registry to generate reliable data on the magnitude and patterns of injuries caused by road accidents;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) if not, whether any such registry is being developed; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (d) There is currently no Trauma Registry Centre in the country. However, the Government has initiated a programme namely "Capacity building for developing Trauma Care facilities in Government Hospitals on National Highways", which envisages setting up of National Injury Surveillance, Trauma Registry and Capacity building.

Presently, injury related data is collected in the emergency department of Dr. RML Hospital, which generate authentic information not only on mortality related data of the traffic injury victims but also about the crash related information (Injury Surveillance) as well as the information on pre-hospital care given to the Trauma Victims

Amending norms for clinical trials

1793. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has amended norms for clinical trials;
- (b) if so, how the revised ones are different from the existing ones;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that academic institutions are now exempted taking permission from DCGI; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor and how this facilitates safe and transparent trials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (d) Minor changes have been made in the rules relating to Clinical Trials and related guidelines in the recent past with a view to ensure patient safety and welfare and also facilitate faster decision making. The changes made include amendment in the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 to *inter alia* provide that:—

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. It is to be noted that the academic clinical trials in the country are required to be conducted in accordance with applicable regulations, Good Clinical Practices of Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) as well as the "Ethical guidelines for Biomedical Research on Human Participants" published by ICMR.

Law regulating single parent surrogacy

1794. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is no law regulating single parent surrogacy in the country;
- (b) if so, whether there is a need to have such a law;
- (c) how long it might take to have one; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (d) Presently there is no law regulating single parent surrogacy in the country. The Department of Health Research (DHR) is in the process of finalizing the draft "Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2016" which is likely to be placed before the Parliament shortly.

Preparedness to curb dengue

1795. SHRIMATI SARAJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to answer to Starred Question 24 given in Rajya Sabha on 19th July, 2016 and state:

- (a) how many cases of dengue related deaths have been detected in the country during the current rainy season, State-wise and how many positive cases detected;

(b) whether Government is fully prepared to curb the spread/cause of this dreaded disease in our country; and

(c) if so, the details of the preparedness?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) During the current rainy season (June and July), a total of 7870 cases and 12 deaths have been reported due to dengue across the country.

Details showing State-wise dengue cases and deaths during the current rainy season, 2016 are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Yes. Government of India has taken following precautionary measures for prevention and control of dengue in the country:-

1. Provided Technical Guidelines to the States for prevention and control of dengue, including clinical management of dengue cases.
2.
 - (i) Regular reviews have been done at the level of Union Minister for Health and Family Welfare (HFM), Secretary (H&FW) and Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS). Since January, 2016, a total of 13 review meetings have been held by HFM, Secretary (H&FW), Additional Secretary, DGHS and Special DGHS with functionaries of different States/UTs.
 - (ii) Two review meetings have been done by the HFM on the preparedness for dengue in National Capital with Health Minister of Government of National Capital Territory (GNCT) Delhi, Secretary (HFW), Mayors of Municipal Corporations of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) and other senior functionaries on 29th April, 2016 and 11th July, 2016 respectively.
 - (iii) A video conference was taken with State Health Ministers and Health Secretaries of 11 States to review the progress of vector control activities and preparedness for prevention and control of dengue, malaria and JE/AES on 12th July, 2016.
3. Periodic advisories have been issued from time to time for prevention and control of dengue. 10 advisories have been issued at the levels of HFM, Secretary (H&FW) and Additional Secretary to all concerned for taking timely action for prevention and control of dengue in their respective States/UTs.

4. (i) Focused Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Behavioural Change Communication (BCC) activities including community participation programmes carried out at National and State level with media mix strategies focusing on source reduction and personal protective measures.
- (ii) A user friendly Dengue App "India Fights Dengue" has been launched by HFM, on 7th April, 2016.
- (iii) National Dengue Day has been observed on 16th May, 2016 throughout the country.
5. Diagnosis is provided through Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals (SSHs) and Apex Referral laboratories (ARLs) across the country. Free diagnostic facilities are available at these centers.
6. State have been requested to declare dengue as notifiable disease *vide* MOHFW's letter No.7/165/2016/NVBDCP/DEN dated 9th June, 2016 and the same has been uploaded on the National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) website for taking action accordingly.
7. Periodic field visits are made by NVBDCP Officials to States/UTs for review and to provide technical guidance for prevention and control of dengue.
8. Financial: Funds are provided by Government of India to the States for prevention and control of vector borne diseases including dengue to implement the public health activities.
9. Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) are also involved in source reduction activities for dengue prevention and control.

Statement

State-wise dengue situation during the current rainy season, 2016

Sl. No.	State	June		July (till 24th July)		Total	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38	0	78	0	116	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	20	0	55	0	75	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	5	0	5	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	0	8	0	11	0
6.	Goa	7	0	0	0	7	0
7.	Gujarat	115	0	70	0	185	0
8.	Haryana	1	0	5	0	6	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	3	0	0	0	3	0
12.	Karnataka	934	0	743	5	1677	5
13.	Kerala	1238	2	1014	0	2252	2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12	0	29	1	41	1
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Maharashtra	294	0	251	0	545	0
17.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	38	0	2133	3	2171	3
21.	Punjab	12	0	31	0	43	0
22.	Rajasthan	13	0	4	0	17	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	47	0	18	0	65	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Telangana	66	0	46	0	112	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	106	0	106	0
29.	West Bengal	136	0	198	1	334	1
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	7	0	7	0
32.	Delhi	15	0	62	0	77	0
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	0	0	0	5	0
34.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	8	0	2	0	10	0
TOTAL		3005	2	4865	10	7870	12

Regulation for determining fees of doctors

†1796. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is going to formulate a rule for determining the fees of doctors practicing in the hospitals and nursing homes of private sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (c) Health is a State subject. It is the responsibility of the State/Union Territory Government to regulate the fees of doctors practicing in hospitals and nursing homes. The Government of India has, however, enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 and notified Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012 for registration and regulation of Clinical Establishments. In accordance with the aforementioned rules, the clinical establishments (in the States/UTs where the said Act is applicable) can charge the rates for each type of procedures and services within the range of rates determined and issued by the Central Government from time to time in consultation with the State Governments. The National Council for Clinical Establishments has approved a standard list of medical procedures and a standard template for costing medical procedures. The said standard list of medical procedures and standard template for costing of procedures has been shared with the States. However, the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act is applicable only in ten States and all Union Territories except Delhi.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Allocation for public hospitals in Delhi

1797. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total budgetary allocation made for Central Government hospitals in Delhi during the financial year 2015-16 and the amount, hospital-wise;
- (b) how much of this allocation is for purposes of salaries/administrative expenditure and for capital creation and improvement in health delivery;
- (c) the total number of patients (OPD and others) treated during the financial year 2014-15 in these hospitals, hospital-wise; and
- (d) how the international best practices in the field of medicine are being adopted in these hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) The details of plan and non-plan allocation during 2015-16 to Central Government hospitals in Delhi viz. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital, Lady Hardinge Medical College (LHMC) and Smt. Sucheta Kriplani Hospital (SSKH) and Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital (KSCH) are given below:—

(₹ in crore)	
Name of Hospitals	Allocation (Plan and Non-plan) for the Financial year 2015-16
Safdarjung Hospital	672
Dr. RML Hospital	435
LHMC and SSKH	275
KSCH	80

(b) As per Statement (*See* below).

(c) The details of total number of patients registered in OPD and admitted in Indoor Patient Department (IPD) in above stated Hospitals during 2014-15 are as under:—

Name of Hospitals	2014-15	
	Patients registered in OPD	Admissions
Safdarjung Hospital	45,25,948	1,51,728
Dr. RML Hospital	17,46,470*	66,279*
SSKH	5,91,926	35,006
KSCH	2,41,218	27,530

* For the year 2014.

(d) The guidelines followed for medical care in these hospitals are usually adaptation of national/regional guidelines formulated by WHO/UNICEF and other agencies.

Statement

Details of budgetary allocation

Name of the Hospital	Allocation under		
	Salaries/ Administrative Expenses	Capital Creation	Health Delivery
Safdarjung Hospital	385.50	137.00	70.87
Dr. RML Hospital	333.20	35.00	66.80
LHMC and SSKH	180.00	25.00	70.00
KSCH	50.17	5.20	15.58

Fatalities from air pollution

1798. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in India about 1.59 million people die due to air pollution;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the hospitals in India are ill-equipped to deal with the cases concerning treatment of patients on account of air pollution, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to focus on this menace very seriously, if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Specific information on the number of deaths due to air pollution is not maintained centrally.

(b) Health is a State subject and it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments for providing healthcare to patients including for those suffering from respiratory and other ailments. The Central Government, however, supplements the efforts of the State Governments. Provisions for health system strengthening are made under the National Health Mission (NHM). Various schemes are also being implemented for strengthening the Tertiary Health Care facilities.

Government of India also provides medical facilities for patients through Central Government Hospitals/Institutions in different parts of the country such as All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) Delhi, Safdarjung Hospital Delhi, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital Delhi, PGIMER Chandigarh, JIPMER Puducherry, RIMS Imphal, NEIGRIHMS Shillong, NITRD Delhi, among others.

(c) As informed by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, the major steps being taken by the Government to control air pollution *inter alia* include the following:—

- (i) Notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards;
- (ii) Formulation of environmental regulations/statutes;
- (iii) Setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality;
- (iv) Introduction of cleaner/alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blend etc;
- (v) Promotion of cleaner production processes;
- (vi) Launching of National Air Quality index by the Prime Minister in April, 2015;
- (vii) Implementation of Bharat Stage IV (BS-IV) norms in 63 selected cities and universalization of BS-IV by 2017;
- (viii) Decision taken to leapfrog directly from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards by 1st April, 2020;
- (ix) Taxing polluting vehicles and incentivizing hybrid and electric vehicles;

- (x) Comprehensive amendments to various Waste Management Rules including Municipal Solid Waste, Plastic Waste, Hazardous Waste, Bio-medical Waste and Electronic Waste notified;
 - (xi) Notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules;
 - (xii) Ban on burning of leaves, biomass, municipal solid waste;
 - (xiii) Promotion of public transport network of metro, buses, e-rickshaws and promotion of carpooling, Pollution Under Control, lane discipline, vehicle maintenance;
 - (xiv) Revision of existing environmental standards and formulation of new standard for prevention and control of pollution from industries;
 - (xv) Regular co-ordination meetings at official and ministerial level with Delhi and other State Governments within the NCR;
 - (xvi) Issuance of directions under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and under Section 18(1) (b) of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981;
- XVII. Installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices by major industries.

Opening of Amrit Yojana medical stores

†1799. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has launched Amrit Yojana for providing medicines at cheaper rates;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the total number of medical stores opened under this scheme, so far, since its inception and the number of medical stores proposed to be opened during the current year and the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (d) the long term planning of Government to carry the benefits of this scheme to each and every person of the country?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (d) Presently seven Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment (AMRIT) outlets have been opened at Central Government institutions with an objective to make available Cancer and Cardiovascular Diseases drugs and implants at discounted prices to the patients. Approval has also been accorded for opening of such outlets at 8 more institutions. The State/UT-wise detail of AMRIT outlets is given in Statement (*See* below).

State Governments have been informed regarding AMRIT pharmacies and M/s HLL Lifecare Ltd. has been directed to consider the requests of State Governments for opening of AMRIT pharmacies at major State Government hospitals/Institutions.

As per the approval accorded for setting up AMRIT, the prices of the products are to be reasonable and significantly lower than the market price.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of approved AMRIT outlets

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Hospital
1.	Delhi	All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi
2.	Chandigarh	Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER), Chandigarh
3.	Puducherry	Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research (JIPMER), Puducherry
4.	Delhi	Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi
5.	Chhattisgarh	All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Raipur
6.	Uttarakhand	All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Rishikesh
7.	Delhi	Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi
8.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences (NEGRIMS), Shillong
9.	Manipur	Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal
10.	Rajasthan	All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Jodhpur
11.	Delhi	Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi
12.	Madhya Pradesh	All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Bhopal

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Hospital
13.	Odisha	All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Bhubaneswar
14.	Bihar	All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Patna
15.	West Bengal	Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute (CNCI), Kolkata

Note:-

- (i) Autonomous Institute under Central Government.
- (ii) All other serial no 1 to 14 are central Government Institutions.

Distribution of chlorine tablets

1800. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether chlorine tablets which are distributed to purify water in case of sporadic cholera, diarrhoea and gastroenteritis are not available with health department of a number of State Governments in the country, if so, details thereof; and

(b) whether any request has been received from the State Governments for replenishing chlorine tablet stock, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Public Health is a State subject. Information about availability of chlorine tablets with Health Department in the States is not maintained in the Ministry.

(b) Public Health being a State subject, under the National Health Mission support is provided to States/ UTs for strengthening of their healthcare systems including for drugs based on requirements posed by the States in their Programme Implementation Plans. No such request has been received in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in the recent past.

Cases of milk adulteration

1801. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE:

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of cases of milk adulteration/ artificial milk made out of Urea and Palm oil have been detected in the last one year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and what remedial measures are adopted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) Some cases of adulteration in milk/artificial milk made out of Urea and Palm Oil have come to the notice of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI). As per information made available by State/UT Governments to FSSAI, the details of samples of milk collected, tested, found not conforming to the prescribed standards and action taken during year 2014-15 are given in Statement (*See below*). Implementation and enforcement of the provisions of the Food Safety (FSS) Act, 2006 and regulations thereunder primarily rests with the Food Safety Departments of the States/Union Territories. Regular surveillance, monitoring, inspection and random sampling of food products are undertaken by the officials of Food Safety Departments of the respective States/ UTs to check that food products comply with the standards laid down under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, and the rules and regulations made 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. The FSSAI also regularly follows up with the State/UT Government authorities through intermittent communications and interactions during the meetings of the Central Advisory Committee, which comprises the Commissioners of Food Safety of all States and UTs, for effective implementation of the FSS Act, 2006 and Rules and Regulations made thereunder. 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 had organized an interface between the 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. After shortlisting by the Special Cell, the 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. The Cell is presently coordinating with the States to check adulteration of milk and milk products.

Statement**Annual Public Laboratory Testing Report of Milk for the year 2014-2015**

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Total No. of samples taken	No. of Samples Analysed	No. of Samples found adulterated and Misbranded	No. of Cases Launched		No. of Convictions/ Penalties	
					Criminal	Civil	Convictions	Penalties/ Amount raised in Rupees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Andhra Pradesh	271	271	25	6	4		₹ 1,77,000
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	27	21	4		4		2
4.	Assam	94	94	17	6	5	2	
5.	Bihar	33	12					
6.	Chandigarh	13	13	2		2		
7.	Chhattisgarh	95	95	37				
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli							
9.	Daman and Diu							
10.	Delhi							
11.	Goa	34	28					
12.	Gujarat	1110	1117	97	0	51	2	18/₹244000
13.	Haryana							
14.	Himachal Pradesh	42	37	39		3	1	₹1000
15.	Jammu and Kashmir (till Dec'14)	165	173	54		57	42	₹2,33,100
16.	Jharkhand	22	17	1	1	1		
17.	Karnataka	287	279	40				
18.	Kerala	100	96	4				
19.	Lakshadweep							
20.	Madhya Pradesh	983	948	282	21	170	58	58
21.	Maharashtra	2024	1620	421	22	103	33	₹ 10,34,000
22.	Manipur							
23.	Meghalaya	1	1					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24.	Mizoram							
25.	Nagaland	1	1					
26.	Odisha	72	72	15				
27.	Puducherry	50	50					
28.	Punjab	1350	1329	434	250		18	
29.	Rajasthan							
30.	Sikkim							
31.	Tamil Nadu	165	158	36	1	28	26	₹ 4,72,500
32.	Telangana	57	57	6		6	3	₹ 25000
33.	Tripura	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
34.	Uttar Pradesh							
35.	Uttarakhand	207	160	45				
36.	West Bengal							
TOTAL		7211	6649	1559	307	434	185	78/ ₹21,86,600

Establishment of National Institute for Geriatric diseases

1802. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any research on Geriatric diseases;

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

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up a National Institute for Geriatric diseases; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) The Government has launched the Longitudinal Ageing Study in India (LASI) project on 22nd March, 2016 under tertiary level activities of National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE) to assess the health status and well-being of the elderly population (aged 45-60) in India. This project is going to be one of the largest comprehensive ageing surveys in the world with a sample size of 60,250. LASI project is being

conducted by International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, which is an autonomous organization under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, in collaboration with Harvard School of Public Health and Rand Corporation with the financial sponsorship from Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) India and National Institute of Health (NIH)/ National Institute of Ageing (NIA), USA. The LASI study will provide the comprehensive new scientific data which are needed to conduct analyses of health, economic and social challenges based on population ageing. Such data shall help in monitoring programmes for the elderly population and also generate essential data required for scientific research on various aspects of ageing.

(c) Two National Centres of Ageing (NCAs) have been approved to be set-up during the remaining period of Twelfth Five Year Plan, within the premises of All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi and Madras Medical College (MMC), Chennai. Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) had been signed with the AIIMS, New Delhi and MMC, Chennai on 19.01.2016. The functions of the NCAs are as indicated below:-

- Health Care delivery with 200 bedded facility.
- Training of Health Professionals.
- Research activity.
- Development of Health Professionals.
- Development of IEC material and course curricula.

So far ₹ 30.00 crore each to Government of Tamil Nadu and AIIMS, New Delhi, have been released for Civil Works, Machinery and Equipments and Ambulance towards establishment of these NCAs.

Action against touts operating at dialysis centres

1803. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether attention of Government has been drawn towards media reports regarding touts operating freely at dialysis centres in District hospitals and other such clinics in the country, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) what action Government has taken or proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Public health is a State subject. No such report has been brought to the notice of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in the recent past.

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

Amendment to MTP Act

1804. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the draft Bill seeking to amend the Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Act has been approved by the Cabinet;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) if not, whether there are any other plans to update the 1971 law on abortion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) The Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Act Amendment Bill, 2016 has been drafted following an extensive consultative process with experts from various Central and State Governments, professional bodies and other stakeholders.

The draft Bill was put in the public domain for comments. The comments have been received, analyzed and incorporated.

Currently, draft Bill is ready for placing before the Cabinet for approval.

New guidelines for inter blood bank transfer

1805. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National AIDS Control Society has released new guidelines for transfer of blood from one blood bank to another, if so, the details thereof;

(b) how many State Blood Transfusion Councils and the State Governments have accepted the guidelines and implemented it, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) how many whole blood and blood components have been transferred from one blood bank to another during last year as per the guidelines and the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Yes, the details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) All State Blood Transfusion Councils and the State Governments have accepted the guidelines and are in process of implementation as detailed in Statement-II.

Statement-I

New guidelines for transfer of blood between licenced blood banks

Bulk transfer of blood and blood components amongst licensed blood banks in the country would be allowed under the following conditions:-

- I. Transfers shall be allowed between licensed blood banks in any sector (Public, NGO, and Private).
- II. Transfer of blood and components in bulk shall be permitted across State borders to also ensure the availability at the point of need.
- III. All transfers shall be done at the recommended temperature and as per prescribed storage conditions for whole blood and components. The supplier blood bank shall be responsible for compliance thereof.
- IV. The recipient blood bank should have the; capacity to hold the units requested for, at appropriate temperature till the time of utilization.
- V. Broad based donor consent should be incorporated in the standard donor form to ensure that the donor agrees to his blood unit being utilized beyond the blood bank where it is donated.
- VI. The supplier blood bank can levy the prescribed processing charges on the patient/recipient/recipient blood bank as per NBTC norms. However, the recipient blood bank can levy only processing charging for compatibility testing (cross-matching), in addition to charges levied by the supplier blood bank, from the patient/recipient for such transferred units.
- VII. Only one transfer shall be allowed, and recipient blood bank cannot further transfer units obtained from another blood bank except to another blood storage center or a patient/ recipient.

- VIII. Records of traceability shall be retained throughout the process.
- IX. Supplier blood bank would be responsible for all the complications except for those related to compatibility testing, which will be the responsibility of the recipient blood bank. Recipient blood bank shall report and evaluate all the adverse transfusion reactions, including those happening due to blood that has been transferred from supplier blood bank.
- X. Documents accompanying transfer shall include TTI testing report and record of transport in appropriate temperature.
- XI. All recipient blood banks are considered deemed approved to act as functional storage centers for blood and blood components, even though the upper limit of 2000 units utilization per annum is not applicable.
- XII. All blood banks and storage units be instructed to issue blood to all patients needing transfusion and not restricting blood issue to captive requirements of institution to which they are attached.
- XIII. Blood banks would be informing regarding bulk transfers to SBTC and in case of inter-State bulk transfers to NBTC.

Statement-II

Details of States that have accepted the Guidelines alongwith the status of implementation

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Status of Implementation	Blood units/Components transferred
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		Data Not available
2.	Andhra Pradesh		Data Not available
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Yes	No transfer of blood units
4.	Assam	In progress	Not Applicable
5.	Bihar	Yes	Whole Blood=952, Blood Components=458
6.	Chandigarh	Yes	771 blood units were transferred
7.	Chhattisgarh	Yes	Nil
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Yes	Not Applicable due to only one blood bank is in the state
9.	Daman and Diu	Yes	Not Applicable due to only one blood bank is in the state
10.	Delhi	Yes	No Data available

1	2	3	4
11.	Goa	In progress	Not Applicable
12.	Gujarat	In progress	Not Applicable
13.	Haryana	In progress	Not Applicable
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Yes	Whole Blood=123, Components=546
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	In progress	Not Applicable
16.	Jharkhand	In progress	Not Applicable
17.	Karnataka	Yes	Approximately 5-10% of Whole Blood and components were transferred
18.	Kerala	In progress	Not Applicable
19.	Lakshadweep		Data Not available
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Yes	No Data available
21.	Maharashtra	Yes	No Data available
22.	Manipur	Yes	Whole Blood=127
23.	Meghalaya		Data Not available
24.	Mizoram	Yes	No transfer of blood units
25.	Nagaland	Yes	No transfer of blood units
26.	Odisha	Yes	No transfer of blood units
27.	Puducherry	Yes	No transfer of blood units
28.	Punjab	Yes	No Data available
29.	Rajasthan	Yes	Whole Blood=221
30.	Sikkim		Data Not available
31.	Tamil Nadu	Yes	Whole Blood=875, Packed Cells=130, Platelets=267, FFP=3757, Cryoprecipitate=305
32.	Telangana	In progress	Not Applicable
33.	Tripura	Yes	whole blood=65
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Yes	250 blood units were transferred
35.	Uttarakhand	Yes	600 units of components were transferred
36.	West Bengal	Yes	Whole Blood=50

Closure of primary hospitals

1806. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) how many primary hospitals were closed in India;
- (b) the details of reduction in the number of patients in India; and
- (c) the details of the fund allocated to various hospitals during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) No such statistics is maintained.

(b) No such information is available.

(c) Under National Health Mission, funds are allocated to States/UTs for supplementing their efforts in providing better health care to the population. This includes funds for setting up and for upgradation of health facilities. Details showing funds approved, State/ UT-wise, in this regard during last three years are given in Statement.

Statement

Details showing the State/UTs wise SPIP approval under Hospital Strengthening (B.4) and New Constructions/ Renovation and Setting up (B.5) from the F.Y. 2013-14 to 2015-16

		(₹ in crore)		
Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
		SPIP Approval	SPIP Approval	SPIP Approval
1	2	3	4	5
(A) High Focus States				
1.	Bihar	37.53	71.12	53.32
2.	Chhattisgarh	107.29	48.79	29.48
3.	Himachal Pradesh	20.70	6.55	37.22
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	77.53	118.77	49.97
5.	Jharkhand	64.85	36.58	24.21

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Madhya Pradesh	123.49	58.83	115.74
7.	Odisha	149.40	150.88	162.95
8.	Rajasthan	243.04	298.31	312.14
9.	Uttar Pradesh	458.71	6.35	541.76
10.	Uttarakhand	4.98	14.57	2.94
TOTAL		1,287.52	810.76	1,329.73

(B) NE States

11.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.39	20.24	25.42
12.	Assam	191.74	149.39	169.71
13.	Manipur	8.14	9.50	7.64
14.	Meghalaya	18.32	15.37	26.85
15.	Mizoram	1.12	1.44	2.12
16.	Nagaland	18.77	6.82	7.65
17.	Sikkim	0.88	3.33	4.77
18.	Tripura	36.00	22.62	4.59
TOTAL		285.36	228.70	248.75

(C) Non-High Focus States

19.	Andhra Pradesh	158.62	104.32	104.40
20.	Goa	2.55	1.66	0.19
21.	Gujarat	75.78	103.78	76.23
22.	Haryana	24.13	9.05	8.81
23.	Karnataka	143.78	105.33	84.09
24.	Kerala	83.05	51.56	46.32
25.	Maharashtra	169.16	125.80	174.40
26.	Punjab	66.76	8.43	38.19
27.	Tamil Nadu	270.75	216.82	149.25
28.	Telangana	-	90.97	22.50
29.	West Bengal	128.67	81.73	46.55
TOTAL		1,123.25	899.46	750.92

1	2	3	4	5
(D) Small States/UTs				
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	0.25	0.45
31.	Chandigarh	-	-	
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	0.13
33.	Daman and Diu	0.03	0.03	0.05
34.	Delhi	41.52	60.77	3.00
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00		
36.	Puducherry	0.07	0.09	0.05
TOTAL		41.62	61.14	3.68
GRAND TOTAL		2,737.75	2,000.06	2,333.07

Note:

1. SPIP- State Programme Implementation Plan.
2. The above data comprises of Hospital Strengthening - Upgradation of CHCs, PHCs, Distt. Hospitals, Strengthening of Districts, Sub Divisional Hospitals, CHCs, PHCs and Sub Centre Rent and Contingencies and New Constructions/ Renovation and Setting up - CHCs, PHCs, SHCs/Sub Centres, Setting up Infrastructure wing for Civil works, Govt. Dispensaries/ others renovations and Construction of BHO, Facility improvement, civil work, BemOC and CemOC centres, Major civil works for operationalization of FRUS, Major civil works for operationalization of 24 hour services at PHCs, Civil Works for Operationalising Infection Management and Environment Plan at health facilities, Infrastructure of Training Institutions, SDH, DH and Civil work of DEIC (RBSK).

Survey on extent of drug abuse among citizens

1807. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to conduct an advanced survey on the extent of drug abuse among the citizens;

(b) whether any mechanism is existing to monitor the de-addiction and rehabilitation centres; and

(c) the details of previous surveys conducted, if any, in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India has recently (in June, 2016) commissioned a National survey on extent of drug use in the country through All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi in collaboration with various other agencies, covering all the States and UTs of the country.

The following steps are taken to monitor the de-addiction and rehabilitation centres:

- Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has designated Bureau Heads and Divisional Heads as Nodal Officers for various States and UT Administrations for carrying out inspection at regular intervals. The Officers of Ministry conduct inspections of the Integrated Rehabilitation Centres (IRCA) being financially assisted under the Scheme of Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse.
- The representatives of Regional Resource Training Centres (RRTCs) conduct inspections of the IRCA on regular basis.
- The officers/officials deputed by the concerned State Government also carry out inspections and grant in aid is considered on the basis of satisfactory report.
- All the centres getting grants-in-aid from the Drug De-Addiction Programme, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India submit their reports, Statement of Expenditure and Utilization Certificate periodically.
- Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment sponsors evaluation studies from time to time through independent agencies to check whether the benefits reach the targeted groups.
- Subsequent releases of Grant-in-Aid to NGOs are made on receipt of audited accounts, Utilization Certificates and completeness of the proposals as per norms of the Scheme.

(c) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment conducted a rapid survey for estimation of the extent, trend and pattern of drug abuse in the States of Punjab and Manipur through the concerned Regional Resource and Training Centres (RRTCs) in collaboration with All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi and Regional Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS), Imphal, respectively.

Appointment of regular director, RIMS Imphal

1808. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the regular post of Director of Regional Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS), Imphal has remained vacant for more than last two years, allowing the organisation to run headless;

(b) whether advertisement for recruitment of Head of the Institute was issued one year back;

(c) if so, the reasons for delaying the process;

(d) the details of procedure and the details of progress for its appointment;

(e) the names of eligible applicants and ineligible applicants for the said post; and

(f) by when the process of appointing a regular Director would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) The post of Director, Regional Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS) fell vacant on 25th August, 2014. An advertisement inviting applications for filling up of the post of Director, RIMS on regular basis was issued on 24.06.2015. However, the process was stalled because of a Writ Petition No. 617 of 2015 filed in the High Court of Manipur for enhancement of age for applying to the post to 60 years; enhancement of age of superannuation of Director to 65 years and to consider the case of petitioners for appointment to the post of Director, RIMS. The Hon'ble High Court *vide* its order dated 01.08.2015, *interalia*, directed that, pursuant to the impugned advertisement, the selection and appointment to the post of Director, RIMS shall not be made without the leave of the Court. The Government has since enhanced the age of superannuation of Director, RIMS to 65 years.

Since 25.08.2014, the charge of the post of Director, RIMS has been assigned to the senior most faculty member of RIMS, in accordance with the provisions of Memorandum of Association and Bye-laws of the Institute.

(d) to (f) The Government follows prescribed procedure for filling up the post of Director, RIMS which, *interalia*, include (i) Issuing of advertisement inviting applications from eligible candidates; (ii) Constitution of a Search-cum-Selection Committee; (iii) Ascertaining eligibility, short-listing of candidates and recommending name(s) for appointment by the Search-cum-Selection Committee; (iv) Due-diligence of the recommended candidate(s) and appointment of a suitable candidate by the Government; etc. Since this is an elaborate procedure, no specific time-frame can be given.

Rejection of pre-matric and post-matric scholarship applications

1809. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications received under pre-matric and post-matric scholarship scheme during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the number of such applications rejected due to paucity of funds during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to make it demand driven scheme and to ensure that no application is rejected due to paucity of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) Total number of applications received under Pre-matric and Post-matric Scholarship Schemes during the last three years, State/UT-wise is given in Statement (*See* below). As per the guidelines of the Pre-matric and Post-matric Scholarship Schemes, the applications are received by the State/UT Governments, who process them and prepare a merit list keeping in mind the State/UT-wise and community-wise allocations and criteria done by the Ministry of Minority Affairs. As such, the rejection of applications are done by the State/UT Governments and no data of such cases is collated by the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

(c) As of now, there is no proposal to make these two scholarship schemes demand driven.

Statement

State/UT-wise No. of applications received under Pre-matric and Post-matric Scholarship Schemes for students belonging to the minority communities during the last three years

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme			Post-matric Scholarship Scheme		
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	334949	131069	81267	19246	5176	10490
2.	Telangana			176178	91247	11580	15072
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	241967	132981	7093	27932	29893	6829

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Bihar	65663	122883	20548	34485	42248	40989
6.	Chhattisgarh	20196	19953	0	2811	2657	1818
7.	Goa	8319	3350	0	124	93	173
8.	Gujarat	355756	353933	142032	32979	40574	10535
9.	Haryana	15780	0	0	1509	721	2524
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3577	3196	1756	353	337	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	113647	389420	0	25461	15977	0
12.	Jharkhand	26694	28465	0	11581	12281	2221
13.	Karnataka	404511	435369	444718	51771	85830	50029
14.	Kerala	884682	845465	332629	69643	94460	11234
15.	Madhya Pradesh	109507	104819	0	10863	10009	2893
16.	Maharashtra	785177	717896	492605	60229	56984	31211
17.	Manipur	13232	19364	0	7853	7085	0
18.	Meghalaya	23825	22327	0	170	313	2515
19.	Mizoram	94745	141210	12284	669	389	391
20.	Nagaland	25792	42836	0	230	198	252
21.	Odisha	38611	39610	0	3380	3921	0
22.	Punjab	353549	417001	309069	76577	83415	25639
23.	Rajasthan	280100	253433	81219	33259	39098	12869
24.	Sikkim	3785	4443	2208	310	184	478
25.	Tamil Nadu	406324	461376	267787	55152	67385	41361
26.	Tripura	7204	9193	3158	665	757	157
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1262382	859667	373462	165783	99852	58381
28.	Uttarakhand	0	54051	6085	774	1076	2123
29.	West Bengal	1869161	1690039	789926	195331	192267	21861
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	236	845	0	5	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	6721	3319	0	290	222	253
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	167	225	0	25	0	34
33.	Daman and Diu	494	728	0	26	0	34
34.	Delhi	36096	9301	0	680	522	1193
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	1341	2648	0	301	116	2
TOTAL		7794190	7496593	3459093	890467	905620	353561

* Provisional figures.

Implementation of Sachar Committee Report

1810. SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is implementing the Sachar Committee recommendation on minority's development;
- (b) if so, the number of States where recommendations are implemented;
- (c) the number of districts having heavy concentration of minorities; and
- (d) the action taken against those States which are not implementing the Sachar Committee's recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) The Government is implementing the recommendations of the Sachar Committee, through the concerned Central Ministries / Departments, throughout the country. The implementation of recommendations is an ongoing process.

(c) As per the information received from the Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, the districts having population of 25% or above minority population (community-wise), as per Census 2011, are as under:

Name of Minority Community	No. of Districts
Muslim	76
Christian	48
Sikh	21
Buddhist	09
Jain	00
Parsi	00
TOTAL	154

- (d) Does not arise.

Laying of report of NCRLM

1811. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to table the report of National Commission for Religious and Linguistics Minorities (NCRLM) with regard to Dalit Christians and Dalit Muslims during the current session of Parliament;

(b) by when the said report was submitted by the Commission to Government; and

(c) the reasons for delay in tabling the said report in Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (c) The Report of National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities (NCRLM) containing recommendations for all religious and linguistic minorities including Dalit Muslims and Dalit Christians was submitted to the Government in May, 2007. The report was tabled in both Houses of the Parliament on 18-12-2009.

Free coaching and allied scheme for minorities in Tamil Nadu

1812. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the coaching centre selected in the State of Tamil Nadu under Free Coaching and Allied Scheme for the candidates belonging to minority communities;

(b) the details of the funds released to those coaching centres under this scheme, during last five years; and

(c) the details of the students belonging to minority communities who benefited under this scheme, during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) The details of the selected coaching centres and funds released during the last five years are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the coaching centre	Year	Funds released (₹ in lakh)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	SSIT Education Pvt. Ltd., Chennai	2011-12	3.96	-
2.	Tiruchirapalli Regional Engineering College pf Science and Technology, Entreprenurs Park, Chennai	2012-13	6.52	-
3.	B.S. Abdul Rahman University, Crescent IAS & Career Guidance Academy, Vandalur, Chennai-600048	2013-14	-	Incomplete documents

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Annai Veilankanni's Educational and Cultural Society (Annai Veilankanni's College for Women), Chennai	2013-14	4.86	-
5.	Azhagiya Kadan Arakkattalai (Azhagia Kadan IAS Academy), Chennai	2013-14	7.82	-
6.	Tiruchirapalli Regional Engineering College of Science and Technology, Entreprenurs Park, Chennai	2013-14	6.52	-
7.	SSIT Education Pvt. Ltd., Chennai	2013-14	3.96	-
8.	Azhagiya Kadan Arakkattalai (Azhagia Kadan IAS Academy), Chennai	2014-15	7.82	-
9.	MT Educare Pvt. Ltd, Chennai	2014-15		Incomplete documents
10.	Kalvi Abiviruthi Kuzhu (Islamiah Matriculation Higher Secondary School, Ramanathapuram	2014-15		Incomplete documents and court case

No funds were released during 2015-16.

(c) In the last three years 350 students of minority communities have benefited under this scheme in the State of Tamil Nadu.

Khelo India

1813. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has launched any scheme as Khelo India;

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

(c) the details of the key objectives, organisational set up, plan outlay and funds allocation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is implementing the Central Sector Scheme named "Khelo India - National

Programme for Development of Sports" from the Financial year 2016-17 with the following objectives:-

- (i) Mass participation of youth in annual sports competitions through a structured competition;
- (ii) Identification of talent;
- (iii) Guidance and nurturing of the talent through existing sports academies and new set up either by the central Government or State Government or in PPP mode.
- (iv) Creation of Sports Infrastructure at mofussil, Tehsil, District, State levels, etc.

The scheme has three components: competition, identification and nurturing of talent and infrastructure. The scheme provides for conduct of sports competition at Block, District, State and National level for boys, and girls belonging to different age categories. Identification of talented sportspersons will be done through basic structured competition. The infrastructure component will include project of Synthetic Athletic Track, Synthetic Hockey field, Synthetic turf football ground, Multipurpose Indoor Hall and Swimming Pool to eligible entities, viz., State Governments/State Sports Council/State Sports Authority, Local Civic Bodies, School, Colleges and Universities under Central/State Governments, and Sports Control Boards. The Scheme also provides for funding construction of Stadia complex at District Headquarters subject to availability of adequate funds and with a cost ceiling of ₹50 crores. Stadia Complex will be funded subject to availability of adequate funds and after taking into account the various facilities available in a State.

The financial allocation for this Scheme in the current financial year, 2016-17 is ₹140 crore.

Modernisation of stadiums in Rajasthan

†1814. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the efforts being made by Government to develop sports infrastructures, sports stadiums and their modernisation in the State of Rajasthan; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government proposes to construct new sports stadiums (international level) in the State of Rajasthan, if so, the names of such places where they would be constructed and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) Sports is a State subject and it is the responsibility of the State primarily to develop sports infrastructure. The Union Government complements/supplements the efforts of the State in this regard. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is implementing the Central Sector Scheme named "Khelo India - National Programme for Development of Sports" from the Financial year 2016-17 in the country, including the State of Rajasthan. The objectives of the Scheme *inter alia* include creation of Sports Infrastructure at mofussil, Tehsil, District, State levels, etc.

(b) The Khelo India Scheme does not provide for construction of sports stadium of international level.

Re-formation of Indian Boxing Association

1815. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Boxing Federation has been banned since, 2012;

(b) if so, by when the Federation is likely to be formed again;

(c) what was the reason for not meeting the initial deadline set by the International Boxing Association for formation of the Federation;

(d) whether it is a fact that not having a proper federation in place has affected the performance of Indian boxers; and

(e) how many boxers have qualified for the Rio Olympics in different categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) Indian Amateur Boxing Federation (IABF) was disaffiliated by the International Amateur Boxing Association (IABA) in 2012 consequent to which the Government also derecognised the IABF as per the provisions of its guidelines of de-recognition of NSFs.

(b) and (c) National Sports Federations are bodies registered under Registration of Societies/Companies Act and the Government has no direct role in formation of sports federations. They are formed by groups of persons interested to promote a particular sport. The deadline of international federation was communicated to Ad hoc committee for holding elections.

(d) Due to non-existence of any recognised National Sport Federation in boxing, national championships for senior/junior/sub-juniors are not being held since 2012 which has adversely affected the boxers in these categories.

(e) Three boxers have qualified for the Rio Olympics in different categories.

Promotion to National sports and sportsmen in rural areas

1816. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted to set up National Sports Schools, Universities, Academies in the country;

(b) whether Government proposes to set up such sports institutions in Jharkhand and/or other parts of the country including remote and far-flung areas;

(c) if so, the present status thereof and the funds allocated/spent for the purpose, sports, institution and State/UT-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to promote National sports and sportsmen in rural areas particularly among tribals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, through Sports Authority of India (SAI) has proposed to establish 13 sports academies in various parts of the country. Of these, 5 have already been made functional. Details of the same are given in Statement (*See below*). National Sports University is in the process of being established in Manipur, which will have outlying campuses to give it a truly National character.

(b) There is no proposal to setup such sports institution in Jharkhand at present.

(c) There is no allotment to institutions and States/UTs for these activities. Funds are allocated to Sports Authority of India (SAI) for the purpose.

(d) Sports is a State subject and, therefore, promotion of Sports is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. The Central Government complements/supplements the efforts of the State Governments. The Ministry of Youth Affairs

and Sports is implementing the following schemes for promotion of sports and sportspersons in the country, including rural areas and tribal areas:-

- (i) Khelo India - National Programme for Development of Sports;
- (ii) Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs);
- (iii) National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) including the NSDF Target Olympic Podium (TOP) Scheme;
- (iv) Scheme of Human Resource Development in Sports;
- (v) Scheme of Special Cash Awards;
- (vi) Scheme of Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons Scheme of National Sports Awards;
- (vii) National Welfare Fund for Sportspersons;
- (viii) Scheme of Sports and Games for Persons with Disabilities.

The Ministry through the Sports Authority of India (SAI), is also implementing the following schemes for promotion of Sports and sportspersons in the country, including rural and tribal areas, as given below:

- (i) National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC);
- (ii) Army Boys Sports Companies (ABSC);
- (iii) Special Area Games (SAG);
- (iv) SAI Training Centres (STC);
- (v) Extension Centres of STC/SAG;
- (vi) Centres of Excellence (COX).

Statement

*Details of National Sports Academies proposed to be set up/ run
by the Sports Authority of India*

Sl. No.	Sports discipline	Location	Remarks
1.	Cycling	Cycling Velodrome of Indira Gandhi Stadium, New Delhi	
2.	Swimming	Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Swimming Pool Complex, Talkatora Stadium, New Delhi	Functional

Sl. No.	Sports discipline	Location	Remarks
3.	Athletics (Sprints and Jumps)	Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education, Thiruvananthapuram	
4.	Athletics (Middle Distance)	Sports Authority of India (SAI) Regional Centre, Bhopal	Functional
5.	Golf	Thiruvananthapuram	
6.	Athletics (Throws)	Rohtak	
7.	Boxing	Rohtak	
8.	Wrestling	Sonepat	
9.	Archery	Guwahati/ Kolkata	
10.	Shooting	Dr Karni Singh Shooting Range, Delhi	
11.	Football	Kolkata and Kochi	
12.	Hockey	Bangalore/ Delhi	
13.	Volleyball	Kochi	

Development of sports infrastructure in schools and colleges

1817. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes for development of sports infrastructure in schools and colleges in the country, State/UT-wise especially in Haryana;

(b) the details of funds released to the States for creation of sports infrastructure, during the last two years, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of funds utilised by the States during the same period, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether Government has any proposal to enhance allocation in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) Sports is a State subject and, therefore,

it is the responsibility of the States primarily to develop sports infrastructure. Union Government complements/supplements the efforts of the State in this regard. The Government is implementing the "Khelo India - National Programme for development of Sports" Scheme from the current financial year 2016-17. The Scheme *inter alia* provides for creation of the following sports infrastructure:

Sl. No.	Particulars	At District/State level
1.	Synthetic Athletic Track	₹ 7.00 crore
2.	Synthetic Hockey field	₹ 5.50 crore
3.	Synthetic turf football ground	₹ 5.00 crore
4.	Multipurpose Hall of size 60M x 40M x 12.5M	₹ 8.00 crore
5.	Swimming Pool	₹ 5.00 crore
6.	Construction of Stadia complex at District Hqs.	₹ 50.00 crore

Among others, Schools, Colleges and Universities under Central and State Governments are eligible to receive funds under this scheme for the purpose. The erstwhile scheme of Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) also provided for creation of Synthetic Athletic Track, Synthetic turf for Hockey and Football, and Multipurpose Indoor Hall in schools, colleges, among others.

(b) and (c) The details of funds released for creation of sports infrastructure to States under the USIS and the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) during last two years are given in Statement-I and II respectively (See below).

(d) and (e) The budget allocation for the current financial year 2016-17 for Khelo India Scheme is ₹ 140 crore. Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has requested Ministry of Finance to allocate ₹ 360 crore as additional amount for Khelo India Scheme.

Statement-I

*State-wise details of funds released under (RGKA) during
2014-15 and 2015-16*

(₹ in crore)					
Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2014-15		2015-16	
		Infrastructure	Competition	Infrastructure	Competition
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh		3.05	0.80	3.21
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		0.68		

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam		1.27		
4.	Bihar				
5.	Chhattisgarh				
6.	Goa				
7.	Gujarat		5.84		
8.	Haryana		3.05		
9.	Himachal Pradesh		1.8		0.72
10.	Jammu and Kashmir		1.13		0.37
11.	Jharkhand		0.25		
12.	Karnataka		5.91		1.72
13.	Kerala		4.17		
14.	Madhya Pradesh		8.85		0.42
15.	Maharashtra		5.18		
16.	Manipur		1.42		1.43
17.	Meghalaya		0.99		
18.	Mizoram		1.33		0.31
19.	Nagaland				
20.	Odisha		4.7		3.9
21.	Punjab		3.49	0.40	1.12
22.	Rajasthan		3.17		
23.	Sikkim		0.6		
24.	Telangana		7.6	0.59	
25.	Tamil Nadu			0.40	0.35
26.	Tripura		1.45		1.78
27.	Uttarakhand		1.7		1.21
28.	Uttar Pradesh		13.25		
29.	West Bengal		5.1		
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands				

1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	Chandigarh				
32.	Daman and Diu				
33.	Lakshadweep				
34.	Puducherry				
35.	National Level Competitions released to SAI		0.82		0.72
36.	Advt. & Pub.		0.21		
TOTAL			83.84	1.60	21.02

Note: No funds released under RGKA for Infrastructure during 2014-15.

Statement-II

Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS)

2014-15

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Project	Grant approved (Date)	Grant released (Date)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Maharashtra	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Armed Forces Medical College (AFMC), Pune	5.00 (23.07.2014)	3.00 (23.07.2014)
2.	Assam	Construction of Multi-purpose indoor hall at Gauhati University, Guwahati	6.00 (13.11.2014)	1.80 (13.11.2014)
3.	Karnataka	Construction of Multi-purpose indoor hall at Belgaum	6.00 (03.12.2014)	1.80 (03.12.2014)
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Acharya Nagarjuna University, Nagarjunanagr, District Guntur, Andhra Pradesh	5.50 (05.12.2014)	1.00 (05.12.2014)
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Takshshila Campus, Khandwa Road, Indore, Madhya Pradesh	5.50 (08.12.2014)	1.00 (08.12.2014)

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Laying of synthetic hockey field at Indira Stadium, Una. (Balance instalment of the project sanctioned on 17.03.2011)	-	1.50 (29.04.2014)
7.	Meghalaya	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Jawaharlal Nehru Complex, Shilong. (Balance instalment of project sanctioned on 01st March, 2012)	-	1.20 (06.06.2014)
8.	Tamil Nadu	Construction of Multi-purpose indoor hall at Vaduvur Higher Secondary School, Thiruvavur District. (2nd Instalment of the project sanctioned on 03rd January, 2013)	-	2.40 (21.08.2014)
9.	Mizoram	Laying of synthetic football turf at Chhangphut playground, Champhai, Mizoram (Balance instalment of project sanctioned on 16th July, 2013)	-	1.50 (21.10.2014)
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	Laying of Astro-turf Hockey field at Sports Complex, Chimpu, Itanagar (Balance instalment of project sanctioned on 14th February, 2013)	-	3.74 (17.11.2014)
11.	Haryana	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak	5.50 (05.12.2014)	1.00 (05.12.2014)
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Laying of Astro-turf Hockey field at Banarash Hindu University, Varanasi	5.00 (08.12.2014)	1.00 (08.12.2014)
13.	West Bengal	Construction of Multi-purpose indoor hall at University of Calcutta	6.00 (08.12.2014)	0.58 (08.12.2014)
14.	Maharashtra	Construction of Multi-purpose indoor hall at University of Mumbai	6.00 (19.12.2014)	1.00 (19.12.2014)
15.	Jharkhand	Laying of Astro-turf Hockey field at Ranchi University	4.49 (14.01.2015)	0.62 (14.01.2015)
16.	Karnataka	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Chamarajanagar, Chamarajanagar District, Karnataka	5.50 (26.02.2015)	0.75 (26.02.2015)
17.	Punjab	Construction of Multi-purpose indoor hall at Tarn Taran, Punjab. (Second instalment of the project sanctioned on 17th March, 2011)	-	1.00 (26.03.2015)
TOTAL			60.49	24.89

Note: Out of the 17 projects mentioned above, 11 projects were sanctioned as fresh cases in the year 2014-15. Subsequent/balance instalments were released in respect of the remaining 06 projects.

2015-16

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Project	Grant approved (Date)	Grant released (Date)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Manipur	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall in Senapati Dist. HQs, Manipur (Second instalment for the project sanctioned on 22.06.2012)		2.40 (05.06.2015)
2.	Kerala	Laying of synthetic athletic track in University of Calicut, Kerala. (Balance instalment for the project sanctioned on 27.06.2013)	-	2.50 (24.06.2015)
3.	Assam	Laying of synthetic athletic track (08 lanes) at North Lakhimpur College, Lakhimpur, Assam	5.50 (29.06.2015)	3.00 (29.06.2015)
4.	Assam	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Govt. Boys H.S. School, Dibrugarh under Dibrugarh Municipality Board, Assam	6.00 (29.06.2015)	1.80 (29.06.2015)
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Agricultural College, Bapatla, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh (Balance instalment for the project sanctioned on 05.11.2013)	-	2.40 (22.07.2015)
6.	Mizoram	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall (60MX40M) at Szaikawn, Lunglei Town, Mizoram (Balance instalment for the project sanctioned on 07.08.2015)	-	2.40 (06.08.2015)
7.	Tamil Nadu	Laying of six lane synthetic athletic track in Udhamandalam, Tamil Nadu	5.00 (13.08.2015)	3.00 (13.08.2015)
8.	Kerala	construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Kottayam, Kerala (Balance instalment for the project sanctioned on 26.08.2015)	-	2.125 (26.08.2015)
9.	Tamil Nadu	construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Vaduvur Higher Secondary School, Thiruvavur District, Tamil Nadu (Balance instalment for the project sanctioned on 26.08.2015)	-	1.80 (26.08.2015)

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Punjab	Construction of Multi-purpose indoor hall at Tarn Taran, Punjab. (Second instalment of the project sanctioned on 17th March, 2011)	-	0.98 (23.09.2015)
11.	Uttarakhand	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Kashipur, District Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand. (Second instalment of the project sanctioned on 04th July, 2013)	-	2.40 (06.10.2015)
12.	Uttarakhand	Laying of synthetic turf hockey field at Maharana Pratap Sports College, Raipur, Dehradun. (Balance instalment of the project sanctioned on 07th November, 2013)	-	3.20 (06.10.2015)
13.	Odisha	Construction of multi-purpose Indoor hall at Ravenshaw University, Cuttack, Odisha	6.00 (07.10.2015)	1.80 (07.10.2015)
14.	Assam	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at SAI-SAG centre Tinsukia. (Second instalment of the project sanctioned on 27th March, 2012)	-	2.60 (03.12.2015)
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Laying of synthetic turf hockey turf at Sri Meghbaran Singh Stadium, Karampur, Saidpur, Gazipur. (Balance instalment of the project sanctioned on 04th October, 2013)	-	2.00 (03.12.2015)
16.	Himachal Pradesh	Laying of synthetic athletic track in Luhnoo Ground, Bilaspur	5.50 (03.12.2015)	3.00 (03.12.2015)
17.	Meghalaya	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Tura, West Garo Hills District	6.00 (07.12.2015)	1.80 (07.12.2015)
18.	Maharashtra	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Nashik Municipal Corporation	6.00 (18.01.2016)	0.695 (18.01.2016)
19.	Tamil Nadu	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Tiruvannamalai, Tamil Nadu	6.00 (01.03.2016)	1.50 (01.03.2016)
20.	Maharashtra	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Rashtrasant Tukdoji Maharaj (RTM) Nagpur University, Maharashtra	6.00 (01.03.2016)	1.80 (01.03.2016)

1	2	3	4	5
21.	West Bengal	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Vivekananda Yuba Bharati Krirangan (Salt Lake Stadium), Kolkata, West Bengal	5.50 (01.03.2016)	2.50 (01.03.2016)
22.	Rajasthan	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Umed Stadium, Jodhpur, Rajasthan (Balance instalment for the project sanctioned on 20.10.2011)	-	1.50 (01.03.2016)
23.	Rajasthan	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Karauli, Rajasthan (Second instalment for the project sanctioned on 16.10.2011)	-	2.40 (01.03.2016)
24.	Rajasthan	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Indira Gandhi Stadium, Alwar, Rajasthan (Second instalment for the project sanctioned on 22.03.2013)	-	1.50 (01.03.2016)
25.	Kerala	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Pathanamthitta, Kerala	6.00 (02.03.2016)	1.80 (02.03.2016)
26.	Andhra Pradesh	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Acharya Nagarjuna University, Nagarjunanagar, Andhra Pradesh (Second instalment for the project sanctioned on 05.12.2014)	-	1.50 (02.03.2016)
27.	Andhra Pradesh	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Agricultural College, Bapatla, Andhra Pradesh (Last instalment for the project sanctioned on 05.11.2013)	-	1.80 (23.03.2016)
28.	Andhra Pradesh	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Vidyadharapuram, Vijayawada, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh	6.00 (31.03.2016)	1.20 (31.03.2016)
29.	Odisha	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Kalinga Stadium Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar, Odisha	5.50 (31.03.2016)	2.50 (31.03.2016)
TOTAL			75.00	59.90

Note: Out of the 29 projects mentioned above, 13 projects were sanctioned as fresh cases in the year 2015-16. Subsequent/balance instalments were released in respect of the remaining 16 projects.

Essential sports infrastructural facilities through PPP in urban cities

1818. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has appointed the Vice Chairman for the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD) and vacant posts at RGNIYD and other attached offices of Sports Ministry including the Sports Authority of India(SAI);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the various effective steps taken by Government to provide essential sports infrastructure facilities through Public-Private-Partnership in urban cities and towns in the country and the funds provided in the last three years; and

(d) whether the Union Government has earmarked and allocated sufficient funds for projects under the sports and youth affairs and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) The appointment of Vice Chairman of the Executive Council of Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development(RGNIYD) is under process. Currently, 10 posts are vacant in RGNIYD, 133 posts are vacant in Sports Authority of India, 56 posts are vacant in Laxmibai National Institute of Physical Education and 1 post is vacant in National Dope Testing Laboratory.

(c) Department of Sports has assisted in setting up few sports academies run by Private organizations. These Academies are (i) SAI Gopichand National Badminton Academy, Hyderabad; (ii) Usha School of Athletics, Kozhikode; (iii) Mary Kom - SAI Boxing Academy, Imphal (West); and (iv) SAI - Ashwani Sports Foundation, Kurg, Karnataka. Besides SAI has a Training Sponsorship Agreement with Glenmark Aquatic Foundation in running National Aquatic Academy at S.P.M. Aquatic Complex, New Delhi.

(d) The total fund allocations for the Financial Year 2016-17 are:

(Rupees in crore)

	Plan	Non-Plan
Department of Youth Affairs	500	96
Department of Sports	900	96

Lack of good quality sports equipments and competent support staff

1819. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that there is shortage of good quality sports equipment and non-availability of competent support staff in required number and if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) Sir, requirement and availability of sports infrastructure, equipment, services and facilities including support staff varies with the level of athletes. For National athletes, who are preparing for participation in major international events, both equipment and coaches of world standards and specifications are provided. But, it is not feasible to maintain similar standards at the grassroots level of sports programmes, *i.e.*, schemes like SAI Training Centres (STCs) and Special Area Games (SAGs) which undertake talent identification and development to help the sportspersons become national/ international level athletes. The selected trainees are provided with facilities in the form of expert coaches, sports equipment, boarding and lodging, sports kit, competition exposure, educational expenses, medical insurance and stipend as per the approved scheme norms.

The availability of good quality sports equipment is dependent on quality of output from manufacturing units.

ISO Certification for Youth Hostels

1820. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to obtain ISO Certification for the Youth Hostels being run by the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of Youth Hostels presently functioning, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, it is a fact that the

Government is obtaining ISO Certification for the Youth Hostels run by the Ministry. Six Youth Hostels have been given ISO Certification. These six Youth Hostels are located in Agra (UP), Dalhousie (HP), Jodhpur (Rajasthan), Mysore (Karnataka), Puducherry and Panaji (Goa).

(c) The details of Youth Hostels State/UT-wise are given in Statement.

Statement

The details of Youth Hostels functioning in the country, State/UT-wise

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	No. of Youth Hostels in the State/UT	Location of Youth Hostel (s)
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	4	Golaghat, Nagaon, Guwahati & Tezpur
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	Port Blair
3.	Andhra Pradesh	5	Vijayawada, Tirupati, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Kadapa
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	Naharlagun
5.	Bihar	1	Patna
6.	Goa	2	Panaji, Padam Mapusa
7.	Gujarat	1	Gandhinagar
8.	Haryana	7	Panchkula, Kurukshetra, Bhiwani, Gurgaon, Sirsa, Yamuna Nagar, Rewari
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	Dalhousie and Bilaspur
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	Patintop, Srinagar and Nagrota
11.	Karnataka	4	Mysore, Hassan, Tirthameshwar, Sogalu
12.	Kerala	3	Trivandrum, Ernakulam (Kochi), Calicut (Kozhikode)
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3	Bhopal, Jabalpur, Khajuraho
14.	Maharashtra	2	Aurangabad and Buldana

1	2	3	4
15.	Odisha	4	Puri, Joshipur, Gopalpur-on-Sea, Koraput
16.	Puducherry	1	Puducherry
17.	Punjab	6	Ropar, Amritsar, Sangrur, Patiala, Tarn Taran, Jalandhar
18.	Rajasthan	4	Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Udaipur
19.	Tamil Nadu	5	Chennai, Madurai, Thanjavur, Trichy, Ooty
20.	Telangana	3	Secunderabad, Nagarjunasagar, Warangal
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2	Agra, Lucknow
22.	Uttarakhand	4	Mussoorie, Uttarkashi, Nainital, Badrinath
23.	West Bengal	3	Darjeeling, Burdwan and Churulia
24.	Manipur	4	Imphal, Ukhrul, Thoubal, Churachandpur
25.	Meghalaya	2	Shillong and Tura
26.	Mizoram	1	Aizwal
27.	Nagaland	2	Dimapur and Mokokchung
28.	Sikkim	2	Gangtok and Namchi
29.	Tripura	1	Agartala
TOTAL		83	

Nehru Yuva Kendra

1821. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any revision/upgradation in the policy/monitoring of Nehru Yuva Kendra has been undertaken to handle present competitiveness and problem faced by economically challenged sports persons; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) The main objective of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) is to develop the personality and leadership qualities of the youth and to engage them in nation-building activities. NYKS implements a number of programmes to achieve this objective, by involving youth clubs affiliated to NYKS. One of the programmes is to promote sports culture among the youth. Under this programme, NYKS provides sports material to youth clubs, in a phased manner, depending on the budgetary provision. Upto 2013-14, the monetary ceiling for such sports material was ₹1,000 per youth club, which was increased to ₹ 2,000 per youth club in 2014-15 and has been further increased to ₹3,000 per youth clubs in 2016-17. Besides this, NYKS has also started providing assistance for organisation of Inter Youth Clubs Sports Meets @ ₹ 25,000 for each District level event and @ ₹ 15,000 for each cluster level event since 2014-15. During 2015-16, 35,255 youth clubs were provided with the sports material. Further, 2,219 Sports Meets were organised during the year, involving 3,38,575 youths.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House re-assembled at one minute past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

The alleged diversion of money from Employees Provident Fund to the stock market

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up the Calling Attention to matter of urgent public importance. Shri Ahmed Patel to call the attention of the Minister of Labour. Has the statement been circulated? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will be done.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, the Minister should read it.

SHRI AHMED PATEL (Gujarat): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Labour and Employment to the alleged diversion of money from Employees' Provident Fund to the stock market.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): Sir, Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) invests money as per the investment pattern notified by Government of India. The pattern of Investment has been notified by Ministry of Labour and Employment for Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) on 23rd April, 2015 on the basis of the pattern of investment notified by Ministry of Finance dated 2nd March, 2015. This Pattern mandated 5-15 per cent investment in equity and related investments. Accordingly, to begin with, it had been decided to invest 5 per cent of the incremental allocation in Exchange Traded Funds (ETF) based on Nifty 50 and Sensex Indices. Accordingly, EPFO started investment in ETF *w.e.f.* August, 2015. Till June, 2016, a total of ₹ 7,468 crores has been invested in ETF. The total return on this investment as on 30th June, 2016 was 7.45 per cent positively.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Ahmed Patel.

श्री अहमद पटेल: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं अपने ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव के जरिए सदन और सरकार का ध्यान इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। 2014 में सरकार सत्ता में आई थी, यह कह कर कि "सब का साथ और सब का विकास"। उसमें खास तौर से मिडिल क्लास, कर्मचारी, श्रमिक, किसान, मजदूर भाई, बहन, ऑर्गनाइज्ड सेक्टर और अनऑर्गनाइज्ड सेक्टर, सब ने वोट दिए थे। 282 सीटें लेकर यह सरकार शासन में आई थी, लेकिन कुछ ही समय में नतीजा यह हुआ कि पता नहीं सरकार ने इस वर्ग के साथ किस तरह का व्यवहार शुरू किया, जिस तरह से निर्णय या डिस्मिशन लिए गए, मेरे ख्याल से वे बहुत ही आपत्तिजनक हैं। जिस तरह से लेबर लॉज को dilute किया जा रहा है, जिस तरह से प्रोविडेंट फंड के बारे में restrictions की ओर टेक्स के बारे में जो बात की गई थी, हमारे दल ने, बाकी दलों ने उसका विरोध किया, उस पर आपत्ति जताई, यहां तक कि उसके बाद इसको roll back किया गया। सरकार का यह निर्णय बहुत ही कठोर निर्णय है। खास तौर पर 2015 में अप्रैल में इसका implementation शुरू किया गया। जबकि एक तरफ तो वैश्विक आर्थिक स्थिति या global economic situation बहुत अच्छी नहीं है। सरकार भी कह रही है और हम लोग भी जानते हैं। दूसरी तरफ सेंसेक्स 5 परसेंट बिलो था और निफ्टी 4 परसेंट बिलो था। मेरे ख्याल से हमारे जो कर्मचारी भाई-बहन हैं, जो श्रमिक वर्ग है, उसके खून-पसीने की जो कमाई है, उसके साथ खिलवाड़ हो रहा है। अगर मैं यह कहूँ कि उनके साथ ज्यादाती हो रही है, तो यह गलत नहीं होगा। मंत्री महोदय से मेरे कुछ प्रश्न हैं। मेरा सबसे पहला प्रश्न यह है कि यह निर्णय लेने से पहले श्रमिक संगठनों को विश्वास में लिया गया था या नहीं लिया गया था? 26 अगस्त, 2014 को the Central Board of Trustees for EPF ने अपनी 204वीं मीटिंग में Investment in equities and Exchange Trade Funds, ETF से संबंधित फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर के प्रपोजल को सर्वसम्मति से रिजेक्ट किया था। उसके बाद, क्या यह सही नहीं है कि Central Board of Trustees के इस निर्णय के बावजूद गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया ने 1 मार्च, 2015 को इसे mandatory किया, जबकि यूपीए का जो निर्णय था, वह optional था, तो इसकी वजह क्या है? मंत्री महोदय से मेरा तीसरा क्वेश्चन यह है कि अगस्त, 2015 में गवर्नमेंट

[श्री अहमद पटेल]

ऑफ इंडिया ने इस निर्णय के इम्प्लिमेंटेशन की शुरुआत की, लेकिन क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि return on investment in February, 2016 was negative, that is, minus 9.5 per cent, मंत्री जी ने अपने रिप्लाय में भी कहा है कि now, it is 7.5 per cent, लेकिन यह भी सही नहीं है। मेरे ख्याल से यह 8.8 परसेंट होना चाहिए। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि it is minus 1.35 per cent less. मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह इतना कम क्यों है? अगर आपका निर्णय सही था, तो इसकी वजह क्या है? इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि यह loss-making investment है, उसके बावजूद श्रमिक संगठनों को विश्वास में लिए बिना यह निर्णय सरकार ने लिया। आखिर इसकी वजह क्या है, इसका कारण क्या है? आखिर हमारे कर्मचारी भाई-बहन के जीवन के साथ खिलवाड़ क्यों हो रहा है? अब फिर इसको 5 परसेंट से 15 परसेंट करने की कोशिश हो रही है, इसको इम्प्लिमेंट करने की बात सरकार कर रही है। जब रिटर्न लॉस में है, उसके बावजूद सरकार इसको 5 परसेंट से 15 परसेंट क्यों बढ़ाना चाहती है?

क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि 9 दिसम्बर, 2015 को लोक सभा में जब एक प्रश्न पूछा गया था, तो उसके जवाब में लेबर मिनिस्टर ने कहा था कि सरकार इसके बारे में कोई मिनिमम गारंटी नहीं देना चाहती है? मैं सरकार और मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि जब यह माइनस में है या जितना रिटर्न आना चाहिए, वह आ नहीं रहा है, तो क्या सरकार कोई मिनिमम गारंटी देना चाहेगी या नहीं? मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर भी आकर्षित करूँगा कि अगर ईपीएफ के लिए unclaimed money है, तो उसके लिए समय मर्यादा सिर्फ 60 दिन की है। अगर उसको 60 दिन के अंदर कोई क्लेम नहीं करता है, तो यह राशि EPF में जाएगी। लेकिन, उसके विपरीत काले धन के मामले में काला धन रखने वालों को छः महीने की समय-मर्यादा दी गई है। Why is this discrimination? कर्मचारियों के साथ, श्रमिक वर्ग के साथ यह क्या हो रहा है? यह कठोर निर्णय लेने के लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहूँगा कि अगर रिटर्न लॉस में जा रहा है, घाटे में जा रहा है तथा उनके जीवन और उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति के साथ खिलवाड़ हो रहा है, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इस सदन को यह आश्वासन देंगे कि यह जो रिटर्न लॉस है, अगर वह घाटे में रहा तो सरकार की तरफ से इन कर्मचारियों को कोई मिनिमम गारंटी दी जाएगी?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; thank you. Now, I have more than a dozen names before me. Therefore, every Member will be given three minutes each. Shri Tapan Kumar Sen. Only three minutes.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak on this issue. At the outset, I crave your indulgence, so far as the time is concerned. The issue is very serious. This Calling Attention deals with only one aspect of the onslaught that is going on on the Employees' Provident Fund. The Employees' Provident Fund faces one after another problem. I don't know why this Government हाथ धोकर पीपीएफ के पीछे पड़ गई है? I don't know why. I don't know why. You

put the tax on PF withdrawal and that had to be rolled back. After that, you have imposed restriction on EPF withdrawal. Workers' own money will be withdrawn by them. Who are you to stop? If they make temporary withdrawals, they pay you interest on that. If they make permanent withdrawal, that is to be done before they superannuate. You are putting restrictions. Who are you? Ultimately, you had to roll it back. You did not hear us. All the trade unions requested you not to do that. You did not hear us. Ultimately, in the language you understand, the workers, throughout the country, made you hear and you had to roll it back. So, the workers in the country will not hesitate in making you hear in the language you prefer.

There is another devastating experiment you have been making. You are putting their money in the stock market. What is your argument? It would give a better return. That argument is debatable. But, one thing is not debatable. In the Central Board of Trustees, the union representatives of subscribers told you in one voice, "We don't want extra returns earned out of gambling." In no uncertain terms they said it and it is on record. Why should you meddle with in everything that is at your disposal? Why? And, what is your experience? You are talking of 7.45 per cent returns within a span of one year. What you did not say is that within the first ten months, your loss was to the tune of ₹ 400 plus crores. You are not saying that here. You somehow managed. The reliability about this figure is doubtful because you are pushing a theory, a philosophy, so far as the workers' savings are concerned.

Sir, I would like to draw your attention to one thing. I don't know whether the Minister would agree to this or not. The money in provident fund wholly and entirely belongs to workers. It is paid through the deductions from their salaries. The employer's contribution in that is also a deferred wage, negotiated with the employer. The deferred money belongs to them. They say, 'For God's sake, don't put us in difficulty. We don't want any extra earning or earning of a fortune through any other route. Please follow the usual invest pattern which the CBT decides.' That is what they have told you. But you are imposing on them the idea that it has to be put to the speculative market. Now it is five per cent, but it would go up to fifteen per cent. I think, on five per cent also, the people reacted. The way they reacted could not touch you. Please stop it right now. The global experience of managing the public fund—that is, pension fund and other collective funds—is different. If any individual speculates in the market, his making gain or loss is understandable. But, whenever any collective fund is put in speculative market, the global experience is loss, loss and loss. You may pick up any country's experience, either Japan or France or Britain or the U.S. In those countries, if there be an unmanageable loss, the

[Shri Tapan Kumar Sen]

Government gives a guaranteed return of an amount. Are you ready to give us that here? Without giving that, why should you follow that pattern? I am saying not to play with the lifetime savings of the workers in EPF. They don't want to get extra money through gambling. You better concentrate your attention on the ₹ 8.5 lakh crores of bank money which was taken away by your big corporate friends. Better concentrate there and don't do *chhed-chhaad* with the workers' own savings made through their own contributions. Please stop it. If this does not make you understand, they will make you understand in the language you prefer. Thank you.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, according to me this is not merely an attempt to divert funds. This is * being officially undertaken by the Government. It is not even a theft. I call it *. The Government is indulging in gambling with Employees' money. I hope they wouldn't send a team of officers to Goa to play in casino with this money because sometimes in casinos you get better returns. So, why not try that also. I hope the Government is not thinking on these lines because ultimately, if you want to play gambling at the stock market or otherwise, the options are there and casino is one of the options. Secondly, the Government has proved by this that they are incapable of looking after the interests of senior citizens. The Government has not disclosed as to which are the schemes of the Central Government which have failed and if they have not failed, why are you depriving the Employees' of their money? So, only if the senior citizens' schemes have failed, then, it can indulge in such things to create additional capital. The Government, according to me, has no right to encroach on workers' money. This is what the labourers say. We welcome the move to set up a welfare fund for senior citizens, but create it out of your Budget and not from the Provident Fund savings of the Employees'. This is in substance the saying of the labourers. So, let the Government explain. Let the Labour Minister explain why this * is being undertaken? Send your officers to casinos in Goa. It will get better returns.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I think * is not an unparliamentary word. Please don't expunge it. That is exactly what is happening. There is no other language which can be used to represent this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: * loot etc., in certain context will be unparliamentary. I will go through it.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, it is not unparliamentary.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will go through it. Shri D. Raja.

SHRID. RAJA(TamilNadu): Sir, money in EPF is workers' money....*(Interruptions)*... It is workers' money. It is hard earned money. Who is giving to the worker on a platter to take? What are you saying? Money in EPF is.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is only supporting you. Don't be angry.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, money in EPF is workers' money. It is meant for their future after their retirement and for the safety of their families in case something happens to the worker. I think the Minister understands this and accepts it. Sir, I am asking, why don't you invest this money in Government approved securities? Investing in share market, according to me, is not only risky, it is a gamble. The Government should not gamble with workers' money. You cannot gamble with workers' money. Share market is speculation and risky. The Government can invest EPF money in special deposits of Government banks at higher rate of interest. I am asking the Government, why don't you think on these lines, and it should be at least more than the inflation rate. Investing workers' money in share market is anti-worker and I do not think any trade union has accepted this. Ever since you came to power, there is a trend. You tried to undermine the trade union movement in this country. In a democracy, the Government of the day should recognise the role played by the trade unions. No trade union has accepted your measure, but you are continuing that. Why do you do that? It is nothing, but an anti-worker measure and please re-consider and withdraw this anti-worker measure. That is what I am saying and the Minister should squarely respond to this, otherwise, this Government is already known as anti-worker Government because of your so-called labour reforms, and this is part of that, and by antagonising the working people of this country, no Government can survive. This is the warning that Government should take. That is why I oppose this move of investing EPF money in share market and whatever Government has done, it should be rolled back and Government must withdraw and give up the anti-worker measure. Thank you.

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I am very hopeful that this Calling Attention Motion today will, actually, get the response from the hon. Labour and Employment Minister. And, I will tell you why I am so hopeful of this Calling Attention which Ahmedji has brought up. I don't think, in the first place, the hon. Labour Minister himself wants to bring this up. This name has been concocted at two places — one is in a room very close here where one very senior Parliamentary sits. So, it may have been concocted there. Or, I notice today, in the third row of the Treasury Benches, there is another gentleman who has flown away to another Ministry...

SHRI AHMED PATEL: But, still, you can enlighten us.

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: ...may enlighten us.

Sir, I have heard your reply on the Child Labour Bill. You had told us about your beautiful life story. You are a practical person. You are a man of grassroots. So, we are all behind you and you must do this for us today. We know, internally, you may be under certain compulsions. So, one has taken a flight and flown away to Civil Aviation. So, the second one you can manage. And, you can work together so that not only we will be happy, I think, a lot of labourers around the country will also feel very, very happy.

My colleagues who have spoken before me quite clearly explained what the problem is. I am not going to dwell into the problem. But the root of the problem is, I suspect that you have tried to use the American Model. Sir, the American Model has nothing wrong if you look at it. But, the difference is: The American Model has an independent retirement account which we don't have. The American Model has a social security account which we do not have. The American Model has retirement funds which we don't have.' The American Model has all. But, all we have here is only the Provident Fund. So, this is why, I want to use this very serious Calling Attention Motion to alert you that some of the things the Americans do is good for their system. But, that does not work here. By the way, even in the American Model, they, for example, invest their funds in low-risk bonds. They have Municipal Bonds. Where do we have Municipal Bonds? So, our stock market is a shallow stock market. Our bonds are very, very shallow bonds. Someone was mentioning about casino. Today it is casino. Tomorrow, it is stock market and next it will become something else. Sir, 4-5 banks have been authorized to take PF money. So, please check-up when it goes from 5 per cent to 15 per cent. But, it will not go. I am sure, Sir. The hon. Labour Minister will not allow this to happen, because in his heart of heart he does not want this to happen.

Sir, those 4-5 banks which are investing, we should see where they are putting their funds. My question here is: Are they putting their money into their own funds? This is another question.

And, Sir, I want to end with this point. Someone mentioned about casino. Sir, this is hard-earned money. After six months we don't want to hear that they have come up with another new idea — to go to Bombay racecourse, Chennai racecourse and Kolkata racecourse — to invest this money.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I only request the hon. Labour and

Employment Minister to protect the employees. You need not rely on the notifications or diktat of the Finance Ministry. I feel that the Ministry of Finance caters only to the corporate houses and corporate.

Sir, there is no control over the stock market by this Government, not only this Government but no individual Government in the world can have control over their stock markets. What we had seen when Briton went for voting on Brexit? The stocks fell. Who could protect? Whether the Government of India could prevent that? No, it could not.

Time and again, in the other House also, we have been opposing such investments in the stock market. We want safe returns. The workers depend on the Government. They believe that the Government will help them post-retirement. They believe that they will be able to lead a reasonable post-retirement life. So, please do not play with the lives of the workers. Please protect them, allow them to have a safe post-retirement life. Thank you.

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि का भविष्य सुरक्षित रहे, यह सबकी चिंता है। इस निधि का उपयोग किस प्रकार से बेहतर रूप से किया जाए, किस प्रकार से इसमें बेहतर रिटर्न मिल सकता है, इसके उपाय करने के लिए बड़े लम्बे समय से समय-समय पर सुझाव आते रहे हैं और श्रम संगठनों की ओर से इसका विरोध भी होता रहा है। कभी भी, किसी भी स्टॉक मार्किट में किसी गारंटी के बिना, किसी भी निवेश को करना चिंतनीय है। यह हमेशा से चिंता का विषय रहा है कि यदि भविष्य निधि के पैसे को कहीं भी, कुछ भी खतरा हो जाए, तो ऐसे लोगों, जिनके वेतन में से यह पैसा निकाला गया है, उनके भविष्य की क्या सुरक्षा होगी? इस बारे में सरकार ने जो फैसला किया है, निर्णय लिया है, उसने कोई पद्धति तय की है कि 23 अप्रैल, 2015 से, जिन्हें अधिसूचित किया है, उस रास्ते पर चलने के लिए, उसमें केवल पांच प्रतिशत का कंट्रीब्यूशन करने का काम किया है। उनका कहना है कि हम पंद्रह प्रतिशत तक जा सकते हैं, लेकिन अभी का जो रिटर्न आया है, जो 7.45 परसेंट है, उस आधार पर यह देखा जा सकता है कि अभी सरकार ने अपनी ओर से इसको 8.7 परसेंट से 8.8 परसेंट किया है। यह 7.45 परसेंट, उसकी तुलना में कम है। इस दृष्टि से हमें प्रथम दृष्टया यह दिखता है कि इस तरह से निवेश से किसी को फायदा हुआ होगा या नहीं हुआ होगा? आगे आने वाले समय में इन सारी बातों को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार को एक बार पुनर्विचार करके यह निश्चित करना चाहिए कि किसी भी कीमत पर कर्मचारी के पैसे को, जिसने अपनी पूंजी से, अपने वेतन में से लगातार इसको जमा किया है, उस प्रकार के उपाय करने के लिए, उसको डबल श्योर करने के लिए, आप निश्चित रूप से उपाय करेंगे, मेरा ऐसा मत है।

महोदय, कुछ निष्क्रिय खाते भी हैं। ये निष्क्रिय खाते लगभग 9 करोड़ के करीब हैं, जिनमें 32,000 करोड़ रुपए जमा हैं। उन पर, बीच में, 2011 से ब्याज देना बंद कर दिया गया था। ये जो निष्क्रिय खाते हैं, इसका यह अर्थ होता है कि जो 36 महीने से कंट्रीब्यूट नहीं कर रहा है, उसको निष्क्रिय खाते में डाल दिया है, पर पैसा तो वहाँ पर जमा है। इस तरह से 2011 से लेकर 2016 तक यह

[डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया]

जो पैसा जमा रहा है, इस पर कर्मचारियों को कुछ नहीं देना, यह व्यवस्था करना, एक तरह से उसके प्रति न्याय नहीं होगा। मेरा यह कहना है कि सरकार का यह जो फैसला है कि वह 1 अप्रैल, 2016 से देने वाली है, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ। ऐसे सारे कामों को देखने के लिए कि कर्मचारी का हित किस प्रकार से संरक्षित हो सके, यदि संभव हो तो उसको पुराने पर भी कैसे मदद कर सकें, 2011 से लेकर 2016 तक, उसके लिए आपको निश्चित रूप से उपाय सुझाने चाहिए।

कर्मचारी देश का भविष्य निर्माण करने के लिए एक आधारशिला रखने का काम करता है। यदि उसका भविष्य उसकी भविष्य निधि में से ही अनिश्चित रह जाएगा, सुनिश्चित नहीं होगा, तो यह हमारे लिए खतरे की बात होगी। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आपके जो निष्क्रिय खाते हैं, जिनमें कि 32,000 करोड़ रुपए जमा है, इस पर आप जो अंशदान देने का काम कर रहे हैं, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ। आप उसी के अनुभव के आधार पर, बाकी का क्या फैसला लेने वाले हैं, यदि इसके बारे में भी सदन को अवगत कराएंगे, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Central Board of Trustees (CBT) has taken a decision on increasing the quantum of investment out of the Employees Provident Fund in equity. The CBT is the highest decision-making forum of the EPFO. The EPFO guidelines give a leeway to take it up to 15 per cent. All the Central Trade Unions are against this move. They are of the opinion that any misappropriation of funds from the EPFO corpus cannot be diverted. They are opposing this move because all this is employees' money. In the EPF, half of the contribution is made by the employees and another half is from the employer's side. The EPF amount is kept aside to meet the future needs of the people, for the security of the people. While they are supporting the Government's move to set up a fund for senior citizens, — everybody is in favour of creating a corpus fund for Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund; everybody is accepting that. ...everybody is strongly opposed to diverting EPF money in equities. That is because stock markets are always volatile. Everytime, there are ups and downs. So, as regards investing the EPF money in share markets, everyone is opposing and we are also deeply concerned. We are concerned about the safety of the EPF money. The EPF money is, of course, workers' money. This cannot be taken away from them. All the Unions were opposed to this move of the Government. Sir, there are two suggestions from my side. The Ministry of Finance wants a small portion of the EPF corpus to be invested in stocks. At the CBT meeting, several options were discussed. One suggestion was for one per cent of the estimated ₹ 8,25,000 crores corpus of the EPF to be invested in stocks. That would mean an inflow of ₹ 8,250 crores into the stock market. Another option was for five per cent of the incremental contributions to go into equities. This would mean an annual flow of nearly ₹ 3,500 crores into equities. While

this may not really set the markets on fire, it could have some impact on the overall returns of the hundred per cent debt-based Provident Fund. NPS Funds for Central and State Government employees, which invest 8 to 12 per cent of their corpus in stocks, have outperformed the Provident Fund by a significant margin in the past five years. I would like to point here that the EPF is a hard-earned money of every employee. Everybody has said this. It is their life-time saving, which helps them cater to their urgent needs, the important needs of their respective families like marriage of daughters, medical expenses, purchase of house, etc. The Government cannot and should not invest the EPF in volatile stock markets. I request the Union Government, the Ministry of Labour and Employment, to desist from investing EPF in share markets. Thank you.

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, भविष्य निधि ऐसी निधि है, जिसका इस्तेमाल कर्मचारियों द्वारा भविष्य के लिए किया जाता है। यह मूलतः सामाजिक सुरक्षा के लिए है। सामाजिक सुरक्षा यानी जब व्यक्ति के पास कमाई का जरिया न हो, तब उसके भरण-पोषण का इंतजाम इस निधि से होता है। परन्तु भारत में सामाजिक सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था मजबूत नहीं है। यहाँ भविष्य निधि का इस्तेमाल व्यक्ति अपनी जरूरतों के मुताबिक, रिटायरमेंट से पहले, अपने तय उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिए भी करता है। हमारे यहाँ वित्तीय जागरूकता का अभाव है। इसके चलते सरकार भविष्य निधि का पैसा शेयर मार्केट में लगा रही है। कर्मचारियों का पैसा बाजार में उतार-चढ़ाव के चलते डूब रहा है और उनका अपना भविष्य का पैसा उन्हें उनकी जरूरत पर या रिटायरमेंट पर भी नहीं मिलता है। ऐसा ही एक उदाहरण सीमेंस प्रोविडेंट फंड का है। सीमेंस प्रोविडेंट फंड में से कर्मचारियों की 92.73 करोड़ रुपए की फँसी राशि के बारे में मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा कि यह राशि उन गरीब सीमेंस को वापस हो गई है या नहीं? वे आज भी इस धन राशि को पाने के लिए कोर्ट-कचहरी के चक्कर काट रहे हैं। कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि कार्यालय भी असहाय है।

महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा कि वे किन वजहों से कर्मचारियों की गाढ़ी कमाई को बाजार के हवाले कर रहे हैं और पैसा डूबने पर उन कर्मचारियों के लिए पैसा वापसी के लिए क्या गारंटी है?

महोदय, 2009 से अब तक ओएनजीसी में ठेकेदारों के अंतर्गत जो कर्मचारी आते हैं, उन्हें उनका पीएफ अभी तक उपलब्ध नहीं कराया जा रहा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा कि इस ओर क्या कदम उठाया जा रहा है। महोदय, कर्मचारियों की जो भविष्य निधि होती है, रिटायरमेंट के बाद वह उसी पर अपनी आगे की प्लानिंग करता है, लेकिन अगर उसकी उस निधि को शेयर बाजार या दूसरी मदों में खर्च कर दिया जाता है और जब वह पैसा फंस जाता है, तो उसको लेने में उसे बड़ी परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है। उसके लिए वह कार्यालयों के चक्कर काटता रहता है।

महोदय, हमारा कहना यह है कि उसके लिए ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, जिससे उसको परेशानी न झेलनी पड़े और रिटायरमेंट के बाद अपने पैसे को वह ठीक प्रकार से इस्तेमाल कर सके और अच्छा जीवन व्यतीत कर सके। मैं मंत्री जी से यही जानकारी चाहता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Harivansh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; Shri Harivansh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: It is a serious point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Sir, this GST Bill which you kindly requested the Finance Minister to circulate is not the one which should have been circulated. The Bill which was circulated in August should have come to us. Now the point I want to make is — and everyone is on the same page — the Bill which is being circulated today is not the Bill which is 'as passed by the Lok Sabha'. The amendments which the hon. Finance Minister has moved are based on that Bill 'as passed in the Lok Sabha'. My limited point is, the Bill which we now have with us is actually the Bill which is 'as recommended by the Select Committee', because, for example, in Clause 19 — there is no dispute on the clauses — when the Government and everybody has got an informal agreement that the States would be compensated for five years...

AN HON. MEMBER: Everything is in order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: No. There is a Bill which is passed by Lok Sabha and there is a Bill which we now have ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me clarify. ...*(Interruptions)*... Derekji, the first point is, actually, this point of order should be raised tomorrow when the Bill is taken up. This is number one. But, in any case, since you raised it, I would say, the Bill passed by Lok Sabha, if I am correct, has been sent to the Select Committee, our Select Committee, and the Select Committee had given its Report on it. So the Bill which we are going to consider must be the Bill reported by the Select Committee. That must be like that. I think, it is like that. If I am wrong, any Minister can. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Sir, I am not making an issue just for the sake of making an issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tomorrow...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: One second, Sir. Let me clarify. This is a very serious issue. There is an amendment in Clause 19 to which everyone has agreed to. There is no disagreement. But the amendments which have been circulated by the Finance Minister

do not contain that amendment. So, it may be an oversight. If it is an oversight...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would suggest that tomorrow, at the time when the Bill would be taken up, you can raise this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Derek, you can raise it tomorrow when we take up this Bill. At that point of time, proper reply will be given to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Harivansh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S. R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the new Members have not received the copy of the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are entitled to that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, please. Don't go back. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S. R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN: Only the Committee's recommendations are there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I have already said you take it up tomorrow when the Bill is taken up. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have already given the ruling. Now, there is no scope for discussion. I said, this issue can be taken up when the Bill is taken up tomorrow. At that time, you can raise. Shri Harivansh.

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, धन्यवाद। दरअसल हिन्दी में भविष्य निधि हम उसे कहते हैं, जिस पैसे के सहारे लोग रिटायर होने के बाद जीते हैं। यह निधि उनके पूरे जीवन के भविष्य की उम्मीद होती है। मैं मानता हूँ कि शेयर बाजार में इस पैसे को लगाना कहीं से भी उपयुक्त और उचित नहीं है, इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय श्रम मंत्री जी से पांच सवाल पूछना चाहूंगा।

मेरा पहला सवाल है, श्रम मंत्रालय ने हमेशा इस मूव का विरोध किया है, लेकिन किन कारणों से और किन हालातों के कारण श्रम मंत्रालय ने इस पैसे को शेयर मार्केट में इन्वेस्ट करने पर अपनी सहमति दी है?

दूसरा, मैं शेयर मार्केट को लेकर एक सैद्धांतिक सवाल उठाना चाहूंगा कि क्या यह देश हर्षद मेहता, केतन पारेख और यूटीआई, इन सब अनुभवों को भूल गया है?

तीसरा, आज रोज़गार घट रहे हैं, कल ही मैंने पढ़ा कि आईटी इंडस्ट्री के रोज़गार और भी तेजी से घटने वाले हैं। मिडिल क्लास के लोगों को अवसर नहीं मिल रहा है। आपने प्रति वर्ष दो करोड़ रोज़गार देने की बात की थी, लेकिन आज रोज़गार की संख्या लगातार घट रही है। जो थोड़े बहुत लोग मामूली organized sector में हैं, अगर आप उनकी भविष्य निधि के फंड से speculative bazaar में खेलते हैं, तो एक तरह से आप सामाजिक तनाव को आमंत्रित कर रहे हैं। एक तो आप नौकरी नहीं दे रहे हैं, फिर जिनका पैसा आपके पास भविष्य निधि का है, उसको आप असुरक्षित बाजार में डाल रहे हैं, इस तरह तो आप देश को एक सामाजिक तनाव के हालात में ले जा रहे हैं। मेरा चौथा सवाल यह है कि, आज ही मैंने बिजनेस स्टैंडर्ड में एक पेज की एक बड़ी खबर देखी है कि 2003 से लेकर 2005 के

[श्री हरिवंश]

बीच में 21 आईपीओज में सीरियसली इर्रेगुलेरिटीज पाई गई, जिसमें 80 फीसदी स्कैम से प्रभावित पैसे अभी तक निवेशकों को मिले हैं, लेकिन 50 फीसदी से अधिक पैसे वापस नहीं आए हैं। जब सेबी इतना तत्पर है, कई इस तरह के कानून आए हैं, जिसमें हर्षद मेहता, केतन पारेख जैसे लोगों की संख्या न बढ़े, वैसी वारदातें न हों, ऐसी कोशिश हो रही है, फिर भी ऐसी घटनाएं हो रही हैं। क्या ऐसे माहौल में, जबकि हमें सोशल सिक्युरिटी के लिए और कदम बढ़ाने चाहिए, तब इस पैसे को स्पेक्युलेटिंग मार्केट में लगाना कहां तक सही है? मेरा पांचवां और अंतिम सवाल यह है कि जहाँ सोशल सिक्युरिटी के इतने कम इंतजाम हैं, एक अति वरिष्ठ व्यक्ति ने मुझे एक मैसेज देकर पूछा, उस मैसेज को मैं आपके सामने क्वोट करना चाहता हूँ। देश के एक जाने-माने वरिष्ठ पत्रकार, मैं उनका नाम क्वोट करता हूँ, सुरेन्द्र किशोर, उन्होंने मैसेज देकर पूछा कि पीएफ, पेंशन की तरह दुनिया में कोई और पेंशन योजना है, जिसमें सालाना बढ़ोतरी का कोई प्रावधान न हो, क्योंकि 2005 में मुझे इस मद में 1046/- रुपए मिलने शुरू हुए थे, आज भी उतनी ही राशि मुझे मिल रही है। यह हमारी सोशल सिक्युरिटी की हालत है। ऐसी स्थिति में 90 परसेंट लोग, जो नॉन-ऑर्गेनाइज्ड सैक्टर में हैं, थोड़े-बहुत ऑर्गेनाइज्ड सैक्टर में हैं, उनके पेंशन फंड से सरकार ने खेले, यह आत्मघाती कदम है, मेरा आपसे यही अनुरोध है।

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी (ओडिशा): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, एक एम्प्लॉई अपने फ्यूचर के लिए अपनी मेहनत का पैसा सुरक्षित रखना चाहता है, लेकिन सरकार उनकी मेहनत के पैसे को स्टॉक एक्सचेंज में रखना चाह रही है। सर, स्टॉक एक्सचेंज में निवेश करना बिल्कुल सेफ नहीं है, बहुत ज्यादा रिस्की है। इसमें प्रॉफिट आने के बाद किस तरह से वह पैसा सरकार के पास रहेगा या एम्प्लॉई के पास जाएगा, ऐसा कुछ भी क्लीयर नहीं है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहूंगा कि इसमें जो भी नुकसान होगा, उसके लिए क्या आपने कुछ प्रोविजन रखा है, कुछ मिनिमम इंटरेस्ट का प्रावधान रखा है?

श्री उपसभापति: श्री नरेश अग्रवाल। आपका नाम पहले था, आप इधर नहीं थे, इसलिए नहीं बुलाया।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं जरूरी काम से चला गया था।

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, वैसे तो मैं लेबर लॉ का बहुत एक्सपर्ट नहीं हूँ, लेकिन कुछ चीजें हमारे दिमाग में हैं, जिनके बारे में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा। इस समय करीब 80 हजार करोड़ रुपए ईपीएफ के आपके पास हैं और इस साल के अंत तक आपके पास वह एक लाख करोड़ रुपए हो जाएगा। यह एक बहुत बड़ा एमाउंट है।

सर, इनके ईपीएफ के जितने ऑफिस हैं, वहां पूरे अधिकारी नहीं हैं। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में कानपुर में एक ऑफिस है, वहां इनके अधिकारी नहीं हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि आप हमें बता दें कि इस समय देश में ईपीएफ के कितने कार्यालय हैं और उनमें कितने अधिकारी पोस्टेड हैं? जब अधिकारी नहीं हैं, तो जो आपने ईपीएफ एक्ट बनाया है, उसे कैसे लागू करेंगे? बहुत से प्राइवेट क्षेत्र के लोग ईपीएफ जमा नहीं कर रहे हैं। कानून के हिसाब से जो ईपीएफ जमा न करें

उनके खिलाफ ईपीएफ एक्ट के तहत कार्रवाई हो जानी चाहिए, तो निजी क्षेत्र के जिन लोगों ने ईपीएफ जमा नहीं किया है, उनमें ऐसे कितने लोग हैं जिनके खिलाफ आपके पास कार्रवाई पेंडिंग है? उनके खिलाफ कब कार्रवाई करेंगे? दूसरा, आपने जो ईपीएफ के लिए क्लॉज डाल दिया है कि गवर्नमेंट को, फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री को अधिकार है कि वह लेबर का पैसा जहां चाहे शेयर मार्केट में लगा दे, क्या आप उस कानून को बदलने पर विचार करेंगे? क्योंकि आपने पांच से पन्द्रह परसेंट किया, कल आप पन्द्रह परसेंट से पच्चीस परसेंट कर देंगे, ...(व्यवधान)... जी, मंडेटरी कर दिया है और आप मंडेटरी पन्द्रह से पच्चीस परसेंट कर देंगे। मुझे याद है कि यह सेंसेक्स बीस हजार से आठ हजार पर गिरा था, कई बार ऐसा शेयर मार्केट में हो चुका है, अगर शेयर मार्केट का सेंसेक्स गिरता है, अभी तो आप कह रहे हैं कि 7.25 रिटर्न दे रहे हैं, जो हमें मिला है, लेकिन जब शेयर मार्केट गिर जाएगा और तब जो पैसा डूबेगा, उस पैसे की जिम्मेदारी किस की होगी? एक बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं। दूसरी बात मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि पैसा लगाने का निर्णय लेने से पहले आपने कोई कमेटी बनाई होगी, उस कमेटी ने positive और negative दोनों परिणामों पर विचार किया होगा, तो वह कौन सी कमेटी थी, जिसने यह निर्णय लेने से पहले आपको रिपोर्ट दी और उस रिपोर्ट के मुख्य अंश क्या हैं, मुख्य points क्या हैं?

श्रीमन्, मैं यही कहूंगा कि जिस तरीके से सरकार कर्मचारियों के पैसे पर सट्टेबाजी कर रही है... जटिया जी ने कहा कि बहुत से अकाउंट्स ऐसे हैं, जो साइलेंट अकाउंट्स हो गए हैं, डेड अकाउंट्स हो गए हैं। उनका तमाम पैसा इनके पास पड़ा हुआ है। वे डेड अकाउंट्स एक्टिव नहीं हो रहे हैं। बहुत से कर्मचारी निकाल भी दिए जाते हैं। तो उनका पैसा जमा है और वे अपने उस पैसे को एक्टिवेट नहीं कर पाते हैं, क्योंकि उनकी स्थिति ऐसी नहीं है। तो आपके पास जो डेड अकाउंट्स हैं, उन डेड अकाउंट्स में जो 20-22 हजार करोड़ रुपये की रकम आपके पास है, तो वह रकम क्या जिन लोगों के वे अकाउंट्स हैं, उनके परिवार को आप पहुँचाएँगे? यदि हाँ, तो कब और यदि नहीं तो क्यों? मैं यही जानना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Maharashtra): Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down; I will call you. ...(Interruptions)... No; he is my friend. ...(Interruptions)... See, hon. Members, I have four requests before me. But I got these names after the discussion had started. ...(Interruptions)... I don't want to encourage ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, my name ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am speaking. What is this? Don't you see, I am speaking? Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down, please. ...(Interruptions)... I don't want to encourage this tendency. However, the subject being so important and I am also susceptible to pressure sometimes, I am allowing them. ...(Interruptions)... I will call you also; don't worry. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Shri K. T. S. Tulsi; we should hear the view of a senior advocate also. Only two minutes each.

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI (Nominated): Sir, the cat came out of the bag perhaps in December when the Labour Ministry informed this House that there is no Government guarantee with regard to the investment that had been made with the money which is the property of workers. It is indeed not difficult to know that workers don't know much about investments. The workers were only given a choice that they could opt for joining the New Pension Scheme under clause 16AB. But what was the fine print of that clause? It says, "Once you leave the Employees Provident Fund and join the New Pension Scheme, you cease to be governed by the Employees' Provident Fund Act." And once your money is in the New Pension Fund, which is going to be invested in the market, and if the fund actually suffers a loss, like in this case where you have 9.54 per cent negative returns on the amount that is invested, what does the worker do? The answer to that, that was given to the workers at that time, was contrary to the fine print of the scheme. They were told that they could always come back to the scheme. But if they come back to the scheme, they will be treated as new members, if they are new members, they need to earn the pension once again to be able to become new members. So, there was actually no choice. They were told that they will have a higher take home salary. Now we find that this is such a hazardous thing; the workers are being left high and dry. I want to say that all the trade unions in the country are opposed to this scheme of investment of Provident Fund Accounts in the share market. And, unions, including Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh, had walked out of the meeting of the Minister. They are not willing because, according to what they now understand, this is nothing but a daylight robbery. They are calling it misappropriation of funds and they are calling it a fraud. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... I hope the Government will realise this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Madhusudan Mistry. Please take only two minutes.

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री: सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से सिर्फ दो सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। पहला तो यह है कि कैपिटल मार्केट के अंदर private entities कितनी ही बार अपने शेयर के प्राइस को artificial बना कर रखते हैं और उसके अंदर गवर्नमेंट का इन्वेस्टमेंट करवाते हैं। Artificially price maintain करके लोगों को उसमें इन्वेस्टमेंट करने के लिए encourage किया जाता है और सरकार उसमें साथ देती है। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो 8 हजार करोड़ रुपए का निवेश हुआ है, वह कितनी प्राइवेट कंपनियों में किया गया है और वे कंपनियां किनकी हैं? अगर पांच बैंक्स उनको डील करते हैं, तो उन बैंक्स के डायरेक्टर कौन हैं? उन डायरेक्टरों ने इन्वेस्टमेंट के लिए जो प्राइवेट और public entities चुनी हैं, इनको चुनने के लिए क्या criteria है? ...*(समय की घंटी)*...

सर, मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि यह मजदूरों का पैसा है, मिनिस्टर साहब उस दिन अपनी

कहानी कह रहे थे, मैं उनसे बहुत इम्प्रेसड था। मुझे दुख इस बात का है कि मजदूरों के पैसे से आप इस देश में कैपिटलिस्ट सिस्टम को और मजबूत कर रहे हैं। पैसा मजदूरों का है, प्राइवेट कंपनियाँ कैपिटलिस्टों की है, उनमें आप इन्वेस्टमेंट कर रहे हैं, इस तरह से आप उनको और भी ज्यादा मजबूत बना रहे हैं। इससे जो थोड़ा-बहुत पैसा मिलेगा, वह आप हमें देना चाहते हैं। पूरा socialist system है या पूरा labour-oriented या गरीब की तरफ वाला जो सिस्टम है, उस सिस्टम के अंदर गरीबों का पैसा, मजदूरों का पैसा लगा कर आप उसको और भी मजबूत बनाते हैं, जिसकी वजह से गवर्नमेंट के ऊपर इन लोगों की पकड़ और भी मजबूत हो। सर, अगर ऐसा है, तो मेरे हिसाब से यह बहुत बड़ा गुनाह है। लेबर मिनिस्टर साहब से मेरी अपील है कि हमने कभी शेयर बाजार के अंदर पैसा इन्वेस्ट नहीं किया। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सरकार इसको withdraw करे। पूरे हाउस का यही मत है, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu.

श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take only two minutes. Put your questions. Don't make any introduction.

श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू: सर, मेरा तो तीन मिनट होना चाहिए, क्योंकि आपकी लिस्ट में पहले से ही मेरा नाम था और आप मुझे आखिर में बुला रहे हैं। मैं एक मिनट में भी खत्म कर सकता हूँ, क्योंकि आप तो चेयर हैं, मगर आपके प्रति अपनी श्रद्धा रखते हुए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't waste your time. Put your question within two minutes.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, I have not even started, but you have controlled my time. I have my agony to present before the House.

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, एक कर्मचारी अपने भविष्य निधि से अपने परिवार और बाल-बच्चों का कैसा भविष्य बना सकता है, मैं उसका प्रतीक हूँ, इसलिए मैं आज के दिन कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि के 15 करोड़ से अधिक अकाउंट होल्डर्स को इसके प्रति जो शंकाएं होती हैं, उनको बताने के लिए इस मौके का इस्तेमाल कर रहा हूँ। हमारे वरिष्ठ नेता, अहमद पटेल जी के द्वारा इस अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के विषय की ओर ध्यान दिलाया गया और पूरे भारतवर्ष में जो भी कामगार हैं, जो भी कर्मचारी हैं, जो भी श्रमिक हैं, उन सब लोगों की आकांक्षा और शंका अभी आपके सामने है और आपको उनको समझना चाहिए। दलाल बाजार के भरोसे आप भविष्य निधि का भविष्य बनाने के लिए सोच रहे हैं, आपकी नज़र कितनी बुरी है, इसको हमें समझना चाहिए। श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री मेरे बड़े भाई हैं और वे खुद एक श्रमिक परिवार से आए हैं। केन्द्र सरकार की नीयत की वजह से ऐसा नेक आदमी, एक अच्छा नागरिक लोगों की नजरों में बुरा बन रहा है। मैं यह सोच रहा हूँ कि केंद्र सरकार इनके कंधे पर इसको रख कर * रच रही है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि श्रमिक श्रेणी के लिए अच्छी

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu]

तनखाह कैसे होगी? पिछले दो सालों से भविष्य निधि के पैसे पर आपकी बुरी नज़र क्यों है? इसको तय करना केन्द्र सरकार के लिए जरूरी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपके सामने एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि आपके सामने एलआईसी का आइडिया है। आपके सामने बहुत सारे पी.एम. इश्योरेंस के आइडिया हैं। इस तरफ सोचना चाहिए मगर भविष्य निधि को दलाल बाजार में मत ले जाइए, वह बहुत गलत हो सकता है।

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, I just want to seek clarifications on two issues. Since the stock market is always volatile and vulnerable and the Government has decided to invest so much money in the stock market, what precautions and safety standards have you taken so that this money is not sunk and the money is not exploited by those who have vested interests? What precautions and safety standards have you taken in order to protect the poor labourers? Secondly, Sir, I know that the whole intention is to utilize this fund of 80,000 crore of rupees or one lakh crore of rupees. You want to utilize this amount. Don't you think that there could be other options to utilize this money? You could have invested this money in some public sector companies which are good companies, *navratna* companies, the State Bank of India, the Life Insurance Corporation, etc. etc. Why did you not think about some other options instead of directly getting into the stock market? These are my two points. Thank you.

श्री दिव्जय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार मूलतः मजदूर विरोधी, दलित विरोधी और कैपिटलिस्ट की विचारधारा की पार्टी रही है और वह इसमें परिलक्षित होता है। अब इन्होंने पहले तो मजदूरों के हक, प्राविडेंट फंड पर टैक्स लगा करके उन पर प्रभाव डालने का प्रयास किया। जब दबाव बढ़ा तो उसको विदड़ों किया। अब पिछले दरवाजे से इन्होंने 5 प्रतिशत से बढ़ा करके 15 प्रतिशत कर दिया और उसमें भी गारंटी नहीं है और अगर नुकसान होगा तो गारंटी सरकार देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। मेरा आपसे अनुरोध यह है, हालांकि वित्त मंत्रालय को इस बात का अधिकार है कि ई.पी.एफ. का जो पैसा है वह कहां, किस प्रकार से इन्वेस्ट किया जाए, यह उनका अधिकार क्षेत्र है, जबकि सेंट्रल बोर्ड, आपके जो ट्रस्टीज हैं, ई.पी.एफ. के, उन्होंने पूरे मुद्दे पर विरोध किया और यूनेनिमसली उन्होंने इसको रिजेक्ट कर दिया। उसके बाद भी चूंकि उनके कुछ कमिटेमेंट्स थे कॉरपोरेट सेक्टर को, इसलिए जैसा कि हमारे साथी मधुसूदन मिश्री जी ने कहा है, मजदूर का गाढ़ी कमाई का पैसा कैसे कॉरपोरेट्स के पास इन्वेस्टमेंट में जाए, यह पूरा उद्देश्य है। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ, वित्त मंत्री जी यहां मौजूद नहीं हैं, लेकिन मैं आपके माध्यम से श्रम मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर कहां इन्वेस्ट करना और किस कॉरपोरेट में इन्वेस्ट करना, इसका निर्णय कौन लेगा, उसकी प्रक्रिया क्या होगी? आपने इसी साल के फरवरी में कहा था कि हम लोग 8.8 प्रतिशत से कम नहीं होने देंगे। यहां आपने स्वीकार किया कि 7.45 प्रतिशत मिल रहा है। यह पूरे तरीके से मजदूर विरोधी है। मैं बधाई देना चाहूंगा अहमद पटेल साहब को कि वे कॉलिंग

अटेंशन लाए हैं। मैं अनुरोध करूंगा श्रम मंत्री जीसे कि आप तो मजदूरों के बीच में से आए हैं, कैसे आप वित्त मंत्री जी के इस प्रभाव में आ गए। हमें इस बात का दुःख है। कृपया इस पर पुनर्विचार करिए। क्या पुनर्विचार करेंगे, मेरा आपसे यह प्रश्न है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, do you want to ask a question?
...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Sir, I just want to intervene. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, you want to say something. Your name was taken. So, I allow you. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Who took his name, Sir? I did not take his name.
...(Interruptions)... What is this, Sir? ...(Interruptions)... I did not take anybody's name.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, you said ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Even I did not take his name. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me tell you. ...(Interruptions)... it was said that from the Finance Ministry, someone has gone to the ...(Interruptions)... All that is about him. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Sir, so many people from the Finance Ministry
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, we are sorry for him that he is such a talented person but ...(Interruptions)... From the Finance Ministry to the Civil Aviation
...(Interruptions)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has a right to explain. ...(Interruptions)... Everybody knows that it is about him. ...(Interruptions)... So, do you want to say something? ...(Interruptions)... He has a right. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Sir, so many distinguished Members have.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, seriously or otherwise, everybody knows that you referred to him. ...(Interruptions)... So, he has a right to speak. Even otherwise, he is a Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

3.00 P.M.

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: No, Sir, not at all. ...*(Interruptions)*... If I had to mention anybody's name, I would have mentioned it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In any case, ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Minister, are you a Member of Rajya Sabha? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: No, Sir, he is not. Then, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: How can he ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you are a Member, you have the right as a Member. ...*(Interruptions)*... But even then he is a Minister. Let him ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you so crazy about ...*(Interruptions)*... You listen to him also. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to him also. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me have the benefit of his advice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, if I have a guilty conscience ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, we have no objection ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Such a talented person has been demoted by the Modi Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, if you are allowing ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us have the benefit of his advice also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, knowing that you allow ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Pardon! ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, give clear extension to the rule. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, if I have a guilty conscience, I will definitely

come forward. Though I am not entitled as a Member here, I will come to you and talk. I don't have any guilty conscience. ...*(Interruptions)*... No name was mentioned. I was hearing him. He was just flying from here to there. That is his right.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; if you are strictly on a point of order, strictly as per rule, I cannot allow; I know. Only the Minister can do this. But I said this because Derek O' Brien definitely referred to him, and everybody knows this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: No, no. Let me make it clear. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, there has to be subtlety in the Parliamentary debate. Otherwise, ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; I accepted it.

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: So, allow me the privilege of subtlety. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes; I accepted it. Now, I believe, the House has no objection if he has to say something.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, is he answering or is he raising some question? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: As Derek O' Brienji said, you know, everybody wants sky-high returns. So, in that spirit, I will say that if you are actually looking to the share bazaar – a lot of people here spoke about the share bazaar as a casino – I would just like to remind them that the Nifty and the Sensex are largely constituted of the companies that are the pride of India. Among them are a host of public sector companies, including SBI, IOC, ONGC, Indian Oil, BHEL, etc. The workers here are the ones whose EPFO money is going into the share bazaar. These are India's best companies, Tata Motors, Infosys, TCS and so on. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would just clarify ...*(Interruptions)*... Many Members have said that the share bazaar is like a casino. I would just like to clarify that it is India's best companies which are reflected in the Nifty and Sensex. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Mr. Minister, please reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Let the Minister give the name of the companies where he is investing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, the return on investment has reduced by ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to the reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, as Sinhaji told, there are good companies. ...*(Interruptions)*... But you never know where the money has actually gone. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; now, Mr. Minister.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sinhaji, don't vouch ...*(Interruptions)*... Once you open the stock market door, once the ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, I have one point to say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: There is no end to it. ...*(Interruptions)*... From flash to rummy to poker ...*(Interruptions)*... Because you have opened the door. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tapan, both of you are from the same party.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, as a Provident Fund member, I authorize the company to deduct money. I nominate my wife or my children. Without my permission, how can the Provident Fund Department take my money? I did not authorize them to take my money.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; he will reply to that.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Without my authorization, who gave you the right to take my money?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Now, Mr. Minister, please reply.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, senior Member, Shri Ahmed Patel, has raised this very important issue regarding EPF investments. He has made some serious charge of alleged diversion of money from Employees' Provident Fund to stock market. Sir, it is totally not correct. There is no diversion of money. That is number one. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI AHMED PATEL: I have never said that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Please hear me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Secondly, the Ministry of Finance has issued a notification on 2nd March, 2015 and that notification also prescribed the pattern of investment. Thirdly, according to Para 52 of the EPF Scheme, 1952, the mandate is that investment will be made according to the notification

of the Central Government. Once again, I am reading it. Para 52 of EPF Scheme, 1952 mandates that the investment will be made in accordance with the notification of the Central Government. So, in this clarification also, they have prescribed the minimum as five per cent and maximum as fifteen per cent for investment in equity and equity-related instruments. Please try to understand it. You are all senior hon. Members of Parliament. Really, I have taken things seriously and I appreciate your concerns and suspicions which you have expressed. You have also told me about good works. For that also, I am really committed to that. The other important aspect is this. Why am I stressing this? These are the social security amounts and that too, workers' amounts. As Chairman of the CBT, Central Board of Trustees, my paramount duty is to safeguard the workers' interests. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am assuring that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me explain. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am explaining. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him explain. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: First thing is, you have to understand the very situation that is prevailing in the entire world. All over, as per the pattern in the long-term investment in equity, the returns are positive and encouraging. I would mention the investment pattern in pension funds there. In Netherlands, it is 30 per cent; in Japan, it is 33 per cent; in Canada, it is 31 per cent; in the UK, it is 44 per cent; in the USA, it is 44 per cent; and, the highest is in Australia which is giving the best social security system at 51 per cent. Sir, this is the pattern world over. And this world-over pattern also is giving positive returns. Because of this positive return, I have already dealt with your apprehensions. These funds, the equity funds, are generally for ten years or more than 10-year period. So, that is why, this will give encouragement in a positive direction and in a profitable manner. That too, we have kept it in Exchange Traded Funds, not in share markets. Please try to understand that it is an investment in the Exchange Traded Funds. This is also open equity. We are not purchasing. This open equity is subject to fluctuation also. The other important aspect, which I am telling you, is that the current Notification has give another 15 per cent but with a cautious approach, as all of you have expressed your concerns.

I am more concerned about CBT. After becoming the Labour and Employment Minister, I have taken 20 CBT meetings. Before going to CBT, we formed an expert group. That expert group gave a report. That report was submitted to the CBT. Also, I made a presentation in the second CBT meeting. In spite of their reservations, my Ministry, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Why do you not say that the CBT did not accept the opinion of the expert group? ...*(Interruptions)*... You must state the full facts. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tapanji, let him speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: I am telling you. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are other important aspects also like the amount as on date. I wanted to explain here, as Digvijaya Singhji was asking about the pattern of investment, all this equity investment will be done in NIFTY and Sensex. It would be 75 per cent in NIFTY and 25 per cent in Sensex. It is in the baskets. NIFTY has got the National Stock Exchange, which is 50 baskets. It is not having individual shares. On other important aspect, the Sensex has got the Bombay Stock Exchange, which has 30 baskets. I am also giving very elaborate information before the Parliament because the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme has got five schemes. First, Employees' Provident Fund Scheme; second, Employees' Pension Scheme; third, Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme; fourth, Provident Fund of EPFO Employees'; and the last one, Pension and Gratuity of EPFO Employees'. So, in these five Schemes, we have invested the amount very carefully. Regarding the Employees' Provident Fund, in NIFTY, we have invested ₹ 3,561 crores. The market value, as on 30th June, 2016, is ₹ 3,839 crores. The absolute return from the Scheme is 7.79 per cent interest. Why I am explaining this is, we have carefully kept the NIFTY at 75 per cent and Sensex at 25 per cent. In NIFTY we are getting higher interest rate and in Sensex, we are getting less interest rate. That is why we have given the percentage of 75 and 25. I will not take much of the time for this but it is a technical matter. Regarding the total number, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him complete.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: It is ₹ 7,468 crores. Now, its market value has come up to ₹ 8,024 crores, that is, 7.45 per cent. Other important aspects are that investment is done by SBI and UTI. Earlier, it was only through SBI. To maintain competitiveness, now we have given the opportunity to UTI also. There is another very important point which needs continuous observation of the House that before this pattern of investment, *i.e.*, before August, 2015, we had invested ₹ 6 lakh crores in equity, Government and corporate bodies. After August, 2015, we invested ₹ 1.25 lakh crores, only 5 per cent equity, for which I have already indicated the amount. The reason why I am giving this clarification is that the total amount of the Corpus of the EPFO is ₹ 7.5 lakh crores. Now,

the amount which we have invested is only ₹ 1.25 lakh crores, which is only one per cent. We have taken a very cautious approach. With that cautious approach, we have started it. The indications are positive and we are moving in the right direction. I will also reply to the questions asked by other hon. Members. The economic growth is picking up and the GDP is also increasing. I am happy to inform that as on 31st July, 2016, the equity return is 12.1 per cent. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: That is not the point. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: That is why I am saying that we are moving in the right direction. The positive results are encouraging us.

Some hon. Members had raised the issue of inoperative accounts or unclaimed amounts. There are no unclaimed amounts in EPFO. There are only inoperative accounts and those inoperative accounts have money worth ₹ 42,000 crores. We are giving interest to all inoperative accounts. Digvijaya Singhji was expressing his happiness towards Shri Ahmed Patel. But, Digvijaya Singhji, I want to inform you that during your regime, when the UPA Government was in power, on all these inoperative accounts, from February, 2011 to March, 2016, you had not given any interest. After coming to power, the NDA Government, led by Shri Narendra Modi, we has made it that interest goes to all the inoperative amounts. Now, when I am giving interest to all these accounts, automatically, the accounts will come into operation.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this money can be ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Also, this Government has taken *Shram Suvidha* Portal, which is a new initiative i.e., of Universal Account Number. With that, we are ensuring that by linking with Aadhaar cards, all our EPF subscribers will have UAN. The Government is going to complete this by this financial year. By this financial year, all these fifteen crore accounts will be under the UAN system.

Shri Digvijaya Singh is a senior Member. Many Members have said many things. But I want to say that I am neither a capitalist, nor a socialist, but I am a true nationalist.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, your policies are ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: I am a true nationalist because we are taking whatever initiatives we can. We are pro-worker, never anti-worker, pro-progressive and also pro-poor. Why I am claiming this is, we have enacted the Bonus (Amendment)

Act. The interests rates which I have given is 8.55 per cent even when the interest rate was falling in this country. इसलिए, यह सरकार बहुत ज्यादा प्रोग्रेसिव है। ई.पी.एफ. account को डायवर्ट करने का भी प्रश्न आया था।

Lastly, Mr. Derek O'Brien was referring to the American model. I want to inform him that we believe in the Indian model. Why I am saying this is ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: I did not talk of the American model. Do you think I believe in the American model? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Why I am saying this is all the Portfolio Managers are appointed through a unique process for investing only as per the investment pattern as notified by the Central Government. Other Members also have expressed a lot of concerns. I will definitely assure this House that the trend is in a positive direction. World over there is equity participation and long term participation in Exchange Traded Fund. The yield is very positive. ...*(Interruptions)*... I definitely believe this is the hard-earned money of our workers. We are committed for the welfare of the workers. We are interested in the welfare of our workers.

Once again, I want to thank all the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion and given some positive points. I will definitely look into them.

Thank you.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I have some clarifications to seek from the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already sought clarifications.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I have some clarifications to seek on the basis of the reply of the hon. Minister. Number one, the hon. Minister referred to the clause in the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme. But in the same scheme there is also a tripartite statutory body to discuss and make a recommendation. No doubt the investment decision is finally notified by the Finance Ministry. Nobody is questioning that. Along with that this is also there. The Tripartite Body has to recommend. You have jumped over the recommendation, at least, in the matter of switching over to the stock market because the CBT workers' representatives vehemently and unanimously opposed it. So, here, there is a factual aberration. I will not say the other one.

The second point is, he talked about 8.8 per cent interest on EPF. Again let me tell

you, the CBT, after going through the whole economics of the fund that has been earned by the EPFO, made 8.8 per cent interest as an interim measure. With an understanding that the rate will increase further. Your Finance Ministry, out of arrogance of power, has reduced it to 8.7 per cent. Ultimately, I thank you that you have fought bitterly to bring it back to 8.8 per cent. Whenever you are telling the House, kindly tell the whole truth, not the partial truth.

Thirdly, the notification is very clear that you are giving to the equity market. Now you are telling about the NIFTY and Exchange Traded Fund. All these things are not written in the notification. So, where it is only the equity market, you have opened the doors for gambling, may not be from today, but from day after tomorrow. And you are talking of...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I come to my last point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, you can't follow the American model. While you are justifying the American rate, Canadian rate, European rate, Japanese rate...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: This is a very vital and relevant point. The American rate, you mentioned, is very high to equity investment. In those countries, there is also an assured guaranteed return on pension funds and the workers are protected in that. So, you are taking a stand, something like 'head, I win; tail, you lose'. You are taking the equity part of it, gambling part of it, but you are refusing to take the assured guaranteed...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes. It is clear now. Sit down.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: So, I insist you roll back your decision to put the money where the worker is.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, he is pro-worker. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अहमद पटेल: मान्यवर, मंत्री महोदय का जो उत्तर आया है, it is not satisfactory, जिसे कहते हैं कि यह संतोषजनक नहीं है। मैंने शुरू में ही कहा था कि मैंने जो minimum guarantee की बात की थी, क्या उसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय इस सदन को आश्वासन देंगे कि minimum guarantee would be given to the workers. जो कर्मचारी हैं, अगर उनको proper return नहीं मिलता है, तो यह चिन्ता की बात है। That is number one. उसका reply उन्होंने अब तक नहीं दिया है।

[श्री अहमद पटेल]

Number two, ऑनरेबल मेम्बर रंगराजन जी ने जो कहा कि ये उनके पैसे हैं, without permission of Employees', how can they invest? उसका reply नहीं आया है।

And the third thing is about unclaimed amount. उन्होंने जो बात की है कि they are giving interest now. मैंने जो point raise किया था कि interest तो EPF में ही जा रहा है, लेकिन मैंने कहा था कि काले धन के लिए तो आप 6 महीने दे रहे हैं, लेकिन जो unclaimed amount है, उसके लिए आप सिर्फ 60 days दे रहे हैं। क्या आप यह समय की मर्यादा बढ़ाएँगे?

मेरा last point यह है कि 29 अप्रैल, 2016 को लोक सभा में एक उत्तर दिया गया था, "The total amount invested by retirement fund body Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) in exchange traded fund (ETF) of Nifty and Sensex-based index as on March 31, 2016, was ₹ 6,577 crores, Parliament was informed on Friday."

"Employees' EPF has not invested in individual stocks. It has invested only 5 per cent investible surplus in ETF's of Nifty and Sensex-based index. The total amount invested is ₹ 6,577 crores", on March 31, 2016, the Minister of State said in the Lok Sabha. He further said that the Government is aware of the risks of more investment of funds of EPFO in the stock market. Therefore, the Central Board of Trustees (CBT), EPF, has decided to invest only 5 per cent of investible surplus... *(Interruptions)*... Who has said it? The then Minister of State for Finance. In the Lok Sabha, he said it is a risk. And, therefore, with your permission, I would like to move a Resolution. I would seek your guidance and seek your permission also that this House strongly disapproves the Government's policy to invest 5 to 15 per cent of the EPF in the stock market... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I second the motion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. *(Interruptions)*... Ahmed Pateiji, no. *(Interruptions)*... I have to go by the rules. *(Interruptions)*... No, no. *(Interruptions)*... Please, please. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, take the sense of the House. *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. *(Interruptions)*... Please listen to me. *(Interruptions)*... No, that is not the way. *(Interruptions)*... Please listen to me. *(Interruptions)*... I will come to you. *(Interruptions)*... Rangarajanji, please. The point is, Shri Ahmed Patel wants to move a resolution. But my difficulty is that this is a Calling Attention. First, let me tell you that I have allowed everybody and even those who had not given names. Therefore, I also accept that it is an important subject. Then, the Minister replied. Within that, there is no rule or scope for a resolution.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Not within; it is after that.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is after that. यह बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण बात है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...
...(Interruptions)... It is after that because we are not satisfied with his reply.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you are not satisfied, I am not supposed to give an advice to you. However, I am telling you that if you want to move a resolution, you have to give notice as per the rules. I will come to you. If you are not satisfied, I am not supposed to give an advice. However, I am telling you that if you want to move a resolution, you have to give notice, as per the rule. The Rule says: "When a Resolution comes from a Member, it is in the form of a Motion." For that, give notice. If you are very serious about it, give notice under the relevant rule. After that, certainly, it will be examined and dealt with as per rules. Now, at this point of time, I am not allowing you to move the resolution. I said, "at this point of time."

SHRI AHMED PATEL: Sir, I will give notice under Rule 167. I hope you will consider it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why not? You give notice. It will be examined.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, अगर मेम्बर oral notice दे, written notice न दे, तो provision में यह कहाँ लिखा है कि मेम्बर oral notice नहीं दे सकता है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम यह कह रहे हैं कि हम oral notice दे रहे हैं और अब उस नोटिस पर आप consensus ले लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम कह रहे हैं कि अहमद पटेल जी ने Oral Notice दे दिया है, अब इस पर आप हाउस का consensus ले लीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति: Constitution में oral notice के बारे में कुछ नहीं लिखा है। Nareshji, you also know that there is no provision for an oral notice. But you are free to give notice for a resolution under the relevant rule. There is no problem. It will be examined.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Is there any provision for an online resolution?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. We will go by the rules only. Rules are written, they are in black and white. Therefore, you have to read and come prepared. We will go according to the rules only. There is nothing oral. So, your resolution is not allowed at this point of time. Now, I will go to the next item of the Business, the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2016. Shri Prakash Javadekar to move. The time allotted is one hour which will be very strictly adhered to ...**(Interruptions)**...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I want to know as to what the next item of today's Business is. Where is it mentioned?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is in the List of Business. आप List of Business देखिए, List of Business में यह लिखा है।

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2016

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill further to amend the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, I just want to mention that this is a very important subject and I will reply in detail, if required, after the discussion. Now, we are establishing by law six new IITs at Tirupati, Palakkad, Goa, Dharwad, Jammu and Bhilai, and the ISM Dhanbad which is a very premier institute. This is an addition to the premier institutes of national importance which will really help students to get quality education. We are increasing the network of the IIT institutes in all regions and this will also help the students. This is really an important step which, I hope, all sections of this House will support. They will also discuss about the quality of education which is the primary thing to be discussed, and that is the agenda of all of us. Thank you.

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Prof. Rangarajan - not present. Shri Rajeev Gowda.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, it gives me great joy to speak on the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2016 because, in this Bill, there is a gift to the State of Karnataka. A new IIT is going to be established in the city of Dharwad. Sir, Karnataka is already the education hub of the country, and we have, more than 100 years ago, established the Indian Institute of Science. It was established by a far thinking Maharaja of Mysore and Swami Vivekanand as an inspiration, and with the contribution of Shri Jamshedji Tata. We also have an Indian Institute of Management (IIM) in Bengaluru. We also have a hundred year old Mysore University where our Chairman had recently gone.

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA *in the Chair*)

Now, we have one more jewel in Karnataka's educational crown, that is, an Indian Institute of Technology in Dharwad. Sir, Dharwad is a wonderful place to have this kind of an institution. It is a hub of culture. We have had many outstanding musicians from Dharwad like Pandit Bhimsen Joshi who was also conferred Bharat Ratna, Shrimati Gangubai Hangal, Pandit Mallikarjun Mansur & Pandit Kumar Gandharva. They are all singers from Dharwad. We have outstanding literary persons from Dharwad like Shri Da. Ra. Bendre, Shri Girish Karnad and outstanding entrepreneurs like Shri Gururaj Deshpande and Shri Nandan Nilekani. So, this is a very good choice, the city of Dharwad, and we can see that Karnataka is going to do justice to the vision of the country in establishing an IIT right there.

This vision, though, is not something new. We go back to the days of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. At a time, when the country still had to deal with illiteracy and poverty, he had the foresight to say that we will set up institutes of national excellence in technology to create a cadre of engineers, people who will go out there and help India become self-sufficient in engineering talent; to be world-class in our abilities; to build the infrastructure that we need and to build the temples of modern India. Sir, this is the second or third wave of new IITs that are being established. The first wave was set up with the collaboration of Germany, with U.K., U.S.A and Russia in a true spirit of non-alignment. Then, we had a couple of more waves during the UPA regime. Sir, when the Assam Accord was signed, we had, as part of that settlement, a contribution to Assam in the form of IIT Guwahati. It tells you the importance of IITs in terms of the ability to make a difference to the States where they are established.

Sir, for these institutions to make a difference, they are needed to be well-funded. The amount of infrastructure that is needed the amount of investment that they need, must be put up front by the Government and assured for a period of time because these institutions don't become world-class overnight. That is something that you must pay attention to, Mr. Minister, because we cannot build these new institutions by breaking the backs of students, by burdening them with heavy loans, by making them bear the burden which the Government should be bearing in the first place.

Sir, these are investments of the country in various cities and in various locations. They are investments in transforming the economy of the region in which they are established and, therefore, these institutions should not build high walls around them. They should instead engage with the cities that they are in, with the communities that

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they are a part of. For that, we not only have to encourage these institutions to focus on teaching and research but they also need to promote entrepreneurship. They also need to promote scientific culture by becoming the hub of discussions, debates, conferences and things that are open to the entire community and not only to the students of their institution. And, they should serve the policy interest of the State that they are located in by harnessing their expertise and talent towards the issues that matter to the local communities, to the local States.

Then, Sir, I want to turn to research. If you look at the number of institutions that have been ranked in the top 200 from India, it is a very sorry state of affairs that we discover that there are only a couple of Institutes in the top 200, one of which happens to be an IIT, *i.e.*, IIT Delhi. We have an alumnus of IIT Delhi, Shri Jayant Sinha right here who has recently been flown from one Ministry to the other. We have another alumnus of IIT Mumbai right here, Shri Jairam Ramesh. Shri Manohar Parrikar was here in the morning; he is also an IIT alumnus. We have so many IITians here. We can ask them. How come we don't have more of your institutions in the top ranks? And the answer will be that the ranking system pays a lot of attention to research productivity.

The IITs, in their approach, have focussed significantly on teaching; on teaching the brightest minds who are interested in engineering, in mathematics and in science. There are many other minds who are interested in arts subject and in economics. Let me point that out as well. Anyway, the point is that if we want to open our doors to the world and say that we have the best institutions, then, we have to have quality research. That's also a beacon to the world to say, 'We want to come here and work'.

We want to work on the problems and issues that matter to India. One of the Management Gurus that India gave to the world, Shri C.K. Prahalad, talked about the fortune of the bottom of the pyramid. He said, "India has its own challenges, but India can also have its own solutions." That is the spirit that the IITs also need to imbibe, that we have issues here, that we can pay attention and we have the talent to go out there and address them. And those solutions can be so cost-effective, and such breakthroughs that they make a difference, that they can really change the economy of the world in numerous ways.

Research is not just a matter of putting up buildings; it is about creating a culture of creativity and innovation. This is going to happen through the establishment of other kinds of infrastructure. The resources to faculty, for them to publish in journals, for them

to go to conferences, for them to host and train youngsters in how to do research in the best possible manner. Along with that, we need Government grants, the people can compete for so that the best ideas can flourish. In the United States you have something called the National Science Foundation, which conducts competitions all the time, and allows ideas to bubble up from the faculty themselves; chooses the best, funds them, invests in them; does not matter whether they are applied research or pure research, but cutting-edge ideas are rewarded with resources so that people can pursue them in substantial detail.

Sir, that kind of investment in the larger infrastructure needed for research is of primary importance, and it is not going to happen by just establishing rankings, by insisting on research productivity or saying 'publish or perish'; you have to create that culture. To create that culture of research, we have to engage with the best in the world, and have the best in the world also come to engage with us. Now, they will come and do that when there is a certain amount of autonomy in these institutions, when the faculty are given that responsibility that you have faith in them, to say, 'you are professionals, you are the teachers, you will be good researchers, you will be great administrators, we trust you to run this institution in the best possible manner, you make the decisions yourself, we will set certain larger guidelines on how many people we need to be educated there, we would reward you for more research productivity, but we will not interfere in the nitty-gritty of academic decision making. Set the vision, have the engagements on the boards, but let the institutions compete amongst themselves, compete on the global stage, and demonstrate how good they can be.

Sir, at the same time, when I talk about autonomy, I also worry about other issues. Recently, the Government has had a record of interfering in the Institutes of Technology, in the students and their ability to have their own discussions and their own organisations. The lesson that comes to my mind is that of the Ambedkar Periyar Study Circle in IIT Chennai, which was interfered with. I would urge you, just like you do not interfere with the research agendas, do not interfere with the freedom of expression on campus. Let those campuses be beacons of debate and dissent and discussion so that the students can be exposed to multiple points of view.

When we think about that particular organisation, we think about the fact that reservations have always been there in the NTs for a long time. But, substantially, there is a lot of concern about whether reservations have worked well, whether the faculty posts that have been reserved for Dalits and tribals have been filled at all, whether the students are able to come out of the same level of excellence that we should be expecting and we should be investing in. That is also a matter of concern.

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Sir, I talked about resources needed to build these new institutions. When you think about resources, I also think about the fact that the human resources we created out of these IITs. For many years, for many decades, we used to talk about the brain drain, about the people that the Government of India would spend money on and that these youngsters would go to foreign lands, to work there, to study there, and, basically, they would have a better work culture, a better research culture out there. And we would worry that the brain drain is really costing India a whole generation of talent. Yes, to some extent, that has happened. But, just like Jayant, Jairam and many others have come back to India, some of them have come back to India; but many more have gone on to Silicon Valley, have gone on to create new institutions, have gone on to be entrepreneurs, who have contributed back to India in multiple ways. They have become the role-models to Indians, to students here in my home city of Bengaluru, the Startup Capital of India. The youngsters have the confidence that they too can go out there and set up new companies. Because earlier, while they only used to think about getting jobs, today they think about breakthroughs and becoming job-creators and entrepreneurs on a global scale. That is one of the contributions of not only homegrown entrepreneurs in Bengaluru but also of IITians who went abroad and have made a difference in Silicon Valley, Wall Street and elsewhere. Many of them wanted to give back to the IITs, the endowments. But, in the previous NDA regime, when there was an opportunity to tap this kind of resource, what happened? There was a lot of Government interference. The Government said, 'We will decide; we will create a course into which everyone of you can contribute and we will decide how that is going to be spent and how not.' And that immediately turned off the tap and ensured that no more contributions would come to India. That has to change. We need to reach out to the alumni of these institutions and say, 'Come, contribute back to your *alma mater*, and rebuild these institutions that need strengthening. Create new institutions, set up chairs, do various other things.' For that, we need to allow endowments with freedom and flexibility for institution-building.

Sir, I want to talk about the future. We call these 'institutions of national importance'. They are, at this moment, institutes of technology. There are institutes of world-class which also have the same last two names—institute of technology. How do we become like that? We become like that partly by focusing on research, partly by focusing on creativity and innovation. But, when you think about the pipeline of students coming into IITs, to a significant extent, they are coming in from coaching shops in Kota, or some places like

that, where they are being drilled; their thinking and creativity is being hammered out of them. We are getting automatons who are coming into the IITs and we need to change that culture. We need to ensure that creativity is central to that examination, to identifying talent and to making a difference as that institution grows.

For that, we also need to go beyond just technology and engineering courses. We need to add humanities. We need to bridge the two cultures that was talked about decades ago. Essentially, we need to create well-rounded technologists who understand the needs of the country, understand the complexities of society and understand what it takes to be innovators in a true sense.

Sir, the Indian word for university is *vishva-vidyalaya*. We could be the *vidyalaya* of the *vishva*. We could be the education hub of the world. For that, we have to break open our barriers. We have to open our doors and we have to ensure that we have the systems in place to encourage our talent so that we bring in foreign students and foreign faculty to engage with us and *vice versa*. We need to have a vision for the future where these do not become teaching shops but truly institutions of national importance that are transforming Indian technology, Indian society and India's economy going forward. Thank you very much. I support this Bill.

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय अधिष्ठाता जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी द्वारा रखे गए बिल के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मान्यवर, भारत एक ऐसा देश है, जो निश्चित रूप से शिक्षा के लिए जाना जाता है। अगर किसी देश के लिए देखा जाए, तो शिक्षा और चिकित्सा, ये दोनों इतने महत्वपूर्ण हैं कि प्रत्येक सरकार स्वाभाविक रूप से इस पर ध्यान देने का काम करती है। हम उस काल में भी जाना चाहते हैं, जब देश स्वतंत्र हुआ। देश की स्वतंत्रता के साथ ही साथ जब औद्योगिकी के संदर्भ की बात आई, उसके विकास की बात आई, तो वह क्षण हम सभी लोगों के लिए अति महत्वपूर्ण रहा है, जब हमने एक आईआईटी की स्थापना करके ब्रिटिश इंजीनियरिंग से मुक्ति पाई। हमने आईआईटी की स्थापना की और फिर धीरे-धीरे भारत में उसका विकास होने लगा। आज हम इस बात के लिए फख्र करते हैं कि भारत के आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो एक सोच अपनाई, अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने 6 नए IITs बनवाने के संदर्भ में बात रखी। हम अभी सुन भी रहे थे, हमें इस पर विचार करना पड़ा कि 2008 में भी IITs की स्थापना हुई थी, लेकिन 2008 में जिन IITs की स्थापना हुई थी उन IITs के पास संसाधन उतने नहीं थे जितने संसाधन होने चाहिए थे उनको पूरे तौर पर चलने के लिए। अभी IITs पर संसाधन की बात आई है, लेकिन आज माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो विचार रखा है और उसको भी पैसा देने का काम किया जो 2008 के IITs थे, जिनके पास पैसे नहीं थे चलाने के लिए।

मान्यवर, यह सुखद है कि IITs में इण्डस्ट्रियल एक्सपोजर को भी लेने की आवश्यकता है। मुझे लगता है कि बिना इण्डस्ट्रियल एक्सपोजर को लिए, किसी भी IIT को पूरे तौर पर विकसित करना शायद सम्भव नहीं होगा। 18 IITs की जो स्थिति है और अब जो हमारी स्थिति हो गई है, उसके अनुसार

[श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल]

9,784 सीटें रही हैं और वह 10,000 से अधिक की स्थिति में पहुंच जाएगी, जो उन विद्यार्थियों के लिए सुखद होगा जो कहीं न कहीं IITs में प्रवेश नहीं ले पा रहे थे। यह सबसे अच्छी बात है। भारत के माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस बात को सोचा कि जैसे हर जगह पर चिकित्सा के लिए वे एम्स की स्थापना कर रहे हैं, वैसे ही अन्य लोगों के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी की दृष्टि से भी वह प्रत्येक राज्य में IIT की स्थापना करना चाहते हैं। यह सुखद है भारत के लिए। भारत में निश्चित रूप से इस बात को सोचा जाना चाहिए कि हम अपने यहां के बच्चों को शिक्षित कैसे करें। इसमें दो-तीन बातों पर विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। IITs से केवल ऐसा नहीं है कि इंजीनियरिंग की डिग्री प्राप्त कर ली जाए और डिग्री प्राप्त कर-करके कहीं न कहीं जाकर नौकरी कर ले। हमें इस पर भी विचार करने की आवश्यकता होगी। माननीय मानव संसाधन मंत्री जी इस पर विचार निश्चित रूप से करेंगे कि हमारे देश में भी उच्च शिक्षा में गुणवत्ता आनी चाहिए। पहले की स्थिति ऐसी होती थी कि आई.ए.एस. वर्ग को छोड़कर लोग IIT में जाते थे और IIT में जाकर काम करते थे। इधर जिस प्रकार से तुलनात्मक स्थिति आई, तो IIMs और IITians दोनों की स्थिति आई, तो जिस प्रकार से ग्लोबलाइजेशन हुआ तो उसमें IIM की तरफ भागने की स्थिति आई, IIT की तरफ उसकी कमी आई। हमें लगता है कि कहीं न कहीं इस पर भी हम सभी लोगों को विचार करने की आवश्यकता है कि हमारे यहां IIT की जो गुणवत्ता है, उस गुणवत्ता को हम कहां कितनी अच्छी स्थिति में बढ़ा सकें।

अभी एक बात आई, दिल्ली IIT का अपना बड़ा महत्व है। यही रुड़की के संबंध में भी मैं विचार किया करता था, तब यह उत्तर प्रदेश में था, लेकिन वह अब उत्तराखंड में है। हम इस पर विचार करें कि हम जिन IITs को बना रहे हैं, उनमें गुणवत्ता को पूरे तौर पर विकसित करें। आज हमें कहने में संकोच नहीं होगा कि IITs में आज की जो स्थिति है student-teacher ratio की, जहां अन्य देशों में 12 स्टूडेंट्स पर एक शिक्षक की स्थिति है, यहां 25 की स्थिति है। हमारे यहां फैकल्टी कम है और जब फैकल्टी हमारे यहां कम है तो हमारी सरकार नीति के अनुसार इसको बढ़ाने का काम कर रही है। तो हम इसको भी करें कि हम अच्छी फैकल्टी को लाएं, हम ला भी रहे हैं। अच्छी फैकल्टी को लाकर के यहां निश्चित रूप से स्थापित करेंगे। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो नीति अपनाई है, उस नीति के आधार पर पूरे तौर पर हम यह मानकर चलते हैं कि हम जिस विषय पर बात कर रहे हैं, वह उनकी नीति के आधार पर पूरा होगा। हम एक और बात कहना चाहते हैं कि आज भारत एक सॉफ्टवेयर प्रोड्यूसर राष्ट्र के रूप में जाना जा रहा है। वह उपज आईआईटीज़ से होगी। जब वह उपज आईआईटीज़ से होगी जो स्वाभाविक रूप से हम बढ़ेंगे। हम यह जानते हैं और एक डाटा सर्वे के आधार पर यह बात सामने आई है कि वर्ष 2025 तक हमें एक लाख इंजीनियर्स की आवश्यकता होगी। हमारे जो ये नये आईआईटीज़ खुल रहे हैं, इनमें से पढ़कर आने वाले विद्यार्थी एक लाख इंजीनियर्स की उस कमी को पूरा करके दुनिया में भारत को सॉफ्टवेयर प्रोड्यूसर कंट्री के रूप में बहुत आगे ले जाकर निश्चित रूप से खड़ा कर सकेंगे। भारत की यह प्रसिद्धि रही है। भारत के विषय में ब्रेन ड्रेन की बात सामने आती है। यह बात सही है कि यहाँ के छात्रों ने अमेरिका और इंग्लैंड जैसे देशों में जाकर चिकित्सा के क्षेत्र में भारत का मान बढ़ाया है, क्योंकि ब्रेन भारत का है। आज यह माना जाता है कि अमेरिका का डॉक्टर, ब्रिटेन का डॉक्टर अच्छा है; इसी तरह इंजीनियरिंग और विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में भी

4.00 P.M.

उनका नाम है। इसलिए हमको निश्चित रूप से इस पर विचार करना पड़ेगा कि हम उनको किस प्रकार अपने पास रोककर रखें। जिस प्रकार आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी दूसरे देशों में भी जाकर भारत की बौद्धिक क्षमता के बारे में बताते हैं, उससे मुझे विश्वास है कि भारत में वह निश्चित रूप से बढ़ेगी। वहाँ के लोगों ने भी धीरे-धीरे इस बात पर अपनी सहमति दी है कि वे भारत में आकर काम करना चाहते हैं। वे जब यहाँ आएँगे, तब यहाँ की फैकल्टी भी सुदृढ़ होगी, यहाँ के आईआईटीज़ भी सुधरेंगे, यहाँ के आईआईटीज़ उन्नत होंगे और उनमें पढ़कर जो लोग निकलेंगे, वे निश्चित रूप से भारत के विकास के लिए उपयोगी सिद्ध होंगे।

महोदय, इस प्रकार के जो आईआईटीज़ खुल रहे हैं, इनके संदर्भ में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को इनके इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के संदर्भ में भी विचार करना पड़ेगा। हम जब वह कर लेंगे तो निश्चित रूप से हमारे आईआईटीज़ की बौद्धिक क्षमता अपने आप बढ़ती हुई नज़र आएगी। जब वह बढ़ती हुई नज़र आएगी तो फिर हमारे आईआईटीज़ अपने आप में सुधरेंगे, हमारे आईआईटीज़ और आगे बढ़ेंगे और जो ब्रेन ड्रेन हो रहा है, उसमें कहीं न कहीं कमी की स्थिति आएगी। मैं इन बातों को कहते हुए माननीय मंत्री जी द्वारा रखे गए बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और अपनी बात पूरी करता हूँ।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे समाजवादी पार्टी की ओर से प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2016 पर बोलने के लिए अनुमति मिली है, इसके लिए मैं अपने नेताओं को बधाई देता हूँ। महोदय, इसमें जो संशोधन हो रहे हैं, उनके अनुसार केरल, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, जम्मू-कश्मीर, गोवा और कर्णाटक में एक-एक आईआईटी खोलने का प्रावधान है। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है, क्योंकि अभी तक देश में केवल 16 संस्थान थे और अब इन छः संस्थानों के खुलने के बाद देश में कुल 22 संस्थान हो जाएँगे। पहले उन 16 संस्थानों में कुल 9,500 सीटें थीं, अब लगभग 10,000 सीटें हो जाएँगी। महोदय, हम लोग उत्तर प्रदेश से आते हैं। कानपुर में आईआईटी है, पुराना संस्थान है। उत्तर प्रदेश बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश है। कर्णाटक जैसे प्रदेश में दो-दो आईआईटी हो जाएं और उत्तर प्रदेश में, जहाँ से प्रधान मंत्री आते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसाद (कर्णाटक): एक ही आईआईटी है।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): आप चेयर को एड्रेस कीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश है। वहाँ पर बहुत बड़ी संख्या में छात्र पढ़ रहे हैं, प्रतिभाएं निकल रही हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश का आज़ादी के बाद, देश के प्रधान मंत्री बनाने में बड़ा योगदान है। माननीय मंत्री जी छह आईआईटीज़ खोलने के लिए बिल लाए हैं, जिसका जिक्र बजट में भी सरकार ने किया था और उसने आईआईटीज़ के लिए 230 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया है। धनबाद आईआईटी के लिए 100 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त व्यवस्था सरकार ने की है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो हमारे पुराने संस्थान हैं, उनकी क्या स्थिति है, उनके लैब्स की क्या स्थिति है, छात्रों के लिए बने हुए होस्टल्स की क्या स्थिति है? अभी दिल्ली में एक जगह पर नॉन्वेज बनने के ऊपर विवाद हुआ था, झगड़ा हुआ था। माननीय मंत्री जी, सरकार आपकी है और अब आपको

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

छह आईआईटीज को नहीं देखना, आपको 22 आईआईटीज को एक साथ लेकर चलना है। आपके 22 संस्थान हैं, अगर आप 22 संस्थानों को लेकर चलेंगे, तो उनमें जो फैकल्टीज की कमी है, उनमें प्रोफेसर्स की कमी है, उनमें वैज्ञानिकों की कमी है, टीचर्स की कमी है, उसको पूरा करने की आवश्यकता है। जो आईआईटीज 2008 में खोले गए थे, तब एक आईआईटी को खोलने के लिए 500 एकड़ भूमि की जरूरत पड़ती थी, अब भूमि अधिग्रहण का कानून बनने के बाद हम देख रहे हैं कि इसमें तमाम दिक्कतें आती हैं। हमारे माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी लगातार प्रयास कर रहे हैं और वे चक गजरिया, लखनऊ में आईटी सिटी बना रहे हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में हमारा पूर्वांचल, गोरखपुर है, वह क्षेत्र अधूरा रह जाता है, चूंकि वहां के बच्चे बाहर जाते हैं, दिल्ली जाते हैं, जिससे उनको दिक्कत होती है। माननीय मंत्री जी, सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि आपको बच्चों की शिक्षा ठीक करनी पड़ेगी। आप मानव संसाधन मंत्री हैं, हमें सिलेबस चेंज करने पड़ेंगे। सीबीएसई बोर्ड का सिलेबस अलग है, आईसीएससी बोर्ड का सिलेबस अलग है, अन्य राज्यों का सिलेबस अलग है। जब छात्र 12वीं कक्षा की परीक्षा पास कर लेता है, उसके बाद उसे दो-तीन साल तो अंग्रेजी सीखने में लग जाते हैं। हमें इन चीजों पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। हम चाहते हैं कि प्राइमरी कक्षा से लेकर 12वीं कक्षा तक कंप्यूटर और अंग्रेजी की शिक्षा देनी चाहिए और यह गांव स्तर पर भी दी जानी चाहिए। गांवों में बहुत सी प्रतिभाएं छिपी हुई हैं। अगर आप गांव की प्रतिभाओं को मौका देंगे, तो जरूर आगे विकास होगा। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी तो हमने बोलना शुरू किया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): इस बिल को सिर्फ एक घंटे का समय दिया गया है। आपको बोलने के लिए पांच मिनट का समय दिया गया है। अब आप समाप्त करिए।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहते हैं कि जो पिछड़े क्षेत्र के बच्चे हैं, जो ग्रामीण अंचल के बच्चे हैं, उनको सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहिए। जो बच्चे ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के हैं, उनके लिए सरकार कुछ नहीं कर पा रही है। जो बच्चे उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त कर लेते हैं, उनमें से 80 परसेंट बच्चे विदेश चले जाते हैं। हम उनको रोक नहीं पा रहे हैं। मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से सवाल है कि उनको रोकने के लिए आपके पास क्या व्यवस्था है? पूरे वर्ल्ड में हमारे देश के ही बच्चे काम कर रहे हैं, वैज्ञानिक, इंजीनियर, डाक्टर सब हमारे देश से जाकर वहां पर काम कर रहे हैं। आपको ऐसा कानून लाना चाहिए जिससे कि हमारे देश की प्रतिभाएं बाहर न जा सकें और अपने देश में रहकर काम करें। जब हमें कोई कठिनाई होती है, तो हम नई टेक्नोलॉजी उन्हीं से लेकर आ रहे हैं। हम जो प्रतिभाएं पैदा कर रहे हैं, उनको रोकने का इंतजाम सरकार को करना चाहिए। उन पर 10 साल या 15 साल देश में रहकर काम करने का, देश की सेवा करने का प्रतिबंध लगाना चाहिए। मान्यवर, गरीब बच्चे कोचिंग के लिए दिल्ली जाते हैं, कोटा जाते हैं। गरीब बच्चों के पास पैसा नहीं होता है। जो पिछड़े वर्ग के बच्चे हैं, आदिवासी व गरीब बच्चे हैं, आपको उनके लिए अलग से फ्री कोचिंग की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। हम जानते हैं कि माननीय मंत्री जी जो बिल लाए हैं, यह बहुत अच्छा है और हम इसका समर्थन करते हैं। हम मंत्री जी से यही निवेदन करना चाहते हैं कि अभी हम वर्ल्ड स्तर पर बहुत पीछे हैं। चाहे आपके विश्वविद्यालय हों या चाहे तमाम IITs हों, हम कहां खड़े हैं?

अभी कश्मीर में बवाल हो गया। हमारे जो बच्चे वहां पढ़ रहे थे, उनको वहां से निकलने तक नहीं दिया जा रहा था। आपके सहयोगी दलों के लोग झगड़ा व विवाद पैदा कर देते हैं, तो बच्चों के लिए संकट पैदा हो जाता है। आप बच्चों के संरक्षण में दिमाग लगाइए, बच्चों को आगे बढ़ने के लिए काम करिए। आप जो IITs खोल रहे हैं, हम उसको स्वागत करते हैं, धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you. Now, Shri N. Gokulakrishnan.

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN (Puducherry): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, and distinguished Members of this august House, first of all, I have great pleasure in greeting all of you with a warm *vanakkam*.

Sir, I would like to utilize this golden opportunity to make my maiden speech, Sir, this is my maiden speech and I will need six to seven minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): You start your speech.

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN : May I seek your permission to start my speech with a few words in Tamil?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please.

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN : Thank you, Sir.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, his name is not being displayed on the board.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): They will correct it.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, now, my name is there.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): They will correct it. ...*(Interruptions)*... You carry on. The name will be corrected. Don't worry. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't worry. We recognise him. The name will be corrected on the board.

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN : * Hon'ble Vice Chairman Sir,

*English translation of the original speech made in Tamil.

[Shri N. Gokulakrishnan]

She is the Goddess of arts who sits in a golden flower,
who protects the people of Tamil Nadu through her merciful eyes,
She is 'Amma', the mother, She is the beacon of women's race;
She declared the birthday of Great Tamil poet Bharathidasan as
'The Day of Tamil poets'. The land of Puducherry had given birth to this
revolutionary poet and Puratchithalaivi Amma has added glory to this city,
I express my first salute to Hon'ble Puratchithalaivi Amma.

The roaring sea sings,
Dark clouds dance,
Pearls smile in this ancient city and
The city is known as Puducherry,
the land of Sidhas and Scholars.

It is a world renowned city.

I express my thanks and shower my blessings on the People of Puducherry,
a magnificent city. I am a simple man.

This noble responsibility is given to me by Hon'ble Puratchithalaivi Amma, who
rules with great principles.

I stand here to thank her. I assure that I will be trustworthy. Puratchithalaivi Amma's
prosperous rule has ensured the welfare of poor; She has provided so many amenities
to ameliorate the sufferings of the downtrodden.

I bow my head, fold my hands in saluting her.

I swear that I will work sincerely and loyally.

Sir,

Divine poet Thiruvalluvar has written a couplet for the success of rulers. He says,
'Not lance gives kings the victory,

But scepter swayed with equity.'(Couplet No.546)

That is, it is not the javelin that gives victory; but the King's scepter used justly.

The great saint, poet Thiruvalluvar, said this some two thousand years ago. It means
that it is not the weapon that brings victory to the ruler, but it is the welfare of the people
achieved by efficient administration that makes the ruler victorious. Hon. Puratchi Thalaivi
Amma, our most adorable and respected leader, proved these words of Thiruvalluvar by
ensuring the welfare of more than 80 million people of Tamil Nadu by her able and
efficient administration, and thereby achieving victories after victories.

Chanakya of *Artha Shastra* said, "Fearlessness, perseverance and patience are the key attributes of any leader." Hon. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, who is the embodiment of all the three attributes is successfully leading Tamil Nadu by her tireless leadership to make Tamil Nadu the number one State in India. I, N. Gokulakrishnan, belong to the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam led by Honourable Puratchi Thalaivi Amma and I am a newly inducted Member of this august House representing the Union Territory of Puducherry. I take this opportunity to profusely thank Honourable Puratchi Thalaivi Amma for choosing me for this position and I promise her that I will live up to her expectations in discharging my duties towards the cause of the people I represent. I feel proud in giving my maiden speech and heartily thank the hon. Vice-Chairman and my party leader of Rajya Sabha for giving me this opportunity.

Sir, coming to the main subject, "The Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2016", I welcome the Bill on behalf of my party All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam led by my beloved leader, Honourable Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, and, through you, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members that the Union Territory of Puducherry, some time back being a backward area, now transforming itself into a status of full-fledged State, is embedded with all leading educational institutions like JIPMER, National Institute of Technology, which are all institutions of national importance. It also has a Central University, nine Medical colleges, 17 Engineering colleges, one Ayurvedic medical college, four Dental colleges, one Veterinary college, Law college, 10 Nursing and Paramedical colleges besides arts and science colleges. Thus, it has grown into an important educational hub of South India. Sir, in order to strengthen the educational sector in the Union Territory of Puducherry, an Indian Institute of Technology is felt utmost essential for the State. Furthermore, to cater to the aspirations of the graduate and post-graduate students of different streams, it is also imperative to have an Indian Institute of Management. It will enable the students to avail the facility and to come out with high calibre for national competence. Puducherry is a cosmopolitan city and it is a brilliant exhibit of Indian as well as French culture. It still cherishes the finer aspects of French colonial feel. In this way, it is cornering the international importance also. Yet, for the thousands of people who are residents of Puducherry, it is important to have proper infrastructure and other facilities.

Therefore, I again insist that the Government of India sanctions both the Indian Institute of Technology and Indian Institute of Management for Puducherry on a priority basis in the ensuing proposal and the Government of Puducherry shall extend all help for setting up these institutions. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I am happy to State that I come from a State which prides itself in having one of the crown jewels of education, *i.e.*, IIT Kharagpur. IIT Kharagpur has thousands of alumni who have played a role in many fields across the world.

Sir, IITs are among India's pioneer institutes and it is necessary that they become one of the leading centres of excellence in the world. It is important that our first focus should be on improving the infrastructure, research facilities and faculty in these institutes. It is really unfortunate that none of our IITs are among the top 100 institutes in the world. We actually do not figure even in the top 250 in the global ranking.

The present Government should invite top international institutes and universities from Europe, America and other parts of the world to bring in world class infrastructure and research facilities in the already available IITs and also in the new IITs which the Government is planning to set up.

Focus should be more on student and faculty exchange. Joint research programmes should be initiated by both present and future IITs. Sir, it will improve the quality of education and will help bringing in ideas and knowledge from across the world. I would also like to raise my concern over the fee hike that has taken place recently in the IITs. It is unfortunate that the present Government has hiked the fee by more than 100 per cent. I strictly oppose it and would request the Government to roll it back. Also, there is the question of scholarship. At present, the students are getting only ₹ 12,600, which is very less. I would appeal to the Minister that it must be raised, at least, to ₹ 20,000.

Sir, the Ministry of Human Resource Development's initiative to set up six new IITs in Tirupati, Palakkad, Goa, Dharwar, Bhilai and Jammu and to bring the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad within the ambit of the Act is fully supported by me. In fact, we are in favour of setting up of at least one IIT in each State. This will give more opportunities to students throughout the length and breadth of the country.

Sir, through you, I would also like to request the Minister to not just focus on Industry-Institute relationship, but also to work towards developing a strong alumni network for both cutting-edge technology and monetary support to IITs. The alumni who have gained excellence in their fields and are in a leading position in multinational companies, or research centres across the world, should be regularly invited to the institutes and their experience and excellence should be utilized for the nation. It is important that the Government makes sure the availability of better opportunities for the students in the

country itself, so that this trend of going abroad after graduating from the IITs decreases. Thus, more funds should be allocated for those students who want to pursue research after their college education is completed. The standard of those IITs, which lag behind other IITs, should be raised so that they are brought at par with each other.

Sir, I end with this Urdu couplet:

"रात को जीत तो सकता नहीं, लेकिन ये चिराग,
कम से कम रात को नुकसान बहुत करता है।"

† "رات کو جیت تو سکتا نہیں، لیکن یہ چراغ
کم سے کم رات کا نقصان بہت کرتا ہے"

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I welcome the move of the Government to start half-a-dozen IITs at different places in the country.

Now, our experience with regard to the Central Universities in the last few years has been that when they were started, for years together, they did not have enough staff, in Kerala, we had a Central University, but for two-three years, there was only 25 per cent of the sanctioned staff strength. That should not be the case. I would request the Minister to see to it that the sanctioned strength is in place. Secondly, I would request him to ensure that senior and experienced teachers are there. Otherwise, in the first few years, the students cannot be educated in a manner that we would desire.

Sir, regarding funding and fee, yesterday the Minister, while speaking on the legislation on NITs, mentioned certain things. He had announced certain fee concessions. I would like to ask him if some more concessions could be made. I would not like to go into the details. He may consider that.

Sir, I wish to highlight two points in this context which hon. Member, Prof. Rajeev Gowda, had mentioned. One is about the freedom, the democracy, in the educational institutions. This is very important. It is not only for students and teachers to come together to organize or form associations. Even for their intellectual activities, an atmosphere of democracy is very important. Why have some of the universities in the West got very good standards? We want to bring in people from there. By bringing people from there alone, our universities and higher education institutions would not thrive. We have to create an atmosphere different from the feudal atmosphere, the feudal class relations, which we have. Even vestiges of that remain in many of our institutions. I can cite only

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

[Shri C.P. Narayanan]

two exceptions. One is the ISRO and the other is the DAE, where in various groups, even the junior-most scientist/technologist and the senior-most employee got equal freedom to discuss projects, etc. This is absent in our R&D institutions. We have to create that. Without creating that, what will happen? I know a number of students, even my own students, who had to go away from our Indian universities because of lack of atmosphere which engenders research. That has to be taken care of. Another thing is cosmopolitanism. When you have IITs in all the States, what will happen? Mr. Vishambhar Prasad was mentioning that local students should be given more encouragement. I agree with that. But if local students and local teachers only are there, we will not be able to raise the standard. I have the experience of Rajas Institute, CDS, in Trivandrum. Initially, Dr. K.N. Raj, Dr. I.S. Gulati and others, half-a-dozen outstanding people, were there. Once they went away, most of the new people were local. So, the quality suffered. You have to ensure that people from various States, or various countries also, are there in our IITs. In this way, it will ensure improvement in quality.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude.

SHRI CP. NARAYANAN: Along with that, I have to say that when you ensure these things, you have to encourage researchers and staff. Among the staff members also, there is hierarchy. Of course, hierarchy will be there. But hierarchy in the form a feudal model also endangers improvement of our quality. IITs have to be of better quality. We used to mention about outstanding examples of Chennai, or Kanpur, or Delhi, or Kharagpur or Mumbai IITs, which were started in the beginning, and kept high standards. Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda was mentioning that they were having social science, science and technology under one roof. If that has to be maintained, we have to give particular care to them. I hope that will be done along with this enactment. Thank you.

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं इस बिल को सपोर्ट करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। हमें कोई शक नहीं है कि हमारे देश में जितने भी IITs हैं, वहाँ से काफी talented बच्चे निकल कर आज देश-दुनिया में काम कर रहे हैं। हम लोगों ने दुनिया को बहुत अच्छे talented engineers दिए हैं।

अभी सरकार जो 6 नए IITs खोलने का विचार लेकर सामने आ रही है, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन हमें देखना होगा कि इस साल का, 2016-17 का जो बजट है, इसमें 230 करोड़ allocate किया गया है। इसमें यह देखना होगा कि सेंटर और स्टेट की sharing कितनी है। इसका काम जल्द पूरा हो, हम यही चाहते हैं। मैं एक example देना चाहूंगा कि आपकी सरकार ने ओडिशा के साथ मेडिकल कॉलेज के लिए एक agreement किया था, जिसमें 600 करोड़ का शेयर था। वहाँ पर मेडिकल कॉलेज complete भी हो गया, लेकिन इसके लिए सेंटर का शेयर अभी तक नहीं पहुंच पाया है। आप इस बात को भी जरूर नजर में रखिए।

इसके साथ-साथ, हमारे पास जितने भी IITs हैं, जैसे दिल्ली, मुंबई, रुड़की, कानपुर, वहाँ काफी पोस्ट्स खाली हैं। हमारे भुवनेश्वर में भी काफी पोस्ट्स खाली पड़ी हुई हैं। इनको भरने की कोशिश की जाए।

साथ ही साथ, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि IITs में अभी फीस काफी बढ़ा दी गई है। इसकी वजह से जितने भी हमारे एससी/एसटी और गरीब किसानों के बच्चे हैं, उनके लिए काफी दिक्कतें हो सकती हैं। आप इसके ऊपर भी ध्यान दें।

मैं यही चाहूंगा कि हमारे देश में जितने भी IITs बन रहे हैं, वे दुनिया के best 100s में आएँ। मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

श्री राजाराम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं "प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2016" पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं अपनी पार्टी की राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्षा, बहन कुमारी मायावती जी का आभारी हूँ, जिन्होंने बहुजन समाज पार्टी की तरफ से मुझे इस विधेयक पर बोलने का अवसर दिया।

महोदय, यह विधेयक छः नये प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थानों (IITs) को स्थापित करने का प्रावधान करता है। अभी देश में 16 IITs हैं। इनके स्थापित होने से देश में न केवल विज्ञान, तकनीकी और शोध में उच्च शिक्षा की सुविधा होगी, बल्कि देश में एकता व अखंडता भी सुरक्षित होगी।

महोदय, शिक्षा ही वह आधार है, जिससे हम बढ़ती हुई आबादी व भुखमरी जैसी समस्याओं पर काबू पा सकते हैं। यह तभी संभव होगा, जब हम ज्ञान-विज्ञान में गुणवत्ता हासिल कर, मानक स्थापित करें। प्रस्तावित विधेयक इस दिशा में सरकार द्वारा उठाया गया एक अच्छा कदम है और बहुजन समाज पार्टी इसका समर्थन करती है।

महोदय, मैं शिक्षा के गिरते हुए स्तर पर माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहूंगा कि आज जिस तरह से शिक्षा, खास तौर पर तकनीकी शिक्षा का स्तर गिरता जा रहा है, उसमें काफी कुछ सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है। आज उच्च शिक्षण संस्थाओं की संख्या तो बढ़ रही है, इनका भौतिक विस्तार तो हो रहा है, परन्तु गुणवत्ता विस्तार के लिए समर्पित शिक्षकों की आवश्यकता है, जिससे मजबूत राष्ट्र का निर्माण हो सके, लेकिन आज भी इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेजों व मैनेजमेंट के कॉलेजों में शिक्षकों की भारी कमी है।

महोदय, हमें ऐसी शिक्षा की आवश्यकता है, जो सभी के लिए सुलभ हो, सस्ती हो, गुणवत्तापरक हो और समतामूलक हो, परन्तु आईआईटी की स्थायी समिति ने छात्रों की फीस में 200 प्रतिशत से भी ज्यादा बढ़ोतरी की सिफारिश की है। अगर इस स्थायी समिति की बात मान ली गई, तो इन छात्रों की फीस 90 हजार रुपये से बढ़कर 2 लाख रुपये से भी ऊपर हो जाएगी।

महोदय, कल इसी हाउस में चर्चा हो रही थी कि जो स्टुडेंट्स तमाम मेडिकल कॉलेजों से एमबीबीएस और एमडी करके निकलते हैं, उनको अनिवार्य रूप से गांवों, आदिवासी क्षेत्रों और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में काम करना चाहिए। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो स्टुडेंट करोड़ों रुपये की डोनेशन देकर मेडिकल कॉलेज में एडमिशन लेता है और लाखों की फीस भर कर डॉक्टर की डिग्री लेकर निकलता

[श्री राजाराम]

है, तो फिर वह समाज सेवा का भाव लेकर नहीं निकलता, फिर वह यह भावना लेकर निकलता है कि अब किस तरह से मुझे करोड़ों रुपया पैदा करना है। ऐसी स्थिति में हम उससे यह उम्मीद करें कि वह गांवों में जाएगा और कम पैसों में गरीब, दलित और आदिवासी लोगों का इलाज करेगा, यह संभव नहीं है। हमें इस पर भी गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए।

महोदय, मुझे ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना है, मैं एक-दो सुझाव माननीय मंत्री जी के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। आज तमाम प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थानों में एससी/एसटी के बच्चों को समय से छात्रवृत्ति नहीं मिल रही है, मैं चाहूंगा कि इस पर भी सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

दूसरा, छात्रों की जो फीस बढ़ा दी गई है, इस निर्णय को सरकार को वापस लेना चाहिए। तीसरा, छात्रों को बैंकों से शिक्षा के लिए जो ऋण दिया जाता है, वह ऋण कम ब्याज पर दिना जाना चाहिए, साथ ही उन्हें वह आसानी से उपलब्ध हो जाए। चौथा, छात्रों और शिक्षकों के अनुपात को ध्यान में रखना चाहिए। चूंकि मेरे पास समय कम है, अन्यथा यदि इसके अनुपात को देखा जाए, तो उसके हिसाब से शिक्षकों की संख्या आज बहुत कम है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थानों (IITs) या उच्च तकनीकी शिक्षण संस्थाओं में शिक्षा प्राप्ति के बाद बड़े पैमाने पर लोग विदेशों का रुख करते हैं। इसको रोकने के लिए सरकार को इसकी शिक्षा रोजगारपरक बनानी चाहिए, ताकि हमारे बच्चे अच्छी शिक्षा प्राप्त करके विदेशों में न जा सकें।

अंत में एक सुझाव और देना चाहूंगा कि जो पिछड़े, दलित और आदिवासी क्षेत्र हैं, विशेषकर वहां ज्यादा से ज्यादा IIT एवं IIM के संस्थान खुलने चाहिए, धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Now, Shri D. Raja. You have three minutes.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the objective of this Bill is to create new IITs, new institutions of higher learning. Sir, higher education has become a big commerce, big business in the private sector. In such a situation, it should be the responsibility of the Government to create more IITs, more institutions of higher learning. I welcome this. In this regard, I also associate myself with the demand of an IIT in Puducherry. In Chennai, there is one IIT but in Puducherry, there is no IIT. Sir, it is a long-pending demand and people are asking for one IIT in Puducherry also. The Government may please consider that.

Having said that, I would like the Minister to take note of a few other things. The reservation policy is not effectively implemented in the IITs and the institutes of national importance, and, it is the case not only with regard to admissions but also with regard to recruitment of faculty. I request the Minister to review this policy, whether it applies to

the SCs/STs or whether it applies to the OBCs, from time to time and see as to how the reservation policy is implemented in all these institutions. After all, why do we create new IITs or new institutions of national importance? We create these institutions to give access to education to the poor people, marginalized and weaker sections of our society, the SCs, STs and OBCs and have that policies implemented not only in admission of students but also in recruitment of faculty members. Please do not go by the argument of merit. It is a hollow argument. I have answered it several times. Just to counter the reservation, they bring in this argument. So, first of all, you have a review.

Secondly, Sir, there are obscurantist, fundamentalist and reactionary forces, which have become very aggressive in the recent times. They are destroying the academic atmosphere. They are destroying the academic freedom. Take the example of IIT, Chennai. The Ambedkar-Periyar Study Circle is there. Periyar is one of the great sons of the soil of Tamil Nadu. Nobody can challenge that. Ambedkar is Ambedkar. The study circle is there, and, suddenly, there is a ban on that. Students had to fight back to get the ban lifted. Why is it happening? Not only in Chennai, IIT but in several other IITs, in several Central universities, it is happening. Sedition charges are slapped against the students. You are well aware of it. As you are always very cheerful and smiling, please see that such a smile which is there on your face, also remains on the faces of all the students and teachers. Sir, the sedition charges which have been. Slapped against the students whether in Jawaharlal Nehru University or some other university, they must be withdrawn. As a Government, please have love and affection for our students. They are the future of our country. You are a new Minister. I hope, you understand this. So, please take note of this. *(Time-bell rings)*

Finally, Sir, I would like to say something with regard to the financial assistance to the students. The fellowship is not adequate. Whatever fellowship is given, there is no timely payment. Because of that, students undergo some mental trauma and they are committing suicides also. This should not happen. Please also take note of the existing social discrimination in universities, in IITs and in institutions of national importance. I know many concrete cases, which were raised on the floor of this House. Sir, Ph.D students were not awarded Ph.D degrees on time, and they were thoroughly harassed. These kinds of things are happening in our Central universities and IITs. Mr. Minister, I request you to kindly take note of all these things and see that our IITs and institutes of national importance really emerge as our pride and are accessible to weaker sections of our society. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I thank the hon. HRD Minister for bringing this Bill. This is a progressive step in the right direction. This is the second in the series of the Bills that the Government is bringing in to satisfy the requirements what have been stated in the AP Reorganisation Act, under the Thirteenth Schedule. We wholeheartedly support this Bill. However, I have seven issues which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. HRD Minister, and I am very confident that he will address all the issues because each of the issues is very important on its own.

Sir, particularly the IIT which was established in Tirupati last year August has been started in a temporary private premise. The State Government has allotted 509 acres of land. Last year there was a budgetary allocation of ₹ 40 crores and this year there is an allocation of ₹ 20 crores. According to the DPR, the total requirement of funds that ought to be invested to make it a full-fledged Institute is ₹ 1,750 crores. I am very confident because yesterday, the hon. HRD Minister promised that there would be significant budgetary allocations that will be given in the years to come. He also assured the House that all these institutions, which he is contemplating to establish now by virtue of this amendment Bill, would be made of national standards in the next two to three years.

Secondly, in the IIT, Tirupati, it is only the under-graduate courses which the Government has started, and only four streams have been started, that is, Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Computer Sciences. All these four courses were started last year. I urge upon the hon. HRD Minister to increase the number of courses, number of branches and also the number of students from 30 to at least 50, because this is the second academic year since the commencement of the Institution.

Thirdly, I urge upon the hon. HRD Minister to start post-graduate courses also in Tirupati and also in other places, which the Bill seeks to establish now. I also urge upon him to start the research programme. Then only we can say that these would be institutions of national importance and satisfy the requirements of IIT standards.

Sir, my fourth point is, very recently, about four months back, an advertisement has been given by IIT, Tirupati, for the posts of Professors, Associate Professors and Assistant Professors. It is surprising to us that according to this advertisement, these posts are required to be filled up either on a contract basis or on a deputation basis. We really do not understand why these top-level posts are to be filled up on a contract basis or a deputation basis. I hope the hon. HRD Minister will address this issue.

Sir, the IIT, Tirupati, which was established last year, has no full-fledged Director. The Director of Chennai is the Mentor Director for Tirupati as well as for the Institute which is proposed to be constituted at Palakkad. So, there is one Director. Can one Director look after three IITs? This is my question. So, I urge upon the hon. HRD Minister to appoint independent Directors for each of the institutes which he is proposing to establish now. Sir, my next point, that is, the sixth point...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, I am concluding. I have one more point. As our senior hon. Member, Shri C.P. Narayanan, stated yesterday, educationally and socially backward students are finding it difficult to cope up the standards. Therefore, the Kerala Government, according to him, has established coaching centres to make the students come on a par with other students and they will also be able to compete with other students. I hope the Central Government in this Bill would establish such coaching centres so that the socially and educationally backward students also would compete with other students and the standards would be maintained.

Sir, one last point is about dropouts. According to the statistics for the last three years, the dropout is about 2,000 in all IITs put together, and particularly last year, 757 is the dropout. By establishing these coaching centres, I am very confident that the figure of dropout would come down in future. Sir, the last point is this. The Government of India has announced a scheme called *Uchchatar Avishkar Yojana*, whereby the help of IITs was taken for making the 'Make in India' Scheme successful. I really do not understand why the help of IIT Tirupati is not sought in this regard. Therefore, I urge upon the hon. HRD Minister to clarify all the issues which I have brought to his notice. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Mr. Jairam Ramesh, you have only one minute. Then, the Minister will reply.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, the hon. Minister was Minister for Climate Change and he has now become Minister for HRD. Climate change has already started taking place in HRD. But, I would like to make one or two specific suggestions. First, please make IITs HRD-*mukt*. You are working for making Congress-*mukt Bharat*.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

But, the first thing is that the IITs and IIMs should be freed from the control of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. This has not happened in the last 20 years

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

and particularly in the last two years. If a God's own man like Dr. Kakodkar had to go crying in disgust, it reflects very poorly on all of us. So, my earnest plea to you is, give full autonomy to the boards and the councils, and hold them accountable. Hold them accountable for reservations; hold them accountable for financial expenditure. But, please give them autonomy and let these institutions — whether it is IIT or IIM — be run by the boards, whom you appoint. You are appointing the board. So, give them autonomy and hold them accountable. Please get rid of the MHRD control on these institutions of higher learning.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is it there? Is there any direct control now? I believe it is autonomous. I am under the impression that all IITs are working as per their autonomy.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: No, Sir. They are not. I grew up in IIT. I studied in IIT. I have links with IITs. I can tell you that the single biggest problem in IITs is the MHRD control. You remove the MHRD control and the IITs will blossom.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen Jairamji. This is a subject in which I am interested. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is what I am saying. I was Chairman of IIT-Delhi for four years and I did not experience even a single intervention or interference from the Government. The Board was absolutely autonomous. We were taking decisions. We were appointing ...*(Interruptions)*... and the Board consisted of very prominent persons, Vice-Chancellors and very prominent academicians. That was the composition of the Board. So, I think, these IITs work under the IIT Act. That is very clear. There is no room for intervention. That is what I believe. Anyhow, since you raised this, I also said this. Now, hon. Minister, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: So, why did Dr. Kakodkar resign?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Actually, I do not know that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Mr. Minister, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE (Karnataka): Sir, I just want to make a brief point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. We have one more Bill, remember that.

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Sir, I welcome this Bill because I come from Dharwad. As my colleague Mr. Gowda spoke about Dharwad culture and everything, we have produced very good artists and very good educationists including Mrs. Sudha Murthy,

who is Chairperson of Infosys Company. In fact, about the new IITs, which we are seeing now, my other colleague said that many students are leaving IITs. It is not because they are depressed but there is no teaching faculty, there are no facilities. So, such IITs should not come. Whenever a new Government comes, it increases the number of IITs. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree. It is a correct point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Please, this is very important. They started IIT Dharwad, which is temporarily in the Water and Land Management Institute's building. At the same time, the Infosys Company, wanted to sponsor this IIT. Let them do it. There are so many alumnus., who want to harness them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right.

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: You please look after this. And faculty is more important. Please look after the faculty also.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, we do not want mushroom growth of IITs. IITs have a particular standard. They are at a level. That standard should be maintained in infrastructure, in quality, in standard and in every respect. That is our request. Is it not so? Now, please start.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Thank you very much, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. मुझे खुशी है कि 11 सदस्यों, राजीव गौडा जी, शिव प्रताप शुक्ल जी, विशम्भर प्रसाद जी, एन. गोकुलकृष्णन जी, नदीमुल हक जी, सी.पी. नारायणन जी, दिलीप कुमार तिकी जी, राजा राम जी, डी. राजा जी, विजयसाई रेड्डी जी, जयराम रमेश जी और lastly, he also made a very important point. I will start from there only. Let me reaffirm to you that IITs will really be a centre of excellence and they will remain to be a centre of excellence. We will not allow anything that will lower its standards. Actually, we all should try to improve it further and make it really a world class institute. Therefore, the quality is absolutely important. As far as Mr. Jairam Ramesh's suggestion is concerned, as you have rightly observed, MHRD is not even represented on the Board of Governors. It is completely done by Board of Governors. We only facilitate and finance. That is where we will concentrate.

People have raised very relevant issues like faculties, dropouts and many other important issues. Therefore, I will address them. I come to the main theme also. Let me tell you that there will be no budget restrictions for the growth of IITs and, therefore, IITs will not remain unfunded. As I mentioned yesterday, we are already working out on a scheme for financing higher educational infrastructure need and in that, particularly,

[Shri Prakash Javadekar]

research infrastructure needs. So, ₹ 20,000 crores will be leveraged through Government's own contribution of ₹ 1,000 crore, which has been promised in this Budget and ₹ 1,000 crores to be coming from the partners, say financial institutions etc. So, they will also be putting in money. And through internal accruals — let me tell you very happily that our internal accruals by the IITs are growing — they should continue to grow further. We will repay it through internal accruals. In the next three years, there will be no deficit of infrastructure anywhere, particularly, research infrastructure. That is the basic initiative which will come through the higher education finance agency initiative.

Faculty is an important issue and that will always remain an important issue because only faculties change. Today, we have nearly 30 per cent vacancies and most of the faculties who are working, are on a contract basis, as has been rightly said. So, we have to take more proactive measures. We have already started interviews and interviews are held not only through advertisements. It is a continuous process where anybody can apply and anybody can be interviewed. There are many new initiatives which we want to take like video interviews. There are interviews globally, of the talented among the talents. People, who are studying in different countries, are globally interviewed at certain places, in each discipline. There are annual interviews. Why don't we participate in such interviews? I am happy that Shri Jayant Sinha is here. RBI now participates in them to fetch good young talent around the world, to bring them here and work. Our own Indian students, who are working there and who have got good results, particularly, should come back and serve here. We will approach them in every possible way. I will also seek suggestions from Shri Rajeev Gowda and all others who are in this field. They can also give us suggestions. We want to fill up the vacancies, on a continuous process, as soon as possible because this is one important aspect without which we cannot really impart and maintain the ratio of 1:10. That is our priority.

Shri D. Raja and many other hon. Members have said that we need to have freedom in campuses. Yes, I am also a product of student movement. We fought for different opinions. We even fought when all the freedom was clamped during the emergency period and we participated in *Satyagrah* in our college campuses and we were jailed also. Therefore, I accept that. I may not agree with your view, but you have every right to put across your view. That is the essence of democracy. And that will always be available for all the students. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what Voltaire had said, 'I may disagree with you but I will fight for your freedom to say what you want to say'.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Yes, absolutely, and that is the concept of democracy.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is democracy. But, Mr. Jairam Ramesh may not agree with me.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, we will definitely ensure that freedom and everybody knows that as the responsible citizens of the country, we also work within the constitutional framework and abide by the laws of the land. That is the only thing which we have to keep in mind. Expression of freedom should not be curbed and we have no intention of doing so at any time.

As far as reservation is concerned, I have reviewed it and we will ensure that reservation is implemented in letter and spirit. I am happy to say that students' enrolment is nearly complete in all the reserved categories and that is a very good news for the students. But there is a case of backlog or dropouts. It is not related to reserved categories or unreserved categories. There are students who have some kind of backlog. I call them special potential students and those special potential students can be nurtured, as he rightly stated that in Kerala, they carry out coaching classes. So, one is remediation and other is mentoring by senior students. When we talk of students, it is not always ragging that happens. It is a miniscule minority which indulges in those activities. But many students are very good students and they really like to mentor. Peer learning is the best learning. Therefore, we want to experiment more and more good things to ensure that nobody gets dropped out. After one has passed the basic JEE and JEE-Advanced, nobody should be dropped out because it will be wastage of money and the student will be in depression. Why should we bring in depression in the students? We will ensure that is not there.

Many Members have raised about the fee. Yesterday, I had explained about it. Again I will explain about it in a minute. On each IIT student, the Government is incurring an expenditure of ₹ 6 lakhs per year. Somebody has to pay. Now, for ensuring social justice, as a democratic institution, we have to decide who will pay how much. That is exactly the reform we have brought in a way. First, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students have to pay nothing, not a single paise while seeking admission. There is no need to pay any fee. There is no case of reimbursement because they do not pay any fee and they are admitted. So, that is guaranteed. Then, demeanors, that is a terminology, which has been brought up by the hon. Prime Minister and appreciated by the world, because they are

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special ability students who are also exempted from fee. Parents whose income is below ₹ 1 lakh, those students also get complete fee waiver. So, they have to pay nothing. Parents whose income is under ₹ 5 lakh limit, those students' fee, which was ₹ 90, 000 earlier, has been reduced to ₹ 60, 000 because there is two-third fee waiver, so, they are paying ₹ 60,000. So, actually it is reduced. This is for all the students whose parent's annual income is less than ₹ 5 lakh. Parents whose income is up to ₹ 9 lakh, those students will get interest free loan. That means it is a freebie instalment. They are not paying from their pocket immediately. They are paying through instalments without interest. Those are important concessions given to the students. So, for whom has the fee been increased? It is increased for students whose family income is more than ₹ 9 lakhs. Then, what is against the common students? It is social justice we are practising. Therefore, I hope the House will appreciate the move.

Regarding resources, as I said earlier, it is an important issue. Along alumni contribution, research has to grow. I will come to that at the last and then end my speech. For innovation to happen, timely PhDs, and many other things which hon. Members have raised, I have noted all the points. Therefore, I will address all the genuine points. Prof. Rajeev Gowda has started with the main theme. Our IITs must become the centres of research and innovation. That is the real thing. That is the real challenge. We have already launched many scholarships, fellowships to bring in the young talent from abroad. Why are young people going abroad? They get more research funds. They get more research scholarships. They get all other assistance. We want to give those things to them. Therefore, there is an initiative under the CSIR scheme to attract scientists, technologists of the Indian origin (STIO). It is a new initiative which we have launched. Then, there are other fellowships like J.C. Bose Fellowship, Swarna Jayanti Fellowship, Young Scientist Project Award, Women Scientist Scheme, National Bio-Scientist Award and Dr. Bhatnagar Award. So, through various schemes we want to attract young scientists. When the Prime Minister said, "Make in India", it means, he is appealing to the young talented who are studying abroad and are working there to come back to India and innovate. He is also appealing to the NRIs and others to invest in such ideas. So, come, innovate, invest, "Make in India" and sell with pride as made in India. That is the whole concept of "Make in India". So, we want to bring all our talented people to do more research.

I was the Chairman of the Working Group on IT for Masses set up by the Government of India in the year 2000. We went to the MIT and negotiated MIT Media Lab Asia project.

5.00 P.M.

Atalji was the Prime Minister at that time. When we came back, he asked me what we were importing. I told him, spontaneously, that we were importing research culture, research environment and research freedom. That is the need of the hour. That is what we want to guarantee. That is what we want to inculcate in all our IITs. The hon. Prime Minister has given the right lead. We are now launching the Imprint India Initiative. What is this initiative? In ten core sectors, research project proposals were invited from youngsters and researchers. Sir, 2,000 research proposals were received. More than 450 projects have been approved. We are investing ₹ 1,000 crores in the Imprint India Initiative. Nearly one to five crore of rupees would be given per project by the Government because we feel that is where we would have innovation and research. I am happy to report that IITs and all our national research institutes have filed more than 700 patents, and they have secured more than 150 patents. That is one thing. GIAN is a new initiative. As rightly stated by Shri Narayanan, it is the cosmopolitan atmosphere which is very important. That atmosphere needs to be there. We must attract foreign students. My own son did his PhD from the Boston University. There were 17 students doing PhD and they were from 12 different nationalities. Therefore, this kind of a growing interaction, even among the faculty, is very important. Under the GIAN Initiative, foreign faculty is coming here and conducting a four to six-week course. More than 240 courses have been conducted in the last two years and more than 640 projects have already been sanctioned. They will be coming in the next two years and conducting such courses. That is a great way of interaction amongst the faculty of various countries. Many Indians who are teaching abroad very successfully are also coming, which is a very good thing. The third initiative is *Uchchatar Avishkar Yojana*, which was mentioned by some hon. Members. Tirupati would have a full-fledged IIT. It will not continue to be a sub-centre of the IIT. So, it will have everything that all the other IITs have. The *Uchchatar Avishkar Yojana* is an industry-specific research requirement. Industries have already contributed ₹ 136 crores for this project. The faculty and students jointly would form teams, work on those ideas and come out with the required innovations. We are making a huge investment there. We are also encouraging start-ups. We are giving facilities, finance, etc. More than 44 Start-ups have already started working from IIT campuses. They can officially give their hostel addresses for their start-ups. Everything is being facilitated. Then, we have incubation centres for joint research work. Then, there is the *Unnat Bharat Abhiyan*. It is a very important initiative because in this *Abhiyan* we see to it that the IITs do not merely become islands of excellence. They must be a part of the whole Indian story. Therefore,

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every IIT would go to five-ten villages. The students would interact with the villagers constantly. They would look into their problems and find solutions. That is the challenge. India requires this kind of an interaction. We do not want to restrict it to the IITs. We want to take it further to all the Central Universities, all colleges and all other institutes. In the near future, the *Unnat Bharat Abhiyan* would cover more than one lakh villages. Last, but not least, we are already working on the idea of, at least, 20 world-class institutes, ten in the private sector and ten in the public sector. These would be, as you said, *mukta*. Of course, these IITs are already *mukta*, but I mean autonomous in the real sense, giving them complete autonomy. That is what we want to do. We have an ISB in Hyderabad, which was started under the private initiative but it became a world recognized institute. We have to go that way. Therefore, this is an effort in that direction to bring in quality innovation in the field of education. Thank you.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: सर, एक स्पष्टीकरण पूछना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister has replied to every point.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: सर, आईआईटीज़ में एम.टेक. व पीएच.डी. के बच्चे अपने पढ़ाई बीच में ही छोड़ रहे हैं, इसे रोकने के लिए बिल में आप क्या व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं? दिल्ली में ऐसे 130 बच्चे हैं, 2013-14 में 249 बच्चे और ...**(व्यवधान)**... 170 बच्चे अपनी पढ़ाई बीच में छोड़कर चले गए हैं। ये बच्चे नौकरी के चक्कर में बीच में एम.टेक. व पीएच.डी. की पढ़ाई छोड़ देते हैं, तो ऐसे बच्चों के लिए आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, do you want to respond to that?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: The hon. Member can send a letter to me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Nishad, you write a letter to him. All right.

Now, the question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 5 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, in clause 6, there are two amendments (Nos. 1 and 2) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Dr. Reddy, are you moving the amendments?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): No, Sir.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Bill, 2016.

The Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Bill, 2016

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill further to amend the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, I would like to say just a few words of introduction to explain the Bill. The original Act was passed in the year 1988, and when it was passed in the year 1988, in substance, the Act was that if a person pays for a particular property, and the property is held in some other person's name, it shall be deemed to be a benami property. There is a prohibition. The property can get confiscated by the State Government, and further, there would be a penal provision for that.

Now, this Bill comprises nine Sections. Under this Bill, rules have to be framed as to the manner to the confiscation, for confiscation, compensation was payable or not payable, how it had to be operated, the competent authority that would undertake these functions, the appeal provisions under the Act, so that the power could be exercised in a reasonable manner. Now, when the matter went to the Law Ministry, the Law Ministry was of the opinion that all these are essential to a legislation, and these should have been a part of the principal legislation itself. If the entire functioning of the law is to be done through subordinate legislation, that would be a case of excessive delegation. So, the Law Ministry advised that the Bill would require some form of an amendment, and therefore, the rules under this were not framed. There are judgments of the Supreme Court, at least,

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

in two cases, where what constitutes a benami property, this Act was interpreted. But actually, no acquisition took place under this Act for the reasons that the rules in order to operationalise the Act themselves were not framed. And those amendments were to be fitted into the main Act. Now the Act has only nine Sections and the amendments were over 74 or so; so new clauses were to be added. One of the reasons why it was felt necessary that you can't have a new Act altogether—there was one proposal to have a new Act—is that if you have a new Act then the penal provisions on the new Act would not be able to apply retrospectively because of Article 20 of the Constitution. And, because they could not apply retrospectively, all those who have violated the 1988 law would go scot free. As a result of which, these amendments were proposed. The matter went to the Standing Committee, which considered it, and finally, the Lok Sabha dissolved and the Bill lapsed with the Lok Sabha. The present Government again reintroduced this Bill. It has been considered by the Standing Committee and some recommendations have been made. I have accepted most of those recommendations. There are two key recommendations which we have accepted, and these two key recommendations are: One, with regard to exceptions in the principles of benami principle. Now, there could be a property owned by a family member in the name of any other family member. That's an exception which was there in the 1988 Bill or in the case of such organizations like trust etc., where you hold property in one name but it is held as a fiduciary capacity by the principal owner. Now, these were the two exceptions. There was a third valid exception which Members of the Standing Committee pointed out that a large number of properties are technically registered in the name of some other person but under some arrangement like, an agreement to sell; power of attorney; in Delhi, for instance, this practice is prevalent. These properties are effectively transferred to some other persons and possession also is given and the possession is protected under Section 53(A) of the Transfer of Property Act. Therefore, it should not apply to these transactions because there would be lakhs and lakhs of transactions of this kind. The Government has accepted that suggestion. There is one more suggestion, that the Standing Committee had made, which is related to known sources of income. That is the phrase used in the original Act itself; in the Amendments that we have proposed, whatever you buy must be from your known sources of income. Now, the Standing Committee felt that the words 'of income' itself are superfluous because there could be cases where somebody has purchased a property not from his income but by taking a loan from a bank or by some other family member contributing to it. And, therefore, the words itself should be, 'known sources' and not 'known sources of income'. We have accepted those suggestions and with these amendments, the Bill has already been approved by the Lok Sabha. I commend its acceptance to this hon. House.

The question was proposed.

श्री शमशेर सिंह ढुलो (पंजाब): उपसभापति जी, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे "बेनामी संव्यवहार (प्रतिषेध) विधेयक, 2016" पर बोलने का मौका दिया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बिल ब्लैक मनी और जो दो नंबर की पूंजी होती है - आप उसे ब्लैक मनी कह दीजिए या दो नंबर की पूंजी कह दीजिए, यह जो ब्लैक मनी है, यह या तो by corruption, वह चाहे by politician या by bureaucrat के थ्रू बनाई गई हो, उस परिप्रेक्ष्य में आम तौर पर हम देखते हैं कि इस देश में parallel economy ज्यादा चल रही है। जितना सरकारी बजट है, एक नंबर का जितना सरकारी पैसा है, इस देश में उससे ज्यादा ब्लैक मनी चल रही है। यह जो पैसा होता है, वह करप्शन का पैसा होता है, या जो दो नंबर का कारोबार करते हैं, उन लोगों का पैसा होता है। यह पैसा कैसे खपत होता है? यह पैसा real estate में चला जाता है। Usually, वहाँ पर पैसा इन्वेस्ट किया जाता है। वह चाहे शहरी प्रॉपर्टी हो, चाहे एग्रीकल्चरल प्रॉपर्टी हो, यह सारा पैसा वहाँ यूज होता है। मैं अरुण जेटली साहब का भी धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि इन्होंने black money को check करने के लिए एक प्रावधान किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज देश में यह जो real estate का धंधा चल रहा है, इसके लिए जब तक आप रेवेन्यू एकाउंट को digitalize नहीं करेंगे, तो कुछ नहीं होगा। रेवेन्यू एकाउंट, मतलब गाँव में जो प्रॉपर्टी है, जब तक उसका लैंड रिकॉर्ड नहीं होगा, उसकी एंट्री नहीं होगी, तब तक जो असली परचेज़र है, आपको उसका पता नहीं चलेगा। किसी ने third person के through property की खरीद की, बेनामी लोगों के नाम पर, power of attorney की बात की गई है, agreement की बात की गई है, ऐसे ही इस मुल्क में धंधा चलता रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उसी की वजह से इस देश में टैक्सेज भी पूरे नहीं आ रहे हैं। ब्लैक मनी इसलिए है, क्योंकि टैक्सेज भी पूरे नहीं आ रहे हैं। उसकी वजह से ही ये properties खरीदी जा रही हैं।

महोदय, Economic Survey के मुताबिक यह देखा गया है कि देश का जो पैसा है, वह चंद लोगों के हाथ में है। इस देश में 15-20 घराने ऐसे हैं, जिनके पास बहुत ज्यादा पैसा है। इसकी वजह से अमीर और गरीब के बीच जो disparity है, वह बढ़ती जा रही है। ब्लैक मनी से inflation भी बढ़ता है, prices भी बढ़ती हैं और महंगाई के कारण गरीब आदमी के लिए मकान बनाना भी बड़ा मुश्किल हो जाता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह महंगाई भी इस कारण बढ़ती है कि जो hoarders होते हैं, जो businessmen होते हैं, दो नम्बर के पैसे से hoarding कर लेते हैं, चीजों का stock कर लेते हैं और इससे महंगाई बढ़ती है। इन चीजों को भी curb करना बहुत जरूरी है।

आपने इस बिल में जो प्रावधान रखे हैं, उनमें आपने investigation की बात की है, administration की बात की है और adjudicating authority की बात की है। इसमें ऐसी बेनामी property को confiscate करने का जो प्रावधान किया गया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि आप इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट के through इसको कंट्रोल कर रहे हैं। मैं इस पर आपसे clarification माँगूंगा कि जो स्टेट की property है, उसको स्टेट का ही कोई ऑफिसर कंट्रोल करेगा या सेंटर का ऑफिसर कंट्रोल करेगा। जो स्टेट की property है, उसे सेंट्रल डिपार्टमेंट का ऑफिसर क्यों कंट्रोल करेगा? मैं समझता हूँ कि इसकी accountability होनी चाहिए।

महोदय, इसमें कुछ पैसा शेयर मार्केट में भी invest हो जाता है। आप देखेंगे कि यह जो ब्लैक

[श्री शमशेर सिंह दुलो]

मनी होती है, जो दो नम्बर का पैसा होता है, वह शेयर मार्केट में भी लग जाता है। कई फर्जी ट्रस्ट बन जाते हैं, कहीं भगवान के नाम पर भी पैसा हो जाता है, ऐसे ट्रस्ट्स भी हैं, मन्दिर, गुरुद्वारे और कई बाबा लोग भी हैं, जिनके नाम पर हजारों करोड़ रुपए की property चली आ रही है। आप इनके बारे में भी सोचें कि ये जो आश्रम बने हुए हैं, बड़े-बड़े संतों के पास जो इतने हजारों करोड़ रुपए हैं, वह पैसा कहाँ से आया। यह जो पैसा है, यह देश का पैसा है। यह हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों का सरमाया है। कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि गरीब आदमी tax payers नहीं हैं। टैक्स तो यहाँ हर आदमी देता है, चाहे वह गरीब आदमी हो, चाहे कोई छोटा बिजनेस करता हो, जो कोई भी चीज़ purchase करता है, उसे टैक्स देना पड़ता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यही पैसा, जो यहाँ इकट्ठा किया जाता है, बाहर विदेशों में भी भेजा जाता है। हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने भी ब्लैक मनी की बात की है, काले धन की बात की है। आप benami property के बारे में बिल लाए हैं, लेकिन जो पैसा foreign countries में invest किया गया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस नारे के ऊपर आपको चुनाव में भी सफलता मिली, वह पैसा वापस लाने का प्रावधान आप कब करेंगे कि वह पैसा यहाँ आए। आपकी सरकार ने गरीबों के खाते भी खोले हैं, यहाँ बैंकों में कई करोड़ खाते भी खोले गए हैं। वे गरीब आदमी भी मोदी जी की तरफ देख रहे हैं कि जो धन foreign countries में है, उसमें से 15-15 लाख उनके खाते में कब जमा होगा।

जहाँ तक accountability की बात है, तो यहाँ accountability तो है नहीं। Politician accountable हैं, उन पर corruption के केसेज भी चलते हैं, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हम देखते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान का ज्यादा सरमाया corrupt officers के पास है। इसको check करने के लिए भी आपको प्रावधान करना चाहिए। अगर इस देश का दो नम्बर का पैसा वापस आ जाएगा, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान खुशहाल हो जाएगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके बारे में भी सरकार को सोचना चाहिए। जो पैसा विदेशों में है या हिन्दुस्तान में है, property के ज़रिए उसे चेक किया जा सकता है, वैसे ही जो पैसा share market या दूसरी जगह इन्वेस्ट कर दिया गया है, उसको चेक करने के लिए भी आप कोई न कोई प्रबंध करें, ताकि इस देश का पैसा बर्बाद न जा सके। हमारा देश अभी भी एक गरीब देश है और मैं समझता हूँ कि अभी भी इस देश के गरीब लोग भूखे सोते हैं या उनको एक समय खाने के लिए रोटी नहीं मिलती है। इन बातों पर विचार करना चाहिए, ताकि देश आगे बढ़ सके।

महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन मेरी कुछ clarifications भी हैं। आपने इसमें जो एक साल से सात साल तक की rigorous imprisonment की बात की है, उन लोगों को पकड़ने के लिए जो investigation agency है, उसके बारे में भी clarity होनी चाहिए। इसमें उस सारे system के बारे में लिखा होना चाहिए, ताकि इसमें और ज्यादा transparency और effectiveness लाई जा सके। जिन लोगों ने काले धन को इन्वेस्ट कर दिया है, ऐसे लोगों की जो प्रॉपर्टीज़ हैं, वे हमारे देश की ही प्रॉपर्टीज़ हैं। काले धन के रूप में या दो नम्बर के पैसे के रूप में जो रकम इकट्ठा की गई है, उसको देश की प्रॉपर्टी घोषित करके देश के development के ऊपर खर्च किया जाना चाहिए। देश में जो भी रोड़्स बनती हैं, कारखाने बनते हैं या दूसरी चीज़ें बनाई जाती हैं, वे सब देश के पैसे से ही बनाई जाती हैं। इस काम में effectiveness तभी आएगी, जब इस देश का सरमाया चन्द लोगों के बजाए, देश के लोगों की तरक्की में लग जाएगा।

मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन मैंने कुछ क्लैरिफिकेशन आपसे मांगी हैं, जैसे आप जो property confiscate कर रहे हैं, वह जिस स्टेट की प्रॉपर्टी है, उसी स्टेट को मिलनी चाहिए। समाज में अमीर और गरीब के बीच जो disparity है, पैसा चंद घरानों के पास इकट्ठा हो चुका है, उसकी भी investigation होनी चाहिए। कुछ लोग थोड़े से समय में अमीर बन जाते हैं, वे अमीर इसलिए बन जाते हैं, क्योंकि bureaucrats और businessmen का एक nexus है। चाहे Income Tax Department के लोग हों या दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट्स के लोग हों, लेकिन इनकी वजह से ही सारा काला धन पैदा होता है। उस काले धन को चेक करने के लिए इफेक्टिवली काम होना चाहिए। जो डिपार्टमेंट्स इसको डील करते हैं, चाहे इन्कम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट हो, रेवेन्यू डिपार्टमेंट हो, कस्टम डिपार्टमेंट हो या कोई दूसरा डिपार्टमेंट हो अथवा तहसीलदार हों, इनके कारण ही टैक्स की चोरी होती है।

आज जमीनों की registries, market price से कम मूल्य पर होती है, उसके लिए भी इसमें प्रावधान होना चाहिए। जब भी कोई रजिस्ट्री हो, तो वह market value के मुताबिक ही हो। अभी अगर किसी प्रॉपर्टी की registry की जाती है, तो उसकी मार्केट वैल्यू कुछ और होती है, लेकिन पेपर पर कुछ और वैल्यू डाली जाती है। उस एरिया का जो कलेक्टर होता है या रेवेन्यू ऑफिसर होता, जो उस एरिया की कीमत फिक्स करता है, वह कीमत कुछ और लिखी जाती है और उसकी मार्केट वैल्यू कुछ और ही होती है। इन दोनों का जो डिफरेंस है, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह भी एक lacuna है, जिसको दूर करना चाहिए।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ और इस बिल का समर्थन भी करता हूँ। इस बिल के माध्यम से black money को effectively रोका जा सकता है, जो real estate में इन्वेस्ट कर दी जाती है।

दूसरा, मेरी एक गुज़ारिश है कि जो corruption का पैसा है, दो नम्बर के business का पैसा है, उसको कंट्रोल करने के लिए आप कोई प्रावधान करें, धन्यवाद। जय हिन्द।

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहूंगा कि एक लम्बे समय से accountable और transparent system के लिए जो आवाज पूरे देश के नागरिक समूह में उठती रही है, उसकी ओर आपने ध्यान दिया है।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल) पीठासीन हुए]

हमारे देश में जो एक समानान्तर अर्थव्यवस्था चलती चली आ रही है, उस अर्थव्यवस्था को नाकाम करने के लिए एव सबको समान रूप से आर्थिक साधनों का वितरण हो सके, ऐसी व्यवस्था को बनाने के लिए माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने विगत दो वर्षों में अनेक कदम उठाए हैं, जो इस देश में ब्लैक मनी से लड़ने के लिए काफी कारगर सिद्ध हो रहे हैं। इस सरकार ने आने के तुरंत बाद जो सबसे पहला निर्णय लिया, वह यह था कि इस सरकार के आने से पहले पिछले तीन वर्षों से सर्वोच्च न्यायालय जो लगातार कह रहा था कि जो विदेशों में काला धन है उसकी जांच के लिए एसआईटी बनाई जाए और जो पिछली सरकार उन तीन सालों में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के आदेश पर काम नहीं कर पाई थी, उसे नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने अपने पहले निर्णय में ही कर दिया और एसआईटी को बनाने का काम

[श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव]

किया। साथ ही ब्लैक मनी के लिए भी हमारी सरकार कानून लेकर आई। कहा यह भी जाता है कि जो विदेशों से पैसा आता है, जो फॉरेन रूट है, जो मॉरीशस वगैरह से हमारी ट्रीटी बनी हुई थी, उसके लिए भी इस सरकार ने प्रभावी कदम उठा कर इस देश में ब्लैक मनी के आने के रास्ते को बंद करने का काम किया। अभी सरकार ने 30 सितम्बर तक काले धन के लिए घोषणा का आह्वान किया है। काले धन से लड़ने की सरकार की यह भी एक प्रतिबद्धता है कि जो कानून 1988 से बन कर इनइफेक्टिव पड़ा था, उसको इफेक्टिव रूप देने का काम इस सरकार ने इस बेनामी कानून से करने का किया है।

महोदय, जैसा अभी माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी बता रहे थे, 1988 का जो कानून है, उसको इस प्रकार से बनाया गया था कि उसका एक्सेसिव डेलीगेशन विधि निर्माण का था और इसमें तीन विषयों में स्पष्टता नहीं आ रही थी कि बेनामी की परिभाषा कैसे स्पष्टता के साथ हो, निर्णय करने वाली एडजुडिकेटिंग अथॉरिटी का कार्य क्या हो और उसमें पेनल्टी के स्पेसिफिक प्रोविजन क्या होने चाहिए। निश्चित रूप से सरकार ने इसमें स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की सिफारिशों को स्वीकार करते हुए यह कानून लाया है। जैसा इस कानून के नाम से स्पष्ट है, यह बेनामी प्रॉपर्टी का कानून है, ऐसी संपत्ति जो कि या तो पेपर पर लिखी गई है और पेपर पर जिसके नाम पर लिखी गई है, वह उसका वास्तविक नाम नहीं है, यह संपत्ति को जानबूझ कर दूसरे के नाम पर करके छुपाया गया है, या किसी काल्पनिक नाम से रखा गया है। सरकार को यह भी पता है कि ऐसा करते समय कहीं जो जेनुइन पर्सन है, जो आम नागरिक हैं, उनको परेशानी न हो, इसलिए सरकार ने इसमें एग्जेंप्शन देने का भी काम किया है, ताकि सही रूप से दोषी लोग पकड़ में आएँ। आज के समय में संपत्ति में ब्लैक मनी की सबसे बड़ी समस्या यह है कि अगर कोई व्यक्ति गलत तरीके से किसी संपत्ति को अर्जित कर रहा है, तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि अपने नाम पर वह संपत्ति रखे, निश्चित रूप से वह संपत्ति को छुपा कर रखेगा। बेनामी प्रॉपर्टी केवल गलत रूप से कमाने वाले लोगों के पास नहीं है, इस देश में जो लोग नशे का व्यापार करते हैं, इस देश में जो लोग नशे का व्यापार करते हैं, इस देश में जो लोग आतंकवाद से जुड़े हुए हैं, वे लोग भी बेनामी संपत्ति के नाम पर बहुत सी संपत्तियाँ अलग-अलग नामों से रखते हैं। इसलिए इस एक्ट के माध्यम से एक प्रावधान किया गया है कि चाहे इन्कम टैक्स अथॉरिटी हो, चाहे सेंट्रल एक्साइज हो, चाहे एनडीपीएस की अथॉरिटी हो, चाहे पुलिस हो, चाहे फेमा हो, चाहे सेबी के अंतर्गत की अथॉरिटीज़ हों, वे अथॉरिटीज़ एक तरह से इस जांच में सहायक के रूप में काम करेंगी। इस सारे कानून को बनाते समय सरकार ने चार अथॉरिटीज़, जिसमें इनीशिएटिंग ऑफिसर है, एप्रूविंग अथॉरिटी, एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर और एडजुडिकेटिंग अथॉरिटी है, इनको एक तरीके से सामान्य रूप से रखा है, ताकि अगर किसी भी व्यक्ति की संपत्ति को पकड़ा जाता है, तो उसमें सामान्य व्यक्ति को किसी भी तरह से घबराने की जरूरत नहीं है। उसमें प्रिंसिपल ऑफ नेचुरल जस्टिस की कम्पलाइंस का प्रावधान भी इस सरकार ने किया है। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि आज के समय में देश में अमीरी और गरीबी का जो बहुत बड़ा आंकड़ा बढ़ने का कारण है, वह जैसा हम लोग देखते हैं, जब भ्रष्टाचार में बहुत से अधिकारियों के यहां छापे पड़ते हैं, तो करोड़ों रुपए की संपत्ति का खुलासा होता है। आखिर यह कौन सा पैसा है, जो उन अधिकारियों के पास जाता है? यह वही पैसा है, जिसको सरकार जनता के लिए खर्च करना चाहती है। सरकार को अगर जनता के लिए पैसा खर्च करना है और उसे नीचे तक

पहुँचाना है, तो उसके लिए जो सिस्टम है, उस सिस्टम की वीकनेस यह है कि वह एक तरीके से समाज में अवैध सम्पत्ति को अर्जित करने और अवैध सम्पत्ति को किसी दूसरे के नाम पर करने को बढ़ावा देती है। इसलिए सरकार ने भ्रष्टाचार के विरुद्ध एक पारदर्शी शासन देने का संकल्प किया है। सरकार ने एक ऐसा शासन देने के लिए संकल्प किया है, जिसमें समाज में सभी व्यक्ति अपने-अपने सही तरीके से इनकम को अच्छे ढंग से प्राप्त करें और समाज में प्रॉपर्टी का जो वितरण है, उसकी असमानता, जोकि अनावश्यक लाभ के कारण आती है, उसको नियंत्रित किया जाए। बेनामी सम्पत्ति का कानून एक तरीके से देश के उस रिफॉर्म प्रोसेस का हिस्सा है, जिसमें हम लोग जहाँ टैक्स का सरलीकरण करना चाहते हैं, जहाँ हम लोग प्रशासन को उत्तरदायी बनाना चाहते हैं, वहाँ सब लोगों को एक अवसर भी देना चाहते हैं। वह अवसर इस बात का है कि अगर आप भारत में समाज में किसी भी तरीके से सम्पत्ति अर्जित करते हैं, तो उसको व्यवस्थित तरीके से रखने का प्रयास करें। इसलिए यह जो बिल लाया गया है, यह भ्रष्टाचार से लड़ने के लिए देश में करों की चोरी को रोक कर सही तरीके से व्यवस्था का हिस्सा बनने के लिए एक बहुत बड़ा उपाय सिद्ध होगा। केवल इतना ही नहीं है कि जिसने बेनामी सम्पत्ति अर्जित की, उस बारे में अगर किसी व्यक्ति के द्वारा गलत जानकारी भी जान-बूझ कर दी गई है, तो उस गलत जानकारी देने वाले के लिए भी सजा का प्रावधान किया गया है। सजा के प्रावधान इस तरीके से बहुत कड़े नहीं किए गए हैं, जिससे किसी आम व्यक्ति को परेशानी हो, बल्कि केवल उन लोगों के लिए सजा का प्रावधान करने का प्रयत्न किया गया है, जो देश में काले धन के माध्यम से एक समानान्तर व्यवस्था को खड़ा कर रहे हैं। इस समय दुनिया-भर के देशों से एक पूरे ट्रांसपेरेंट सिस्टम की जो वकालत चल रही है, उसको भारत ने भी अपना समर्थन दिया है और ट्रांसपेरेंट सिस्टम आना, उत्तरदायी सिस्टम आना, पारदर्शी सिस्टम आना, यह किसी भी देश के लोकतंत्र की ताकत होती है। अगर हम लोकतंत्र में पारदर्शिता के साथ काम करेंगे, अगर लोकतंत्र में उन लोगों के ऊपर भी शिकंजा कसा जायेगा, जो भ्रष्टाचार के कारण, गलत धन की कमाई के कारण और बेनामी सम्पत्ति के कारण समाज में अनावश्यक सम्पत्ति का संग्रह करते हैं, अगर उन पर भी कार्रवाई की जाएगी, जिसके कारण समाज में लोग सामाजिक और आर्थिक न्याय नहीं प्राप्त कर पाते, क्योंकि एक प्रकार के लोग करोड़ों रुपए की अकूत सम्पत्ति गलत तरीके से कमा कर जमा करते हैं और एक तरह से समाज में वितरण में असमानता लाते हैं। इसके लिए सरकार ने जो अपनी प्रतिबद्धता दिखाई है और 28 वर्षों बाद जिस कानून को सुधारने की जरूरत है, सरकार ने आते ही दो साल में उस कानून को सुधार कर एक नये रूप में प्रस्तुत किया है। मैं सरकार को भी बधाई देना चाहूंगा और यह कहना चाहूंगा कि काले धन की समस्या से लड़ने का सरकार का यह एक संकल्प है। तो काले धन की समस्या से लड़ने का जो संकल्प सरकार ने लिया है, आज यह पूरा सदन एकमत हो कर उसमें अपनी सहमति प्रदान करे, ताकि हम देश में एक अच्छी और पारदर्शी व्यवस्था का निर्माण कर सकें।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, हम बहुत दिनों से सदन में, देश में काला धन और भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने की बात सुन रहे हैं। बहुत से बिल्स भी आए हैं। तो कहीं न कहीं यहाँ अन्तिम रूप होना चाहिए कि यह बिल अन्तिम है और बस, इससे, यहाँ पर से भ्रष्टाचार खत्म हो जाएगा। आप इसी बिल पर आज घोषित कर दीजिए। आज काला धन वाला ला रहे हैं, यह बेनामी लेन-देन वाला बिल है, आज आप यह घोषणा कर दीजिए कि यह अन्तिम बिल है और बस, यहाँ पर से

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

विदेश का भी काला धन खत्म हो जाएगा और इस देश का भी काला धन खत्म हो जाएगा। आप कितने एक्ट्स बनाएँगे? रीयल एस्टेट्स बिल आया। वेंकैया जी बोल रहे थे -- भूपेन्द्र जी तो खैर हर हालात में खड़े कर दिए जाते हैं -- कि रीयल एस्टेट बिल आ जाएगा, तो रीयल एस्टेट में जो काला धन लगना है, वह खत्म हो जाएगा। हम सबने समर्थन किया। अभी आप दो बिल्स और लाए हैं। एक प्रिवेंशन ऑफ करप्शन एक्ट है, भूपेन्द्र जी, जिसके लिए आपकी सेलेक्ट कमेटी बैठी हुई है और एक व्हिसल ब्लोअर्स वाला भी ला रहे हैं। मतलब दो बिल्स अभी पेंडिंग पड़े हुए हैं। तभी मैंने कहा कि किसी पर एंड करेंगे कि जहाँ पर भ्रष्टाचार खत्म होने की बात हो! आपने इनकम टैक्स भी भी अरेस्ट की पावर दे दी, ईडी आपके पास पहले से है, सीबीआई आपके पास है, सेबी आपके पास है। आपने दो लाख रुपए से ऊपर के नकद लेन-देन पर रोक लगा दी। अगर कोई 20 हजार रुपए से ऊपर का बैनामा कराएंगे, तो उसको पैन नंबर देना पड़ेगा, जब कि आप जानते हैं कि देश में सिर्फ 3 परसेंट लोग इनकम टैक्स देते हैं। 96-97 परसेंट लोग पैन नंबर कहां से लाएंगे? आपके जो इतने सारे कानून बने हैं, अगर वे कानून effective नहीं हो रहे हैं, तो आप यहां पर एक बिल लाइए और उन सब कानूनों को समाप्त कर दीजिए और कह दीजिए कि बेनामी लेन-देन का जो यह बिल है, यह सारे बिलों पर प्रभावी होगा और इस देश में भ्रष्टाचार खत्म हो जाएगा, काला धन वापस आ जाएगा।

चुनाव में विदेश से काला धन वापस लाने की बात हुई थी, इस देश में काला धन खत्म करने की बात नहीं हुई थी। आपको मालूम है कि आपने चुनाव में यह कभी नहीं कहा था। उस समय तो प्रधान मंत्री जी कहते थे कि बस हमारी सरकार बना दो, 15-15 लाख रुपए हरेक के खाते में पहुंच जाएगा और विदेश का सारा काला धन... अभी भूपेन्द्र जी बोल रहे थे। आपने पनामा में कितनी कंपनियाँ पकड़ी, आपके पास कितना ब्लैक मनी आया? इस देश के लोगों ने ब्लैक मनी को पनामा में कंपनी में रजिस्टर किया और उस मनी को एफडीआई के माध्यम से हिन्दुस्तान ले आए। आपने भी allow कर दिया, जिससे यह हो जाए कि हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत सारी एफडीआई आ गई। स्विटजरलैंड से आपको लिस्ट मिली कि कितने लोगों ने स्विटजरलैंड में ब्लैक मनी को रखा हुआ है, सिंगापुर के माध्यम से कितना रूट हुआ, आपके पास ये सब कुछ है, लेकिन इस पर क्या कार्रवाई हुई? आप कम से कम इस सदन को इसके बारे में बताइए तो, या फिर यही बताइए कि विदेश से काला धन लाने के लिए ये-ये प्रयास किए गए और इतना काला धन आ गया। आखिर लोगों को यह तो मालूम हो कि उनके खाते में कितना रुपया डाला जाएगा। उस गरीब को कम से कम इस सदन से पता तो लग जाए कि इन्होंने कहा था कि 15-15 लाख रुपए मिलेंगे, 15-15 लाख रुपए तो छोड़िए, कम से कम 15-15 हजार रुपए तो मिलेंगे। उनको लगे कि कुछ तो मिलेगा।

कल अगर हमने एसआईटी बना दी, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेश को मान लिया, हम इस देश में देख रहे हैं कि सब कानून तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेश पर ही बन रहे हैं, हमारी कौन-सी बुद्धि से बन रहे हैं? सुप्रीम कोर्ट कोई भी जजमेंट दे देगा, हम उस जजमेंट के आधार पर तुरंत अमेंडमेंट ले आएंगे। यहां तो इतने अमेंडमेंट्स आते हैं, सब सुप्रीम कोर्ट के.... एसआईटी ने विदेश में काले धन के बारे में क्या-क्या recommendations की हैं? देश में काले धन पर एसआईटी ने जो recommendations दी हैं, मैं उनको पढ़ रहा था। उन्होंने यह भी कहा, यह भी कहा, ये भी recommendations कीं। आप एक बात

जान लीजिए, जब अमेरिका में recession आया था, तब हिन्दुस्तान में recession नहीं था। अमेरिका जैसी कंट्री में recession आने के बाद हिन्दुस्तान में recession नहीं आया, आखिर उसका कारण क्या था? इस पर भी आप बता दीजिए कि उसका क्या कारण था और आज देश में यह स्थिति क्यों खड़ी हो गई है? आप हर कानून में तीन साल, पांच साल या सात साल सजा का प्रावधान कर दीजिए, लेकिन आप याद रखिए कि जनता की सजा बहुत खराब होती है। चुनाव में जब जनता आपको पांच साल की सजा देगी, तब आपको पता चलेगा कि हम सजा का जो प्रावधान कर रहे हैं, यह प्रावधान क्या होता है।

आज काले धन के नाम पर जिस तरीके से उत्पीड़न हो रहा है, पहले इनकम टैक्स में जिसका रेट एक लाख था, उसका रेट उसने दस लाख कर दिया। भूपेन्द्र जी four appellate authorities के बारे में बता रहे थे। आपने अपील के लिए चार authorities बना दी हैं, पहली प्रारंभिक अधिकारी होंगे, दूसरी अप्रूविंग अथॉरिटी होगी, तीसरी प्रशासनिक अधिकारी होंगे और चौथी निर्णय लेने वाली अथॉरिटी होगी। आपने कहा कि हमने लोगों को चार चरणों में अपील करने का मौका दे दिया। उसके बाद आदमी फिर हाई कोर्ट जाएगा। आपने कहा कि हमने स्पेशल कोर्ट भी बना दिया, लेकिन स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने जितनी recommendations कीं, आपने उन सबको क्यों नहीं माना? आपने उनमें से कुछ को क्यों माना? स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में बात हुई थी कि आप कैसे चिन्हित करेंगे कि यह बेनामी प्रॉपर्टी है? अगर किसी कंपनी के नाम कोई प्रॉपर्टी है, कंपनी में डायरेक्टर कोई है और शेयरहोल्डर कोई और है। जो शेयरहोल्डर है, उसने कंपनी के नाम पर कोई संपत्ति ली, लेकिन उसकी डायरेक्टर के नाम पर रजिस्ट्री हुई, तो क्या वह बेनामी संपत्ति हो जाएगी? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आप यह कैसे मान लेंगे कि वह प्रॉपर्टी काले धन से खरीदी गई? आप यह बता दीजिए कि हमने कोई संपत्ति 10 लाख रुपए में खरीदी और उसकी कीमत आज एक करोड़ रुपए हो गई या हमने एक करोड़ की संपत्ति 10 लाख रुपए में खरीदी, तो आप उसमें क्या मानेंगे, किस तरह का मानेंगे? आज सर्किल रेट इतना हो गया है, जितनी प्रॉपर्टी की वेल्यू नहीं उससे ज्यादा सर्किल रेट हो गया। अगर प्रॉपर्टी का रेट दस हजार है और सर्किल रेट एक लाख रुपए है, तो उन्होंने स्टाम्प लेने के लिए सर्किल रेट बहुत ज्यादा कर दिया। अगर आप हर चीज को सर्किल रेट पर लगा रहे हैं, आंक रहे हैं, इनकम टैक्स भी उसकी कीमत आंक रहा है, तो क्या उसको आप जब्त करेंगे या उसको आप लेते हैं तो क्या आप सर्किल रेट पर उसको लेंगे? आप अगर उसको लें तो इसका भी तो जवाब दे दीजिए। दूसरा, केन्द्र और राज्यों में कैसे तालमेल होगा, क्योंकि लैंड तो राज्य का विषय है। आप अगर जब्त करेंगे तो राज्य की सम्पत्ति होगी, आपकी सम्पत्ति तो होगी नहीं, उसे तो राज्य डील करेगा। तो केन्द्र और राज्य के बीच तालमेल कैसे होगा? आपने तो एक्ट बना दिया और इस पर चारों अथॉरिटी केन्द्र की बना दी। तो इसमें आप राज्य का क्या सहयोग चाहते हैं और राज्य कैसे आपको सहयोग देगा और बेनामी मानेंगे कैसे? अगर एक्स ने कह दिया कि इनकी यह सम्पत्ति बेनामी है, तो क्या आप उसको मान लेंगे, उसकी जांच करेंगे, आखिर उसका तरीका भी सदन को बता दें। सदन के माध्यम से पूरा देश जानना चाहता है कि बेनामी सम्पत्ति की परिभाषा क्या होगी, जो अधिकारी बेनामी मानेंगे। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

मैं ऐसी चीजों को पूछ रहा हूं जिन चीजों पर जानकारी चाहिए। मैं ऐसी चीजों को ला रहा हूं कि वाकई में सब लोग इसका उत्तर चाहते हैं। मालूम पड़ा कि हमने अपने दूर के रिश्तेदार से पैसा लिया और हमने सम्पत्ति खरीद ली। आपने तो कहा कि परिवार में, तो परिवार की परिभाषा क्या है? आपने

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

कहा कि अगर परिवार के नाम से ली गई है तो बेनामी नहीं मानी जाएगी, क्योंकि वह स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने आपको भेजा था। लेकिन अगर कोई दूर के रिश्तेदार से पैसा लेकर हमने व्हाइट मनी लिया और उस मनी से सम्पत्ति खरीद ली, तो उस सम्पत्ति को बेनामी माना जाएगा या उस सम्पत्ति को सही सम्पत्ति माना जाएगा? ये सब चीजें इसलिए हैं कि क्योंकि आपके जब अधिकारी बैठ जाएंगे तो लोगों को इतना प्रताड़ित करना शुरू कर देंगे क्योंकि आप कोई एक सीमा नहीं दे रहे हैं। आप एक मंत्री हैं, हम एम.पी. हैं, हो सकता है कि थोड़ा हम लोगों से डर जाएं और मंत्री से तो खैर इतना डरते हैं। आप वित्त मंत्री हैं, आपको पता ही नहीं लगेगा कि नीचे परेशानी क्या है? परेशानी तो आम जनता को होती है। हम उस आम जनता की बात आपसे कर रहे हैं। मैंने स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में कहा था कि आप कानून अलग से न बनाएं, इन्कम टैक्स में प्रोविजन कर दें। अगर आप इनकम टैक्स में एक प्रोविजन कर देते तो कोई बुराई नहीं थी उस प्रोविजन को लाने में। पावर ऑफ अटॉर्नी को भी स्पष्ट कर दीजिए। वैसे आपने एक्जम्प्ट किया है पावर ऑफ अटॉर्नी में, क्योंकि आपके दिल्ली में सबसे ज्यादा पावर ऑफ अटॉर्नी का खेल होता है। दिल्ली में रजिस्ट्री कम होती है, पावर ऑफ अटॉर्नी से ज्यादा प्रॉपर्टीज़ हस्तान्तरित होती हैं। स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने पावर ऑफ अटॉर्नी को एक्जम्प्ट करने को कहा था। तो आपने वैसे एक्जम्प्ट किया है, लेकिन आप इसको कम से कम घोषित कर दें दिल्ली के लिए, क्योंकि हमारे यहां तो पावर ऑफ अटॉर्नी चलती नहीं है। वहां तो सीधे-सीधे बेनामा होता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसवाराज पाटिल): संक्षिप्त करिए, टाइम ज्यादा हो गया।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैं संक्षिप्त में ही कह रहा हूं, ज्यादा इधर-उधर की बातें ही नहीं कह रहा हूं। अगर विदेश में सम्पत्ति है तो क्या उसको भी आप इसमें बेनामी में लाएंगे या नहीं लाएंगे? हमारी सम्पत्ति यहां नहीं, विदेश में किसी की है। उस सम्पत्ति को आप इस एक्ट में लाएंगे कि नहीं लाएंगे, हम यह भी जानना चाहते हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूं क्योंकि समय हो गया, मेरा इतना कहना है, मैं बहुत दिनों से सदन में कहता भी रहा हूं कि बहुत से कानून प्रभावी नहीं होते, कम कानून प्रभावी होते हैं। आपने आज हर कानून पर जो सजा कर दी, कहीं ऐसा न हो कि सजा का डर लोगों के मन से निकल जाए। क्योंकि अब तो जो भी एक्ट बन रहा है उसमें आप सजा तीन साल मिनिमम कर रहे हैं और सात साल मैक्सिमम कर रहे हैं। इसमें तो आपने लिखा है कठोर सश्रम कारावास। मतलब आपने उनको कठोर कारावास की बात कही है। मैं कहूंगा कि फिर से एक बार चिन्तन कर लीजिए। हम सब लोग ब्लैक मनी को रोकना चाहते हैं, भ्रष्टाचार समाप्त करना चाहते हैं। हम में से कोई इसके विरोध में नहीं है, लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि अंतिम रूप देकर एक बार में कोई ऐसी चीज ले आइए कि इस देश से भ्रष्टाचार रुक जाए, इस देश से काला धन खत्म हो जाए और बाहर का काला धन वापस आ जाए। हम सब उसके लिए सहमत हैं। हम इस कानून का विरोध नहीं कर रहे हैं, लेकिन आप एक श्रृंखला में कानून बनाते चले जा रहे हैं। अभी पीसी एक्ट आएगा और व्हिसल ब्लोअर एक्ट आएगा, तब भी यह कहा जाएगा कि भ्रष्टाचार रोकने के लिए हम दो और कानून ला रहे हैं। अभी भ्रष्टाचार नहीं रुक पा रहा है, क्योंकि हम कानून है, इसलिए इन दो कानूनों से भ्रष्टाचार रुक जाएगा। आप और कानून लाइए। उस दिन लोकपाल पर मैंने खुलेआम यह कहा था कि मैं लोकपाल से कभी

सहमत नहीं हूँ। मेरा मानना है कि अगर लोगों ने कह दिया कि प्रधान मंत्री बेईमान है, तो वह देश के लिए दुर्भाग्य होगा। हम प्रधान मंत्री को बेईमान मान लें और लोकपाल को ईमानदार मान लें! सब कहने से कतराते हैं, डरते हैं, लेकिन हम खुलेआम कहते हैं कि अगर आपने लोकपाल लागू कर दिया, तो देश में समानांतर सरकार आ जाएगी, प्रधान मंत्री और मंत्रियों के अधिकार खत्म हो जाएँगे, एमपी कोई भी चीज़ रिकमंड करने से डरने लगेगा और एक प्रजातांत्रिक व्यवस्था खत्म हो जाएगी। आप यह कहने में क्यों डरते और हिचकते हैं? मैं देखता हूँ कि इस बात से सब डरते हैं कि हम भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ बोलेंगे या पक्ष में बोलेंगे तो हमारे -- क्यों नहीं बोलना चाहिए? मैं आपसे कहता हूँ कि इस कानून की हर चीज़ को आप स्पष्ट कर दीजिए। मैंने जिन चीज़ों को पूछा है, उनके बारे में आप बताइए, ताकि देश की जनता को पता लग जाए कि आप जो कानून ला रहे हैं, उससे वाकई में भ्रष्टाचार रुक जाएगा।

अभी हमारे एक साथी बोल रहे थे कि "राधा स्वामी सत्संग" नाम की एक संस्था है और ऐसा कोई जिला नहीं है जहाँ इसकी जमीन न हो। हमारी बहन बैठी हैं, ये भी स्वामियों में विश्वास करती हैं, हम तो नहीं करते हैं। ऐसा कोई कस्बा या जिला नहीं बचा, जहाँ "राधा स्वामी सत्संग" की जमीन न हो। अब उनके पास इतना पैसा कहाँ से आ गया, यह हम समझ ही नहीं पा रहे हैं। मैं केवल एक का ही नाम ले रहा हूँ, ज्यादा का नाम नहीं ले रहा हूँ। आजकल स्वामियों का टर्नओवर बहुत बढ़ रहा है, चाहे वे आपके पक्ष के हों या हमारे पक्ष के हों। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि इन चीज़ों को आप स्पष्ट कर दें। इन शब्दों के साथ, मैं इस कानून का इस शर्त के साथ समर्थन करता हूँ कि अब कहीं न कहीं तो इसका अन्त कीजिए! बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): श्री ए. विजय कुमार। आपकी मेडन स्पीच है, इसलिए आपका 15 मिनट का समय है।

SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, to begin my maiden speech, I quote the poet, Saint Thiruvalluvar. In Tamil, it says, "*(Hon. Member may fill in Tamil portion)*." In English, it means, "The King or the Leader will be esteemed as God among men who performs his own duties and protects his people." In true spirit, our dynamic Chief Minister, Amma, proves to be the best leader of all. People praised Amma's humanitarian schemes at great length and Puratchi Thalaivi Amma created history by returning to office for a second consecutive term in a State where such a feat has not been achieved in nearly three decades.

I thank my great leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, for giving a rebirth to me in politics and providing me the highest honour of being a Member of this historical House. I express my sincere feelings of gratitude and profusely thank hon. Amma from the bottom of my heart.

I wish to express my sincere thanks and gratitude to our beloved leader, hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Bill, 2015.

[Shri A. Vijayakumar]

The Bill seeks to amend the Benami Transactions Act, 1988. The Act prohibits benami transactions and provides for confiscating benami properties.

The Bill seeks to: (i) amend the definition of benami transactions, (ii) establish adjudicating authorities and an Appellate Tribunal to deal with benami transactions, and (iii) specify the penalty for entering into *benami* transactions. The Bill amends this definition to add other transactions which qualify as benami, such as property transactions where (i) the transaction is made in a fictitious name, (ii) the owner is not aware of or denies knowledge of the ownership of the property, or (iii) the person providing the consideration for the property is not traceable.

The Bill also specifies certain cases that would be exempt from the definition of a *benami* transaction. These include cases where a property is held by (i) a member of a Hindu undivided family, and is being held for his or another family member's benefit, and has been provided for or paid off from sources of that family; (ii) a person in a fiduciary capacity; (iii) a person in the name of his spouse or child, and the property has been paid for from the person's income.

Sir, the Standing Committee on Finance, after examining the written submissions and hearing the views of the Ministry, institutions, experts and State Governments on the Bill find that there are key issues, which concern areas and certain operational difficulties which required to be squarely addressed before the Bill is enacted. In the exception to *benami* transaction, as laid down in Section 2(1) of the Principal Act, Clause 4(9)(i),(iii) and (iv) of the proposed Bill, the expression "out of known sources of income" should be replaced by "out of known sources" so as to bring clarity in cases where loan funds, which are not income, are used as consideration for purchase of a property and not be kept out of the purview of the Bill. Further, the words 'and legal' may also be inserted after 'known' so as to safeguard genuine and *bona fide* transactions. The Government has accepted this recommendation of the committee. It must be ensured that any *bona fide* transaction should not be deemed as *benami* when it involves transfer of immovable property entered into under (i) a registered Agreement to Sale (ii) a registered irrevocable General Power of Attorney (GPA), and (iii) a registered Development Agreement on payment of stamp duty in accordance with law applicable thereto.

Sir, according to the 2015 Bill, a *benami* property shall not be re-transferred by the *benamidar*, the person who is holding the property, to the beneficial owner, who provided

the consideration for the transaction or any person representing him. If the *benami* property is re-transferred, it is considered void. However, in the Amendment Bill, it is said that, if the *benami* property is disclosed, as part of the Income disclosure Scheme of the Finance Act, 2016, then the corresponding provisions of the Bill will not be applicable.

In a federal set up like India, where land is a State subject, it would be deemed appropriate that the rights of confiscated *benami* properties vest in the State Governments rather than the Central Government, as proposed in the Bill. In view of this position, the Committee has recommended to the Government to re-examine this aspect in the light of the Constitutional provisions.

The Bill seeks to establish four authorities to conduct inquiries or investigations regarding *benami* transactions — (i) Initiating Officer, (ii) Approving Authority, (iii) Administrator and (iv) Adjudicating Authority. The Standing Committee has observed that It should be ensured that the provisions of the Bill are not in conflict with the provisions of the existing Tribal Land Acts administered by States in Tribal Areas and Scheduled Areas specified under the Constitution. The ground realities in these specified areas should thus be considered and duly factored in. The amendment Bill is likely to have very serious impact in rural areas, where because of a large number of cash transactions and the poor state of land records, even genuine land owners may find it difficult to establish their titles and bonafides. There may also be several cases of old title records being non-traceable. As a precaution, therefore, a thorough and serious inquiry by the Initiating Officer becomes essential before the matter goes to the Adjudicating Authority. The time taken for such inquiry should, therefore, be extended from the proposed period of thirty days to three months. This would give the affected person adequate time to prove that she or he is the genuine owner of the property in question. I hope this recommendation by the Standing Committee has been incorporated in the Amendment Bill.

The Bill seeks to extend the penalty of rigorous imprisonment from one year, up to seven years, and a fine which may extend to 25 per cent of the fair market value of the *benami* property. The Bill also specifies that the penalty for providing false information would be rigorous imprisonment of six months, which may extend to five years, and a fine which may extend to 10 per cent of the fair market value of the *benami* property. Certain Sessions Courts should be designated as Special Courts for trying any offences which are punishable under the Bill.

Time-limit for disposing of the appeal by an Appellate Tribunal, say within two years from the date of filing of the appeal, should be fixed in the Bill. Any increase in

[Shri A. Vijayakumar]

this period should be an exception, made only at the instance of the High Court on an application made by the Tribunal.

The Standing Committee has observed that the provisions of the proposed Bill are silent on the extra territoriality, where the transacting persons standing in fiduciary capacity, *benamidar*, beneficial owner or the property are situated or located abroad. Similarly, the provisions are also silent on the role of whistle blowers and their protection, which would be important to detect *benami* holdings. Adequate provisions in this regard should be incorporated in the Bill.

In the proposed Bill, the appointment of Adjudicating Authority has been prescribed in Clause 9. However, no such mechanism has been provided for appointment of the Initiating Officer and the Approving Authority. The proposed Bill may, therefore, be restructured by inserting a Chapter on Authorities on the lines of Income Tax Act, wherein Chapter-XIII provides for appointment and control, jurisdiction and power of such Authorities so as to have greater clarity and avoid legal hassles.

In Clause 32, Qualification for appointment of Chairperson of the Appellate Tribunal, "a High Court Judge who has experience for a period of at least five years" may be inserted with a view to having the services of experienced judges. This has been accepted and incorporated in this amendment Bill.

A provision is needed to be inserted in the proposed Bill for right to representation for a person preferring an appeal before the Adjudicating Authority as provided under Clause 48 of the Bill, for preferring an appeal to the Appellate Tribunal.

The crux of the whole problem of *benami* transactions lies in transactions being recorded in the name of persons who are not the beneficial owners. To pre-empt and eliminate this, the Committee desires that certain consequential amendments in the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 and the Registration Act, 1908, should be made, particularly making mandatory online registration of all immovable properties, linkage of Adhaar number and PAN number of all the parties to the transaction and sharing of data by the Registration Authorities with the Central Agencies like the Income Tax Department.

Stress should be laid on digitalisation of land records and its regular updation. Efforts should be made to deal with the problem systemically to the extent possible without needless discretionary intrusions. There should be complete coordination and intelligence sharing between different agencies such as Income Tax, Excise, Customs, Police, Banks, Stock Exchanges, Regulators, such as SEBI, RBI and investigative agencies such as CBI, ED & SFIO. This aspect should be adequately reflected in the Bill.

6.00 P.M.

The Committee is of the view that this Bill should not become another coercive instrument in the hands of the Central Revenue Department to forcibly collect or mobilise taxes, as the existing Income Tax Act has adequate provisions and teeth to deal with issues such as tax evasion and unaccounted income or wealth. The Committee believes that multiplicity of authorities should not be created and the existing set-up may be utilised for this purpose. The need of the hour is to exercise these existing powers judiciously and in a credible manner.

The Finance Minister, in his Budget Speech, 2015, has stated that the purpose of the Bill is to curb the generation of domestic black money. However, the Standing Committee finds that the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill is silent over this significant aspect. The intent of the Government should, therefore, be clearly mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill. It is also necessary that prevention of corruption and tracking of tainted money are also added as supplementary objects of the Bill.

श्री विवेक गुप्ता (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, सर्वप्रथम आपको इस Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Bill, 2016 पर बोलने का मौका देने के लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा। सर, बात शुरू करने से पहले एक पुरानी हिंदी पिक्चर के गाने की दो लाइंस सुनाकर बिल को summarise करना चाहता हूं क्योंकि मुझे लगता है कि यह सरकार इसी तरह खोजने की चेष्टा कर रही है:

**"गुमनाम है कोई, बेनाम है कोई,
किस को खबर, कौन है वो, अंजान है कोई।"**

एक माननीय सदस्य: बहुत सुन्दर।

श्री विवेक गुप्ता: सर, मैं आज इस बिल को सपोर्ट करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। सरकार काले धन को वापस लाने के लिए जो भी कानून बनाना चाहती है, उसमें हमारा हमेशा पूरा साथ था, है और रहेगा। लेकिन कुछ बातें मुझे समझ नहीं आ रही हैं, जिनके बारे में मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से clarifications चाहूंगा।

सर, यह proven fact है कि काले धन से संबंधित क्राइम्स, केवल एक परसेंट से कम आबादी ही commit करती है। मगर कानून ऐसा बनाया जाता है, जिससे बाकी 99 परसेंट लोगों को तकलीफ हो जाती है। मैं उदाहरण देता हूं। सर, इस बेनामी कानून में यह कहा गया है कि कुछ दिनों में या कुछ महीनों में आपको बताना होगा कि यह प्रॉपर्टी बेनामी है या नहीं। सर, हमारा एक फौजी कश्मीर में जंग लड़ रहा है। क्या वह जंग छोड़कर वापस आएगा ये बताने कि यह प्रॉपर्टी बेनामी है या नहीं है। सर, CrPC में भी सात साल तक किसी भी आदमी को मृत या गुमशुदा नहीं माना जाता है। सर, इस तरह

[श्री विवेक गुप्ता]

हमारे यहां अलग-अलग कानूनों में अलग-अलग प्रावधान हैं। मैं मांग करूंगा कि इस तरह के कानूनों को clarify कर के एक जगह, एक कानून कर दिया जाए। सर, थोड़े दिन पहले सुषमा जी बता रही थीं कि हमारे हजारों-हजारों लोग सऊदी अरब में फंसे हुए हैं। अब जब तक वे वापस नहीं आएंगे, क्या उनकी प्रॉपर्टी को बेनामी बताकर किसी-न-किसी ऑफिसर द्वारा हड़प जाना चाहिए। उनकी मदद कैसे की जाए, हमें इस बारे में सोचना चाहिए। कुछ इस तरह का प्रावधान कानून में होना चाहिए कि जो लोग दो-दो, तीन-तीन साल किसी भी कारण से बाहर रहते हैं, उन्हें कभी किसी काम की वजह से, कभी इलाज की वजह से बाहर रहना पड़ता है, तो उन लोगों को unnecessary तकलीफ यहां न हो।

सर, इस बिल में यह मान लिया गया है, मैं अगर गलत हूं, तो मंत्री जी correct कर दें, कि हमारे देश में जितने भी Land Records हैं, वे सारे के सारे computerized और up to date हैं। इस का मतलब यह है कि सब को मालूम है कि उनकी कौन सी जमीन कहां-कहां है और सब का demarcation हो चुका है। सर, मुझे तो ऐसा नजर नहीं आता। मंत्री जी, बताएं कि पूरे भारत में जमीनों का रिकार्ड एकदम computerized, digitized और सारा सही है और सारे Land Records up to date हैं? वास्तव में ऐसा नहीं है और इस कारण काफी वाद-विवाद भी होता है।

सर, इस में यह भी मान लिया गया है कि भारत के जितने भी नागरिक हैं, वे किसी-न-किसी हाई कोर्ट के आसपास रहते हैं, ताकि अगर कोई उनकी प्रॉपर्टी को बेनामी घोषित करे और वे 30 दिन में तुरंत हाई कोर्ट पहुंच जाएं। सर, मुझे नहीं पता कि हाई कोर्ट adjudication और उसकी प्रक्रिया से ग्रामीण लोग कैसे गुजर पाएंगे?

सर, इसमें यह भी मान लिया गया है कि बाबू लोग या जितने भी जिम्मेदार लोग हैं, वे सभी सम्बद्ध शिकायतों का समय पर निपटारा कर देंगे। सर, हमारे यहां 3-3 करोड़ केसेज पेंडिंग हैं, वे नहीं निपट रहे हैं तो ये complaints कैसे निपटेंगी, मुझे यह समझ नहीं आता। मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह इस विषय पर भी रोशनी डालें।

सर, मैं मंत्री जी को आपके माध्यम से धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने known source कर दिया, मगर अभी भी source पूछा जा रहा है। सर, इस source में एक बेसिक प्रॉब्लम आ रही है क्योंकि हम लोगों को बहुत सारी संपत्ति पैतृक मिलती है, जो कि generation से pass on होती है। इसमें वह क्लैरिफिकेशन नहीं है कि जो पैतृक संपत्ति हमें मिल रही है, उसको नोन सोर्स से माना जाएगा या नहीं माना जाएगा?

सर, main definition में "ऑफ इनकम" हटा दिया गया है, मगर बाकी जगह पर अभी भी यह है कि, "मेरी आय से।" मैंने यह संपत्ति अपने लिए अर्जित की है, यह नहीं कि कहीं और से मिली है। सर, गिफ्ट भी होती है, और भी बहुत सारी चीजें हैं, वे सब नोन सोर्स में आ जाएंगी। मैं चाहता हूं कि यदि मंत्री जी, आपके माध्यम से इसको क्लैरिफाई कर देंगे, तो और अच्छा होगा।

मैं कुछ लोगों से बात कर रहा था, खास कर जो इनकम टैक्स प्रोफेशनल लोग हैं, जो खासकर लॉ वाले लोग हैं, वे बोल रहे हैं कि यह कब स्टैंडिंग कमेटी से होकर गया, और सब जगह से होकर

गया, मगर हम लोगों को बुलाकर कोई भी कंसल्टेशन नहीं की गई। सर, यह दुखद बात है, लेकिन यह होना चाहिए था।

सर, मुझे इस बिल में जो कुछ प्रॉब्लम्स नजर आ रही हैं, वे प्रॉब्लम्स मैं आपके माध्यम से सिर्फ बताना चाहता हूँ। यहाँ पर दूसरे लोगों ने जो कहा है, मैं उसको दोहराऊंगा नहीं। उन्होंने विदेशी धन के बारे में जो कहा है कि HSBS and PANAMA और अन्य कई लोग हमें आकर इन्फॉर्मेशन दे रहे हैं, पर उसका इन लोगों ने आज तक कुछ नहीं किया है।

सर, यह जो बिल है, यह बिल 1988 से है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि 1988 से लेकर आज तक हम लोगों ने कितनी बेनामी संपत्तियों को पकड़ा या उनका क्या हुआ? यदि आप उसके कुछ आंकड़े हम लोगों को दे देंगे, तो हमें भी पता चल जाएगा कि हाँ, यह कानून कारगर है, नहीं तो हम लोग कानून बनाते जाएंगे, लेकिन उसका कोई फायदा नहीं होगा।

सर, organized crime के ऊपर एक रिपोर्ट पार्लियामेंट में 2008 से पेंडिंग पड़ी हुई है। उस पर आज तक कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई है। उसमें पूरी लिस्ट दी गई है कि भारत के अलग-अलग शहरों में कहाँ-कहाँ, organized crime वालों की कौन-कौन सी बेनामी संपत्तियाँ हैं।

सर, मेरा adjudicating authority पर आपके माध्यम से एक और क्लैरिफिकेशन का क्वेश्चन है। एक income tax officer को और एक Judge को बराबर कर दिया गया है। यह भारत में हो नहीं सकता है, इसको ठीक किया जाए। इस पर आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी द्वारा कोई क्लैरिफिकेशन दे दिया जाए।

सर, जो अपील के प्रावधान हैं, उनको भी ठीक से डिफ़ाइन नहीं किया गया है। इसमें लोगों को बाद में बहुत प्रॉब्लम्स आएंगी। गाँवों में हम सभी लोग रूरल एरियाज़ से भी आए हैं, वहाँ ट्रस्ट नहीं होता है, वहाँ पर बैंक्स नहीं हैं। हमारे कई सवालों के माध्यम से हमें पता चलता है कि कई जगह पर बैंक और इसकी ब्रांच दूर-दूर तक नहीं है, वहाँ कैश में डील करना पड़ता है। कई बार प्रॉपर्टी का नाम चेंज होने में भी समय लग जाता है। सर, इन सब प्रैक्टिकल चीज़ों को ध्यान में रखते हुए उनके लिए इसमें कोई रियायत होनी चाहिए।

सर, गरीब लोगों के लिए यहाँ पर एक प्रपोज़ल आया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसवाराज पाटिल): ठीक है। आप इसको संक्षिप्त कीजिए।

श्री विवेक गुप्ता: सर, सिर्फ एक, दो मिनट लगेंगे। यह कहा गया था कि डीमेट फेसिलिटी दी जाएगी, लोगों के रिकॉर्ड्स electronically स्टोर किए जाएंगे। यह अभी तक नहीं हुआ है। आपको और हमको भी मालूम है कि गाँव में बाढ़ वगैरह आती है, जब उस बाढ़ में घर बह जाते हैं, तो उसमें दलीलें भी बह जाती हैं, ऐसे लोगों के लिए इसमें थोड़ी रियायत हो या उसके लिए कुछ व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

सर, एक ही आदमी के लिए अलग-अलग कानून में, अलग-अलग प्रॉसिज्युशन्स हैं। इसमें कई कठिनाइयाँ आती हैं। एक ही आदमी पर ED, Income-tax वाले, सभी एक साथ टूट पड़ते हैं। सभी उससे बोलते हैं कि ओरिजनल रिकॉर्ड लेकर आओ। वह किस-किस को देगा, इसके बारे में भी कुछ synchronization होना चाहिए।

[श्री विवेक गुप्ता]

सर, मैं कानून पढ़ रहा था। मैं कोई बहुत बड़ा वकील तो नहीं हूँ, लेकिन थोड़ा-थोड़ा कानून पढ़कर जो समझ में आया, वह यह था कि कहीं-कहीं स्टेट के लॉज के साथ, खास कर, Tribal laws के साथ conflict आएगा। इसका ध्यान रखा जाए। इस पर जब भी रूल्स आदि बनाए जाएं, तो इसको ठीक कर दिया जाए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): चलिए, विवेक गुप्ता जी, आप इसको समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री विवेक गुप्ता: सर, मेरे बस दो, तीन सजेशनस हैं, ज्यादा नहीं हैं। जैसा कि हमारे और साथियों ने कहा है, हम भी यही चाहेंगे - क्योंकि लैंड स्टेट सबजेक्ट है, इसलिए आप जो भी confiscate करें, आप confiscate करने के बाद इसको स्टेट में वेस्ट कर दें, या स्टेट को हैंड ओवर कर दें।

सर, इनकम टैक्स के लिए, जैसा कि नरेश जी ने भी कहा है कि इसको simplify बना दीजिए। लोगों को, हमको मालूम होना चाहिए कि कौन चोर है, कौन साहूकार है। इनको अलग-अलग कर देना चाहिए।

सर, जो टाइम लिमिट है, उसको थोड़ा सा रिलेक्स कर देना चाहिए। जैसे कि मैंने आपको कुछ कठिनाइयाँ बताई हैं, उन सबके बीच में इसको देखना चाहिए। सर, मैं इसका अंत सिर्फ एक लाइन के साथ कह रहा हूँ कि पर्दानशी लोगों, अब बेपर्दा करने का समय आ गया है। सर, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहूँगा कि, "The Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Bill, 2016" एक महत्वपूर्ण और जरूरी कदम है, जिसे बहुत पहले उठाना चाहिए था। मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ। हमारे मित्रों ने अनेक व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयाँ बताई हैं, जो सही हैं और मैं अपेक्षा करूँगा कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी उनका उत्तर देंगे। मैं यह एक बड़े context में कह रहा हूँ कि राजनीति के प्रति आज जो अनास्था बढ़ रही है, उसको रोकने के लिए, ऐसे अनेक जरूरी कदम हैं, जो हमें मिलकर उठाने चाहिए। हम माननीय मंत्री जी से यह अपेक्षा करेंगे कि वे यह बताएं कि उनका जो चुनावी वादा था कि विदेश से जो काला धन आएगा, उससे हर भारतीय को 15, 20 लाख रुपए मिलेंगे, उस वादे का क्या हाल है। वह वादा आज किस स्थिति में है? मैं उनसे एक अपेक्षा यह भी करूँगा कि मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ फायनेंस की स्टैंडिंग कमेटी, 2015-16 की जो सभी अनुशंसाएँ थीं, उन अनुशंसाओं में, जिन अनुशंसाओं को उन्होंने नहीं माना, उसके पीछे सरकार का क्या औचित्य था?

मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि बेनामी सम्पत्ति रोकने का एक्ट 1988 में जरूर था, पर वह operational नहीं था। उसमें बदलाव कर यह बिल आया है। इस बिल के आने के बाद सरकार ऐसी सम्पत्ति जब्त कर सकती है। माननीय नरेश जी ने बहुत बेहतर तरीके से जो व्यावहारिक सवाल उठाए हैं, उनके बारे में सरकार को जरूर बताना चाहिए।

मैं याद दिलाना चाहूँगा कि खास तौर से वित्त मंत्री जी यहाँ मौजूद होते, तो उनसे मेरी यह निजी

अपील होती, क्योंकि वे राजनीति का धर्म जानते हैं, कानून के श्रेष्ठ जानकार भी हैं। मैं उनको याद दिलाना चाहूंगा कि इस देश में अच्छे कानूनों का हश्र क्या होता रहा है। इस देश में जमींदारी उन्मूलन कानून आया, भूमि हदबंदी यानी Land Ceiling की व्यवस्था हुई, कुत्ते और बिल्लियों के नाम दशकों-दशकों तक जमीनें रहीं। यह स्थिति कैसे रही? अगर हम bureaucracy के हाथ में सारी ताकत दे देंगे, तो कहीं इसका दुरुपयोग न हो? मैं याद दिलाना चाहूंगा कि माननीय वी.पी.सिंह जी जब वित्त मंत्री थे, तो रेड राज की जो स्थिति हुई थी, सही लोगों पर हुई थी। वह स्थिति कम से कम आपके जमाने में न बने, यह मेरी अपेक्षा होगी।

मैं मानता हूँ कि आधुनिक युग की मार्केट इकोनॉमी के नए जमींदार और जागीरदार, ये बेनामीदार हैं। ऐसे प्रकरण बिल्कुल सार्वजनिक रूप में सामने आते रहे हैं कि उद्योग-धंधे बेनामी चलते हैं, कम्पनियों के शेयर्स बेनामी चलते हैं, ड्राइवर, कुक और गार्ड्स कम्पनियों में डायरेक्टर होते हैं, fictitious कम्पनियाँ होती हैं। इन सबसे क्या असर होता है? इनसे black money generate होती है। इस तरह की आर्थिक गतिविधियों से कुल मिला कर समाज पर मोटे-तौर पर क्या असर पड़ता है? इसके बारे में मैं तीन-चार चीजें कहना चाहूंगा। सामाजिक तनाव, सामाजिक-आर्थिक विषमता, parallel economy. आज देश के पास टैक्स का पूरा पैसा नहीं होता, आपके खर्चे लगातार बढ़ रहे हैं, रक्षा से लेकर हर चीज में हम चाहते हैं कि पैसे बढ़ें, कल्याणकारी योजनाओं में पैसे बढ़ें, पर उस पैसे को लाने का साधन कहाँ से आएगा? आज कितने लोग टैक्स देते हैं, सरकार ने आँकड़े दिए हैं। जिनकी आमदनी करोड़ों है, वे कैसे कितना कम टैक्स देते हैं, यह भी पता चला है। कैसे कई करोड़पति, जो दूसरा काम करता है और कृषि को अपना व्यवसाय बता कर वह अपनी इनकम दिखाता है। इन हालात को ठीक करने के लिए ऐसे अनेक कानून चाहिए। इसलिए मैं यह मानता हूँ कि यह जरूरी है।

अब Real Estate की स्थिति देख लीजिए। आज लाखों मकान खाली हैं। घर खरीदने वाले घर खरीदना चाहते हैं, लेकिन उनके पास उतने पैसे नहीं हैं। इसमें किन लोगों के पैसे लगे हैं? कहा जाता है कि इसमें भारी ब्लैक मनी लगी हुई है। कम से कम ये बेनामी investments, ये सब चीजें इससे रुकें, हम लोग यह उम्मीद करते हैं। आज टेक्नोलॉजी ने इसको सम्भव बनाया है। आधार, cashless economy, PAN, Bank Accounts, इन सबका verification, digitization of land records हों, लेकिन ये चीजें अभी देश में बहुत अच्छी तरह से नहीं हो पाई हैं। सम्बन्धित विभागों से इनकी व्यवस्था अच्छी तरह से हो, तो शायद यह स्थिति बेहतर हो।

मैं याद दिलाना चाहूंगा कि सिर्फ कानून से ही चीजें नहीं बदलती, माहौल भी बनाना पड़ता है। इस सन्दर्भ में मैं बिहार में 2010 में बने कानून की याद दिलाना चाहूंगा। बिहार भ्रष्टाचार सम्पत्ति जब्त अधिनियम बिहार के माननीय मुख्य मंत्री, नीतीश कुमार जी ने बनाया। उनका आग्रह था कि सार्वजनिक जीवन से कैसे हम भ्रष्टाचार को खत्म करें। उनका नारा था कि आईएस, आईपीएस या प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों ने गलत ढंग से जो सम्पत्तियाँ बनाई हैं, उन घरों के ऊपर हम वैधानिक तरीके से कब्जा करेंगे और उनमें सरकारी स्कूल खोले जाएंगे। उन्होंने ऐसा करके भी दिखाया।

साथ-साथ उन्होंने 2013 में एक Economic Offence Unit गठित की कि कैसे अपराधों को रोकने के लिए इसकी जाँच हो। जब मैं यह प्रसंग सुन रहा था, तो मुझे याद आया कि नरसिम्हा राव जी

[श्री हरिवंश]

के जमाने में मुम्बई बम विस्फोट हुआ। उसमें एन.एन. वोरा कमेटी बनी, जिसने बहुत महत्वपूर्ण रिपोर्ट दे रखी है, ...(समय की घंटी)... लेकिन उस पर अब तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। मुझे उम्मीद है कि शायद इस कानून से वह स्थिति बने।

अंत में मैं आपसे दो चीजें कहना चाहूँगा। मेरे मन में बार-बार यह बात उठती है कि निर्भया प्रकरण जैसी गंभीर घटना इस देश में हुई, उसके बाद कठोर कानून बना, लेकिन आज हालात क्या हैं? स्पष्ट है कि सिर्फ कानून से ही चीजें नहीं होती हैं, देश में उसके लिए एक माहौल बनना चाहिए और वह माहौल राजनीति ही बना सकती है। राजनीति में इस तरह की स्थिति है और जो लोग ड्राइविंग सीट पर हैं, उनसे ही अपेक्षा की जाती है।

मैं याद दिलाना चाहूँगा, गाँधी जी नोआखाली में थे। उस समय नोआखाली की स्थिति बहुत खराब थी। उन्होंने कहा कि स्थिति सामान्य हो गई है, इसकी परीक्षा तब होगी, जब एक महिला, उस समय उन्होंने खास तौर पर एक मनु नाम की महिला का नाम लिया, जो उस समय उनके साथ रहती थीं, उनका नाम लेकर उन्होंने कहा कि अगर वह रात में अकेली जाएं और उनके साथ कुछ न हो, तब मैं मानूँगा कि कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति बेहतर हुई है। इसलिए राजनीति इस चीज को अपनाए।

अंत में एक प्रसंग सुनाकर मैं अपनी बात खत्म करूँगा। हमारी सरकार के लोग खास तौर पर दीन दयाल जी का बड़ा नाम लेते हैं। अगर माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी अभी यहाँ रहते, तो मैं उनसे कहता कि मैं जानता हूँ कि शायद उनकी इच्छा के अनुरूप यह नहीं हो रहा है कि देश की राजनीति में गोरक्षा के सवाल पर हम कैसा तनाव पैदा कर रहे हैं, दलितों की जो स्थिति है, उस पर हम क्या कर रहे हैं। आप इनसे ध्यान हटाइए और उन चीजों को नियंत्रित करने की कोशिश कीजिए। हम दीन दयाल उपाध्याय जी की बात करते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): अब समाप्त करें।

श्री हरिवंश: जिन मालवीय जी को हाल में भारत रत्न दिया गया, मैं उनके जीवन का एक बहुत छोटा सा प्रसंग सुना कर अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। यदि सात्विक आदर्श बनें, तो शायद इस कानून को यह सरकार अच्छी तरह से implement कर सकती है।

प्रसंग यह था कि मालवीय जी काशी विश्वविद्यालय के कुलपति थे। उनके घर में दो किचन चलते थे, एक किचन में उनका खाना बनता था और दूसरे किचन में उनके घर के लोगों का खाना बनता था। एक सुबह उनके किचन में तो खाना बना था, लेकिन उनके घर के किचन में खाना नहीं बना था। उसी समय उनका पोता परीक्षा देने के लिए जा रहा था। रसोइया उनसे पूछने आया कि क्या हम आपके किचन से इस लड़के को खाना खिला दें, तो मालवीय जी ने मना कर दिया कि मत खिलाओ। जब वह लड़का परीक्षा देकर लौटा, तो वे भूखे थे। उस लड़के ने मालवीय जी से पूछा कि जब आपके किचन में नाश्ता बना हुआ था, तो उसमें से हम भी नाश्ता कर लेते और आप भी कर लेते, आप भी भूखे रहे, आपने नाश्ता क्यों नहीं किया? उस समय मालवीय जी ने उसका जो जवाब दिया, वह मैं आपसे कहना चाहूँगा, यह सरकार भी इस बात को समझे। मालवीय जी ने कहा कि मेरे खाने का पैसा शिव

प्रसाद गुप्त जी के यहां से दान के स्वरूप आता है। उस समय शिव प्रसाद गुप्त जी ने बहुत दान दिया था, जिनको बाद में भारत सरकार ने भारत रत्न की उपाधि भी दी थी। आज़ादी की लड़ाई में उनका बड़ा योगदान था। मालवीय जी ने अपने पोते से कहा कि चूंकि मैं देश की कुछ सेवा करता हूं, इसलिए उस दान के अन्न को पचा सकता हूं, लेकिन तुम घर के लोग अपने श्रम से जो कमाते हो, वही पैसा खाओ। कम से कम आज हम मालवीय जी की उस बात को याद रखें और चुनाव में होने वाले खर्च को कम करें, तो शायद हालात बदल जाएं, धन्यवाद।

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I rise to support the Bill with some reservations and points for consideration. The Standing Committee on Finance submitted detailed recommendations for getting the Bill in a better way. Sir, unfortunately, a number of recommendations are not taken on board. Now, Sir, black money is a menace to our economy. One of the primary sources of black money is *benami* transactions or *benami* deals. During the election campaign in the last Lok Sabha election, the most famous promise was to bring back all the black money from abroad and deposit ₹ 15 lakh to ₹ 20 lakh in every Indian's bank account. Soon after assumption of office — leave alone the promises or whatever may be the word or however we term it or whatsoever may be the nomenclature — instead of bringing that money back, money from the banking system has been transferred abroad and may never get recovered, if the country's top auditor is to be believed. Sir, *benami* deals are the major reasons for the proliferation of black money. So, generation of black money needs to be restricted. For that, strictest action against *benami* transactions has become a dire necessity. Now, Sir, I want to mention that — the hon. Minister is here — the United Nations Convention regarding corruption was ratified by our country in 2011. Its primary aim is to promote and strengthen measures to prevent and combat corruption in a more effective manner and in a more effective way. Now, Articles 23 and 30 of the Convention of the United Nations are very specific as far as *benami* transactions are concerned. The Amendment Bill of 2015, to some extent, helps in achieving direction of the United Nations Convention. The Government and the Finance Minister need to be congratulated in this regard.

Sir, the original Act was the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act of 1988. It aimed at prohibiting *benami* transactions and recovering the property held by the *benamidar*. Now, prior to enactment of the Act in 1988, an Ordinance dated 19th May, 1988 was promulgated. Sir, subsequently, it was replaced by the Act of 1988. Now, the question comes as to why the promulgation of an Ordinance was necessary. The promulgation of an Ordinance was necessary because the Government of the day felt that it was highly essential. But the question naturally remains as to what happened after 1988. The Government was in a haste; the Ordinance was promulgated. But, unfortunately, after

[Shri Ritabrata Banerjee]

the Act came into existence, nothing happened for long. I want to point out that lack of political will had become evident in this matter.

Sir, now, coming back to the Bill, the Act of 1988 had categorically made the provision to prohibit *benami* transaction and right to recover *benami* property. But, incidentally, no provision for vesting the property with the Government was there. There was no appellate mechanism and no power was conferred to civil court authorities. There was no rule-making provision. Now, the question is: Why did we fail to frame rules? What was the problem? I fail to understand why for so long, rules were not framed. Again, this answer comes that the lack of political will to act upon the *benamidars*, that came into ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, just one more minute. Sir, these deficiencies have been addressed in the present Bill. But I want to make some points for consideration. Firstly, here, the definition of 'benami transaction' is given as the property which is transferred to, or is held by, a person, and the consideration for such property has been given, by some other person for his immediate or future benefit, direct or indirect. Why should we make it immediate or future? It should be mentioned whether it is immediate or future. Secondly, a person denies the knowledge of ownership. Thirdly, the real beneficiary is not traceable or is a fictitious person. Fourthly, what will happen, if the property is transferred in a fictitious name? I have a point of objection, Sir. Section 8 of the Bill, Provision to seize *benami* property and hand it over to the Central Government, is against the core spirit of federalism. We must not forget that land is a State subject. I urge upon the hon. Finance Minister to look into this matter.

Now, Sir, last but not least, as I come from Bengal, when I was speaking about political will, in Bengal, there were instances — those are history records; as Harivanshji was mentioning, कुत्ते, बिल्ली के नाम पर, *beeghas* of land were there. Not only in the names of family members, in the names of pet dogs, and pet cats and pet parrots, *beeghas* of zameen were there. Then the United Front Government, which came into power — I want to mention the name of Mr. Hare Krishna Konar, who happened to be the Land and Land Reforms Minister of the first United Front Government — that Government categorically gave a political slogan * The *benami* land needs to be taken back and that land needs to be ploughed by the farmer. So, the question of political will comes into existence.

I once again take the opportunity to support this Bill because this is a very important one. Unitedly, we need to act on this. Thank you, Sir.

*Hon'ble Member spoke in Bangla.

श्री मुनकाद अली (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, आपने जो मुझे बेनामी लेन-देन संशोधन विधेयक पर बोलने का मौका दिया, मैं इसके लिए आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ और अपनी पार्टी की नेता बहन मायावती जी का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ, जिन्होंने मुझे इस संशोधन विधेयक पर बोलने के लिए नामित किया।

महोदय, यह विधेयक बेनामी लेन-देन अधिनियम, 1988 में संशोधन का प्रस्ताव करता है। इसका मकसद बेनामी लेन-देन अथवा काले कारोबार को प्रभावी ढंग से रोकना और कानून को धोखा देने पर रोक लगाना है, जिसके तहत बेनामी संपत्तियों को जब्त किया जा सकता है। विधेयक खण्ड 4 में बेनामी लेन-देन की परिभाषा में संशोधन किया गया है और व्यापक बनाया गया है। खण्ड 7 में निर्णय देने वाले अधिकारियों और खण्ड 30 में बेनामी लेन-देन से निपटने के लिए अदालिये अधिकरण की स्थापना की गई है। खण्ड 53 और 54 में बेनामी लेन-देन करने के लिए दण्ड का प्रावधान किया गया है। अधिकरण के आदेशों के विरुद्ध हाई कोर्ट में अपील की भी छूट दी गई है।

महोदय, बेनामी नामों से जायदाद, मकान, खेत व प्लाट आदि खरीदना, व्यापार करना, शेयर खरीदना, गाड़ी खरीदना आदि आज आम बात हो गई है। काला धन किसी व्यक्ति का होता है, लेकिन जायदाद का मालिक कोई अज्ञात व्यक्ति होता है। कुछ विशेष मामलों में तो व्यक्ति अपने पैसों से खुद अपने नाम पर संपत्ति लेता है और तुरन्त अपने परिवार के किसी सदस्य को गिफ्ट कर देता है। ऐसा सिर्फ अपनी काली कमाई को छिपाने के लिए किया जाता है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने विधेयक को कानूनी और प्रशासनिक लिहाज से मजबूत करने का प्रयास किया है, जो सराहनीय है। इस विधेयक के कानून बनने के बाद इसको लागू करने से आने वाली अड़चनों को दूर किया जा सकेगा।

महोदय, आज देश में सबसे अधिक काला धन रियल इस्टेट क्षेत्र में उपयोग होता है। यह पूरा ही क्षेत्र काली कमाई पर खड़ा है। कानून बनने के बाद इस क्षेत्र में सुधार हो जाएगा। मुझे इसमें संदेह है, क्योंकि ये लोग कानून दांव-पेंच करके फिर से काले धन का इस्तेमाल करने की कोशिश करेंगे। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि वे इस कानून को बारीकी से लागू करें और ठीक प्रक्रिया अपनाते हुए बेनामी सम्पत्ति को जब्त करें, जिससे सभी नागरिकों के बीच समानता को बढ़ावा मिल सके। इसके साथ ही, जो लोग बेनामी सम्पत्ति की घोषणा वर्तमान में अपनी आय की घोषणा के अन्तर्गत कर रहे हैं, उन्हें इस कानून से माफी दी जानी चाहिए और साथ ही साथ इसमें पेनल्टी की दर भी कम करके 35-40 फीसदी की जानी चाहिए, जिससे इस स्कीम का नतीजा बेहतर हो सके और ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग बेनामी सम्पत्ति की घोषणा करने में आगे आएँ।

महोदय, जमीन-जायदाद राज्य का विषय है, परन्तु प्रस्तावित कानून में सभी प्रकार की जायदादों को कुर्क करने का अधिकार केन्द्र सरकार के अधीन है, इसलिए राज्य सरकारों को भी इसमें शामिल करना चाहिए। देश में जमींदारी खत्म हो गई है, परन्तु बेनामी जमीन बड़े-बड़े लोगों के पास है। उद्योगपति बड़े पैमाने पर जमीन खरीद रहे हैं, कहीं जंगल का क्षेत्र है, कहीं पहाड़ है तो कहीं पहाड़ी इलाका है। बड़े उद्योगपति बेनामी लेन-देन के कारोबार से देश की सुख-शांति और दलित, आदिवासी एवं गरीब लोगों को नुकसान पहुंचा रहे हैं। अतः सम्पत्ति की सीमा निर्धारित होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि देश में जब काला धन आएगा, तो हमारा देश खुशहाल होगा, रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ेंगे तथा बड़े पैमाने पर उद्योगों की स्थापना होगी।

[श्री मुनक्राद अली]

महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान एक और बात की तरफ दिलाना चाहूँगा। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... ग्रामीण इलाकों में खास तौर से अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति एवं गरीब लोगों के पास अपनी जमीन के सही कागजात नहीं हैं और राज्य सरकार के पास भी उनका राजस्व लेखा-जोखा नहीं है तथा मालिकाना हक को लेकर भी विरोधाभास है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री मुनक्राद अली: ऐसे में कानून बनाने से दीवानी मामलों में बढ़ोतरी होने की संभावना है। सरकार ऐसे लोगों के मामलों को संज्ञान में लेकर इनका निपटारा करे और एससी, एसटी तथा आदिवासी लोगों को मज़बूत बनाने पर ध्यान दें।

महोदय, इस कानून के लागू होने पर कानूनी पेचीदगियों को सुलझाने की आवश्यकता है।
...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): अब आप समाप्त कीजिए। मुझे अगला नाम पुकारना है।

श्री मुनक्राद अली: सर, क्या बड़ी सजा का प्रावधान करने या 25 प्रतिशत जुर्माना लगा देने से काले धन से बेनामी सम्पत्ति खरीदने पर रोक लगेगी? इसकी क्या गारंटी है? इसलिए बेनामी लेन-देन रोकने के लिए सरकार सम्पत्ति जब्त करने का अधिकार अपने हाथ में ले। कानून सुचारु रूप से लागू हो, इसके लिए सीबीआई, आईटी, ईडी आदि में अधिकारियों एवं कर्मचारियों की संख्या बढ़ाने पर विचार किया जाए, तभी हमें इस कानून को लागू करने में सफलता प्राप्त होगी, अन्यथा इसका भी हश्र अन्य कानूनों की तरह होगा। हमारी पार्टी इस संशोधन विधेयक का समर्थन करती है। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

SHRI R.S. BHARATHI (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, at the outset, on behalf of DMK, I would like to welcome this Bill. The hon. Finance Minister has explained, in detail, about this Bill and on behalf of DMK, I welcome this Bill. But, at the same time, Sir, I would also request the hon. Finance Minister to give an assurance. Although the *Benami* Act of 1988 was toothless, the hon. Finance Minister has taken pains to plant teeth in this Act by this amendment, which should be welcomed.

Sir, we welcome the motto of the Government, but, at the same time, we have certain reservations. The properties confiscated, as pointed out by many of my colleagues here, should go only to the State Government. Moreover, Sir, we make amendments after amendments, but, there is no end to it. As rightly pointed out by the senior Member, this should be the last amendment that we make and bring down the hoarders and the people who are doing mischief economically in our country. I hope, at least, now, this Act will ensure that the *benami* transactions will be put to an end. Sir, I accept, almost all your

recommendations. In Chapter III, under the heading 'Authorities', it is stated that "The Central Government shall, by notification, appoint one or more Adjudicating Authorities to exercise jurisdiction, powers and authority conferred by or under this Act." Sir, here, I would request you that the Adjudicating Authority can be appointed for each State. If that is not possible, at least, one Appellate Authority for the Southern Region, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Kerala and Puducherry, can be appointed and located, say, at Chennai, Tamil Nadu.

Sir, I would also request that the spirit, in which these amendments are being made, should be effectively implemented.

One more suggestion, Sir, I would request the hon. Minister to place on the Table of the House every year the information on the action taken, the number of *benami* properties seized and confiscated so that we can come to know about it. Thank you.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह बेनामी प्रॉपर्टी एक्ट का जो बिल है, इसमें वित्त मंत्री जी ने स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की recommendations के बाद काफी सुधार किए हैं और तमाम संशोधन लाकर इस बिल में जो कमियाँ थीं, उनको दूर करके इन्होंने इसको रखने की कोशिश की। इसमें तमाम प्रोविजन्स के जरिए यह कोशिश की गई कि इसकी पूरी स्क्रीनिंग हो, इसलिए उन्होंने इसको Initiating Officer से लेकर Adjudicating Authority तक चार स्टेप्स में किया है। उसके ऊपर Appellate Tribunal भी है। Adjudicating Authority में इंडियन रेवेन्यू सर्विस के ऑफिसर्स रहेंगे और इंडियन लीगल सर्विस के लोग रहेंगे। उन्होंने एक Appellate Tribunal में supremacy judiciary को दी है। अगर कोई भी वित्त मंत्री वकील होता है, तो रिटायर्ड जजों के लिए कुछ न कुछ rehabilitation ground तलाश लेता है, जब कि यह रेवेन्यू का सब्जेक्ट है, लेकिन इसमें हाई कोर्ट के रिटायर्ड जजों के लिए भी प्रोविजन किया गया है। मुझे लगता है कि इसमें रेवेन्यू सर्विस के जो लोग हैं, वे ही इसके लिए competent लोग हैं, अगर उनको इसमें ज्यादा prominence दी जाए, तो Appellate Tribunal का composition भी ठीक हो जाएगा। वैसे तो इनको चेयरमैन बनाया जाए, लेकिन जब कोई जज बैठा हो, तो वे चेयरमैन नहीं हो सकते हैं।

मेरी समझ में एक और बात नहीं आई कि जैसे कोई बेनामी प्रॉपर्टी है और उसमें किसी का एक हिस्सा है, उसको जो confiscate करने की बात है, वह कैसे determine होगा कि उसका यही हिस्सा है? कोई घर है या कोई बंगला है, उसमें कौन-सा हिस्सा बेनामी है और कौन-सा बेनामी नहीं है? अगर इसमें इसको elaborate किया जाए, तो यह ज्यादा ठीक होगा।

मंत्री जी की नीयत ठीक है, उन्होंने इसमें काफी सुधार किए हैं, लेकिन जो नरेश अग्रवाल जी कह रहे थे, मुझे भी लगता है कि इससे कहीं लोगों का harassment न शुरू हो जाए। चूंकि इसमें Initiating Officer के हाथ में काफी पावर्स रहेंगी, इसलिए वह कहीं लोगों को तंग करना, उसके जरिए

[श्री राजीव शुक्ल]

लोगों को परेशान करना न शुरू कर दे, क्योंकि कौन बेनामी प्रॉपर्टी है और कौन नहीं है, इसको determine करना, इसके बारे में पता लगाना बड़ा मुश्किल काम है। इसमें यह precaution लेना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि बाद में ये सब चीजें अधिकारियों के हाथ में चली जाती हैं और वे अपने ढंग से करते हैं। ऐसे में कहीं वे लोगों का harassment न शुरू कर दें, क्योंकि जो entrepreneurs हैं, जो बिज़नेसमैन हैं, जो इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स हैं, जो लोग थोड़ा-बहुत अपना काम कर रहे हैं, उन पर वैसे ही इस समय चारों तरफ से मार मची हुई है। जो काले धन का भूत सिर के ऊपर सवार हुआ है, वे बिल्कुल ठीक कह रहे हैं कि सरकार के ऊपर यह भूत सवार हुआ है, पर यह समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि इसका मतलब क्या है? हर चीज में काला धन, काला धन अगर काला धन है, तो उसकी वजह से इनकम टैक्स को अरेस्ट पावर, फेरा को अरेस्ट पावर, फेमा, फेरा में कन्वर्ट हो गया, सर्विस टैक्स वालों तक को भी अरेस्ट करने की पावर्स मिल गई हैं। आफिसर इनको दिखा-दिखा कर बहुत लोगों को तंग कर रहे हैं। ऑफिसर लोग जो इस तरह से tax terrorism जैसी situation create कर रहे हैं, अगर वित्त मंत्री जी उस पर ध्यान दें, क्योंकि वे बहुत positive attitude के हैं, तो मुझे लगता है कि बहुत फर्क पड़ सकता है।

उसी तरह से इस बेनामी ट्रांजेक्शन को भी इनकम टैक्स के ऑफिसर्स ढंग से लागू कराएं यानी determine करके, पता करके कराएं, हालांकि उन्होंने उसमें प्रोविजन्स बनाए हैं। Adjudicating Authority और Appellate Tribunal इसलिए बनाए गए हैं कि आदमी को रिलीफ मिल सके, लेकिन उसका इस्तेमाल न हो... इसका रियल एस्टेट सेक्टर पर बहुत असर पड़ेगा, वह already down है और आगे और भी down होगा। इसमें एक चीज यह है कि अरेस्ट का जो भय है, तमाम लिस्ट्स निकली थीं कि कोई दस हजार या एक हजार या दो हजार entrepreneurs बाहर जा रहे हैं, दूसरे देशों में जाकर बस रहे हैं। बाहर से जो पैसा आएगा, वह आएगा, लेकिन होता क्या है कि जब कोई अपने बेटे को बाहर भेजता है, तो वह उसको पचास करोड़ रुपए देता है कि मकान खरीद लो, पचास या सौ करोड़ रुपए देता है कि अपना बिजनेस establish करो, तो वह सब पैसा तो इंडिया से बाहर जाएगा। इस तरह से पैसा यहां आने की बजाए पैसा बाहर जा रहा है। आप यूएई में जो Consulate General हैं, उनसे इस संबंध में रिपोर्ट मंगा लीजिए कि कितने लोगों ने वहां जाकर घर खरीद लिए और वहां बस रहे हैं, जो यहां के बिज़नेसमैन हैं, यहां के entrepreneurs हैं, यहां के इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स हैं।

इन लोगों का पलायन रुकना चाहिए, इनको अपने देश में लाना चाहिए। वे यहां खर्च करें, यहां बिजनेस लगाएं, यहां रोजगार दें। अगर वे बाहर इस तरह डर कर, घबराकर गए तो उससे माहौल ठीक नहीं होगा। यहां माहौल ठीक बनाने की जरूरत है। हमारे लिए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि जो यह ब्लैक मनी का भूत है थोड़ा सा सिर से उतारें। ब्लैक मनी ऐसे नहीं आता। हमें पता चला कि कोई सर्वे कराया गया और उसमें पता चला है कि देश में कोई ब्लैक मनी है ही नहीं, मामूली है। किसी के यहां नहीं है कि जो कमरा भर केश भरा है, बोरों में पैसा भरा है। जो पैसा लोगों के पास आता है, वे इन्वेस्ट करते रहते हैं, कहीं न कहीं सिस्टम में लगा हुआ है। तो यह भी आज मंत्री जी स्पष्ट करें कि ब्लैक मनी

है क्या, पहले तो इसकी डेफिनिशन तय हो। फिर जो ठीक है, चुनाव के लिए ठीक था, चुनाव जीत लिया ब्लैक मनी पर। लेकिन एक्ज्युअली यह क्या है, पता चलना चाहिए। दूसरे, क्या बहुत तादाद में ब्लैक मनी है जैसे बाबा रामदेव जी लाखों-करोड़ों में बोलते हैं। वह लाखों करोड़ ब्लैक मनी देश में और विदेश में कहाँ है, उसका पता तो चलना चाहिए। मेरे हिसाब से देश में ऐसा कुछ भी नहीं है, दो-तीन-चार परसेंट मामूली हो सकता है। लेकिन उसकी वजह से उसका हौवा, हंगामा, पोलिटिकल तमाशा इतना है कि उसकी वजह से लोगों के लिए ये सब कानून बन रहे हैं और लोगों के हरेसमेंट का बहुत बड़ा साधन अफसरों के हाथ में जा रहा है। इसलिए इसको रोकना पोलिटिकल लीडरशिप का काम होता है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि पोलिटिकल लीडरशिप इस पर ध्यान देगी। चूंकि वित्त मंत्री जी स्वयं बहुत पॉजिटिव एटीट्यूड के व्यक्ति हैं, वे इस तरफ ध्यान देंगे और इस तरह की लगाम लगाएंगे कि यह हरेसमेंट न हो और लोगों का जो पलायन है उद्योगपतियों का, व्यापारियों का, entrepreneurs का, रोजगार देने वालों का, वह रुके। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा (राजस्थान): प्रथमतः मैं डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया। इसके बाद मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को बहुत शुक्रिया और धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा। हमारा देश विकासशील हो, इस देश की अर्थव्यवस्था विकासशील हो, इसमें मेजॉरिटी में गरीब उसमें रहता हो, उस देश के लिए मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत पहले इस तरह के बिल आने चाहिए थे, जो कानून का रूप लेते। वह शायद देश की अर्थव्यवस्था की वृद्धि में बहुत सहयोग होता। आज जो आपने इस तरह का बिल प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उसके लिए शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ। इसमें हमारे बहुत ही अनुभवी सांसद सहयोग दे रहे हैं।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

चूंकि बिल के बारे में बहुत कुछ बता दिया गया है और समय भी मेरे लिए कम ही होगा, उसको मद्देनज़र रखते हुए आज जिस तरह का यह The Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Bill, 2016 इंट्रोड्यूस हुआ। इसकी सबसे बड़ी विशेषता मैं समझता हूँ कि 1988 में जो बिल चला, उससे पहले निश्चित था कि देश के अंदर भ्रष्टाचार और काले धन से लोग बहुत पीड़ित थे, परेशान थे, इससे यह सब खत्म होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सोच के लिए इस संसद ने चिंतन किया और देश के बुद्धिजीवियों और व्यक्तियों ने मांग की और उसको इंट्रोड्यूस करने की कोशिश की गई। एक ऑर्डिनेंस 19 मई, 1988 को जारी किया। लेकिन चूंकि यह कह सकते हैं कि धारणा अच्छी होगी लेकिन उसमें कमियां रहीं। पूरे देश में उसका विरोध भी हुआ, क्रिटिसिज़्म भी हुआ, लेकिन फिर भी उसको एक्ट बनाने का प्रयास किया। पुनः 2011 के अंदर इंट्रोड्यूस करते हुए, 2012 में स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के आते-आते वह बिल पास नहीं हुआ। अभी मैं यह कहूँ कि फिर दोबारा से 13 मई, 2015 को यह लोक सभा में पेश हुआ और पेश होने के बाद मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे लॉ कमीशन को रेफर किया। उन्होंने इसको एक्जामिन किया। एक्जामिन करने के साथ उचित समझा कि स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ऑफ फाइनेंस को दिया जाए, जिस पर गम्भीर चिन्तन किया जाए, ताकि बिल में पहले जैसी त्रुटियां न रहें तथा देश के अंदर लागू करने में दिक्कतें न आएँ। उसके तहत सबसे पहले स्टैंडिंग कमेटी के माध्यम से फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स, जिनकी expertise इस तरह के various aspects में थी, उन

[श्री रामकुमार वर्मा]

लोगों के साथ मीटिंग्स की गई। चार्टर्ड एसोसिएशन के रिप्रजेंटेटिव्स के साथ भी मीटिंग की गई। इस प्रकार, हर क्षेत्र के व्यक्तियों एवं हर क्षेत्र की संस्थाओं के साथ जितना भी हो सकता था, वह सब किया गया। इसके अलावा, सभी राजनीतिक पार्टियों के सांसदों के साथ भी बैठकर मीटिंग की गई। इसका रिजल्ट यह रहा कि 29.03.2016 को एक अच्छा ड्राफ्ट बिल तैयार हुआ और लोक सभा में पास होकर अब यह राज्य सभा में पारित हो रहा है। मैं इस बिल पर ज्यादा न बोलते हुए इतना ही कहूँगा कि मैंने इस बिल को सरसरी निगाह से देखा है। मैंने इस बिल के हर पहलू को देखा है। बिल की डेफिनिशन, कौन-सी प्रॉपर्टी है जो बेनामी होगी, कौन-सा व्यक्ति बेनामी ढंग से कार्य करेगा और कौन सा ट्रांजैक्शन बेनामी होगा, उस प्रॉपर्टी का स्वामी कौन होगा या कौन नहीं होगा, यह सब बड़े डिटेल् में इस बिल के अंदर दिया गया है। हमारे पहले के बिल्स में एक कमी यह रह गई थी कि उनके लिए नियम बनाने में बड़ी दिक्कत आ रही थी, लेकिन इसके अंदर नियमावली बनाने के बारे में बहुत विस्तार से बताया गया है। अगर किसी तरह की आपत्ति आती है, किसी तरह की प्रॉब्लम आती है, तो उसके लिए न्यायिक प्रक्रिया को अपनाते हुए इसमें निष्पक्ष जांच की बात भी कही गई है। इसमें यह भी बताया गया है कि जो प्रथम प्रशासनिक जाँच की बात भी कही गई है। इसमें यह भी बताया गया है कि जो प्रथम प्रशासनिक जाँच अधिकारी होगा, वह Commissioner of Income Tax या Joint Secretary से कम नहीं होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर initial stage में इस तरह का अधिकारी होगा, जो अनुभवी होने के साथ-साथ financial matters और इस बिल से संबंधित aspects से भिन्न होगा, तो आगे प्रॉब्लम कम आएगी, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी अगर किसी तरह की दिक्कत आती है, तो न्याय के लिए एक प्राधिकरण के गठन करने की बात भी इसमें कही गई है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... प्राधिकरण के गठन के लिए इसमें उन सभी चीजों को बताया गया है, जो कि सभावनाएँ हैं और जिनमें उनकी नियुक्ति से लेकर पदमुक्ति तक की बातें आई हैं।

अंत में, मैं यही कहूँगा कि आज यह बिल एक ऐसे समय में पास हो रहा है और कानून बन रहा है जब इस देश की इकोनॉमी के अंदर एक परिवर्तन आया है। आज "डिजिटल इंडिया" है। रूरल इंडिया के अंदर जो गरीब वर्ग है और जो marginal farmers हैं, जिनका शोषण रियल एस्टेट के आधार पर उनकी जमीनों के लिए होता है, मैं समझता हूँ कि उनको इससे एक बहुत बड़ा रिलीफ मिलेगा और इससे करोड़ों-करोड़ लोग लाभान्वित होंगे।

माननीय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि मैं जिस समाज से जुड़ा हुआ हूँ, जिस गाँव में रहता हूँ, वहाँ मुझे मालूम है कि किस तरह से कालाबाजारी करने और सट्टे में पैसा लगाने वाले लोग उन गरीबों का शोषण करते हैं। वे लोग टैक्स की चोरी करते हैं, देश को टैक्स नहीं मिलता और जब टैक्स नहीं मिलता तो उन गरीबों की कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के अंदर विघ्न आता है, उसमें कमी आती है। फिर गवर्नमेंट की यह मजबूरी होती है कि उनका प्रॉपर इम्प्लिमेंटेशन बिना सोर्स के कैसे हो। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह के बिल से यह पूरा सदन सहमत है और यह निश्चित है कि इससे देश के करोड़ों लोगों को लाभ मिलेगा। यह बिल आने वाले समय में देश की इकोनॉमी के लिए बहुत लाभदायक सिद्ध होगा और इससे उन लोगों पर एक पाबंदी लगेगी। आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you for allowing me to speak on this Bill. I commend the hon. Finance Minister for bringing in these amendments to the Benami Act. These amendments, once passed, will ensure that the dishonest politicians, the dishonest officers and the crooks are not able to park their ill-gotten money in the names of their relatives, friends or dummy entities. Sir, this Bill was, in great detail, by the Finance Committee, and I was a Member of that Committee. And there, I pointed out that a number of transactions in this country, especially, in the metropolitan cities, had taken place on power of attorney basis. The money that was invested was legitimate money, but because of artificial barriers for some reasons, the properties were not registered in the name of the actual owners, and I am glad that the hon. Finance Minister has taken cognizance of our recommendations, and relief has been given on that account. Sir, I have one question for the hon. Minister and I am sure, he will clarify us on that. When the Agricultural Land Ceiling Act was enacted way back after the Independence, many people put their lands in the names of their relatives, friends etc. and over the years, many of these properties came back to the actual owners when their children became 18 years old. What happens to these properties, especially, those properties which came back to the *Benamidar* after 1988 because at some stage, they did infringe on this Act? So, what the position of those lands would be, if the hon. Minister can clarify. Sir, when it comes to the limitation period, it is important that both initiation and completion proceedings are time-bound. Right now, thirty days have been given for related parties to furnish all the evidence. Given the fact that most of our land records in the country are not computerized, I think, thirty days is too short a period and I hope that the Finance Minister would re-examine this, but some kind of leeway—even if we keep thirty days in the Act—should be given if a person is not able to provide all the evidence in thirty days and this could be done by appealing to the higher authority. Sir, similarly, all proceedings must get over within two years because we have seen that in income tax cases, proceedings drag on for years together and it would be very unfair that when somebody's property has been re-possessed by the State, proceedings are hanging fire for an undue period of time. Sir, I feel that if the tribunal wants to extend this period beyond what is stipulated, then he must appeal to the High Court and this must be confirmed only by a High Court so that again unnecessarily, he is not harassed. Sir, I have only one problem with this Bill. Land being a List II subject under Seventh Schedule of our Constitution, rights over confiscated land should actually belong to the State and not to the Centre. In this Bill, all the land which is confiscated will go to the Centre and I don't think that is in the true spirit of co-operative federalism.

[Shri Naresh Gujral]

Sir, in the end, I would like to point out that since the Initiating Officer would be an Assistant Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax and the approving authority would be an Additional Commissioner or a Joint Commissioner of Income Tax, the powers extended to these officers, in addition to the powers that they already enjoy under Income Tax Act, run the risk of arbitrary, unreasonable and of exploitative nature. As it is, people are complaining of tax terrorism. I hope that the hon. Finance Minister would put in necessary safeguards to ensure that ordinary citizens are not harassed. Thank you, Sir.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir. I will take only a few minutes.

The Bill is not as simple as the Finance Minister has tried to make it out to be by saying it is all about the source of income and all that. This *Benami*, I think, should be immediately related to the rural life. After all, when we are talking about the *benami* transactions, I think we end up talking about the economy. Nobody is against reforms. I would assure, *Yadavji*, that we all want it. But reforms should also be related to the reality situation. The real situation in rural areas today is most of the transactions are done directly in money; they are sometimes oral and sometimes nothing is said at all, because we keep it on gratis.

I give my own example. When you talked about land ceiling, at that time gave forty or fifty acres of land to our man, a helping hand, who was with us for decades. Today, it might be worth crores of rupees. Now, he is interested in coming back and building a house for his near and dear, who also served our family, to go and stay there. What would happen in such cases? Now, the question today is of two things. Most of the Members have already spoke about it. When the hon. Member from AIADMK, Shri Vijayakumar spoke – the hon. Minister was not here – he brought in important things, which are mostly from the Standing Committee. I am surprised when Shri Gujral said that the Standing Committee has looked into all issues, and he is satisfied with it. But today I read the recommendations of the Standing Committee, and many of the recommendations made by the Standing Committee have not been factored in here. So, a view has to be taken on them, particularly the one you talked about 30 inquiry days. After all investigations, within 30 days, nobody can present himself. Even if he presents himself, in a rural situation, in a rural scenario, the ordinary farmer can't fend for himself, the moment he sees an Income-tax man or a Special Adjudicating Agency man, which you have mentioned, a big officer, he will be dumb-founded. He will not say anything. That is another reality, when you talk

of land. Land transactions would constitute something like 50 per cent of the *benami*, if I am not wrong, if you really have to factor in all these kinds of *benami* activities. I can tell an example. An hon. Member who is here knows it. We have this practice of Toddy auctions type of a thing. There used to be societies. Now the cooperative societies are scarce. There is one chief, who advances the money, it is done in his name, but he does not make money at all. It is a generous help to community. Our hon. Member who is from our State does not take money. He allows the Goudas-tappers of 50-100 people, and allows them to do business and enjoy the money also. When the revenue people come, he accounts; he pays all the money whether it is the Excise, Income-tax, or anything else. These are the rural practices, which this Bill has not taken note of.

Sir, the second thing is, almost all the Members have said about the State. All of us know that land is a State subject. And you are saying that when it is confiscated that will go to centre. I say let it go to the State. I have another peculiar problem in Telangana. Sir, I want the hon. Finance Minister's attention to this. Sir, in Telangana, in the last month, we have passed an Order for regularizing all the *benami* transactions, although we also don't have full land records. The land record should have been completed, but I know there are false land records or various options of land records. These are fragmented holdings, so we really cannot go and find the culprit, if at all there is any *benami*. Now, if the Telangana Rule — it is only a rule — now, we are thinking of a legislation — if it conflicts with the Central Act, then, where do we go? That would become another question for us.

Sir, the Bill says, "*Benami* property means anything which is a subject matter of *benami*." One can complain of the subject matter; it is not proved. The proof will come after two years. In the first 30 days, there will be investigation; then, there will be two years of adjudication. The moment it becomes subject matter of *benami*, that means, my property is first seized. So, this is one thing, which you must look into.

Another provision says, "Where property is transferred or held by..." Sir, I know what you are thinking is correct. It is a very laudable intent; nobody can doubt it when you want to be strict on these kinds of things to curb black money in the economy. Sir, the worry is about the word 'held'. We really give land to somebody; we give the house to somebody gratis. My son would be objecting my house being registered to somebody. It is really given to somebody, who really serves us for long. It is always done. Although you took the name of politicians, every public man does this. We, in Hyderabad, or, in Telangana, practice this. Whenever we have good property, we alienate it and give it the people who are working in our village or in our locality. Sometimes they hold it; we do

[Dr. K. Keshava Rao]

not transfer it immediately. But he knows well that when it ultimately comes to him, he will enjoy it. We don't transfer it immediately because if our progeny – sons - daughters would raise objections, and that fellow would be in difficulty. So, these are some peculiar practices which our rural areas do have, and our own practices do tell us. So, these things have to be taken note of.

Now, we have to think about the tribal areas and the Scheduled Areas. We have not at all talked about this in this particular Bill. I am not complaining about it. But this needs to be taken note of by the Government. Sir, whatever it is, you have created another three-four agencies. We have the Income-tax Department, we have the Police, we have the Excise Department, and all these agencies really look after these things. Now, another adjudicating agency has come in. We could have as well given charge to the Income-tax Officer as the Standing Committee, at one stage, suggested so that we would have minimized the number of these enforcement agencies and there is no harassment of the common people. I am afraid of one issue in this. By creating this, we are, perhaps, vesting more powers in a particular revenue agency or a particular officer. This instrument, so laudable in its intention, is trying to keep in view those who are affecting our economy. But, what is happening is, as far as the rural areas are concerned, it is becoming a coercive instrument. This has to be saved. As all the Members have suggested, I don't want to repeat it, I can only say, as Shri Harshvardhan Singh said, although we may have laws, the legislation at best can give us legitimacy but it can't ensure you implementation.

I would like the Minister to revisit the Bill at the time of rule-making. He must look into the recommendations of the Standing Committee and the very good suggestions that are made here. These things can also be linked into the rules. I can only hope that the Minister will look into this, revisit the entire Bill about the definition, about the powers being given to the adjudicating authorities, about the time-limit of investigation process as also the judgment process in courts. These things can be looked into at the time of rule-making. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY Sir, I am extremely grateful to the large number of hon. Members who have spoken on this Bill, most of whom have supported this Bill. Sir, the debate was started by Shri Shamsher Singh Dullu, who made a very valid point. उन्होंने बहुत जायज़ सवाल उठाया कि अलग-अलग transactions में लोग देश में काला धन इकट्ठा कर लेते हैं और उस काले धन को रोकने के लिए यह एक कदम उठाया जा रहा है। इस बिल के मामले में यह उनका सही विश्लेषण था। मैं केवल इतना आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि काले धन को लेकर हम जो कानून बनाते हैं, उस बारे में हम लोगों के अपने विचार स्पष्ट होने चाहिए। काला धन है, देश में भी और

7.00 P.M.

विदेशों में भी है, यह एक वास्तविकता है। केवल यह कहना कि आखिरी कानून बना दो और यह समाप्त हो जाएगा, यह अपने आप में पर्याप्त तर्क नहीं है। अब अगर काले धन को रोकना है, तो कानून का भी डर होना चाहिए, कानून के डर के साथ-साथ जहां वह काला धन generate होता है, वहां पर किस हद तक रोक लग सकती है, वह प्रयास होना चाहिए और जहां उसका प्रयोग होता है, उसके ऊपर भी कहीं-न-कहीं सरकार की नज़र और उसके संबंध में कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। अगर हम इस में दो मन के रहे, if we remain confused कि कुछ होने वाला नहीं है, तो यह परिस्थिति सुधरने की संभावना नहीं है। अब काले धन के संबंध में जब पहली बार जानकारीयां सरकारों के पास आयीं, विदेशों में एचएसबीसी अकाउंट्स थे, उनके assessment complete किए गए और जिन लोगों के नाजायज़ निकले, उन पर criminal cases चलाए गए। Liechtenstein में बैंक अकाउंट्स की जानकारीयां मिलीं, उस के संबंध में केसेज चलाए गए। उसके बाद International Consortium of Journalists ने एक नई लिस्ट छापी, उस संबंध में एक-एक केस जो भारत का आया, उसकी investigation हुई और उसके संबंध में कार्यवाही हो रही है। तो एक multi-agency group बनाया गया, उसमें कई लोग ऐसे थे, जिनके बिल्कुल नाजायज़ अकाउंट्स हैं, details हैं। कई लोग ऐसे थे, जो कहते हैं कि उन्होंने रिजर्व बैंक की अनुमति से कुछ व्यवसाय किया या बाहर पैसा रखा। अब उसकी छानबीन भी बहुत आगे बढ़ चुकी है। Black money law आया, उसके तहत 600 से ऊपर लोगों ने declaration किए और 60 परसेंट टैक्स दिया। ये सब कदम हैं, जिन से कानून enforce भी होता है और लोगों को कानून का डर भी लगता है। अभी सरकार की Income discloser scheme चल रही है कि जिस व्यक्ति के पास ऐसी आमदनी है, जो टैक्स नेट को avoid कर रही है, तो उसके संबंध में 45 परसेंट टैक्स देकर वह 30 सितम्बर तक उसे declare कर सकता है। जहाँ यह पैसा जनरेट होता है, उसके संबंध में कहीं सख्ती बताई गई। हम लोगों ने पैन कार्ड की जो लिमिट्स लगाई हैं - लेकिन हमारा रवैया यह बन गया है कि यह तो बहुत सख्ती है, यह terrorism है, जिनके पास पैन कार्ड नहीं है, वे क्या करेंगे? तो मैं उनके लिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनको केवल एक एप्लीकेशन देने की जरूरत है। वे नेट के ऊपर इसको दे सकते हैं, उनको तुरंत पैन कार्ड मिल जाएगा। इस देश में 25 करोड़ परिवार हैं। मुझे आज की संख्या मालूम नहीं है, लेकिन कुछ समय पहले तक, लगभग 22, 23 करोड़ तक पैन कार्ड इश्यू हो चुके थे, इसलिए वह पैन कार्ड बनने में कुछ तकलीफ नहीं है।

जो व्यक्ति टैक्स नेट से बाहर है, उसको टैक्स देने की जरूरत नहीं है। लेकिन जैसे यूआईडी कार्ड होता है, पैन कार्ड भी उसी प्रकार का एक सबूत है। यदि वह व्यक्ति टैक्स नेट से बाहर है, पर लाखों रुपये की परचेज कर सकता है, तो जो व्यक्ति लाखों रुपए की खरीददारी कर सकता है, वह नेट के ऊपर एक पैन कार्ड भी उपलब्ध कर सकता है। जब हम लोगों का अपना मन स्पष्ट होगा, तभी इस संबंध में कार्यवाही हो सकती है।

कई प्रश्न उठाए गए। उनमें एक सुझाव था कि जो जमीन के रिकॉर्ड्स हैं, उनको digitalize किया जाए। यह बहुत अच्छा सुझाव है और राज्य सरकारें इसको कर रही हैं। मैंने इस साल के बजट में भी घोषणा की थी। हम राज्य सरकारों की जो सहायता करते हैं, उसमें हमारी यह अपेक्षा है कि धीरे-धीरे पूरे देश में लैंड रिकॉर्ड्स अपने आप में डिजिटलाइज़ हो जाएं। इसके संबंध में कई प्रश्न उठे। अभी

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

नरेश गुजराल जीने कहा कि जिन लोगों ने यह बेनामी वाला तरीका लैंड सीलिंग से बचने के लिए अपनाया था, What happens to them? Now if you see the covenants of the 1988 Bill and the present law, the offence is made out. Whoever enters into a transaction, the entering into a transaction would necessarily mean that it comes into operation post-1988. So, pre-1998 transactions would not be covered. In any case, prior to 1988, the Indian Trust Act had certain provisions which permitted *benami* ownership. By virtue of the 1988 Act, : Section 7, the provisions of Sections 81, 82 and 94 had been repealed. So, those provisions which permitted a *benami* ownership prior to 1988 were repealed by the 1988 Act and, therefore, only those whose offences are entered into after the coming into force of the 1988 Act itself, would be liable to prosecution. Section 53 is very clear about whoever enters into a *benami* transaction and in a transaction there are two people who enter into it. Obviously, aiding and abetting a crime is also an offence and any person who is involved in it would certainly be covered. Shri Naresh Agrawal put various questions as to what would happen if the property is in the name of a Director, but the money has come from the company. Already in this Act there is an exception that if you hold it as a fiduciary of the company as a Director, then, it is not an offence. If you hold it as a trustee of a trust, it is not an offence. So fiduciary holding is allowed as an exception to *benami* even under this Act. It was also allowed in the 1988 Act. What if the resources have come from a family member? This is exactly what the Standing Committee went into. The earlier phrase was that you have purchased this property, so you must show money out of your known sources of income. So, the income had to be personal. Members of the Standing Committee felt that the family can contribute to it, you can take a loan from somebody or you can take loan from bank which is not your income. Therefore, the word 'income' has been deleted and now the word is only 'known sources.' So, if a brother or a sister or a son contributed to this, this itself would not make it *benami*, because we know that is how the structure of the family itself is. He then raised a question that difficulties will arise when properties are undervalued. Sir, this law does not deal with valuation. Valuation is dealt with by the Income Tax law. If you undervalue a property, it is dealt with by the Income Tax Act. This Act only deals with those properties where consideration is provided by somebody else and the name is that of a *benami*. So, whether it is adequately valued or inadequately valued is a legitimate subject matter of the Income Tax Act, not the Benami Act.

As far as power of attorneys are concerned, I have already said, properties which are

transferred in part performance of a contract and possession is given then that possession is protected conventionally under Section 53(A) of the Transfer of Property Act. That is how all the power of attorney transactions in Delhi are protected, even though title is not perfect and legitimate. Now, those properties have also been kept out as per the recommendation made by the Standing Committee.

Coming to the properties in tribal areas, etc., Sir, there is no provision to exempt those properties under the Benami Act. But, the power to exempt operation of any Central law, in a Scheduled Area, under Article 244(1), read with Schedule IV, is with the Governor of the State. If there is a Scheduled area where tribals are located, the power is there under the Constitution itself to exempt the operation of this Act in those areas. And, therefore, no separate provision is required to be made under this Act.

What happens if the asset is outside the country? If an asset is outside the country, it would not be covered under this Act. It would be covered under the Blackmoney Law, because you are owning a property or an asset outside the country.

Why have four layers of officers and then an appellate Tribunal being created? After all, this is a very major power; it is penal power. Under penal power, a property is being acquired and taken over by the State. When the Government is going to take over property, Members themselves have expressed the view that, at times, there is misuse of power by one officer or the other. And, that is why, to deal with case at different level and to have checks-and-balances, there are different officers of different hierarchies so that the entire case goes through four different stages. And, if the adjudicating officer passes an order, it would be subject to an appeal which will be heard by a Tribunal which is of the nature of a judicial Tribunal.

Sir, a question has been raised when property is vested with the Central Government. Under the 1988 Act, such property was to be confiscated. Now, confiscation is on compensation. But, this provision is not clear in the 1988 Act. But, in the present Act, it is deemed to be vested with the Central Government. Now, the argument is that it should be vested with the State. Sir, as far as the powers of vesting or powers of acquisition is concerned, there are subject matters of Central jurisdiction and there are subject matters of State jurisdiction. There is the Concurrent List. The State Governments also have a power to acquire a property or confiscate a property under a particular circumstance. There are several State legislations where asset can be acquired by the State as arrears of revenue. So, those will be vested in the State. But, those which are acquired or vested under the Central legislation, they don't go to the State Government. For instance, you

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have power under the Narcotics Act. You have power under the Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Act, 1976. So, all properties and assets which are confiscated for violating a Central law will vest with the Central Government. Sir, Income Tax Act is a Central law. If you violate provisions of the Income Tax and generate a lot of blackmoney and that blackmoney is used to buy a *benami* property, then the acquisition has to be by the Central Government, because you have evaded taxes of the Central Government. Therefore, vesting of property cannot be under any other authority.

Mr. Rajeev Shukla had raised two questions. One is: What if a part of property is *benami*? Now, only the *benami* property will be acquired. Then, that part of the property which is not *benami* will not be acquired. For example, there is a 20-storeyed building, 10 floors are in your own name and 10 floors are held *benami*, the ones which are in your own name would not be acquired, but the ones which are *benami* will be acquired.

Last question is with regard to the power of arrest which Mr. Naresh Agarwal and Mr. Rajeev Shukla also made. Under these fiscal violations what should be the extent of power of arrest? We are trying to rationalize that power. I remember that in some of the Budgets, which were presented by the previous Government, very strict penal provisions of arrest and bail had come up. I had opposed some of them when I was sitting on the other side. I remember, the then Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, had then accepted the suggestions and diluted those provisions.

We have been in the process of examining the provisions, under the taxation laws, of the powers of arrest, etc. For example, in our Service Tax Act, there were six-seven grounds on which you could arrest. We have, now, limited it to cases where tax is collected, but not deposited. That even otherwise would be breach of trust or cheating. You take the money in the name of the Government from the third party and do not deposit it. So, now, it is being increasingly diluted. As far as taxation is concerned, the trend, world over, is to replace it with high penalties, as much as possible. But since this is a *benami* law, like the black money law, there had to be a deterrent provision, which we have put in this particular law. I hope, people will get the clear signals and will not give the State great opportunities, as far as using this law is concerned.

With these few words, Sir, I commend the Bill for passage in the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 11 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, this is a historic Bill. But, there are no amendments by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. *...(Interruptions)...* It must go on record. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you could have done that. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I can only hope, Sir, amendments are normally not *benami*. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I am not *benami*. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. He is just talking about amendments being *benami*.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Special Mentions.

Demand to withhold the proposal for removing the teachers appointed under Skill Development Programme in Haryana

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप (हरियाणा): भारत सरकार की राष्ट्रीय कौशल विकास योजना के अंतर्गत हरियाणा में 2012 में पायलट प्रोजेक्ट के तहत राजकीय स्कूलों में कौशल विकास से संबंधित 17 विषय शुरू किए गए थे।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कलिता) पीठासीन हुए]

[श्री राम कुमार कश्यप]

इन विषयों को पढ़ाने के लिए जिन कौशल अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति एक लिखित परीक्षा व इंटरव्यू लेकर की गई थी, आज उन अध्यापकों को अयोग्य कह कर सरकार हटाना चाहती है। हटाए जाने वाले इन 1000 अध्यापकों में 40 प्रतिशत महिलाएं हैं। आप समझ सकते हैं कि इसके कारण कितने परिवार आर्थिक और सामाजिक रूप से प्रभावित होंगे, साथ ही साथ महिलाओं को सामाजिक रूप से समानता प्रदान करने की नीति भी प्रभावित होगी। हटाए जाने की यह प्रक्रिया एक वज्रपात से कम नहीं होगी। कैसी विडम्बना है कि इन अध्यापकों द्वारा शिक्षित किए गए विद्यार्थी तो रोजगार प्राप्त करेंगे, लेकिन रोजगार के लिए सक्षम बनाने वाले बेरोजगार हो जाएंगे, जबकि राज्य सरकार के पास अध्यापकों के लिए स्वीकृत पद व इस हेतु राशि भी पर्याप्त मात्रा में है। चूंकि यह योजना भारत सरकार की है और भारत सरकार ही इसके लिए पैसा देती है, अतः मेरी सरकार से अपील है कि इसमें बीच बचाव करके इन अध्यापकों के हितों की रक्षा करके, इन्हें अपने पदों पर ही बने रहने में सहायता करें।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): The next Special Mention is of Shri Devender Goud T. You can also lay it on the Table. Do you have to read or you have to lay?

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I lay it on the Table.

Demand to withdraw the new criteria for determining creamy layer for OBCs

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the Department of Personnel and Training debarred wards of OBC employees working in Government/private organizations from awarding Service in CSE 2015 by applying a new criterion. The DoPT has wrongly taken into account income from salary as 'income from other sources' within income limit of ₹ 6 lakhs per year under Category VI income/Wealth Test Criterion to Category II-C employees, even though equivalent/comparable posts have not been evaluated or determined. The DoPT is also planning to review earlier selections.

Sir, the OBC students submitted non-creamy layer certificates before 2015 Main CSE and the UPSC forwarded them to the DoPT. But, the DoPT is, in the name of scrutinizing OBC Non-Creamy Layer certificate, comparing posts and positions of their parents and also adding salary income of their parents to 'income from other sources' for applying Income/Wealth Test under Category VI.

The NCBC, headed by a former Judge, met on 26-06-2016 and resolved not to add salary and agriculture income in respect of employees working in Category II-C since criterion for determining Creamy Layer is clear. But, the DoPT, for the first time, misinterpreted Income/Wealth Test Category.

This being a very serious issue, the Social Justice Ministry may kindly intervene and clarify that clarification issued by Ministry in letter D.O. 20011/1/2001-BCC dated 26-4-2002 holds good. It is unfortunate that even after 25 years of Mandal Commission Recommendations, we have just 4% of OBCs in Civil Services against the mandated 27% in spite of the fact that 52% population consists of OBCs. And, the criterion for determining Creamy Layer is as per the Expert Report at Note 5 & 6 of the Brochure on Reservation-2014 issued by the DoPT and as per explanation for excluding criterion of Creamy Layer under Category VI Income/Wealth Test.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Okay, Now, next is, Shrimati Viplove Thakur.

**Demand to take steps to give share of Himachal Pradesh in the Beas Bhakhra
Management Board**

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, शुक्रिया मैं एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर उल्लेख करने जा रही हूँ।

महोदय, मैं ब्यास भाखड़ा मैनेजमेंट बोर्ड में हिमाचल की हिस्सेदारी को लेकर कहना चाहती हूँ कि इस बोर्ड का स्थायी सदस्य न होने से सरकार को अपने हिस्से की करीब 4200 करोड़ की राशि प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। प्रबंधन बोर्ड में स्थायी सदस्य न होने के कारण राज्य की कहीं पर भी सुनवाई नहीं हो रही है। हालत यह है कि कई वर्षों से राज्य ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट व राजनीतिक मोर्चे पर बीबीएस में हिस्सेदारी की लड़ाई लड़ी। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने यह राशि मंजूर भी कर दी, लेकिन यह अभी तक नहीं मिली है। यहां तक कि हिमाचल के अधिकारी बोर्ड की बैठकों में उपस्थिति करवाने के बाद भी खाली हाथ वापिस लौटते रहे हैं। बीबीएसबी के स्थायी समाधान के लिए केन्द्रीय ऊर्जा मंत्री पीयूष गोयल से मसले को उठाया गया, जिस पर केन्द्र ने स्थायी निदेशक की नियुक्ति पर हामी भी भरी है, जो अभी तक नहीं हुई है। हिमाचल सरकार बीबीएमबी से अपना शेयर 7.19 फीसदी की मांग कर रही है। हिमाचल की ही भूमि पर भाखड़ा-व्यास सतलुज लिंक, पोंग डैम तथा डेहर बिजली प्रोजेक्ट बने हैं। इनको बनाने के लिए हिमाचल के हजारों लोग उजड़े, वे आज भी बहुत ही कठिनाइयों का सामना कर रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं सरकार से विशेषकर ऊर्जा मंत्री से अनुरोध करती हूँ कि इसका हल जल्दी से ढूँढ कर हिमाचलियों को उनका हिस्सा दिलवाया जाए और विस्थापित लोगों को जो समस्याओं से जूझ रहे हैं, विशेषकर नाचन तहसील में जो हिमाचलियों की जमीन पर वहां के स्थायी लोगों ने जबर्दस्ती कब्जे कर लिए हैं, जो कि राजस्थान के अनूपगढ़ की तहसील है, उसमें उनको न्याय दिलवाया जाए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): आपका हो गया।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: विस्थापित लोगों की समस्या का समाधान कराया जाए। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Now, Shri K.K. Ragesh. Would you lay it on the Table?

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I am not going to read. Sir, my Special Mention is regarding demand for establishing special courts and taking other measures for speedy disposal of cases registered under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill, 2015. I lay it on the Table.

Demand to establish special courts and take other measures for speedy disposal of cases under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill, 2015

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, nearly 60,000 atrocities were committed against Dalits as per the 2014 data by the Centre. Unreported incidents may be many more. Such atrocities are increasing now. In the light of the spurt in such atrocities, including the Rohit Vemula incident, attack on Dalits in Una and many other similar incidents, urgent measures to set up legal and redressal systems as envisaged in the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill, 2015 need to be taken by the Centre.

The 1989 Act was amended by Parliament on December 21, 2015. But, rules regarding this were notified on 14th April, 2016. It took four months for the Centre to notify the rules of the amended Bill. The delay in issuing notification of rules by the Centre has even resulted in escape of several perpetrators and committers of atrocities against Dalits. Hence, the Centre is urged to set a time-frame to ensure that the legal and redressal systems envisaged by the Act are in place, such as:

- An exclusive special court at the district-level to try offences.
- A special court to try offences in districts with fewer cases.
- An adequate number of courts to ensure that cases are disposed of within two months and appeals of these courts shall lie with the High Court and must be disposed of within three months.
- A public prosecutor and exclusive public prosecutor shall be appointed for every special court and exclusive special court, respectively.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Now, Dr. R. Lakshmanan.

DR. R. LAKSHMANAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, my Special Mention is regarding demand to include Villupuram Municipality under AMRUT Programme. I lay it on the Table.

**Demand to take necessary steps to include Villupuram Municipality
in Tamil Nadu under the AMRUT Programme**

DR. R. LAKSHMANAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was started in the year 2015 with the aim to provide basic services viz., water supply, sewerage, urban transport etc., to households and build amenities in cities which will improve the quality of life for all, especially the poor and the disadvantaged. The Government of India has selected 500 AMRUT Cities in the country based on the urban population of the States/UTs. At the time of selecting cities for AMRUT programme, the Government of India prescribed the criteria of urban population on the basis of 2011 Census. Thus, cities having urban population of more than one lakh as per 2011 Census were included under the programme. Subsequently, the Government of India in May, 2015 has requested the State Governments to identify such Urban Local Bodies whose population as per the Census, 2011 was less than one lakh but has increased beyond one lakh before 31.12.2014 because of newly added areas.

Villupuram is one of the fast developing cities in Tamil Nadu. It is very close to Chennai and many business establishments are coming up there. In view of this, the city is growing day by day. Due to this, many people are settling there. Considering the development of Villupuram Town, Our respected Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, hon. Amma has already asked the Central Government to include the Villupuram Municipality under the AMRUT programme.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to take immediate and necessary steps to include Villupuram Municipality under the AMRUT programme.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): The next is Shri Mohd. Ali Khan. Are you going to lay it on the Table?

**Demand to ensure deposit of all amount deducted under Service
Tax in the Government Treasury**

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, the Government of India is collecting service tax for 119 services as per the Finance Act, 1994. More than ₹ 2,00,000 crores were collected as service tax during 2015-16. However, there is an apprehension in the minds of the people that the actual service tax collected by the business establishments

[Shri Mohd. Ali Khan]

offering these services will be much more and part of the service tax collected by them is only being paid to the Government Treasury. The end user, the common man, is paying the service tax but it is not reaching the Government, and is being swindled in the middle by numerous business establishments. Treasury. Therefore, in the interest of public, the Government should clarify whether there is infallible mechanism in the Government which ensures that each rupee collected from the common public as service tax is paid to the Government

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Now, Shri Md. Nadimul Haque, absent. Then Dr. V. Maitreyan.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, my Special Mention is regarding taking steps to revive a global manufacturing facility and restoring the electronic manufacturing hub at Sriperumbudur in Tamil Nadu. I lay it on the Table.

Demand to take steps to revive a global manufacturing facility and restore the electronic manufacturing hub at Sriperumbudur in Tamil Nadu

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): The Nokia Factory at Sriperumbudur in Tamil Nadu was one of the largest manufacturing facilities for mobile phones in the world. The Government of Tamil Nadu signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Nokia on 6.4.2005 and, with the support of the State Government, a global electronic manufacturing hub was developed. Unfortunately, retrospective amendments to tax laws brought in 2012 by the then UPA Government forced the Nokia plant to shut down in November, 2014. As a result, more than 15,000 direct employees lost their jobs. The Government had announced in the Rajya Sabha in February, 2015, that the Union Government would take all necessary steps to revive the Nokia unit. M/s Foxconn has recently come forward to takeover and revive the plant.

To enable such a takeover, the Government of India would have to facilitate de-freezing of Nokia's assets frozen by an order of the Delhi High Court in an Income Tax case by arranging for the proceeds of the sale or lease transaction to be paid into a separate escrow account to meet the final tax liabilities. This will ensure that the existing plant is utilized, jobs restored to thousands of persons and production commences immediately.

The hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has already impressed upon the Centre to expeditiously help revive the plant. I appeal to the Government to ensure that the Income Tax authorities support the initiative of Tamil Nadu Government to revive a global manufacturing facility and restore the Electronic Manufacturing Hub at Sriperumbudur.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Now, next is Shrimati Kahkashan Perween, absent.

The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Wednesday, the 3rd of August, 2016.

*The House then adjourned at nineteen minutes past
seven of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Wednesday, the 3rd August, 2016.*