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28 Ashadha, 1938 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 19th July, 2016/28th Ashadha, 1938 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MEMBERS SWORN

Shri S. R. Balasubramoniyam (Tamil Nadu)

Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan (Tamil Nadu)

Shri R. Vaithilingam (Tamil Nadu)

Shri A. Vijayakumar (Tamil Nadu)

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of Shri Abdul Gaiyur Qureshi, a former Member of this House, on the 13th of March, 2016, at the age of 83 years.

Born in December, 1932, in Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh, Shri Qureshi initially taught law at the Madhava College, Vikram University and was Honorary Professor of Law at Sandipani Mahavidyala.

An advocate by profession, Shri Qureshi practised law from July, 1955 to June, 1971 and was selected as District Judge directly from the Bar in July, 1971 and went on to become a Judge of the Madhya Pradesh High Court from 1986 to 1994. He also served as the Presiding Officer in the Central Government Industrial Tribunal and Labour Court and the State Transport Appellate Tribunal, Madhya Pradesh and as Legal Remembrancer and Secretary, Law and Legislative Affairs Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh. He was Chairman of the Madhya Pradesh State Administrative Tribunal from 1995 to 1996. Shri Qureshi started his legislative career as a Member of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly in 1962 and was its Member from 1962 to 1967.

Shri Abdul Gaiyur Qureshi represented the State of Madhya Pradesh in this House from April, 1996 to April, 2002.

In the passing away of Shri Abdul Gaiyur Qureshi, the country has lost a distinguished parliamentarian, an able administrator and a legal luminary.

We deeply mourn the passing away of Shri Abdul Gaiyur Qureshi.

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

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

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

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Eighty Second, Eighty Third, Eighty Ninth and Ninetieth Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): Sir, I beg to lay a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Eighty Second, Eighty Third, Eighty Ninth and Ninetieth Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and family Welfare on Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

RE. ISSUE PERTAINING TO PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF M.Ps

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

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। आर्टिकल 106 देखिए। सर, यह मामला सभी सदस्यों से जुड़ा हुआ है। श्रीमन्, संविधान के अनुच्छेद 106 में माननीय सदन के सदस्यों के, दोनों सदनों के एमपीज़ के वेतन और भत्ते कैसे तय होंगे, इसके संबंध में दिया हुआ है। श्रीमन्, आज मैं कहीं पढ़ रहा था कि कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के ऊपर प्रधान मंत्री जी ने मंत्रियों की एक कमेटी बना दी और मंत्रियों की कमेटी तय करेगी कि सदस्यों के वेतन और भत्ते क्या हों। पिछली बार भी जब बात उठी थी, तब यहां पर यह बात उठी थी कि Seventh Pay Commission की जब रिपोर्ट लागू होगी, तब उस रिपोर्ट के साथ एमपीज़ के वेतन और भत्तों को भी तय कर दिया जाएगा। चूंकि हम लोग कैबिनेट सेक्रेटरी से ऊपर आते हैं, इसलिए उनके वेतन से एक हजार रुपए ज्यादा वेतन एमपीज़ का कर दिया जाएगा। Seventh Pay Commission की रिपोर्ट आ गयी, लेकिन एमपीज़ की बात कहीं नहीं आयी। जब पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आ गयी, तब उस रिपोर्ट के ऊपर कमेटी बनाने की जरूरत नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसे सदन के पटल पर रखना चाहिए। कृपया आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के ऊपर मिनिस्टर्स की कमेटी बनाने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है।

श्री उपसभापति: नरेश जी ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उसको सदन में रखें ताकि जवाब तय हो।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, you see, it is not a matter of point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Certainly, this is an issue. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the Government wants, the Government can consider. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: It is a very important point. यह importance का है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is subjective. Whether an issue is important or unimportant, that is subjective. The Chair cannot comment on that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Please don't say, "If the Government wants." You please direct the Government to bring it to the House and let it be decided.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not sure whether all Members of the House are in agreement with the salary revision...(Interruptions)

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर आ गए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... वित्त मंत्री आ गए हैं।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You please tell that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already said that. It is up to the Government to consider it ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: इन्होंने हाउस में एश्योरेंस दिया था।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, हम कोई गवर्नमेंट की mercy पर नहीं हैं। अनुच्छेद 106 में हमें गवर्नमेंट की mercy पर नहीं रखा गया है। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 106 में हम गवर्नमेंट की mercy पर नहीं हैं कि गवर्नमेंट चाहेगी ..(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is correct but the Government has to move a Bill.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: हम उसकी mercy पर रहेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: हम लोग गवर्नमेंट की mercy पर नहीं हैं। यह हमारा राइट है।

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, ठीक है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर ने भी कहा है कि महंगाई बढ़ी है। अगर सरकार को नहीं दिखाई दे रही है, तो ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree. ...*(Interruptions)*... नरेश जी, वह तो ठीक है। Members can decide the salary. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, it is for the Government to introduce a Bill? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: वित्त मंत्री जी जवाब दे दें। ...*(व्यवधान)*... वित्त मंत्री जी जवाब दे दें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, it is up to him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, you please tell the Government... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is your Zero Hour Submission next. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY (Odisha): Sir... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Later, let me dispose it. No, after Zero Hour, I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री परवेज हाशमी (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): सर, प्रधान मंत्री जी के ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, सीक्रेट वोटिंग करा लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, after the Zero Hour, I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ... *(Interruptions)*... I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you. ... *(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप हाउस की राय ले लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हाउस की राय यहां से प्रधान मंत्री जी को भिजवा दीजिएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: हाउस की राय गवर्नमेंट को मालूम है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

श्री उपसभापति: मुझे भेजने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... There is no need of my telling. ... *(Interruptions)*... Okay, now, Zero Hour Submission, Shri Sitaram Yechury. ... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I have a point of order. Just a second. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is about the Revised List of Business of today. Now, in Calling Attention on Matter of Urgent Public Importance, it says, "To call the attention of Minister of Home Affairs to the situation arising due to floods in the country, particularly in Odisha." Now, to the best of my information, Sir, the floods are there in Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and U.P. So, it should be corrected.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, at the time.... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Because the notices which the Members have given are for Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. They are very clear.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: It should be, 'in various parts of the country,' *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Now, in Odisha, I don't think there are serious floods. It should be very clear. *... (Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, at the time of taking up the issue, you can point it out. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, notice should be, 'in various parts of the country.' *...(Interruptions)...*

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, हमें इस पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य अन्य प्रदेशों में भी आई बाढ़ पर चर्चा कर सकते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No problem, it can be amended like that. *...(Interruptions)...* There is no problem. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, Shri Yechury for his Zero Hour Submission.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Demolition of historical and heritage building of Ambedkar Bhawan in Mumbai

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I rise today to raise a matter of very grave importance, as far as I am concerned. This is concerning the demolition of the Ambedkar Bhawan at Dadar in Mumbai. This demolition, Sir, whatever have been the circumstances, how this was discussed, decided, etc., I am not going into all that, but, the point is that it is not the demolition only of a heritage structure. It is not only a building, architecture, bricks and mortar. This building represents the

[Shri Sitaram Yechury]

heritage of our freedom movement. This is part of the country's freedom movement and that heritage is being demolished. This building represents the heritage of our Dalit movement in our country. That was the centre where Dr. Ambedkar set up that place for the Dalits who, in that period of time, were ostracized and not allowed to find place when they come to Mumbai for redressal of their grievances or for the delivery of justice in any other place. Therefore, to provide them a place from where they can operate, that was acquired and set up by Dr. Ambedkar. A Press was set up there which published most of Dr. Ambedkar's writings. That became the centre of the Dalit movement in our country in order to achieve what was considered as a part of the vision of Independent India and building up of modern Indian Republic and that was the vision of social justice. So, it was not just a heritage structure. It is the heritage of our freedom movement; heritage of our Dalit movement. It was a part of the heritage of realizing the vision that is unfulfilled even today. That is of establishing social justice.

Now, Sir, that is why, this building, in a sense, symbolizes what Dr. Ambedkar told all of us. I have quoted a number of times in this House what he said in the Constituent Assembly when he presented the draft Constitution commending for approval. He said, "We have created a political structure where we give 'one man one vote, one vote one value'." Each vote has the same value. But, he bemoaned saying that we had not created the socio-economic conditions where one man had one value. Until you create that 'one man one value', it won't help. That is the spirit of our vision of social justice. This building symbolizes that spirit. Demolishing that today is actually demolishing that vision. Therefore, what I am telling you, Sir, and through you, to the Government that even if you look at things now, all the structures of social justice are being demolished. The Planning Commission is gone. If the Planning Commission is gone, then, what is the Sub-plan for Dalits? If Plan itself is gone, then, what is the Sub-plan now? Now, that is gone and in the last one year, in 2015-16, they have reduced the Sub-plan for Dalits by 38 per cent.

So, it is not just a physical structure, but the structure of the vision of social justice, that is being demolished. Therefore, through you, Sir, I am asking the Government to please intervene in the matter and restore this building. It is a matter of very, very grave importance for the country.

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

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

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

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

SHRI A. V. SWAMY (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI BISHNU CHARAN DAS (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, all the names who associate themselves may be added. ...(*Interruptions.*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, please tell the Government to respond to it. It is not just that the House is associating, we all are. But the Government cannot be silent on the matter that has been raised. It is a very sensitive issue. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. You made your point.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We request you, Sir, to please tell the Government. The Government is silent.

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैंने यह मामला कल हाउस के अंदर उठाया था। कल सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई जवाब नहीं दिया और आज फिर यह मामला उठा है। बाबा साहेब डा. अम्बेडकर ने अपने जीते-जी मुम्बई के दादर इलाके में जमीन खरीदकर

[सुश्री मायावती]

दलितों के सामाजिक कार्य के लिए वहां पर कुछ कंस्ट्रक्शंस की थीं, प्रेस भी लगाई थी और यह सोचकर एक ट्रस्ट भी बनाई थी कि वह ट्रस्ट उसको चलाएगी। लेकिन दुःख की बात यह है कि वहां की स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने म्युनिसिपैलिटी के माध्यम से एक * के तहत उस पूरे स्ट्रक्चर को गिरवा दिया, जबकि ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिए था। जब इस साल बाबा साहेब डा. अम्बेडकर की 125वीं जयंती थी, तब केंद्र सरकार ने एक तरफ यह कहा था कि बाबा साहेब डा. अम्बेडकर ने इंग्लैंड के जिस कमरे में रहकर तालीम हासिल की थी, उसको सरकार खरीदकर संग्रहालय में परिवर्तित करेगी, वहीं दूसरी तरफ अपने ही देश के अंदर जहां बाबा साहेब डा. अम्बेडकर ने खुद अपने पैसों से वीकर सेक्शंस के सामाजिक कार्य के लिए वह जमीन खरीदी और उस पर भवन बनाया, उसको गिरा दिया जाता है, मैं समझती हूँ कि यह ठीक नहीं है। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की यह जिम्मेवारी बनती है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से बातचीत करके उस स्ट्रक्चर को दोबारा बनाया जाए।

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, मंत्री जी को बोलने दीजिए।

सुश्री मायावती: हमारी यह मांग है कि वहां पर जो बिल्डिंग पहले बनी हुई थी, उसको दोबारा बनवाया जाए। उसे सरकार के पैसे से बनाया जाए। अगर हो सके तो उसमें सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट भी पैसे लगाए और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट भी पैसे लगाए, क्योंकि यह ठीक नहीं हो रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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, the hon. Minister would like to respond.

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, माननीय मंत्री जी को बोलने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मंत्री जी, बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: कल भी जब मैंने यह मामला उठाया था ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: अब आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मंत्री जी को बोलने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी, ये केवल आश्वासन देते हैं। जब भी कोई मामला आता है, तो ये आश्वासन दे देते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, the Minister would like to react. मंत्री जी बोलने के लिए खड़े हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मंत्री जी, बोलिए।

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत): आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय, जो विषय येचुरी साहब ने और आदरणीय मायावती जी ने उठाया है, वह हमारे संज्ञान में आया है। मैंने अपने विभाग की ओर से राज्य सरकार के साथ कल ही सम्पर्क करने का प्रयास किया।

श्री उपसभापति: ये कह रहे हैं कि डिमॉलिश कर दिया है।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: जी हां, मैं उस पर आगे बोल रहा हूँ। उसकी विस्तृत जानकारी आने पर मैं सदन के सामने उसे प्रस्तुत कर दूँगा। जहां तक उस भवन को तोड़ने का सवाल

है, यह बात सही है। मायावती जी ने भी कहा है कि वहां के नगर निगम ने राज्य सरकार को कुछ अनुशंसा की और उस आधार पर स्वीकृति हो गई और उसके बाद वह टूटा है। वह नहीं टूटता तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता। हम सदन की भावना के अनुसार कार्रवाई करने का आश्वासन तो देते ही हैं, पर यह जरूर कहना चाहेंगे कि अम्बेडकर जी से संबंधित जो भी मान-बिन्दु थे, रहे हैं और हैं, उनको हमने सम्मान देने का काम किया है, चाहे वह उनकी जन्म-स्थली हो या वह उनकी शिक्षा-स्थली हो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप सुनिए तो सही। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: मंत्री जी को बोलने दीजिए।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: आपने गुजरात की घटनाओं पर कहा और उस पर जब मैंने कुछ बोलने की कोशिश की तो आपने सुना नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप कोई बात सुनने को तैयार नहीं हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: केवल आश्वासन देने से काम नहीं चलेगा, आप बताइए कि आप क्या करेंगे? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, listen to him. ...**(Interruptions)**... इनको पहले सुनिए। मंत्री जी आप बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... No, if it is already broken, you have to restore it. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सर, मायावती जी ने लन्दन के मकान का उल्लेख किया, इसलिए मैं बता रहा हूँ। उनसे संबंधित पांचों स्थानों को हमने पंचतीर्थ भी घोषित किया है और जो भवन तोड़ा गया है, उसे हमने संज्ञान में लिया है। यह गंभीर विषय है, हम राज्य सरकार के साथ बात करेंगे और आवश्यकता होगी तो उनसे आग्रह करके इस भवन को उनके स्मारक के रूप में स्थापित करवाने का प्रयास भी करेंगे।

श्री उपसभापति: एश्योरेंस हो गया। He has assured that if it is demolished it will reconstructed, restored. What more do you want?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: There is no need to get a report from there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, he said that it will be restored.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I was there. I went there. I saw the demolition. There is no need to get a status report. That has been demolished. What you said in the end is correct. I will be very happy if the Central Government will take the initiative to rebuild the structure dedicated to the memory of Dr. Ambedkar for furthering the cause of realising the vision of social justice in our Constitution.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. The Minister has given an assurance.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Just as Mr. Yechury said that he was there, there is another hon. Member who knows the facts, who has also been there, who belongs to that area. He probably may have some information.

श्री अमर शंकर साबले (महाराष्ट्र): सर, उसको महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट ने नहीं गिराया है। People Improvement Trust के सदस्यों ने उसको गिराया है। महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट का उससे कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये जो बातें कर रहे हैं, ये सब गलत हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह अम्बेडकर भवन जिन्होंने गिराया है, वे ट्रस्ट के लोग हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उस ट्रस्ट के जो एडवाइजर हैं, वे गायकवाड़ हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्होंने और उस ट्रस्ट ने ...**(व्यवधान)**... गिराया है। इससे महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट का कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No more discussion on this. It is clear. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, no; ...**(Interruptions)**... In any case...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, we are not going into any details. The Government has to give an assurance.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, assurance is there. Yechuryji, in any case whether Government or somebody else says, it is accepted that it is demolished and the Minister has given an assurance that it will be restored. That is all what we want. Now, sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... That's enough. ...**(Interruptions)**... Shrimati Rajani Patil.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): यह हास्यास्पद बात है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा (उत्तराखंड): सर, यह बड़ी हास्यास्पद बात है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्हें वहां पर बुलाया गया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए, बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... I have given the floor to Shrimati Rajani Patil.**(Interruptions)**...

Brutal rape and murder of a ten-year old girl in Ahmednagar, Maharashtra

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन में एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा उठाना चाहती हूं। हम लोग नवरात्रों में छोटी बालिकाओं को बुलाकर उनकी पूजा करते हैं और खाना खिलाते हैं। 'यत्र नार्यस्तु पूजन्ते रमन्ते तत्र देवताः।' यह हमारा नारा है और हमने इसे बहुत सालों से बड़े गर्व से बोला है, लेकिन आज अगर देखा जाए, तो महिलाओं और लड़कियों की जो स्थिति है, वह भयानक होती जा रही है। मैं आपके माध्यम से इस ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूं। एक तरफ गवर्नमेंट बोलती है, 'बेटी पढ़ाओ, बेटी बचाओ।' एक नारा देती है और उसका बहुत बड़ा advertisement करती है, लेकिन दूसरी ओर महाराष्ट्र में अहमदनगर डिस्ट्रिक्ट के कारजात ताल्लुका में एक कपोली नामक गांव है, वहां पर 14 साल की लड़की के साथ बलात्कार करके, बहुत ही अमानवीय तरीके से उसे मार दिया गया। यह निर्भया से भी शर्मनाक है। मैं यहां पर यह मुद्दा इसलिए उठाना चाहती हूं कि जब यह घटना घटी, उसी दिन हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब जो महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री भी हैं, ने twitter पर दो लाइनें लिख दीं, लेकिन उन्होंने स्वयं वहां जाने की कोई कोशिश नहीं की। तीन दिनों तक मीडिया में यह बात छाई रही। वहां पर इसको जातीयता का रंग देने का प्रयास किया गया, लेकिन महाराष्ट्र के सभी

लोगों ने इस विषय को उठाया है। जब वहां विधान सभा का सत्र चल रहा था, तो उस विधान सभा के सत्र में भी यह विषय जोर से उठा है। जो लड़की है, वह स्कूल में पढ़ती थी। वह कबड्डी की बहुत बड़ी प्लेयर थी। वह दसवीं कक्षा में पढ़ने वाली 14 साल की लड़की जब साइकिल से अपनी नानी के घर से आ रही थी, तो शाम के साढ़े सात बजे उसके साथ दुष्कर्म किया गया।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि सलमान खान ने बलात्कार के संदर्भ में एक वक्तव्य दे दिया, तो महाराष्ट्र और देश के महिला आयोग ने समन जारी कर दिया, लेकिन यह घटना घटने के बाद वहां न तो कोई महिला आयोग गया और न ही गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कोई कोशिश की गई। समाज की इस मानसिकता को बदलना बहुत आवश्यक है। जिन आरोपियों को अभी गिरफ्तार किया गया है, उनको कड़ी से कड़ी सज़ा मिलनी चाहिए। सर, हम सिर्फ बोलते हैं। निर्भया केस में भी यहां पर बहुत लंबी बहस हुई और कानून भी बनाया गया, लेकिन अभी तक कानून का भय समाज को लगता नहीं है। सर, हमने न्यूजपेपर में परसों हुई घटना के बारे में पढ़ा कि बलात्कार के केस में जिस व्यक्ति को सज़ा हुई थी, उसे फिर से एक बलात्कार के केस में गिरफ्तार किया गया। इसका मतलब यह है कि जब तक ऐसे लोगों में कानून का भय पैदा नहीं होगा, जब तक हम उन्हें कड़ी-से-कड़ी सज़ा नहीं देंगे, तब तक ये घटनाएं घटती रहेंगी।

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): सर, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी (आंध्र प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी इस विषय से associate करती हूँ।

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी इस विषय से associate करता हूँ।

†جناب محمد علی خان (آندھراپردیش): سر، میں بھی اس موضوع سے associate کرتا ہوں۔

डा. संजय सिंह (असम): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती वानसुक साइम (मेघालय): सर, मैं भी इस विषय से associate करती हूँ।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मैं भी associate करता हूँ। सर, नगर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में पिछले दो-तीन सालों में 150 से ज्यादा ऐसी घटना हुई हैं। सर, महिलाओं और लड़कियों के ऊपर बलात्कार होना, उनको मारना — इस तरह की कई घटनाएं हुई हैं। मेरा हाउस के माध्यम से आपसे निवेदन है कि इसके लिए हाउस की एक कमेटी बनाई जाए और जांच की जाए।

Growing unrest among Scheduled Castes due to unequal distribution of resources

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Respected Deputy Chairman, Sir, I seek the attention of this House, the Parliament and the whole nation to the unrest and agitation of my brothers and sisters of the much remote and much, much denied Madiga community which belongs to Scheduled Caste of not only my State Telangana but also of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and other States.

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

[Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu]

They were here at Jantar Mantar in May for a week to agitate, demonstrate and represent to the Union Government their grievances. And, from today onwards till August 12, even on Saturdays and Sundays, sections and classes of the Scheduled Castes of Madiga community are going to agitate at Jantar Mantar. What they are seeking is much known and very well accepted by several States. They are seeking categorization of their reservations within the Scheduled Castes. The Scheduled Caste identity itself is having a tremendous negative psychological effect even till date. And, redistribution of resources, equalization and ensuring equity within the resources can alone assuage them and give them satisfaction and their future. For that, way back in 1975, Congress Government in Punjab, led by Giani Zail Singhji, had shown us the path by categorizing the Scheduled Castes. And, till date, several Governments across several States accepted, encouraged and, even within the States, approved it. Sir, in Punjab, Haryana and Tamil Nadu categorization of the Scheduled Castes is going on.

Sir, Usha Mehra Committee constituted by the Union Government has resolved and recommended to give powers to the State Governments to have their own categorization within the States for the benefit of Scheduled Castes. The urge of the Scheduled Castes, particularly the most backward Madiga Caste and equivalent communities across several States, is to accept their genuine demand for categorization.

So, I urge upon the Union Government and seek the support of the House to respect their urge and ensure that powers are given to the State Governments to have and evolve categorization of reservations of the Scheduled Castes. Thank you.

DR. K. KESHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission of my friend, Shri Rapolu.

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the submission made by Mr. Rapolu.

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the submission made by my colleague, Mr. Ananda Bhaskar.

Need to withdraw the decision regarding merger of S.B.T. with S.B.I.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): I rise to appeal the Central Government, through you, Sir, to reconsider the decision of the Government to merge S.B.T. with the S.B.I. Recently, the Government has decided to merge the five Associate Banks of SBI and the BMG with the SBI.

This merger is going to affect the State of Kerala in a very big way. Unlike other commercial banks in the State, the State Bank of Travancore has got a regional focus. In Kerala, six per cent of the total educational loans are provided by the SBT. Kisans, traders, small and medium scale entrepreneurs, all depend on the SBT for loans because it has got that much regional focus in the State. It is the only commercial bank which has its headquarters in Kerala. People of Kerala consider the SBT as their own bank, the bank of State of Kerala.

The SBT has 900 branches, whereas the SBI has 550 branches in the State. People find one or the other branch of the SBT adjacent to their places. Merger means, many of these branches are going to be closed down. What will happen to the future of the employees working there? Of course, they will be re-deployed. But they are worried about their promotional perspectives. The merger will affect the future recruitment. Future job opportunities are being curtailed.

I would like to reiterate that the SBT has got a regional focus. It is contributing in the economic development of the State in a big way. Therefore, Sir, I urge upon the Central Government to re-consider its decision of merger.

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shri K. K. Ragesh, has said.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shri K. K. Ragesh, has said ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have given the floor to Shri A.K. Antony.

SHRI A. K. ANTONY (Kerala): Sir, this issue is agitating the entire State of Kerala. Yesterday, the Legislative Assembly of Kerala passed a resolution, supported by both, the Government as well as the Opposition. The entire Kerala is concerned about it. It is a very serious matter, which can affect the economy of Kerala. Hence, I also associate with what the hon. Member, Shri K. K. Ragesh, has said.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I urge upon the Government to take a call. They are going ahead with the merger of the Associate Banks of the State Bank of India with the State Bank of India, as a part of their strategy of merging the other commercial banks too. This is not in the interest of the financial economy of the country. This will squeeze the employment opportunities. This is going to weaken the entire sector, instead of strengthening it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you want a discussion on this, you can give a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I want the Government to take a call on the ...(Interruptions)... The employees are opposing this merger. They are going on strike on 29th of July. The Government must take a call. The struggle will not stop in one day. It will go ahead further. Please take a call. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, this is an issue that affects not just the State of Kerala, but the other States also. It affects Karnataka; it affects Andhra Pradesh; it affects Telangana; it affects many other States as well. So, I think, it is not just an issue of the State Bank of Travancore, but it is an issue pertaining to the State Bank of Hyderabad, the State Bank of Mysore and other Associate Banks too. So, I think, this is ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you want a discussion, you can give a notice. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: The merger of the Associate Banks of the State Bank of India with the State Bank of India is detrimental to the interests of the States. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Being a major issue, you can give a notice for discussion. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Shri Ripun Bora. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Ripun Bora. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Ripun Bora. ...(Interruptions)... If you want a discussion, you can give a notice. ...(Interruptions)... You cannot discuss everything in the Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Raja, you cannot discuss everything in the Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)... If you want a discussion you can give a separate notice. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down.

Need to withdraw the decision to auction 12 Oilfields in Assam

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am raising a very, very important issue because of which Assam has been burning for the last 25 days. This is because the Ministry of Petroleum has recently decided to auction 12 Oilfields of Assam. Sir, as per the Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Act of 1948, the Centre is supposed to regulate and develop the Oilfields, but the real owner of the land and resources is the State Government. So, this is totally contrary to the Act. On the other hand, Sir, for example, in Gujarat, the Central Government has handed over the small oilfields to the State-run company, that is, Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation. If it is so, then, why is it not possible in Assam? In Assam also, we are having three State-run companies, namely, the Assam Hydrocarbon and Energy Company Ltd., the Assam Gas Company Ltd., and the Assam Power Generation Ltd. Now, what has happened is this. The hon. Minister of Petroleum, justifying the decision to auction these 12 Oilfields, said that there would be generation of

₹ 4000 crores of revenue in the State of Assam and there would also be creation of employment opportunities. But this is, Sir, on papers only. This is totally false. Why? This is because in this private bidding, the bidding would be at the international level. There will be hundred per cent guarantee that international bidders will also be there. So, there will be no scope for the State's share. On the other hand, in the entire world, there is a system in the private investment, that is, maximisation of machinery and minimum of manpower. So, there is no scope of employment at all. Now, the Ministry of Petroleum is camouflaging this issue at the hands of the big private companies and multinational companies. Because of this, Sir, Assam is burning. The All Assam Students' Union, other students' organisations, political organisations, ethnic organisations have resorted to agitations thereby paralysing the normal life. The ONGC has been closed down and the Oil India Ltd. has also been closed down. Assam is burning, Sir. So, I demand, through you, from the Ministry, the Government of India, to scrap the decision to auction these 12 Oilfields to private companies. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. ...(*Interruptions*).. Thank you. The names of all those Members who are associating may be added. ..(*Interruptions*).. Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

Need to take immediate steps for release of fishermen and their fishing boats apprehended on 15.7.2016

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to bring to the notice of this august House the unabated spree of apprehensions of Tamil Nadu fishermen. Four Tamil Nadu fishermen along with their motorised fishing boats who set out for fishing from Pamban fishing base of Ramanathapuram district have been apprehended by the Sri Lankan Navy in the early hours of 15th July and taken to Thalaimannar, Sri Lanka. In her letter to the Prime Minister, our hon. Chief Minister, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, expressed that the Sri Lankan Government continues to infringe upon the historically enjoyed rights of our fishermen to fish in the traditional waters of the Palk Bay. But now the Sri Lankan Navy has escalated the frequency and magnitude of incidents of abduction of our fishermen and seizure of boats and fishing equipment undeterred in recent days. She has once again reiterated that the position of the International Maritime Boundary Line itself is a matter which is *sub judice* in the hon. Supreme Court of India. She has challenged the constitutional validity of the ceding of Katchatheevu through the Indo-Sri Lankan Agreements of 1974 and 1976 in her personal capacity and subsequently the Government of Tamil Nadu impleaded itself in this case. Our fishermen firmly and strongly believe in our hon. Chief Minister, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, that she is the only leader who can and has a strong conviction of retrieving Katchatheevu legally and that would be a permanent solution. I request the Centre's urgent directions to the Ministry of External Affairs to initiate earnest efforts to take up this matter with the concerned authorities in Sri Lanka and bring an immediate halt to the apprehensions at high seas and secure the immediate release of our 77 fishermen and their 102 fishing boats, including four fishermen and their one motorized fishing boat apprehended on 15th July, without any delay. May I request the Centre to kindly issue directions to the Ministry of External Affairs immediately? Thank you, Sir

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Tiruchi Siva to associate.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the fishermen in Tamil Nadu are almost out of the fishing profession for whenever they go out for fishing, the atrocities unleashed upon them by the Sri Lankan Navy is a continuing episode. Sir, we have brought that, through this august House, to the notice of the Government and the seniormost leader, the former Chief Minister, Dr. Kalaignar, has written too many times reminding them, but there is no positive response from the side of the Government. Sir, so far, 76 fishermen have been arrested. Whenever our fishermen go

out for fishing even in Indian waters, the Sri Lankan Navy comes upon them. They manhandle them, harass them. They damage their fishing nets and capture their fishing boats, which are the source of livelihood for a fisherman. The continuous exposure to the vagaries of weather will render them to be useless in the long run. Sir, on the 29th of June, I met the External Affairs Minister with the representatives of the Fishermen Community in Tamil Nadu where she gave some assurances that within a time-frame, on a four-pronged strategy, this issue will be settled. She said that within 20 days, the stakeholders' meeting would be held and the fishermen community of both the countries would be asked for a meeting and the Fisheries Minister in Sri Lanka would also be called here for a discussion. But, so far, Sir, nearly a month has gone by but nothing has taken place. Sir, the fishermen in Tamil Nadu are in woes and miseries. They are totally out of their profession and they are starving out of that. Sir, we insist here that the Government should immediately intervene, prevail upon the Sri Lankan Government to release all the 76 fishermen. Sir, when I met her, the fishermen arrested were 29 and now they are 76. Every day we are afraid that some people are being taken away by them. Sir, 76 fishermen and 102 boats have to be released. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: The people in Tamil Nadu, the fishermen community, repose their confidence on our leader, Dr. Kalaignar. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri D. Raja. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: We need a war-footing action from the Union Government. ...(*Interruptions*)... Again and again, it should not be a sermon and the fishermen should not be arrested like this. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri D. Raja. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I share the concern raised by the hon. Members and I would like to associate myself with it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI (Nominated): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SOME HON. MEMEBRS: Sir, we also associate with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

Pathetic condition of the National Library in Kolkata

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, the National Library in Kolkata is one of the oldest libraries in Asia. The condition of this library, at present, is very bad. It is in wretched condition. The Government of India is not paying proper

[Shri P. Bhattacharya]

attention to this library. On the contrary, they are trying to bring a part of that library to Delhi to degrade this National Library in Kolkata, which is more than 100 years old. Sir, you will be surprised to know that all the posts at higher level are lying vacant for the last three years. As a whole, now 53 per cent posts of sanctioned strength are vacant. No initiative for expansion should be taken without the infrastructural development of the existing National Library. How much time is required to frame the Recruitment Rules for the post of Director General? Sir, you will be more surprised to know that for a long time, there is no Director. They are functioning without having any Director. The Delhi Public Library is one of the depository libraries in India under the D.B. Act. When it is so, what is the justification of opening another collection centre of National Library at Delhi, I do not understand. This initiative will hamper the very purpose of the National Library, Kolkata as an apex as well as a depository library of India. For the last ten years, the Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act is lying with the Ministry for amendments. What progress has been made about the proposed museum, “Centre for the Word”? The Report of the Committee constituted by the Ministry of Culture was submitted on 31.03.2011. What about the proposed City Hub? The Government has a proposal to build a City Hub, so that people could come to the Hub and read books. Unfortunately, the Government has not paid attention to this matter.

Sir, I am afraid, if the Government of India’s intention is to demolish the National Library, the heritage building of Ambedkar, or such other libraries, Bengal can’t tolerate it anymore. I would urge upon the Government of India to look into this matter and see to it that such an old library continues to run properly.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Kanwar Deep Singh may associate himself with the matter.

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

Arbitrariness of Doctors, Hospitals and Nursing Homes

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, इस देश में निजी क्षेत्र के अस्पतालों और नर्सिंग होम्स के लिए कोई भी कानून नहीं है, जो उनको रेग्युलेट करे। श्रीमन्, उसका नतीजा यह है कि आज नर्सिंग होम्स और प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल्स जिस तरीके से आम जनता को लूट रहे हैं, उसमें यहां तक भी हो रहा है कि यदि आप हार्ट को चेक कराने जाइए, तो मालूम पड़ता है कि एंजियोग्राफी के नाम पर उन्होंने स्टेंट लगा दिया और बिल बना लिया। किसी को कह देंगे कि स्टोन हो गया और गॉल ब्लैडर का ऑपरेशन कर देते हैं। प्राइवेट नर्सिंग होम्स में जांच के लिए भेजा जाता है, तो वहां पर कमीशन बँधा हुआ है। मैं खुद एक डॉक्टर के पास दिखाने गया, तो उन्होंने एक नर्सिंग होम में जांच के लिए भेजा और परचे पर 'N' लिख दिया। मैंने डॉक्टर साहब से पूछा कि इस पर 'N' क्यों लिखा है, तो वे कहने लगे कि आपको फीस कम पड़ेगी, यानी प्राइवेट नर्सिंग होम से उनका कमीशन नहीं लिया जाएगा। मैं दिल्ली में भी जानता हूँ, लेकिन किसी का नाम लेना नहीं चाहता हूँ। कुछ हॉस्पिटल्स को गवर्नमेंट ने इस कारण लीज़ पर जमीन दी कि वे कम से कम 15-20 परसेंट गरीब लोगों का इलाज करेंगे, लेकिन आप कहीं जांच करा लीजिए कि किसी भी हॉस्पिटल में किसी गरीब का निःशुल्क इलाज हो रहा हो! बड़े-बड़े नामी हॉस्पिटल्स हैं। गांव का गरीब आदमी अपना खेत बेच कर अपने घर के पेशेंट को लेकर वहां इसलिए आता है कि उसका मरीज ठीक हो जाएगा, लेकिन श्रीमन्, उसका ठीक होना तो दूर रहा, उसका सारा पैसा दो-तीन दिन की जांच के बिल में ही चला जाता है और वह बेचारा पेशेंट जिन्दा रहेगा या नहीं रहेगा, इसका कोई पता नहीं लगता।

आप जिलों में भी देख लीजिए। हर जिले में नर्सिंग होम्स इतने ज्यादा खुल गए हैं और निजी क्षेत्र में जिस तरीके से मेडिकल के नाम पर लूट-खसोट हो रही है, इससे आम जनता बहुत दुखी है। इसमें हम लोग भी कहीं न कहीं अपने को असहाय पाते हैं कि हम क्या करें। जब किसी के घर में कोई आदमी बीमार होता है, तो आदमी उस समय यह देखता है कि कौन डॉक्टर सबसे फेमस है। बहुत से डॉक्टर्स के नाम पता करता है कि ये डॉक्टर बहुत फेमस हैं। उनके यहां जाने के बाद मुश्किल से उसे अपॉइंटमेंट मिलती है और अपॉइंटमेंट के बाद वहां जो हो रहा है, उस पर कम से कम हेल्थ मिनिस्टर को तो ध्यान देना चाहिए। अगर यह नहीं हुआ, तो मैं समझ रहा हूँ कि इससे बड़ा कोई भी अपराध नहीं हो सकता, जो अपराध आज निजी क्षेत्र के हॉस्पिटल्स में हो रहा है। कहीं किडनी का रैकेट चल रहा है, कहीं स्टेंट लगाने का रैकेट चल रहा है, तो कहीं लीवर ट्रांसप्लांट का रैकेट चल रहा है। ये रैकेट्स हम सब सुनते चले आते हैं, लेकिन क्या किसी बड़े अस्पताल के खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई हो रही है? मैं किसी एक का भी नाम जान-बूझ कर नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। यदि मैं नाम ले लूँ तो बड़े-बड़े हॉस्पिटल्स की कलई खुल जाएगी। लेकिन मैं चाहूँगा कि सरकार को इन सब चीज़ों को गम्भीरता से लेना चाहिए। अगर देश में स्वास्थ्य के साथ इस तरीके से खिलवाड़ हुआ ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम एक डॉक्टर को भगवान मानते हैं और भगवान से ...**(व्यवधान)**... तो मेरा अनुरोध है कि सरकार ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over. ...**(Interruptions)**... आपका टाइम ओवर हो गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने ठीक बोला। ...**(व्यवधान)**... The Government may ...**(Interruptions)**... The names of all Members who associate may be added.

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

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

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

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

श्री किरनमय नन्दा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

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

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

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

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री विवेक गुप्ता (पश्चिमी बंगाल): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री डी. राजा (तमिलनाडु): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री मोती लाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता (असम): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री देवेंदर गौड टी. (आंध्र प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

कई माननीय सदस्य: महोदय, हम भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister wants to react. ...*(Interruptions)*...
मंत्री जी रिएक्ट करना चाहते हैं।

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): आदरणीय नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने जो इश्यू उठाया है, निश्चित तौर से ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, think about some regulation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने जो इश्यू उठाया है, वह निश्चित तौर पर बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण और संवेदनशील है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, इस विषय पर शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन हो जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†جناب محمد علی خان: ڈپٹی چیئرمین سر، اس موضوع پر شارٹ ڈیوریشن ڈسکشن ہو جائے ---**(مداخلت)**---

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: जो नर्सिंग होम्स हैं या जो प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल्स हैं, स्पेशली जो फाइव स्टार प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल्स हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†جناب محمد علی خان: ڈپٹی چیئرمین سر ---**(مداخلت)**---

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you interfering? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: इनके बारे में लगातार एक के बाद एक शिकायतें आती रहती हैं। हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री इस दिशा में कार्यवाही कर रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हेल्थ की जो स्टैंडिंग कमेटी है, उसने भी इस बारे में कई रिकमंडेशंस दी हैं। जो भी चिंता नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने व्यक्त की है, वह निश्चित तौर पर हम हेल्थ मिनिस्टर को बताएंगे। इनकी चिंता राज्य सरकार और केंद्र सरकार, दोनों से जुड़ी हुई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Derek O'Brien ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†جناب محمد علی خان: ڈپٹی چیئرمین سر ---**(مداخلت)**---

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, नियम 60 के अंतर्गत हम इस पर नोटिस दे देते हैं। आप इस पर चर्चा करवा दीजिए। इस पर आधे घंटे की चर्चा हो जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Yes, you give notice.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†جناب محمد علی خان: ڈپٹی چیئرمین سر ---**(مداخلت)**---

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give notice. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†جناب محمد علی خان: ڈپٹی چیئرمین سر ---**(مداخلت)**---

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Have you given notice? ...**(Interruptions)**... You have not given notice. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: यह बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट सब्जेक्ट है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

†جناب محمد علی خان: یہ بہت اہم موضوع ہے۔۔۔*(مداخلت)*۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Have you given notice? ...*(Interruptions)*... Where is the notice? No. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Your notice is not here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, my time has already started. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am calling again Mr. Derek O'Brien. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, your time will start. ...*(Interruptions)*... Restart his time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Neglect of Dr. Abdul Kalam's Memorial

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, today is the day when we pay homage to our *Gurus* and those who have taught us the good things in life. But are we really doing this, Sir? Because 500 miles or so away from Chennai, one of our greatest *Gurus*, one of our greatest teachers, was laid to rest in Rameswaram and next week will complete one year since he passed, and yet there is a site there which is lying with a tin roof and there are dogs defecating everywhere; it is a total mess. I am referring to the barrier placed at the memorial ground of none other than our former President, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): No. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not about *Papa* or *Amma*. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Let me finish. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, what is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Vijila, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... He didn't say anything against you. ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You all sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only what Derek O'Brien says will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: This is nothing about politics. ...(Interruptions)... This is about paying a tribute to Dr. Kalam. Let me finish. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You address the Chair; don't look at them. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: I am looking for a solution. Now, the Central Government set up an Empowered Committee of Ministers along with the DRDO to set this project up. On one side, the Central Government is saying that they are not getting land from the State Government and the State Government is saying that the Central Government ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN:*

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH:*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Let me finish. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can't do that. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Mrs. Vijila, sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH:*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can give another notice. No problem. Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, you can give another notice. Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Let him complete. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Derek, you please continue. ...(Interruptions)... I am listening. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN:*

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH:*

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:*

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN:*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is very unfortunate. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH:*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Vijila, I tell you and hon. Members from Tamil Nadu ...(Interruptions)... What he says may not be pleasant to you, but he has a right to say. ...(Interruptions)... You can give another notice. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: I am not blaming anybody. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN:*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has a right to say. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, you are a leader, give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Give another notice.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH:*

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Vijila, you sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Mr. Siva, you sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Mr. Siva, you are a Vice-Chairman, you know the rules. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: I am not blaming anybody. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: As a Member, I have got the right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have no right to interrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: I am not interrupting, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, I want to give one clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... If he is not speaking the truth, you can give a privilege motion. ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Sir, the purpose of the Zero Hour is to get something done. I am here neither to blame the Central Government nor to blame the AIADMK, Amma. That is not my purpose. We want some action to be taken.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You only blame me and then proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I am glad that I brought up this issue today because the Defence Minister is here. If the problem gets solved, we will have the Memorial because the great Kalamji said, "To succeed in your mission, you must have single-minded devotion to your goal." So, let us have a single mission today. Please, don't fight. Let the Defence Minister answer, and let us get this Memorial going. There is no politics in it.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Derek O' Brien.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Derek O' Brien.

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Derek O' Brien.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Derek O' Brien.

डा. चंद्रपाल सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इसके साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इसके साथ अपने को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी इसके साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Derek O' Brien.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri D. Raja ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, I want to give one clarification. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Give notice for that. ...(Interruptions)... Give another notice. ...(Interruptions)... Shri D. Raja. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Please, allow us one clarification. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... You were an Advocate General. The rule only permits to associate. Please understand. Are you associating? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are going to contradict. ...(Interruptions)... For that, you can give another notice. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, please allow us only one clarification. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, that is against the rule. ...(Interruptions)... I am telling you to give another notice. You will get the opportunity. The rule only permits to associate; not to contradict. Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Yes, Mr. D. Raja. ...(Interruptions)... It is against the rule. Give another notice. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is high-handedness. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, we want the Minister to respond. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Please allow us to clarify. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Give a new notice. ...(Interruptions)... Listen to the Minister. He wants to say something. Mr. Minister, do you want to react on this because I have called the next speaker and I am not allowing any other Member? ...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): Yes, Sir, I want to respond, but they are not allowing me to respond. ...(Interruptions)... It is a very good thing. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should do whatever possible you can do in this regard. See, hon. Kalamji was the former President. His Memorial should be restored. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Sir, first, let me say that the Tamil Nadu Government is supporting what we are trying to do. On a very appropriate day, that is, *Guru Purnima*, this issue has been raised. This issue has been taken up by the hon. Urban Development Minister himself so many times with the State Government. ...(Interruptions)... When this area was to be given, it was 0.55 hectares, that is, about 1.8 acres, which was given to us, but we wanted to develop an area of around 5 acres. So, we had asked for more land. In between, the elections came up. So, some pause was there in the process.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The entire House wants it to be done in the best possible manner.

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: When we asked for five acre land, we realized that some people there had entered into two unregistered sale agreements with the adjacent *pattidars* of the land which is next to what has been given by the Tamil Nadu Government, on 19.8.2015 (after 22 days) to purchase the said pieces of land at the rate of ₹ 1.72 crores by giving ₹ 10 lakh advance. The rate of land there is ₹ 40 lakh per acre.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You need not give the details now. You ensure that whatever is required is done. That is enough. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. D. Raja. ...(Interruptions)...

12.00 Noon

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: We have already decided that whatever... *(Interruptions)*... We are setting up a Memorial, for which foundation will be laid on the 27th. We are going ahead with the programme on the land which is already in our possession. ...*(Interruptions)*... Design has been finalised and we are not waiting for the additional land. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have to only give an assurance. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has already explained. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. D. Raja, you start. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, Amma has declared Dr. Kalam's birthday as the 'Youth Inspiration Day'. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not the Minister. Mr. Raja, please start. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, you should protect us. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Repeat the notice tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

ORAL ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.

Annual special grant to Tamil Nadu

*16. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of Tamil Nadu has made a demand to enhance the annual special grant to Tamil Nadu to ₹ 2,000 crores in each of the remaining four years of the 14th Finance Commission award period upto 2019-20;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether State Government has communicated that it has a ready shelf of large projects that could be funded out of this special allocation including comprehensive special package for diversification of fisheries, desalination projects and several infrastructure projects under vision Tamil Nadu 2023; and

(d) if so, steps taken by Government thereon?

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

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has requested that the annual special grant to the State of Tamil Nadu may be enhanced to Rs. 2,000 crore in each of the remaining four years of the Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC).

(b) to (d) The FFC transfers to the State of Tamil Nadu is estimated to increase by 122% and the State is set to receive ₹ 1,79,273 crore (including ₹ 1,59,450 crore on account of share in Union Taxes) during 2015-20 as against ₹ 80,944 crore (including ₹ 70,825 crore on account of share in Union Taxes), it had received during award period of 13th FC. Accordingly, on an average, the State of Tamil Nadu is estimated to receive ₹ 35,855 crore annually during 2015-20 towards award of 14th FC as against ₹ 16,189 crore, it had received annually during 2010-15. Besides, there are other channels of transfers such as Central Assistance to State Plan (CASP), Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and Central Sector Schemes through which Central Assistance to the State is provided. Thus, there are sufficient funds available with the State specially in the form of untied fund (devolution of Union Taxes) being received by it due to biggest ever increase in States share in shareable pool of Union Taxes from 32% to 42%. This in turn would allow the State to have greater autonomy in designing and financing the schemes (including shelf of projects of Fisheries, Desalination etc., mentioned the memorandum received from Tamil Nadu) as per their contextual needs and requirements. Hence, the State can prioritize its requirement within the additional fiscal space available to it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Question Hour. Question No. 16. ...(*Interruptions*)... Question No. 16. ...(*Interruptions*)... Is the questioner in the House? Yes. Let it be answered.

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Sir, in his reply, the hon. Finance Minister has accepted that the Tamil Nadu Government has requested that the annual special grant to the State of Tamil Nadu may be enhanced to ₹ 2,000 crore in each of the remaining four years of the Fourteenth Finance Commission but the hon. Minister has not said anything whether the Government has accepted the demand of our hon. Chief Minister, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the views of the Government in this regard.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, in reply to parts (b) to (d) of the question, I have given the details of the funds which are being made available to the State of Tamil Nadu during the period of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, and, therefore, under various heads, the details of the funds, which have been made available to the State, have been clarified. Now, those funds provide a reasonable amount of fiscal space to

the States to spend the amount for the particular projects that the State has. Now, after the allocation of funds by the Finance Commission, there are no loose, untied funds which are with the Centre, which can be allotted over and above that, and, therefore, within the space, which is now available to the States, the States will have to provide for various expenditures that they want.

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Sir, the State of Tamil Nadu was singled out for the sharpest reduction in its share in the divisible pool of taxes. As against 4.969 per cent share in the divisible pool of central taxes recommended by Thirteenth Finance Commission, Tamil Nadu's share had come down to 4.023 per cent in the latest Fourteenth Finance Commission's recommendations. The unbalanced formula adopted by the Fourteenth Finance Commission has treated Tamil Nadu most adversely. The reduction in the interse share of Tamil Nadu of 19.14 per cent represents the biggest loss in share amongst all States. Tamil Nadu has been doubly penalised for its prudent fiscal management as it has not received revenue deficit grants.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question please.

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is considering to suitably compensate the State Government of Tamil Nadu, as demanded by our hon. Chief Minister, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, in her representation...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a question, not a statement.

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: ...to our hon. Prime Minister on 14.6.2016.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, each Finance Commission evolves its own criteria after hearing the views of various State Governments, the Central Government, and also after taking various factors into consideration. The Thirteenth Finance Commission had followed particular criteria where there were five or six relevant factors. Now, the Fourteenth Finance Commission, as against the fiscal capacity distance, has given greater importance to the income distance. So, it is a slightly different criterion on the basis of which these kinds of changes have occurred.

But if my learned friend goes into these details, he will find that in absolute terms, the net amount — which has been allotted to the State of Tamil Nadu for the period starting from 2015 to 2020, which is the period of the Fourteenth Finance Commission — itself has increased by 122 per cent. So, there is a significant increase which has taken place, though he is absolutely correct that in terms of percentage of allocation, there is a slight decline.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, I want to say to the hon. Finance Minister that on the plea of recommendation of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, the Centre has discontinued the 'special category' status to the State of Assam and other NE States, and, at the same time, the 90:10 funding pattern to Assam and other NE States. There has been very widespread resentment and protest all over the North-Eastern Region. Recently, hon. Prime Minister visited Meghalaya. And he declared in front of all the Chief Ministers of the North-Eastern States that the 'Special Category States' status would be restored and the 90:10 fund system would also be restored. Now, I want to know from the hon. Minister what is the status of the commitment of the hon. Prime Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a question on Tamil Nadu. Would you wish to react to it?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I will only tell the hon. Member that there is a particular change of methodology and also the mode of assisting the States. Now, there is a categorization of the hill States, the North-East States, for which special treatment has been given by the 14th Finance Commission. In addition, the States have been given a much higher allocation; instead of 32 per cent, it becomes 42 per cent. So, the net available to almost every State is much higher under the 14th Finance Commission than it was earlier. If you take what has been reduced and then take the net total along with what has been added, the net that every State gets under the 14th Finance Commission is much, much higher than what it was getting under the 13th Finance Commission.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, I come from North-East and ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; please. This is not a discussion. Now, Shri Naresh Agrawal.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, आपने यह स्टेटमेंट दी थी कि फाइनेंस कमीशन ने राज्यों को हर बार से ज्यादा पैसा दिया, जबकि राज्यों ने इसमें मतभेद किया। यूपी ने भी इस पर मतभेद किया कि हमको कम पैसा मिला है। प्रोसीजर यह है कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर राज्य में जाता है, राज्य सरकार से उसकी डिमांड सुनता है, उसके बाद फाइनेंस कमीशन तय करता है।

श्री सभापति: आप भी डिबेट कर रहे हैं।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैं in general कह रहा हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is on Tamil Nadu.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैं आपसे दो चीजें in general पूछ रहा हूँ। राज्यों की डिमांड के बाद फाइनेंस कमीशन किस मानक पर यह तय करता है कि राज्यों को कितना रुपया मिलना चाहिए और अगर किसी राज्य को स्पेशल कैटगरी का घोषित करना हो, तो उसके लिए क्या मानक हैं?

श्री अरुण जेटली: देखिए, फाइनेंस कमीशन हर राज्य के अंदर जाता है, हर राज्य की सुनवाई करता है और राज्यों की जो आर्थिक क्षमता है, उसके आधार पर फिर अपना क्राइटीरिया तय कर लेता है। जैसे, 14th फाइनेंस कमीशन ने जब तय किया, तो उसमें यह था कि हर राज्य की जनसंख्या कितनी है, क्योंकि जनसंख्या के आधार पर भी एलोकेशन के मामले में एक न्याय होता है, उसका भौगोलिक एरिया कितना है, उसके अंदर demographic change, जनसंख्या में परिवर्तन कितना आया है, उसके अतिरिक्त income distance कितना है, उस राज्य के संदर्भ में income inequality किस प्रकार की है। इस बार एक नया क्राइटीरिया आया कि उस राज्य में फॉरेस्ट कवर कितना है, जो पिछले 13th फाइनेंस कमीशन में नहीं था। उन्होंने अपने ये सारे क्राइटीरियाज़ बनाए और इनके आधार पर उन्होंने यह तय कर लिया कि हर राज्य को कितना मिलना चाहिए। मुझे लगता है कि कई बार कुछ ऐसे आइटम्स थे, जैसे सेंट्रल की sponsored schemes थे, उनके संबंध में उन्होंने एक रिकमंडेशन दिया। केंद्र सरकार ने यह तय किया कि नीति आयोग राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों की एक कमिटी बनाए और उस सिफारिश के ऊपर पुनर्विचार करे। जो मुख्य मंत्रियों की कमिटी बनी, उसने सर्वसम्मति से यह फैसला दिया कि कई स्कीम्स ऐसी हैं, जिन्हें सेंटर सौ फीसदी सपोर्ट करेगा, कई स्कीम्स ऐसी हैं, जिनमें 60 फीसदी केंद्र देगा और 40 फीसदी राज्य सहयोग करेंगे। चंद मात्रा में कुछ स्कीम्स ऐसी थीं, जो केवल राज्यों में चली जाएंगी। अगर हम इन सबको टोटल कर लें तो कुछ स्कीम्स के तहत आधार कम हुआ, पैसा कम हुआ, साधन कम हुए, लेकिन 32 को 42 करना और किसी आधार पर ज्यादा हुआ, जैसा कि तमिलनाडु के साथी ने पूछा कि उनकी परसेंटेज कम हुई, लेकिन absolute term में उनको ज्यादा मिला। पैसों का जो ट्रांसफर हुआ, उसमें राज्यों का अगर कुल योग बना लें, तो सन् 2014-15 में 13वां फाइनेंस आयोग लागू था, सन् 2015-16 में जब 14वां फाइनेंस कमीशन आ गया, तो दोनों वर्षों के बीच में राज्यों को जो साधन गया, वह 1,88,000 करोड़ के करीब अतिरिक्त था। इसलिए कुल मिलाकर राज्यों को अधिक मिला। एकाध राज्य ऐसा कह सकता है कि इस फॉर्मूला के एप्लिकेशन में उसको तकलीफ हुई, तो नीति आयोग के पास कुछ साधन रखे गए थे, जिनमें से फिर उनकी अतिरिक्त सहायता करने का प्रयास किया गया।

SHRI T. K. S. ELANGO VAN: Sir, I wish to know from the hon. Minister of Finance whether the States' share, which, I think, is 42 per cent today, will be increased to 50 per cent as recommended by the Fourteenth Finance Commission. Today, the major share of revenue comes from service tax which is neither in the State List nor in the Union List nor in the Concurrent List. It is taken away by the Centre because the Constitution says that anything which is left out in these three Lists shall go to the States. So, I want to know whether the Centre has any intention to increase the share to 50 per cent.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, as far as the Fourteenth Finance Commission is concerned, till the year 2020, it will be 42 per cent. The Centre also needs funding, because a large part of what the Centre gets goes to the States. Besides this 42 per cent for the Centrally-Sponsored Schemes, out of the Centre's share of 58 per cent, a lot of assistance goes to the States. Some of the States, which don't have adequate

resources, get the money. But as far as service tax is concerned, the States don't get a share. The sooner you pass the GST the better it is for the States except through devolution. Because the States will then start getting the service tax.

*17. [The questioner (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN) was absent]

Discontinuation of resettlement courses for jawans

*17. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has withdrawn resettlement courses, used to equip Jawans for a civilian job; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) No, Sir. The Resettlement training courses for Jawans were temporarily put on hold to align the courses to the new norms of the Government on skill development. It has already been decided to recommence the Resettlement courses.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The questioner is absent. Let the answer be given.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Respected Chairman, it seems the Defence Minister is very generous. His name itself is "*Manohar*" one who can win hearts. The initiative of the Congress-led UPA for One Rank, One Pension is coming to be a reality. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: I am coming to that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Do come to the question.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Since it is the issue of resettlement of jawans, I am drawing the attention of the Defence Minister towards the destitute jawans who are not getting a proper pension - either old age monthly pension or medical pension. Are you going to look into this and do justice to those who are waiting for this through the Kendriya Sainik Board or other measures?

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Sir, first, I would like to correct the interpretation of my name. It is "*manoharan*," not heart. His question does not relate to resettlement. But I would look into whatever difficulty he can bring to my notice.

श्री हरिवंश: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी को यह बताना चाहूंगा कि देश में हर साल लगभग 55 हजार से 60 हजार सेना के जवान Ex-servicemen की श्रेणी में होते हैं और उनकी उम्र 35 से 40 वर्षों के बीच में होती है। मैं माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप कितने लोगों को employment दे पा रहे हैं और कितने लोगों का re-settlement कर पा रहे हैं?

श्री मनोहर पर्रिकर: सभापति महोदय, करीबन 40 हजार से 50 हजार तक जवान रिटायर होते हैं। उनमें से around 30,000 are trained for resettlement. Around 5,000 go to the Defence Service Corps (DSC). Around 10,000-15,000 opt for their own available resources, maybe agriculture. Balance के लिए कोशिश है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को re-settle किया जाए। In fact, we are now aligning the courses for employment with at least 70 per cent success rate. So far, resettlement courses were not aligned to any employment directly. Mostly, they were getting jobs in security agencies. But we are now trying to work out real skill improvement, so that they are aligned towards employment for which a lot of exercise is going on और जो SSC होती है, सेन्टर स्किल काउंसिल, उससे क्वालिफिकेशन एंड सर्टिफिकेशन की तैयारी होगी।

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, the Defence Ministry has entered into an MoU with the Skill Development Network belonging to Wadhwani Foundation of which Dr. Ramesh Wadhwani is the top man. You see 60,000 service personnel retire every year. And the outsourcing for this job creation for 60,000 people, you have given to one Trust. How much trust you have got in that association to provide jobs for 60,000 people? How much money you are going to pay to this Trust each year? How much payment you have made so far? You are outsourcing this important development, just like the Defence Ministry.

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: You should read the MoU. The MoU very clearly puts responsibility on it in assisting the Ministry of Defence in creating various databanks and giving suggestions. There is no payment involved. It is done by the trust from its own funds. They analyse the kind of manpower available and then find out what jobs are available; in PSUs and Government Services where reservation policy is there, what kind of skills are required for these jobs, etc. ...(Interruptions)... These are all free. ...(Interruptions)... We do not have to pay a single penny. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. It's not your question. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: I think there is nothing which is paid to this organisation. ...(Interruptions)... This organisation is basically founded by a person who spends some money in assisting various organisations to get better situations. They don't do any employment. They are only working on the database to work

out what should be done and what kind of skills should be imparted. You please read the MoU. You will realise what I am trying to say.

Ban on spitting in public places

*18. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no Central law to ban spitting in public places, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether spitting has been the primary cause for the spread and increase of Tuberculosis (TB) cases in the country; and

(c) whether Government will include an anti-spitting day in the calendar to generate awareness about harm of spitting in public places?

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

Statement

(a) There is no Central law enacted and administered by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to ban spitting in public places. However, Central Government is issuing advisory to the State Governments to take suitable action to ban spitting in public places.

(b) The incidence and prevalence of TB cases per 100,000 population per year has been declining over the last 15 years.

There are no studies available with the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme to show that spitting has been reported as the major cause of spread and increase of Tuberculosis. TB is an airborne disease which is transmitted by droplets. Coughing and sneezing are known main reasons for transmission. However, spitting by a sputum positive/infective case of tuberculosis can also spread TB infection.

(c) There is no such proposal, at present, under consideration of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, India is a spitting country. We spit when we are bored; we spit when we are tired; we spit when we are angry or we spit just like that. We spit anywhere and everywhere and we spit all times and at odd hours. Sir, we know the harms of smoking. But, we are yet to find out the harms of spitting. Very few studies have been done. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Silence, please.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: According to the answer, no study has been done. So, I would like to ask the Minister: Why has this study not been done and when will it be done?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, first of all, I would like to say that there is no Central law enacted for it. It is the State Governments which are taking the initiative. We have issued advisories to them. The RNTC Programme does not have any study like this. But, it is a good idea for sensitivity about public sanitation and other things. This is an important aspect. We will look into it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, my second question is related to it. In Swachh Bharat, we are stopping open defecation. Similarly, it should be included that we should also stop spitting. Awareness campaigns especially in schools and colleges, can be arranged and various Ministries like Railways, HRD, Transport, etc. can also contribute in it. So, I would like to ask the Minister: Is some fund being allocated for this special campaign or not?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: From the Health Ministry, there is no such fund. But, I understand that there is a need for sensitisation and I appreciate the concerns of the Member. Certainly, we will look into it. I will have an inter-sectoral meeting on it and see to it as to how we go forward on it.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, it is always very disheartening that when there is a question from anyone to the Union Government regarding any sensitive issue, the Government always likes to wash their hands of this clean it and shoulder it on the State Governments. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ask your question. Don't make generalised statements.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Yes, Sir, I will ask. Will the Government ignore or deny that spitting is more because of eating or chewing of *paan*, tobacco and all that? Will the Government plan to ban tobacco and *paan* completely so that spitting decreases and the increasing number of cancer patients in this country decreases?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: This question is not related to this one. Still, the Government is ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Of course, it is related. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)... Yes.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: The Government is certainly pro-active as far as steps to be taken is concerned so that the consumption of tobacco is reduced. For that very reason, eighty-five per cent of the pack advertisement has also been introduced this year only. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: The consumption has also increased. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: But, at the same time, all measures are being taken to see to it that the consumption of tobacco is reduced. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Hon. Chairman, Sir, the answer says that there is no study which establishes that this is responsible for spread of TB whereas Dr. Deepak Sawant, who is Minister for Health, has said on his Twitter that contaminated sputum is one of the main sources for the spread of infection of TB. This is not a light issue. This has come to be known in the whole world as a 'great Indian spit'. This is the ugliest of habits which cannot gel with 'Incredible India'. The largest numbers of TB patients are found in India. One-third of the total TB patients in the whole world are in India. Even China is behind us. We need to see to it that this ugly habit is equated to open defecation.

My question really is this. Is this not an issue which should concern the Central Government? Do they have any proposal to provide for community service in addition to monetary fines? The people should be made to clean public places with broom. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is that a suggestion or a question?

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: It is a question, Sir. Is this one of their proposals?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, first of all, I would like to make it very clear that as far as Tuberculosis is concerned, in India, we have been able to arrest the incidents and prevalence of Tuberculosis. Now, it is on the receding trend. In the past fifteen years, it has receded considerably. We are working through the revised National Tuberculosis Programme. As for the suggestion he has given, I said that I will have a discussion with the other Departments and see what we can do. I share the concern of the hon. Member.

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: The hon. Minister has said that there are no studies regarding spitting or saliva that comes out. That does not help in containing of diseases. There are so many. In our own experience in Kerala, we were able to bring down spitting to a great extent. Tobacco, both for chewing and spitting, was controlled. It had direct effect on the incidents of TB there. So, I think, if you refer to Kerala State, you will get some data. You can compare it with different States. You should take it – as hon. Member Mr. Tulsi has said rightly – as part of *Swacchh Bharat*. Not only defecation, even spitting has to be taken into consideration, particularly, to avoid spreading of diseases. Will the Minister take serious consideration of this point?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: As I said, we are issuing advisory to the States. Many States have enacted law. Goa has done that. West Bengal has done that. A few other States are in the pipeline, which are bringing the law. We are issuing advisory to the States to go forward in this direction.

Misuse of in-flight public announcement system

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) guidelines do not allow in-flight public announcement systems to be used for anything other than safety and other emergency instructions;

(b) whether DGCA had declined permission to a domestic carrier that wanted to celebrate Holi on board;

(c) names of the domestic carrier(s) which have sought permission to have fun activities in the Indian skies and declined by the DGCA; and

(d) what punitive action is taken against the concerned staff and the domestic carrier in case disobedience to the existing guidelines is shown by them?

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

Statement

(a) The Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) approves the Operations Manual of an airline operator as per the provisions of Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) Section 8 Series O Part-VII. One of the items of the Manual is about the control and supervision of flight operations which *inter-alia* states that the Aircraft Public Announcement System is the established means of safety and information communication between crew members and passengers during the flight.

(b) and (c) No such request for permission has been received by DGCA from any domestic airline.

(d) Punitive actions are taken in accordance with the 'Enforcement Policy and Procedure Manual' of DGCA. Also, where the violation is repetitive in nature or has seriously jeopardized aviation safety, the punitive action can be taken as per the Schedule-VI of Aircraft Rule 1937.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Sir, I would request the Civil Aviation Minister to look into this incident of 4th January, 2016, which I have referred to, where there

was compromise on the safety and security, while on board, in the aircraft. When we all travel and we are 30-35 thousand feet above sea level, we pray for our safety. We hope that the pilot and the staff will take care entirely with regard to our safety and security. If such kinds of compromises are allowed, that people can dance or sing in the aircraft, like, in this particular incident of 4th January where a singer was allowed to sing and everybody enjoyed it, I think, there must have been some problem because turbulent weather can happen any time. Within two minutes, four minutes, any time, anything can happen in the aircraft. So how can this kind of compromise on security be justified?

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: The question is, in the instant case, they were suspended. The airhostesses and others, who were involved, were suspended. Now six months have passed. This is the seventh month. This happened in January, 2016. What final action has been taken against those offenders?

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, this public address system in aircraft is, basically, to reach out information of all kinds to the passengers. Safety and security will never be compromised and if there are aberrations, they will be attended to as per the rules and regulations.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; but a specific question has been asked. What action has been taken? That is all.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, some action was taken because all the airlines have the public ...(Interruptions)... Sir, all the airlines have their methods about how they govern these things. Under that, if there is any violation, the DGCA listens and they suspend them from their services for a particular period of time, which causes a pecuniary loss to the people who work in those airlines. These things do happen and they take action, but the safety and security of the passengers to be compromised will never be allowed.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Sir, I am not satisfied. Let him verify. In this particular instance of 4th January—we are now at the end of July—I would like to know what final action has been taken against them so that we can communicate to others to restrain from resorting to these things. Please give me the information.

Sir, my second question is: whether applications of any type have been made by any private airlines to the Ministry that they want some relaxation with regard to some celebrity travelling or some people are unanimously agreeing for some kind of debate or discussion and, therefore, have some kind of suspension of this rule; I would like to know whether any such application has been made. You have said 'no'.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: No; no one has applied for any such thing. And I understand from the decision that the cockpit crew and six cabin crew of the subject flight were taken off flying duties, pending investigation. The cabin crew in-charge was suspended for a period of 15 days. All the above crew members were issued warning letters. It is not as if no action is being taken and, definitely, frivolous activities will not be encouraged.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि बहुत बार ऐसा होता है कि प्लाइट के अंदर या जब हम lounge में बैठते हैं तो announcements बंद कर दिए जाते हैं, जैसे कि अभी मुंबई और दिल्ली में sound pollution की वजह से announcements बंद कर दिए गए हैं। इस कारण कई बार प्लाइट की confirmation नहीं हो पाती है, जिस से सर्व-साधारण को बहुत असुविधा होती है। क्या इस बारे में आपने कोई उपाय सोचा है?

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: In congested airports, there is a problem because they have to be silent airports. Otherwise, it will become a cacophony and, world over, these are there in congested airports. So we are following the same systems.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 20. Questioner is not present, let the answer be given.

*20. [The questioner (SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR) was absent.]

Action against wilful defaulters of PSBs.

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

(a) the number of wilful defaulters declared by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) owing more than ₹ 25 lakhs in debt in the last three years;

(b) the details thereof, year-wise;

(c) the number of FIRs filed against the wilful defaulters by the Public Sector Banks in the last three years, year-wise data; and

(d) the conviction rate of the wilful defaulters in the last three years and the amount recovered by the PSBs from the wilful defaulters?

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

Statement

(a) to (d) The details of wilful defaulters in case of loans for ₹ 25 lakh and above including outstanding amount, number of cases in which FIRs have been filed, conviction rate and recovery as reported by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are given as under:

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Wilful defaulters		FIRs filed		Conviction Rate during the year (%)	Recovery during the year	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount		No.	Amount
2013-14	6,336	45,731	887	9,176	1.44%	781	1,839
2014-15	7,031	59,656	1,325	15,157	1.45%	844	1,532
2015-16	8,167	76,685	1,724	21,509	1.14%	1,650	3,498

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: माननीय सभापति महोदय, यदि आप देखेंगे तो पाएंगे कि आज पूरे देश में बैंकों की हालत बिगड़ती जा रही है। यह तो केवल wilful defaulters, की सूची है, लेकिन स्ट्रेस्ड लोन्स की अलग है और restructured loans की अलग है। यदि आप इसमें भी देखेंगे तो पाएंगे कि wilful defaulters का conviction rate केवल 1.4 प्रतिशत है। Debt Recovery Tribunal का भी यही हाल है, जिसकी वजह से बैंकों की हालत खराब है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि wilful defaulters के मामले में एफ.आई.आर. फाइल करने के लिए तो बाध्यता है ही, उसके बाद भी केवल 13 से 18 प्रतिशत लोगों के खिलाफ ही एफ.आई.आर. दर्ज हो रही है। उसमें भी conviction rate 1.4 प्रतिशत है और recovery rate 2 प्रतिशत से लेकर 4 प्रतिशत के बीच में है। मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ऐसे कौन से कदम उठाएंगे, जिनकी वजह से recovery rate और conviction rate में भी वृद्धि हो? क्योंकि जब तक बैंक के अधिकारियों के ऊपर भी और wilful defaulters के ऊपर भी सख्त कार्यवाही नहीं होगी, तब तक ठीक नहीं होगा। यदि बैंकों के अधिकारियों पर कार्यवाही नहीं होगी, तो केवल wilful defaulters पर कार्यवाही होना अनुचित होगा।

श्री अरुण जेटली: सभापति जी, जो "wilful defaulter" शब्दावली है, उसकी बैंकिंग शब्दावली में एक विशेष परिभाषा है। उस परिभाषा के तहत आपके पास पैसा वापस करने का साधन है, लेकिन आप वापस नहीं कर रहे या जो पैसा किसी व्यवसाय के लिए दिया गया था, आपने उसमें से उसको siphon out कर दिया। इस प्रकार की कई कंडीशन्स हैं। जो banking default होता है, उसमें दो प्रकार के defaults हैं। एक default वह है, जिसमें कोई व्यक्ति स्पष्ट रूप से बैंक के पैसे के साथ बेईमानी करता है या कानून में कोई ऐसा अपराध करता है, जो कि क्रिमिनल लॉ के तहत actionable होता है और दूसरा प्रकार यह है कि business losses हैं। पहली category के अंदर निश्चित रूप से क्रिमिनल कार्यवाही हो सकती है और होनी चाहिए। इसके लिए पिछले कुछ दिनों में, बैंक्स ने इसको आगे बढ़ाने के लिए काफी activities pick up की हैं। जहां तक रिकवरी का सवाल है, इसमें बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर बैंक ने जो debt दिया हुआ है, वह वह है जो कि उद्योग के उन sectors में था, जिनमें स्थानीय या वैश्विक कारणों की वजह से स्लो डाउन था। जैसे यह कई कारणों की वजह से सबसे अधिक steel sectorों में था, उसके बाद infrastructure sector के अंदर था, national highway sector के अंदर था, power sector में था, जिसमें State Discoms भी एक प्रकार से दोषी थे। पिछले एक, डेढ़ वर्षों में इन तमाम सेक्टर्स के इश्यूज को एड्रेस करने के लिए सरकार ने एक के बाद कई कदम उठाए हैं। उसके साथ-साथ अलग-अलग योजनाओं में जो आर.बी.आई की पॉलिसीज रहती हैं, उनमें बैंक्स के

accounts को रिस्ट्रक्चर करना या strategic debt restructuring के माध्यम से उन companies को take over करना है। एक तो इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही हो रही है और दूसरा बैंकिंग व्यवस्था को भी strengthen करना है।

अभी हम लोगों ने पिछले सत्र में Insolvency कानून पारित किया है। दूसरा कानून सरकार ने यह introduce किया है कि जो SARFAESI का कानून है और Debt Recovery Tribunal का है, जो ineffective हो गया था, उसको वही ज्वाइंट कमेटी देख रही है। यह अपनी सिफारिश देने के लिए ultimate stages पर है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि कानून के अंदर वह परिवर्तन भी कुछ दिनों में इस सदन के सामने आएगा, जिससे कि हम बैंक्स को और effective कार्यवाही करने के लिए empower कर पाएंगे।

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: My question regarding conviction rate has not been answered. What action has been taken by the Government of India to improve the conviction rate? The conviction rate is 1.4 per cent.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The conviction rate will depend on the quality of evidence that the investigating agencies are able to produce.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Prosecuting agencies are under your own Department.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Yes, yes, those agencies were also there when it was your Department.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, it is not a question of your or my Department. It is a serious matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Can we substitute it with 'ours'?

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: He is replying as a Minister of the Government of India not as the BJP Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, as far as the quality of evidence in relation to cases where siphoning has been done, in relation to cases where criminal activity has been undertaken, is concerned, the Government or the investigating agencies are now taking effective measures to see that the quality of evidence improves.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, there are criteria laid out for declaring an NPA as a will ful defaulter. My question is: Is there any independent agency that monitors whether some skillful defaulters do not become will ful defaulters by manipulating the banking system, because it is quite well-known that certain large accounts have been evergreen from time to time? So, would the Government consider an outside agency monitoring it, because the extent is so large that, I think, it is impossible for RBI to look at each case.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Well, if any such case comes to the notice of my learned friend, he should bring it to our notice. We will bring it to the notice of both, the RBI and the concerned bank. But, as far as the criteria for willful default are concerned, there are very specific criteria. The criteria are, a defaulter having the ability to pay and not paying it, where money is lent for a specific purpose and he uses it for a purpose for which it has not been allocated, siphoning out of that money, making misrepresentations of several kinds and so on. Now, these are the different criteria which have been laid down in RBI circulars on the basis of which a person is to be ordinarily declared as a willful defaulter.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Minister has mentioned about the efforts being made to recover the debt due to banks, and that the Parliament had passed the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Act recently. The real issue is not the enactment of new laws but the effective implementation. The outstanding figure of willful defaults, as the Minister has given in the reply, is a small fraction of the outstanding loans or the NPAs, which is eight lakh crores of rupees. I would like to know from the Minister whether he is aware that a large number of Debt Recovery Tribunals are headless, without Chairmen, without Members, and not functioning for the last one-and-a-half years. So, unless and until that issue is addressed, whatever steps we may take, whatever laws we may enact, the recovery of loans would not take place.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, the hon. Member is perfectly right in saying that the mechanism under the Debt Recovery Act itself has to be made effective, because, in the first instance, the recovery proceedings really lie before that and, secondly, also when actions are taken under the SARFAESI laws, appeals go to the Debt Recovery Tribunal and, thereafter, the appeals go to the Appellate Tribunal constituted under that Act. Now, a number of appointments under that Act have been recommended. It is also the proposal of the Government, which is before the Joint Committee of Parliament of both Houses, that the number of these Tribunals itself should be increased so that its functioning could be expanded and could be expedited as such. I am, therefore, quite hopeful that once this Bill, which should come up before the House, is passed by this House, the number of Debt Recovery Tribunals would be increased. As far as the headless Appellate Tribunals are concerned, already some recommendations have been received by a Committee headed by a Supreme Court Judge. I have already cleared some of those files and it should be notified very soon. In one of the cases, the Judge who was selected for it has probably got another assignment and, therefore, we will have to go through the procedure once again.

Thirteenth Finance Commission grants for the State of Tamil Nadu

*21. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Thirteenth Finance Commission had recommended a grant of ₹ 11,366.90 crores to Tamil Nadu for the five year award period, which came to an end in 31st March, 2015;

(b) whether it is also a fact that State Government of Tamil Nadu has submitted utilisation certificates for the expenditure incurred, but the grants are yet to be released;

(c) whether it is also a fact that State Government of Tamil Nadu has demanded immediate release of the fund; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

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

Statement

(a) to (d) The Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII) had recommended a grant of ₹ 11,366.90 crore to Tamil Nadu for its award period *i.e.* 2010-11 to 2014-15. Against the total allocation of ₹ 11,366.90 crore, Grants-in aid of ₹ 8613.45 crore was released by Central Government to Tamil Nadu as per recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII). Besides, an amount of ₹ 1504.54 crore was also released to Tamil Nadu for reduction in Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and incentive for Renewable Energy components as per recommendation of FC-XIII. Thus, a grant of ₹ 10,117.99 crore was released to Tamil Nadu. Reasons for short releases are non-fulfillment of requirements such as non-receipt of State High Level Committee approved action plans, non-receipt of utilization/completion certificates, and non-payment of interest by the States to Local Bodies at Bank rate for delayed transfer of grants beyond stipulated period. The grants-in-aid released by the Central Government as per recommendation of FC-XIII is based on the utilization certificate furnished and associated conditionalities fulfilled by the State Government before the expiry of the FC-XIII award period on 31.03.2015.

The FC-XIII had, during its award period 2010-15, recommended grants-in-aid to States, including Tamil Nadu, for various sectors such as education, maintenance of roads and bridges, maintenance of forests, heritage conservation, local bodies, calamity relief, State specific needs, improvement of outcomes in justice delivery, statistical systems, pensioners' database, reduction in infant mortality rate, incentive

for renewable energy, enrolment of BPL persons under Aadhar, district innovation fund, etc. Since the period of implementation of recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII) was over on 31st March, 2015, no balance grant is payable to Tamil Nadu. The requests for release of balance grant of FC-XIII received from time to time from the State Government of Tamil Nadu were processed within the ambit of recommendations of FC-XIII and the State Government was suitably informed.

SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Hon. Chairman Sir, the Thirteenth Finance Commission had recommended a grant of ₹ 11,366.90 crores for the State of Tamil Nadu, out of which just ₹ 1,805.82 crores have been released to Tamil Nadu. The Utilization Certificate has been submitted for a further sum of ₹ 522.91 crores incurred up to 31.03.2015. However, the money is yet to be released.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Our hon. Chief Minister, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, has demanded the release of money against the certificates already submitted. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the action taken by the Government in this regard, as requested by the hon. Chief Minister, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, as far as the particular amount is concerned, I will certainly have the matter looked into and inform the hon. Member because under the Thirteenth Finance Commission, there was a special grant which was recommended to the State of Tamil Nadu for an amount of ₹ 11,366 crores, and out of this, in two tranches, monies have already been released. Now, some of the monies have not been released earlier on account of non-furnishing of utilization certificate and on the fact that there was a dispute with regard to some interest payment towards the monies allocated for the local bodies itself. Now, this particular request which has come from the State of Tamil Nadu — it is not a part of the question — I will certainly have it looked into and inform the hon. Member.

SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Union Government has been released grant towards the expenditure incurred during the award period even after the expiry of the Finance Commission. Our hon. Chief Minister has demanded that the balance amount of the entire amount recommended by the Threenth Finance Commission and the expenditure incurred in the award period, based on the utilization certificate already furnished, be released. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the action taken by the Government in this regard, as requested by the hon. Chief Minister, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, in the representation to the hon. Prime Minister on 14.6.2016.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, as far as my assumptions are concerned, the amounts for which the utilization certificates have come from the State of Tamil Nadu, those monies have been released. Now, as I answered in response to the first supplementary, if there is any amount over and above that, I will again have it checked whether anything really requires to be released to the State of Tamil Nadu.

Super specialty medical services at Dr. R. P. Medical College, Tanda (H.P.)

*22. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Dr. Rajendra Prasad Medical College, Tanda in Himachal Pradesh is well equipped with super specialty medical facility, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that super specialty medical services are not being provided to the patients due to non-availability of specialists in the hospital; and

(c) if so, by when medical specialists are likely to be appointed in the said college?

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

Statement

(a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad Medical College, Tanda, in Himachal Pradesh is under the administrative control of the State Government.

As far as Government of India is concerned, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has undertaken upgradation of Dr. Rajendra Prasad Medical College, Tanda, in Himachal Pradesh under Phase-II of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), at a cost of ₹ 150 crore (Central share - ₹ 125 crore and State share - ₹ 25 crore). The upgradation involved creation of a new Super Specialty Block (SSB) having infrastructure for the various super specialities to augment the tertiary care facilities in the hospital.

The construction work of the superspeciality block has been completed in February, 2014 and the same has been inaugurated on 1st March, 2014.

(b) and (c) Providing superspecialist doctors in the Government Medical College is the responsibility of the State Government. As per information provided by the Government of Himachal Pradesh, the State has created/sanctioned following posts of superspecialists in this institution.

1. Cardiology – 3 (Prof., Assoc. and AP)
2. Neurology – 3 (Prof., Assoc. and AP)
3. Neurosurgery – 3 (Prof., Assoc. and AP)
4. Nephrology – 3 (Prof., Assoc. and AP)
5. CTVS – 3 (Prof., Assoc. and AP)
6. Urology – 2 (Prof. and A.P)
7. Radiotherapy – 4 (Prof. Assoc., Prof. and AP – 2)
8. Asstt. Prof. Hepatology – 1 (Under Medicine Department)

And at present, following super-specialists are working in the institution.

1. Asstt. Prof. Cardiology – 1
2. Asstt. Prof. Neurology – 2
3. Asstt. Prof. Neurosurgery – 1
4. Assoc. Prof. Radiotherapy – 1
5. Asstt. Prof. Radiotherapy – 2
6. Asstt. Prof., CTVS – 1
7. Asstt. Prof. Hepatology – 1 (under Medicine Department)

As also informed by the State Government, the OPD services in the Superspeciality Block (SSB) have been started in this institution since August 2014. The supporting staff in the department of Cardiology and Neurology has been trained and posted in the concerned speciality. It is also mentioned by the State Government that the process of filling up of posts is a continued process and depends upon the availability of the specialist/feeder category.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: माननीय सभापति जी, मुझे यही अपेक्षा थी कि इनकी ओर से यही जवाब आएगा, क्योंकि इन्होंने बड़ी आसानी से यह कह दिया कि यह स्टेट के नियंत्रण में है। एक सुपर स्पेशियलिटी चिकित्सालय में जहां तीन-तीन कार्डियोलॉजी के प्रोफेसर होते हैं, वहीं हमारे यहां सिर्फ एक प्रोफेसर है, जिसके कारण पेशेंट्स को बहुत दिक्कत का सामना करना पड़ता है।

मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं, चूंकि ये नये-नये कॉलेजेज़ खोल रहे हैं, एम्स खोलने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन अगर डॉक्टर्स ही नहीं मिलेंगे, तो उनकी आपूर्ति कैसे करेंगे? क्या ये कोई ऐसी स्कीम बनाने जा रहे हैं, ताकि डॉक्टर्स को एक तरह का इन्सेंटिव दिया जाए, जिससे वे प्रदेशों में जा सकें। आज प्रदेशों को डॉक्टर्स नहीं मिलते हैं, क्योंकि यहां जो प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल्स हैं, वहां पर

उनको हाइली पे किया जाता है। डॉक्टर्स की इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए क्या भारत सरकार और आपका मंत्रालय कुछ सोचेंगे?

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा: सर, जहां तक मेडिकल एजुकेशन का सवाल है, उनके लिए पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट्स की सीट्स बढ़ाई जा रही हैं। हम लोगों ने नॉर्म्स में इस तरीके की कोशिश की है, ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट स्टुडेंट्स निकलें। This is what we are doing from the Government of India's side to see to it that the number of seats increases. In the same way, we are opening up institutions, 58 medical colleges at the moment, and many are in the pipeline to see to it that the fresh MBBS students are there. लेकिन माननीय सदस्या का जो क्वेश्चन है, वह एक पर्टिकुलर इंस्टीट्यूशन से जुड़ा हुआ है। उस इंस्टीट्यूशन के बारे में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की ही यह जिम्मेवारी बनती है कि वहां वह इसका मैनेजमेंट करे। हमने तो यह सुपर स्पेशियलिटी ब्लॉक बनाया और उसके लिए फाइनेंसिंग भी दिए, साथ ही इसमें स्टेट का शेयर भी है। As far as the teaching staff is concerned, it is the responsibility of the State Government, and it is they who have to see to it how they fill their seats.

जहां तक shortage of Doctors का सवाल है, वह तो सभी जगह है और उसी के लिए मैंने बताया है कि हम पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट्स की संख्या बढ़ा रहे हैं।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सभापति महोदय, यह तो मुझे भी पता है कि आप पोस्ट ग्रेजुएशन में संख्या बढ़ा रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ और इसीलिए मैं आपसे यह पूछ रही हूँ कि क्या केंद्र सरकार का सहयोग स्टेट सरकार को मिलना चाहिए या नहीं मिलना चाहिए? वहां डॉक्टर नहीं मिल रहे हैं, सुपर स्पेशलिस्ट नहीं मिल रहे हैं, इसीलिए मैं बार-बार यह बात कह रही हूँ कि क्या आप उनको फेसिलिटीज देने के लिए, उनकी सैलरीज बढ़ाने के लिए, उनको इन्सेंटिव्स देने के लिए सेंटर की तरफ से इनीशिएटिव लेकर स्टेट्स को कोई बजट देंगे? जो स्टेट्स के पास बजट है, उसके मुताबिक वे उतनी सैलरीज नहीं दे सकते और इसलिए डॉक्टर्स नहीं आते। मैं आपसे यही जानना चाहती थी। यह तो मुझे भी मालूम है कि स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है और उनको इसे पूरा करना है, लेकिन जब केंद्र सरकार वहां बनाने के लिए पैसा दे रही है, उसके लिए फेसिलिटीज दे रही है, जैसा आपने बताया कि 50 करोड़, अब वहां पर इक्विपमेंट्स आएंगे और उनका यूज ही न हो सके, तो उसका क्या फायदा है, लोगों को क्या फायदा मिलेगा, यही मैं आपसे पूछना चाहती हूँ।

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: As I said earlier, as far as increasing the seats are concerned, we are reducing the norms.... ..(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: फेसिलिटीज, सैलरी। ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. ... (Interruptions)... Just a minute. ... (Interruptions)...
सुन लीजिए, सुन लीजिए।

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: As far as increasing the seats are concerned, we are reducing the norms. ... (Interruptions)... That is number one. नंबर दो, जहां तक

सैलेरी कंपोनेंट का सवाल है, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट सैलेरी देती है। They have to see to it as to how much salary has to be given. ...(Interruptions)... That is number one.

श्री नीरज शेखर: वही तो आपसे पूछ रही हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा: जहां तक प्राइमरी और सेकेंडरी हेल्थ केयर का सवाल है, उसमें हम नेशनल हेल्थ मिशन में डॉक्टर के सैलेरी कंपोनेंट को भी देखते हैं, ताकि दूर-दराज इलाकों में हम उन्हें दे सकें। जहां तक टर्शियरी हेल्थ केयर का सवाल है, यह प्राइमरिली स्टेट गवर्नमेंट देखती है और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का जिम्मा होता है कि वह उनकी सैलेरी के कंपोनेंट को देखे?

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: क्या आप उनका बजट बढ़ाने की कोशिश करेंगे? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: डा. कर्ण सिंह जी, पृष्ठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज, बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान).. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... You have had your say. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. KARAN SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, while the Question relates to a specific institution, it does raise the broader question of the shortage of doctors in this country, which is very acute. The WHO has come up with a report, which you may have read yesterday, which is a damning report as far as our educational system is concerned. Would the hon. Minister like to please tell the House what effective steps are we taking to increase the intake? I know you will say that you are going to set up AIIMS. It is easy to say, Sir, that we will set up AIIMS. It took 30 years to set up AIIMS. So, as regards, the idea that you can set up an AIIMS here and an AIIMS there, I would like to know where you are going to get the doctors from and where you are going to get the specialists from. Is there any perspective planning in this regard?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, certainly, there is a planning and, that is why, I said that we are increasing the number of colleges and we are increasing the number of colleges in the Government sector. We will try to see to it that, practically, every district, in the coming times, gets a medical college so that in the coming times we get the doctors. We understand that there is a shortage of doctors. This shortage of doctors has not been created in one year or two years. It is a continuous process, and in a continuous process, what we are trying to do is to see to it that in large numbers we open medical colleges.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: My question is simple. The specialist doctors for post-graduate colleges are not available in the country and that is what your report also says. Looking into that against such a background, if we are thinking of setting up new colleges, then, how would you like to meet the new demand? That is the simple question.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, when I am talking about opening of the colleges, I mean opening of the UG colleges, that is, medical colleges for MBBS. That is number one. When the MBBS colleges come up, it also goes for post graduation. The teaching faculty is also there. Initially, Sir, there was one teacher for one student. We have increased it to one teacher to three students. Fifteen-thousand seats have been increased because of this very decision. So, we are trying to create norms which would see to it that the number of PG student seats increase.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, I just want to draw hon. Minister's vision towards what is, actually, happening. We are all discussing about how you are increasing the PG seats but there is unmet need. There is a gap and the capacity building to fill that gap is the urgent requirement of today because otherwise, you have defunct medical colleges and hospitals as we do not have adequate doctors. That is one issue.

The other issue is that huge fees are being paid by parents struggling to educate their children in medical education and then - - I don't know if you are aware -- even the BPST study will show you that almost 11 per cent of IAS probationers, IPS and IFS who come here are people who were medical students, who had completed medical studies and then have come to become IAS, IPS and IFS probationers. So, there is a bleeding of vital resource. After spending tons of money to become a doctor, they abandon the course and come here to become IAS, IFS and IPS. So, you have to have preventive checks to ensure that medical college seats are not wasted like this. While we believe in liberty and freedom of people to choose what they want, this is a niche area which needs specialized intervention. You ensure that the people who study to become doctors continue to remain so. Or else they forfeit that seat for a very big price, and then, you need to be hands on about doing the capacity building and filling in the gap that is required now. We know in the future there are going to be more PG seats; we appreciate that. But in the meantime, we have India's population which desperately requires doctors' intervention, who are not available. That is the issue.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Doctors cannot be produced overnight, Sir. We have to go in for a policy where we see to it that in coming times we are able to meet this unmet need. For that, what we have done is this. We have reduced the space, which was required for a medical college building. So, we have reduced the space so that people can open medical colleges and also see to it that the other hospitals, which are running in the town area, can also open a medical college. For that, the regulations are coming forth. This is number one.

Number two is staff pattern. We are also reducing the need of the staff pattern

so that maximum students are covered with the required amount of staff. There was too much staff needed for teaching the students. So, that also has been done. We have also reduced the conditions for specifications so that maximum people can be taken care of, as far as a medical student is concerned. In post-graduation also, what we have done for super-speciality is this. We are increasing the number of seats. Supposing, in two years, there are five students in a discipline being trained, and if we are able to give 15 students, then, certainly ten-plus is there. So, in two years, you will be getting ten more super-specialists. This is how we are trying to do it. This is the only way. If this is the only way, then, this is the shortest way. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. This Question is over now.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, we don't want a qualitative decline in creating doctors. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think it requires a wider discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: We are assuring... ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. I know it is very valid. ...(*Interruptions*)... Thank you. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, Q. No. 23.

Army rallies in the country

*23. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal to conduct Army Rallies in the country including in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken so far?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Ministry has been receiving representations for conducting recruitment rallies for Other Ranks (ORs) in the Indian Army, from various States of the country including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

Recruitment of ORs in Army is carried out through rallies conducted by Recruiting Offices spread across the country. Recruitment rallies are planned and conducted by Army Recruiting Offices (AROs) at various locations after due deliberations, planning and detailed coordination with civil administration and local formations/

units and after ensuring that all basic amenities such as infrastructure, connectivity, lodging, medical facility and adequate police arrangements are made available. As such, these Recruitment rallies are subject to consent/confirmation from civil/district administration. It is ensured that all districts are covered minimum once in a year through the Recruitment rallies.

The details of Rallies conducted/planned for the Recruiting Year 2016-2017 in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are as under:

Sl. No.	Venue	Date	District covered
Telangana			
1.	Warangal	4-14 May, 2016	Adilabad, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Medak, Hyderabad, Warangal, Rangareddy, Nalgonda, Mahabubnagar and Khammam.
Andhra Pradesh			
2.	Guntur	10-25 July, 2016	Guntur, Prakasham, Nellore, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Chittoor and Kurnool.
3.	Kakinada	5-15 October, 2016	Srikakulam, Vizianagram, Yanam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna.

However, applications for participation in recruitment rallies are being obtained online [through the website (www.joinindianarmy.nic.in)] w.e.f. 18th July 2015.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: चेयरमैन साहब, मैंने मिलिट्री रिक्रूटमेंट के लिए जो सवाल पूछा था, तो मंत्री जी ने तेलंगाना और आंध्र के लिए तफसीली जवाब दिया है। मैं आपके तवस्सुत से मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ और मरकजी सरकार से यह ख्वाहिश करूँगा कि आज भारत देश में इम्प्लॉयमेंट के लिए नौजवानों को मौका मिले, उसके लिए मरकजी सरकार चाहती है कि हर स्टेट के साथ, हर जिले के साथ मसावाना सुलूक करके वहां के नौजवानों को रोजगार मिले। मैं मंत्री जी से सिर्फ यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि तेलंगाना के अन्दर जब रिक्रूटमेंट हुआ था तो उसमें एक ही जिले के अन्दर 7 या 8 जिलों से 10 दिन के लिए रिक्रूटमेंट रैली रखी थी। चूँकि मैं वहां का लोकल मुन्तखिब होकर आया हुआ नुमाइंदा हूँ, कई डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स से मुझसे यह ख्वाहिश की गई कि रियासती सरकार का आपका जो लोकल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है, उसकी मदद से मिलिट्री का महकमा वहां पर ट्रेनिंग का इंतजाम करता है या उनकी रिक्रूटमेंट का इंतजाम करता है। होता यह है कि ग्रास रूट के अन्दर जो लोग हैं, नौजवान हैं, उन तक इसकी इन्फॉर्मेशन ठीक ढंग से नहीं पहुँच पाती है, इसलिए वे इस एक सुनहरे मौके को इस देश की खिदमत करने के लिए ...(व्यवधान)...

† جناب محمد علی خان : چیئرمین صاحب، میں نے ملٹری ریکروٹمنٹ کے لئے جو سوال پوچھا تھا، تو ملٹری جی نے تلنگانہ اور آندھرا کے لئے تفصیلی جواب دیا۔ میں آپ کے توسط سے ملٹری جی سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں اور مرکزی سرکار سے یہ خواہش کروں گا کہ آج بھارت دیش میں امپلائمنٹ کے لئے، نوجوانوں کو موقع ملے، اس کے لئے مرکزی سرکار چاہتی ہے کہ ہر اسٹیٹ کے ساتھ، ہر ضلع کے ساتھ مساواتہ سلوک کر کے وہاں کے نوجوانوں کو روزگار ملے۔ میں ملٹری جی سے صرف یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ تلنگانہ کے اندر جب ریکروٹمنٹ ہوا تھا تو اس میں ایک ضلع کے اندر سات یا آٹھ ضلعوں سے دس دن کے لئے ریکروٹمنٹ ریلی رکھی تھی۔ چونکہ میں وہاں کا لوکل منتخب ہو کر آیا ہوا نمائندہ ہوں، کئی ڈسٹرکٹس سے مجھ سے یہ خواہش کی گئی کہ ریاستی سرکار کا آپ کا جو لوکل ایڈمنسٹریشن ہے، اس کی مدد سے ملٹری کا محکمہ وہاں پر ٹریننگ کا انتظام کرتا ہے یا ان کی ریکروٹمنٹ کا انتظام کرتا ہے۔ ہوتا یہ ہے کہ گراس روٹ کے اندر جو لوگ ہیں، نوجوان ہیں، ان تک اس کی انفارمیشن ٹھیک ڈھنگ سے نہیں پہنچ پاتی ہے، اس لئے وہ ایک سنہرے موقع کو اس دیش کی خدمت کرنے کے لئے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री सभापति: आपका سوال क्या है?

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: सर, मैं अपने سوال पर आ रहा हूँ।

† جناب محمد علی خان: سر، میں اپنے سوال پر آ رہا ہوں۔

श्री सभापति: आइए मत, आ जाइए।

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: सर, मेरा سوال यह है, मैं इनसे यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मरकजी सरकार या डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री ने यह कोशिश की है कि हर जिले के अन्दर अलग-अलग से रिक्रूटमेंट बनाकर मंडल लेवल तक इसकी जांच हो और मंडल लेवल तक इस रिक्रूटमेंट की इन्फॉर्मेशन पहुँचे और वहाँ पर जो लोग हैं, वे इसमें पार्टिसिपेट करें और अपने लिए मौका पाने का यह हक़ हासिल करें?

† جناب محمد علی خان: سر، میرا سوال یہ ہے کہ میں ان سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا مرکزی سرکار یا ڈیفنس منسٹری نے یہ کوشش کی ہے کہ ہر ضلع کے اندر الگ الگ سے ریکروٹمنٹ بنا کر منڈل لیول تک اس کی جانچ ہو اور منڈل لیول تک اس ریکروٹمنٹ کی انفارمیشن پہنچے اور وہاں پر جو لوگ ہیں، وہ اس میں حصہ لیں اور اپنے لئے موقع پانے کا یہ حق حاصل کریں؟

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Sir, I think, the Member should realize that earlier rallies which were held were held at same place where different districts were covered. Since the rallies were held on one particular day, there used to be a lot of rush by which accidents, use of teargas and lathi charge happened. There were

problems with that kind of a rally. So, from the last year, we have started online registration for the youth to be called for various rallies. After this online registration, we ensure that appropriate number of young boys is called on a particular day. Now it is more than a year and there is not a single incident of chaos. The rallies are held over a longer period of time. Though the recruitment centre could be at one place, it covers all districts and our attempt is to cover every district once, at least, in a year. They were covered in ten days.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो न्यू स्टेट्स फॉर्म हुए हैं, क्योंकि इस फॉर्मेशन की अभी उनको जानकारी नहीं है, मैं सरकार से गुजारिश करूंगा कि यह जो रिक्रूटमेंट का सिस्टम है, डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैडक्वार्टर में कलेक्टर के जरिए हर मंडल तक इस रिक्रूटमेंट की इंफॉर्मेशन नौजवानों तक पहुंचे। माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि ऑनलाइन के ऊपर इस एप्लिकेशन की फैसिलिटी लगी है। मैं उसका एहताराम करता हूँ, लेकिन मैं आपकी जानकारी के लिए बताता हूँ कि इस देश के अंदर, कई रियासतों के अंदर कई ऐसे विलेज और मंडल हैं, जहां पर करेक्ट इंफॉर्मेशन नहीं होने की वजह से ऑनलाइन की सुविधा उनको दस्तयाब नहीं होती है। तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसको सामने रखते हुए भी कलेक्टर के जरिए जो इंफॉर्मेशन है, वह उन तक पहुंचे और वे इसमें पार्टिसिपेट करें और देश की खिदमत करने के लिए उनके जख्बे को हिम्मत अफजाई करे, इसके लिए मरकज़ी सरकार को आगे आना चाहिए।

آجناب محمد علی خان: مہودے، میں مانیئے منتری جی سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ جو نیو اسٹیٹس فارم ہوئے ہیں، کیوں کہ اس فارمیشن کی ابھی ان کو جانکاری نہیں ہے، میں سرکار سے گزارش کرونگا کہ یہ جو ریکروٹمنٹ کا سسٹم ہے، ڈسٹرکٹ ہیڈکوارٹر میں کلیکٹر کے ذریعہ ہر منڈل تک اس ریکروٹمنٹ کی انفارمیشن نوجوانوں تک پہنچے۔ مانیئے منتری جی نے بتایا کہ ان لائن کے اوپر اس ایپلیکیشن کی فیسلیٹی لگی ہے۔ میں اس کا احترام کرتا ہوں، لیکن میں آپ کی جانکاری کے لیے بتاتا ہوں کہ اس دیش کے اندر کئی ریاستوں کے اندر کئی ایسے ولیج اور منڈل ہیں، جہاں پر کریکٹ انفارمیشن نہیں ہونے کی وجہ سے ان لائن کی سہولیات ان کو دستیاب نہیں ہوتی ہے۔ تو میں چاہتا ہوں کہ اس کو سامنے رکھتے ہوئے بھی کلیکٹر کے ذریعہ جو انفارمیشن ہے وہ ان تک پہنچے اور وہ اس میں پارٹیسپیٹ کرے اور دیش کی خدمت کرنے کے لیے ان کے جذبے کی ہمت افزائی کرے، اس کے لیے مرکزی سرکار کو آگے آنا چاہیئے۔

श्री मनोहर पर्रिकर: ऑनलाइन सिस्टम में दो महीने पहले ओपन करते हैं। So, there is a lot of time available for online registration. अगर आप स्पेसिफिकली एरिया बतला दें तो वहां इसके लिए स्पेशल ड्राइव करके कॉमन प्वाइंट से... ..(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Please do a special drive for Telangana. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Sir, the special drive for the State is done. If there is a *mandal*, जहां कोई ऑनलाइन रजिस्ट्रेशन करने की सुविधा उपलब्ध न हो तो ऐसा मेरे ध्यान में लाएं, then I will tell them to ensure that...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please. This is not the point. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: I will send it in writing.

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Please send the list in writing and I will ensure that a provision is made for the applicants to come to a point and register online.

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Sir, earlier, there used to be training centres in schools and colleges before joining the Army called Junior Wing in NCC and Senior Wing in colleges. Nowadays, NCC has stopped that in most of the schools and colleges. It used to be an entry to the Army offering good quality training. I would like to know whether the Government is planning to restart NCC Junior Wing and Senior Wing in schools and colleges.

श्री मनोहर पर्रिकर: इसके ऊपर विचार चल रहा है लेकिन निर्णय नहीं हुआ है। Some of the Members were demanding the start of NCC for everyone. उसका एक सॉल्यूशन जो ऑनरेबल मेम्बर ने सजेशन दिया है, वह हो सकता है कि जूनियर एन.सी.सी. ऐसा कुछ बना दें, but, I think, as far as the Army is concerned, the recruitment rallies are drawing a large number of young boys for recruitment. There is no shortage; the only problem is controlling the crowds. Now, we are also thinking of taking exams first so that the number comes down in the final stage.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: We are thankful that you have appreciated the point. There had been lathi charge. For God's sake, there was no firing at all; otherwise, there was a near 'firing situation' in Bollavaram where the Minister visited. You have mentioned in the written reply that in Telangana, you have included all the ten districts in just one place. That rally was for the entire State and it was not for districts or the *mandals* which we were asking. Can you explain the reason for having just one rally for a State of 3.5 crore population? I am not talking about online applications. Whether online or offline, the people who reach your centres are in thousands, if not in lakhs. How can you manage unless you decentralise it among the districts, at least, if not *mandals*?

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Sir, the applicants are called on a particular day district-wise. It went on for eight-ten days. It is not necessary that it is done on a single day. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Can you explain why there was a lathi charge? ...(*Interruptions*)... You yourself have accepted... ...(*Interruptions*)...

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Preparedness to meet dengue outbreak**

*24. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that with the onset of monsoon, the dengue outbreak fears have increased manifold in Mumbai, National Capital and other parts of the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what precautionary and other measures Government has taken or proposes to take to prevent the occurrence and provide treatment of dengue and other vector borne diseases in Mumbai, National Capital and other parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that the likelihood of occurrence of dengue cases increases with the onset of monsoon. As on 17th July 2016, 162 cases of dengue in Mumbai and 50 cases in Delhi have been reported but no death has been reported.

Government of India has taken following precautionary measures for prevention and control of Dengue in the country including in Mumbai, National Capital and other parts of 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 Director General 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.
- (iii) A video conference was taken with State Health Ministers and Health Secretaries of 11 priority 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, Communication (IEC) and Behavioral 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. 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.
7. Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) are also involved in source reduction activities for Dengue prevention and control.

FDI in Indian aviation sector

*25. DR SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the text of the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) Resolution of 2012 permitting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) of foreign airlines in existing Indian airlines upto 49 per cent of total equity; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to permit 100 per cent FDI of the foreign airlines in India without Indian airline partners?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) In 2012, Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) permitted foreign airlines to invest, under the Government approval route, in the capital of Indian companies operating scheduled and non-scheduled air transport services, up to the limit of 49% of their paid-up capital, with the proviso that this would not apply to Air India.

(b) No, Sir.

MSP paid to armed forces personnel

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is paying Military Service Pay (MSP) to Armed Forces personnel, whose genesis is based on amount on the degree of 'Hardships and Risk Factor' they undergo while discharging their duties;

(b) whether the MSP being paid to the Armed Forces personnel is equal, and whether they face equal hardships and risk to life; and

(c) what measures Government contemplates to remove this discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (c) Military Service Pay (MSP) was introduced *w.e.f.* 1st September, 2008 for the first time in respect of Armed Forces on the recommendations of the Sixth Central Pay Commission (CPC). It is a compensation paid to the Armed Forces Personnel as a recognition for the intangible aspects linked to the special conditions of their service.

The MSP being paid to Armed Forces Personnel as per the recommendation of the 6th Central Pay Commission is in two slabs:-

(i) For Officers up to the level of Brigadier - ₹ 6,000/-p.m.

(ii) For JCOs/OR - ₹ 2,000/-p.m.

Besides, MSP Government has separately provided a number of allowances based on risks and hardships involved at a location/in an operation, such as High Altitude Allowances, Field Area/Modified Field Area Allowances, Counter Insurgency Allowances etc.

Incident of fire at Army's Central Ammunition Depot, Pulgaon

*27. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of fire incidents/tragedy in various defence establishments including massive fire at the Army's Central Ammunition Depot (CAD) in Pulgaon town of Maharashtra's Wardha district recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of persons injured/killed during the last three years and the current year, fire incident-wise;

(c) whether Government has ordered any inquiry in this regard, if so, the details and present status thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to check such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (d) Government has taken note of the fire incidents/tragedy in various defence establishments, including the major fire incident on 31st May, 2016 in Central Ammunition Depot (CAD) at Pulgaon, Maharashtra. In this incident, there were 19 fatal and 17 non-fatal casualties.

Apart from the above incident at CAD, Pulgaon there has been no fire incident in any Ammunition Depot/Armament Depot/Weapon Storage Area of the Armed Forces during the last three calendar years and the current year.

A 'Court of Inquiry' was instituted to investigate the circumstances leading to an outbreak of fire in Central Ammunition Depot, Pulgaon on 31st May, 2016. As per the findings/opinion of Court of Inquiry in its report, the most probable cause of the outbreak of fire was excessive exudation (bleeding) of TNT reacting with metallic container leading to self-ignition (spontaneous combustion) of segregated Mine Anti Tank held in store house.

On the basis of the recommendations of Court of Inquiry and subsequent deliberations with all stakeholders, the following has been approved by the Government in order to prevent recurrence of such incidents:-

- (i) Disposal of all defective segregated mines (Anti Tank Mines 1AND) for exudation of TNT, held at various locations will be undertaken by Army Headquarters (AHQ).
- (ii) Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) will replace or repair the defective ammunition within three months.
- (iii) Army Headquarters in consultation with all stakeholders will finalize the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs') for:
 - (a) Disposal of defective ammunition in fixed time-frame, and
 - (b) Fixing up responsibility for defect and regularization of loss.
- (iv) Department of Defence Production (DDP) in consultation with all stakeholders will prepare a SOP for hand holding of Production Agency by the Designer till production stabilizes.
- (v) Army Headquarters will review the security (including surveillance) and fire safety arrangements at all ammunition depots.

Seventh Central Pay Commission recommendations

*28. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has implemented the Seventh Central Pay Commission recommendations;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the date of notification thereof;

(c) whether increase in pay of Central Government Officials is historically low under Seventh CPC; if so, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether employees unions/trade unions have announced to go on indefinite strike against the historically low revision of salaries by Government, if so, the response of Government thereto; and

(e) whether uniform multiplication factor of at least 3 is proposed to be applied for revision of pay under Seventh CPC; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) The Government has decided to implement the recommendations of the Seventh Central Pay Commission relating to pay, pension and related issues. The requisite notifications are being issued shortly.

(c) The increase in pay as recommended by the Seventh Central Pay Commission is based on the detailed deliberations by the Commission keeping in view all relevant factors having a bearing upon the prevailing circumstances

(d) Employee Associations of Central Government had given a call for strike with effect from 11.07.2016 which has since been deferred. However, the Government is responsive to the concerns of the Employees' Association and it would be the endeavour of the Government to ensure that the eventuality of a strike does not arise.

(e) In view of the multiplication factor having been accepted based on the recommendations of the Seventh Central Pay Commission, no such proposal is under consideration of the Government, at present.

Stricter monetary policy for price control

*29. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to tighten its monetary policy to bring prices under control, in view of the fact that inflation in the country is persistently on rise;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the likely impact of tightening monetary policy on inflationary trend?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is vested with the responsibility of conducting monetary policy with the primary objective of maintaining price stability while keeping in mind the

objective of growth. The Agreement on Monetary Policy Framework between the Government and the Reserve Bank of India dated February 20, 2015 defines the price stability objective explicitly in terms of the target for inflation – as measured by the Consumer Price Index-combined (CPI-C) – in the near to medium-term. The framework aims at setting the policy (repo) rate based on a forward looking assessment of inflation, growth and other macroeconomic risks, and modulation of liquidity conditions to anchor money market rates at or around the repo rate. In the Second Bi-Monthly Monetary Policy Statement 2016-17 issued on June 7, 2016, RBI stated that the stance of the monetary policy remains accommodative and any further scope for policy action would depend on macroeconomic and financial developments.

Meeting of objectives of Jan Dhan Yojana

*30. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the objectives of Jan Dhan Yojana is to provide the poor masses — a bank account, credit facility, insurance cover and debit card etc.;

(b) whether the existing coverage of bank branches in rural areas is adequate to meet the above objective; and

(c) what specific intervention exists in the scheme for bringing about the greatest possible financial inclusion of the poor tribes, in general, and Jharkhand in particular?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) To promote financial inclusion and to extend the banking network in unbanked areas, general permission has been granted by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks including Public Sector Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks) to open branches at any place in the country, without seeking prior approval of RBI in each case, subject to at least 25 per cent of the total number of branches opened during a financial year being opened in unbanked rural (Tier 5 and Tier 6) centres (population upto 9999). RBI has also specified that the total number of branches opened in Tier 1 centres (population 100000 and above) during the financial year cannot exceed the total number of branches opened in Tier 2 to Tier 6 centres (population upto 99999) and all centres in the North Eastern States and Sikkim.

Banking coverage is being met through brick and mortar branches as well as Bank Mitras. In the State of Jharkhand, there are 2794 bank branches (Rural–1348; Semi Urban–722, Urban–570 and Metropolitan–154) of Scheduled Commercial Banks. Eleven new branches have started in the month of June 2016, in the State of Jharkhand. Basic banking services are also being provided in the State by 3310 Bank Mitras.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Ayurveda hospital in China**

139. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state whether Government is planning to establish an Ayurveda hospital in China and, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): No. There is no such plan.

Collaboration with WHO to promote yoga and traditional medicines

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

(a) whether India and World Health Organisation (WHO) have signed any agreement for collaboration to promote yoga, ayurveda, traditional medicine, etc., if so, the details thereof; and

(b) to what extent this collaboration will be beneficial in developing and promoting AYUSH in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) 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

The development of the WHO Technical documents/publications will help in better international acceptability of Indian Systems of Medicines.

Developing of treatment regimes under AYUSH

141. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is working on developing treatment regimes under AYUSH against both life-style and killer diseases; and

(b) if so, the funding details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes.

(b) The funding details by Research Councils is as under:-

Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS)	₹ 4,97,10,207/-
Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN)	₹ 10,67,000/-
Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM)	₹ 5,88,52,000/-
Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS)	₹ 14,02,000/-
Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH)	₹ 8,59,89,000/-

New civil aviation policy

142. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether issues such as regional connectivity and unserved routes in domestic sector have been addressed in the new Civil Aviation Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof and to what extent this would promote convenient as well as cheap flying for the people; and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) in what way it give impetus to affordability regional connectivity, safety, infrastructure and benefit to passengers?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) to (c) The Government has approved National Civil Aviation Policy 2016 which *inter-alia* envisages Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) is given in the Statement (*See below*). The scheme is implemented by revival of un-served and under-served airports/routes and 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 mission of the NCAP 2016 is to provide safe, secure, affordable and sustainable air travel for passengers to various parts of India.

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.

Delay in collection of luggages at T3

†143. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that domestic passengers have to wait for long to collect their baggages at T3 which causes inconvenience to passengers;

(b) whether the Ministry is contemplating to fix a time limit to bring baggage on baggage handling system so that passengers do not have to wait for collecting their baggage; .and

(c) the number of complaints received by Ministry in last two years regarding delayed fetching of baggage on baggage handling system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No, Sir. The performance standards of baggage delivery

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

are monitored regularly by airport operator. However, arrival baggage delivery is a function performed either directly by the airlines or the ground handling agents appointed by the airlines for the purpose. There may, however, be instances of delay in collection of baggage at peak hours, but the same cannot be generalized.

(b) There are provision contained in Operation Management and Development Agreement (OMDA) and the arrival baggage delivery time is adhered by the Operator.

(c) A total of 13 baggage delay complaints have been received since 2014-15.

Framework and key features of new aviation policy

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

(a) whether the Ministry is planning to launch "New Aviation Policy" framework and key features;

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

(c) the detailed information about the framework and key features of aforesaid policy?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) to (c) The Government has released the National Civil Aviation Policy (NCAP) 2016 on 15.06.2016. The NCAP 2016 covers the following policy areas:

- (i) Regional connectivity
- (ii) Safety
- (iii) Air Transport Operations
- (iv) Route Dispersal Guidelines
- (v) 5/20 Requirement for International Operations
- (vi) Bilateral traffic rights
- (vii) Code-share Agreements
- (viii) Fiscal Support
- (ix) Airports developed by State Government Private Sector or in PPP Mode
- (x) Airports Authority of India
- (xi) Air Navigation Services
- (xii) Aviation Security, Immigration and Customs

- (xiii) Helicopters
- (xiv) Charters
- (xv) Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul
- (xvi) Ground Handling
- (xvii) Air-cargo
- (xviii) Aeronautical 'Make in India'
- (xix) Aviation Education and Skill Development
- (xx) Sustainable aviation
- (xxi) Miscellaneous
- (xxii) Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1968

The broad key features of the NCAP are as under:

- (i) VGF for operation under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS).
- (ii) Revival of un-served or under-served routes under RCS.
- (iii) Introduction of a new Category 'Schedule Commuter Operator' under Commercial Air Transport Operations.
- (iv) Rationalization of Category-I routes under Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDGs) on the basis of criteria given in NCAP 2016.
- (v) The requirement of 5 years and 20 aircrafts for international operation has been modified to 0 years and 20 aircrafts or 20% of the total capacity (in terms of average number of seats on all departure put together) whichever is higher for domestic operations.
- (vi) Liberalization of domestic code share points in India within the framework of ASA.

Development of regional airports

145. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to some experts regional airports need to be developed based on techno commercial feasibility analysis considering the local economy, per capita incomes, growth projection, distance from nearby airports and the feedback from airlines;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many airports in the past have been set up without checking with airlines and have predictably ended up as ghost airports;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is looking to revive unutilised and underutilised airstrips to boost regional connectivity; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) There are certain areas of the country where airstrips/airports are un-served or under-served as viability of the operations has always been a matter of concern. The National Civil Aviation Policy, 2016 (NCAP, 2016) has been approved by the Cabinet after extensive consultation with stakeholders, including airlines and the State Governments. In order to address the issue of connectivity, the Policy provides for development of airstrips/airports, without insisting on their financial viability at an indicative cost of ₹ 50 crore to ₹ 100 crore.

(c) and (d) There is a provision in the recently launched. NCAP, 2016 for revival of un served or under-served airstrips. Revival of such airstrips/airports will be “demand driven”, depending upon firm commitment from airline operators as well as from the State Governments for providing various concessions envisaged in the Policy.

Revival of non-functional airstrips

146. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to partner with State Governments to revive some of the 160 airstrips owned by them;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to develop 10 out of 25 non-functional airstrips with the Airports Authority of India; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) The newly approved National Civil Aviation Policy, 2016 provides for promoting regional Connectivity by way of revival of un-served and under-served airports/airstrips of Airports Authority of India (AAI) and State Government. Revival of such airports is to be “demand driven”, depending on firm demand from the airline operators and where the State Government agrees to provide various concessions envisaged in the Policy.

New Civil Aviation Policy

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has approved a new Civil Aviation Policy giving airlines the freedom to withdraw or change flights to and within North Eastern States, Island Territories and Ladakh:

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

(c) the likely impact of the new policy on air connectivity of hilly border States and tier 3 and tier 4 destinations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Government has recently approved National Civil Aviation Policy 2016 which *inter-alia* envisages Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDGs) to provide better connectivity to different regions of the country. Further, RDGs in the National Civil Aviation Policy provides that withdrawal or revision of domestic operations to and within North East Region, Island Territories and Ladakh, subject to full compliance of Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDGs), can be done under prior intimation to Ministry of Civil Aviation and Directorate General of Civil Aviation at least three months before the withdrawal or revision of the service.

(c) The scope of the RDGs has been broadened by including State of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand under Category-II routes.

New regional airports to improve air connectivity

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to build 25 regional airports to improve the air connectivity, if so, the details thereof; and .

(b) the scheduled date and year of completion and operationalisation of the proposed airports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Civil Aviation in the newly approved National Civil Aviation Policy, 2016 has provision for promotion of regional Connectivity by way of revival of un-served and under-served airports/airstrips. In order to implement the scheme, a proposal has been submitted to Ministry of Finance for making a Budgetary provision of ₹ 4650 crores (approx.) to revive a total of 50 such airports/airstrips. The scheme is to be implemented over a period of three years.

Second airport in the NCR

149. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has given -approval for a second airport in the NCR;

(b) whether it is also a fact that as per existing rule there should not be another airport within 150 kms. area;

(c) if so, how Government is planning to amend the rule to take up the second airport; and

(d) if the rule is relaxed, will it be applicable to all places including Hyderabad airport since GMR is objecting second airport at Warangal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Government of India has granted the site clearance for setting up of a Greenfield Airport near Bhiwadi, District Alwar, Rajasthan subject to some conditions in November-2015. However, any new Greenfield Airport requires two stage clearances *i.e.* 'Site Clearance' and 'in-principle' approval. In case of proposed airport of Bhiwadi, the site "clearance has been granted and further development would depend on preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR), its economic viability and financial closure subject to the 'in-principle' approval.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. As per Greenfield Airport Policy, in case a greenfield airport is proposed to be set up within 150 km of an existing civilian airport, the impact on the existing airport would be examined and such cases would be decided by the Government on a case to case basis.

(d) However, as per the Concession Agreement between Government of India (GoI) and Hyderabad International Airport Limited, no new or existing airport shall be permitted by GoI to be developed as, or improved or upgraded into, an international airport within an aerial distance of 150 kms of the airport before the 25th anniversary of the airport opening date.

Levy of taxes on large airlines

150. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to levy more User Development Fees (UDF) at airports under the hybrid-till mechanism;

(b) whether Government plans to levy taxes on large airlines to compensate for the losses of small distance flights services;

(c) whether Government will set at rest apprehensions that airline companies will treat their share of the extra cost as a pass through to passengers, both making air travel costlier; and

(d) what is criterion for selection of cities under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No, Sir. As per National Civil Aviation Policy, 2016 available on the portal of the Ministry, to ensure uniformity and level playing field across various airport operators, future tariffs at all airports will be calculated on a 'hybrid till' basis, unless otherwise specified for any project being bid out in future. It is also provided that 30% of non-aeronautical revenue will be used to cross-subsidise aeronautical charges.

(b) and (c) As per National Civil Aviation Policy, 2016 in order to operationalize Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS), Regional Community Fund will be created through levy per departure on all domestic routes, other than CatII/IIA routes, RCS routes and small aircraft below 80 seats irrespective of routes.

(d) Selection of cities under RCS to be 'demand driven', depending on firm demand from airline operators and where State Government agrees to provide various concession envisaged in the Policy.

Cap on airfares under regional connectivity scheme

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has proposed a cap on airfares at ₹ 2500 for an hour's flight as part of its regional connectivity scheme;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the airlines will recover the possible losses incurred on such routes by way of viability gap funding from the Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) The Government has approved National Civil Aviation Policy 2016 which *inter-alia* envisages Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS). The scheme 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 scheme will be implemented by providing Viability Gap Funding (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.

Ban on non-CAT III compliant small air crafts

152. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is temporarily banning non-CAT III compliant small air crafts in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of cities connected to Delhi by these small aircrafts;

(d) whether Government has any proposal to provide air services to small towns from Delhi during winter to clean travel rush; and

(e) 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) and (b) As per direction issued by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), non CAT-III compliant aircraft will have to be rescheduled between 1000 hours to 2000 hours during the period with low visibility weather forecast, keeping a view to minimize the inconvenience to traveling passengers and ensure safety of operations during the Low Visibility period.

(c) As per Summer Schedule-2016 following 19 cities are connected to Delhi by small aircrafts namely Surat, Rajkot, Kullu, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Dharamsala, Dehradun, Pant Nagar, Lucknow, Jaipur, Indore, Chandigarh, Jodhpur, Amritsar, Varanasi, Udaipur, Jabalpur, Bhubaneswar and Port Blair.

(d) and (e) There is no such proposal. However, with repeal of Air Corporation Act in March 1994, the Indian aviation was totally deregulated. Airlines are free to induct capacity with any aircraft type, free to select whatever markets and network they wish to service and operate. In this regard Government has laid down route dispersal guidelines with a view to achieve better connectivity of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability subject to compliance of

the route dispersal guidelines. The direction issued by DGCA on low visibility period operations is effective as on date which also need to be accounted for operation to/from Delhi during Winter/fog season.

New airport at Karaikal in Puducherry

153. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is not a fact that Government has approved for setting up of a new private airport at Karaikal in Puducherry and also acquired nearly 300 acres of land;

(b) whether it is also a fact that necessary approvals from the Ministry and also environmental and other clearances from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change have been obtained;

(c) if so, what are the reasons for delay in starting the work of the airport; and

(d) what is the estimated cost of the project and by when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Government of India/Ministry of Civil Aviation has granted 'in-principle' approval to M/s Karaikal Airport Pvt. Ltd. for setting up of a Greenfield airport at Karaikal in Puducherry. Out of the total 360 acres of land required for the project, 237 acres have been acquired by the developer. Out of the remaining 123 acres, the matter is *sub-judice* in respect of 110 acres of land for the last 8 years.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. The reason for delay in starting of the work of airport as cited by the developer is because of pending court case relating to the land and difficulties in raising finances for the project. On account of the same, the private developer is not forthcoming with the estimated cost and a firm date for completion of the project.

Concessional air tickets

†154. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to construct smaller airports for the benefit of common people, if so, the details thereof;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is going to provide air tickets at concessional rates for the benefit of passengers; and

(c) the names of the new airports considered to be set up in Bihar, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) in the newly approved National Civil Aviation Policy, 2016 as available on the portal of the Ministry have provision for promotion of regional Connectivity by way of revival of un-served and under-served airports/airstrips. Revival of such airports is to be 'demand driven', depending on firm demand from the airlines operators and where the State Government agrees to provide various concessions envisaged in the Policy.

(b) As per the National Civil Aviation Policy, 2016, 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 flight).

(c) MoCA has not received any proposal for development of new airports in Bihar either from the State Government or from any private party as per the Greenfield Airport Policy.

Loss making airports in the country

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

(a) the details of the airports in the country that incurred losses in the year 2014-15, State-wise and amount-wise;

(b) the reasons for the losses and the details of the steps taken by Government to prevent the recurrence of such losses in future;

(c) whether Government has shut-down any airport during the last two years, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government is formulating any scheme for the privatisation of such airports or for developing them under the PPP mode, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The State-wise details of the Airports Authority of India

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(AAI) airports that incurred losses during the year 2014-15 are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) These airports have incurred losses due to low revenue generation, which is primarily due to low air traffic movements resulting in lesser aeronautical revenue, low non-aeronautical revenue potential and basic operating expenditure on account of regulatory/IATA and security requirements. AAI has initiated several steps to make the loss making airports viable and profitable by development of cargo activities, enhancement of non-aeronautical revenue by award of contracts through master concessions, allowing operation of flying schools at non-operational airports, encouraging Maintenance, Repair and Overhauling (MRO) activities, etc.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir. At present there is no proposal for privatization or development of AAI airports under PPP mode.

Statement

State-wise details of the loss making airports during 2014-15

Name of State	Name of the airport	₹ in crores
Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	-5.98
	Donakonda	-0.15
	Rajahmundry	-10.95
	Tirupathi	-14.1
	Vijaywada	-15.77
	Vishakhapatnam	-23.45
Assam	Dibrugarh	-20.3
	Guwahati	-29.96
	Jorhat	-6.57
	Lilabari (North Lakhimpur)	-10.55
	Silchar (Kumbhigram)	-11.46
	Tezpur	-4.0099
Bihar	Muzaffarpur	-0.18
	Gaya	-18.62
	Jogbani	-0.27

Name of State	Name of the airport	₹ in crores
	Patna	-20.6
	Raxual	-0.27
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	-13.65
Chhattisgarh	Raipur (Manna Camp)	-28.11
Delhi	Delhi (Safdarjung)	-37.99
Gujarat	Bhavnagar	-12.69
	Bhuj	-5.32
	Jamnagar	-3.13
	Kandla	-5.65
	Keshod (Junagarh)	-2.24
	Porbandar	-8.45
	Rajkot	-13.73
	Surat	-26.05
	Vadodra (Baroda)	-26.68
Himachal Pradesh	Kangra (Gaggal)	-7.04
	Kullu (Bhuntar)	-12.29
	Shimla	-8.1722
Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	-4.63
	Srinagar	-13.35
Jharkhand	Deogarh	-0.17
	Ranchi	-39.86
Karnataka	Bangalore (HAL)	-11.54
	Belgaum	-9.55
	Hubli	-8.04
	Mangalore	-30.81
	Mysore	-10.42
Lakshadweep Island	Agatti	-6.24

Name of State	Name of the airport	₹ in crores
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	-5.6.58
	Gwalior	-8.78
	Indore	-33.56
	Jabalpur	-7.15
	Khajuraho	-21.12
Maharashtra	Jalgaon	-1.92
	Akola	-2.2345
	Aurangabad	-45.54
	Kholhapur	-2.94
	Sholapur	-0.85
Manipur	Imphal	-27.68
Meghalaya	Shillong (Barapani)	-10.32
Mizoram	Aizwal	-0.01
Nagaland	Dimapur	-20.1
Odisha	Bhubaneswar	-36.76
	Jharsuguda	-6.39
Puducherry	Puducherry	-7.99
Punjab	Amritsar	-50.29
	Bhatinda	-3.21
	Ludhiana	-5.45
	Pathankot	-4.57
Rajasthan	Ajmer	-0.19
	Bikaner	-3.93
	Jaipur	-29.76
	Jaisalmer	-1.23
	Jodhpur	-7.4
	Kota	-1.49
	Udaipur	-37.96

Name of State	Name of the airport	₹ in crores
Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	-24.77
	Madurai	-34.61
	Salem	-5.99
	Tiruchirapalli	-7.1
	Tuticorin	-3.64
	Vellore	-0.18
Telangana	Hyderabad	-31.94
	Warangal	-0.12
Tripura	Agartala	-32.45
	Kailashahar	-0.11
	Kamal Pur	-0.16
Uttar Pradesh	Agra	-11.32
	Allahabad	-3.9886
	Gorakhpur	-1.5125
	Kanpur	-9.8
	Lucknow	-23.9
	Varanasi	-45.2
Uttarakhand	Dehradun	-30.08
	Pant Nagar	-7.47
West Bengal	Balurghat	-0.27
	Behala	-0.8
	Cooch-Behar	-5.21
	Malda	-0.4

Non-functional airports

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

(a) the number of airports in the country where aircraft movement is nil;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether inspite of the above Government has to shell out a big amount for the maintenance of these airports every year;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(d) whether Government is making any efforts for improving the functioning of these airports through the aviation policy; and

(e) 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) No aircraft movement takes place at 32 airports out of 1.25 airports including civil enclaves belonging to Airports Authority of India (AAI).

(b) and (c) The State-wise details of expenditure incurred by AAI on maintenance of these airports are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) and (e) Development/upgradation of airports is a continuous process and is undertaken by AAI from time to time depending upon traffic demand, commercial viability, socio-economic considerations, availability of land etc. Also, Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) under the National Civil Aviation Policy 2016 envisages air connectivity to underserved and unserved airports.

Statement

Expenditure of Airports Authority of India (AAI) on 32 airports where there are no aircraft movements

(₹ in crores)

Name of the State	Name of the airport	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
		Expenditure	Expenditure	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
Andhara Pradesh	Donakonda	0.12	0.15	0.13
Arunachal Pradesh	Deparizo	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Passighat	0.00	0.00	0.04
	Tezu	0.85	1.42	0.91
Assam	Rupsi	0.00	0.00	0.09
	Shella	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bihar	Jogbani	0.28	0.28	0.28
	Muzzafarpur	0.24	0.18	0.18
	Raxaul	0.25	0.28	0.25

1	2	3	4	5
Chhattisgrah	Bilaspur	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	Dessa (Palampur)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	Chakulia	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Deogarh	0.11	0.17	0.19
Madhya Pradesh	Khanowa	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Panna	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Satna	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	Turial (Aizwal)	0.08	0.01	0.04
Odisha	Jharsuguda	6.33	6.41	7.09
Punjab	Bhatinda (CE)	3.27	3.22	2.79
Rajasthan	Kishangarh	0.58	0.24	0.87
Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur (CE)	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Vellore	0.15	0.21	0.15
Telangana	Nadirgul	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Warangal	0.07	0.12	0.29
Tripura	Kailashahar	0.11	0.11	0.00
	Kamalpur	0.15	0.15	0.19
	Khowai	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	0.00	0.00	0.00
West Bengal	Asansol	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Balurghat	0.26	0.27	0.26
	Behala	3.60	1.02	0.80
	Maloa	0.40	0.44	0.18

Renting out of space at airports run by private operators

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

(a) what is the policy of the Airports Authority of India (AAI)/Ministry with regard to renting/leasing out space at airports run by private operators;

(b) whether there exists any rule that such and such percentage of space be allocated for shops, eateries, etc., and such percentage of space should be kept for providing lounge, etc. facilities to the passengers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what is the percentage of space given in airports of Hyderabad, Delhi, Mumbai and other at other airports run by private operators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Airports Authority of India (AAI), has leased out its airports at Delhi and Mumbai, presently run by private operators as per Section 12(A) of the Airports Authority of India Act, 1994. As per Schedule 1 of Operation Management and Development Agreement signed with them, these private operators have to follow IATA Airport Development Reference Manual with regard to design of airport facilities. Section J7.1 of IATA Manual sets out the parameters for usage of space and provides that “at some larger airports up to 20% of the terminal area can be dedicated to airport shops”. There is, however, no specific formula for organizing concessions within an airport terminal as the concession mix depends upon the passenger profile and their anticipated spending preferences, thus varies at each airport.

(d) Bangalore airports operating terminal has 10% of terminal space reserved for non-aero activities. Hyderabad airport commercial area in the passenger terminal is around 13%. At CSIA, Mumbai airport, about 8% of space is allotted for shops and eateries (excluding lounge). The space allotted for various commercial activities at the IGI airport is in line with Schedule 1 of Operation Management and Development Agreement.

International status to Gannavaram airport

158. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various facilities available at the Gannavaram airport near Vijayawada;

(b) whether Government intends to declare the said airport as an international airport;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government considers security arrangements adequate at the Gannavaram airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The Gannavaran Airport (Vijayawada) is suitable for operations of A-320 type of aircraft in all weather conditions and the existing runway has a length of 2286m X 45m, the terminal building has the capacity for 300 peak hour passengers at a time, apron to park two ATR-72 and four A-320 type of aircraft, Instrument landing System and other facilities for night operations. Various other facilities such as free passenger baggage trolleys, Wi-Fi, tea/coffee vending machines, ATMs, Car rental and VIP lounges, etc. are also available for convenience of the passengers.

(b) and (c) Declaration of an airport as International Airport depends upon various factors such as traffic potential, demand from airlines for operation of international flights, availability of Customs, Immigration, Health and Animal and Plant Quarantine services. Airports Authority of India (AAI) has undertaken the upgradation of infrastructural facilities at Gannavaram Airport to cater to international operations. However, no airlines have shown their interests for international operations to/from Gannavaram Airport so far.

(d) The security arrangements at Gannavaram Airport has been provided as per the guidelines of Bureau of Civil Aviation Security.

Promotion to regional connectivity scheme

159. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to restrict airfares being charged by the airlines between cities having travel time less than one hour in regional connectivity scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and .

(c) the steps taken by Government in Civil Aviation sector to promote region connectivity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Government has approved National Civil Aviation Policy 2016 which *inter-alia* envisages Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS). The scheme is implemented by revival of un-served and under-served airports/routes and 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).

(c) The Government has recently broadened the scope of Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDGs) by including States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand in Category-II routes.

Concession on many heads in New Aviation Policy

†160. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the States are expected to be provided concessions under various heads in the New Aviation Policy;

(b) if so, whether the States were consulted before approving the New Aviation Policy so that no hassles are faced in implementing the same; and

(c) the airports proposed to be renovated/upgraded under the plan for the implementation of the New Aviation Policy?

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

(b) and (c) The draft National Civil Aviation Policy was put in public domain for stakeholders' comments. On the basis of feedback received from various stakeholders, including various State Governments, Ministry of Civil Aviation has finalized the National Civil Aviation Policy, 2016. The Policy provides for promoting regional connectivity by way of revival of un-served and under-served airports/airstrips. Revival of such airports is to be "demand driven", depending on firm demand from airline operators and where the State Government concerned agrees to provide various concessions envisaged in the Policy.

No fly zone over Tirumala Hills

161. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal from Government of Andhra Pradesh to make seven hills area of Tirumala-Tirupathi as no fly zone, if so; the details thereof; and

(b) if not, whether Government is considering to make Tirumala Hills as no fly zone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Government of Andhra Pradesh had requested declaration of area covered by the Holy temple of Lord Sri Venkateshwara

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

in the Thirumala Hills as 'No Fly Zone'. Due to terrain constraints around Tirupati Airport, the airport is already restricted to single runway operations and any additional restrictions in the form of 'No Fly Zone' over Tirumala hills will further reduce the accessibility to such an important Airport. Hence, it is not possible to declare the airport as 'No Fly Zone'.

Objection on use of military aerodromes for commercial flights

162. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) had raised objections on use of military aerodromes for scheduled commercial flights operations; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the ICAO has been conducting audit of our civil aviation sector for the third time and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) ICAO had raised observation that all aerodromes serving schedule air transport operations, including military aerodromes are required to be certified. However, at present defence aerodromes are exempted from licensing by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) upto 31.12.2016.

(b) ICAO under its Universal Safety Oversight Audit Programme (USOAP) conducts regular, mandatory, systematic and harmonized safety audits of all the contracting States to ensure that the States are fulfilling their obligation of safety oversight under the Chicago Convention. ICAO Audit team has visited India under this programme in 1999, 2001, 2006, 2012 and 2015.

CSR funds for rehabilitation of street and specially-abled children

163. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that CSR funds are spent on welfare schemes such as rehabilitation of street and specially-abled children;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the name and number of companies that spend CSR funds on the aforesaid activities; and

(d) the details of money spent on aforesaid activities by companies in last three years?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) The CSR expenditure of companies are compiled major development sector-wise as listed in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013, and not scheme wise. Welfare schemes for rehabilitation of street and specially-abled children can be covered under various development heads such as education, health, child welfare etc. Development sector-wise CSR expenditure of a sample of 460 listed companies for the year 2014-15, the first year of CSR implementation by companies under the legislation, is given in the Statement.

Statement

Development Sector-wise CSR expenditure (FY 2014-15)

		(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	Subjects in Schedule VII	CSR Expenditure
1.	Eradicating Hunger, Poverty and Health Care	1421.66
2.	Education/Vocational skills/livelihood Enhancement	1462.6
3.	Women/Old Age/Children	219.27
4.	Environment Sustainability	1188.69
5.	Art and Culture	539.83
6.	Sports Promotion	454.91
7.	PMNRF etc.	125.32
8.	Rural Development	724.32
9.	Slum Development	114.14
10.	Swatch Bharat Kosh	42.64
11.	Clean Ganga Fund	15.49
12.	Others	28.5
GRAND TOTAL		6337.36

Tax benefits for CSR activities

164. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether key issues in the CSR activities can be resolved if tax benefits were provided for spending on CSR; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) The Finance Act, 2014 clarifies that expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) does not form part of business expenditure. While no specific tax exemption has been extended to expenditure incurred on CSR, spending on several activities like rural development projects, skill development projects, notified agricultural extension projects and contribution to Prime Minister National Relief Fund etc., which find place in Schedule VII, already enjoy exemptions under different sections of the Income Tax Act, 1961, subject to fulfilment of specified conditions.

Prosecution cases filed by SFIO

165. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of prosecution cases are pending before designated courts filed by Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) number of complaints received by the SFIO during the last two years in the country including the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) As on date a total of 967 complaints are pending before the designated courts filed by Serious Fraud Investigation Office.

(c) The complaints received by SFIO during the last two years including the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are as under:-

Year	Number of complaints
2014	797
2015	1375

Performance of CSR activities of public/private sector companies

166. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study or assessment has been carried out by the Ministry for 2014-15 and 2015-16 to find out the performance of CSR activities of listed companies, both public and private;

(b) if so, the details of such study/assessment, year-wise;

(c) activities that are permitted under CSR and whether there are any plans to add additional activities under CSR; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) An assessment of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure of a sample of 460 listed companies indicates that 51 Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and 409 private sector companies together spent about ₹ 6337 crores on CSR during 2014-15, the first year of implementation of CSR by companies under the legislation. The PSUs have utilised about 71% of their mandated CSR fund against 79% utilisation by private sector companies, as summarised below:

CSR expenditure during 2014-15

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Company Type	No. of Companies	Actual CSR Expenditure	Mandated CSR Expenditure	Percentage utilisation
1.	PSUs	51	2386.60	3359.84	71.03
2.	Private Sector Companies	409	3950.76	4987.63	79.21
TOTAL		460	6337.36	8347.47	75.92

(c) and (d) Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013, enlists the subjects and areas, under which activities can be undertaken by the companies under their CSR policies. A copy of Schedule VII is given as a Statement (*See* below). There is no proposal, at present, to add additional items in Schedule VII of the Act.

Statement

Activities covered in Schedule VII of the Act and amendments made thereunder

The indicative activities which can be undertaken by a company under CSR have been specified in Schedule VII of the Act. An amended Schedule VII was notified on 27th February 2014. The Schedule has since been amended three times. The updated list under Schedule VII is provided at below:

- (i) Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition; promoting health care including preventive health care and sanitation including contribution to the 'Swachh Bharat Kosh' set-up by the Central Government for the promotion of sanitation and making available safe drinking water;
- (ii) Promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocational skills especially among children, women, elderly, and the differently abled and livelihood enhancement projects;
- (iii) Promoting gender equality and empowering women, setting up homes and hostels for women and orphans; setting up old age homes, day care centers

- and such other facilities for senior citizens and measures for reducing inequalities faced by socially and economically backward groups;
- (iv) Ensuring environmental sustainability, ecological balance, protection of flora and fauna, animal welfare, agro forestry, conservation of natural resources and maintaining quality of soil, air and water including contribution to the 'Clean Ganga Fund' set-up by the Central Government for rejuvenation of river Ganga;
 - (v) Protection of national heritage, art and culture including restoration of building and sites of historical importance and works of art; setting up public libraries; promotion and development of traditional arts and handicrafts;
 - (vi) Measures for the benefit of armed forces veterans, war widows and their dependents;
 - (vii) Training to promote rural sports, nationally recognized sports, Paralympic sports and Olympic sports;
 - (viii) Contribution to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund or any other fund set up by the Central Government for socio-economic development and relief and welfare of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, other backward classes, minorities and women;
 - (ix) Contributions or funds provided to technology incubators located within academic institutions which are approved by the Central Government;
 - (x) Rural development projects.
 - (xi) Slum area development.

Explanation For the purpose of this item, the term 'slum area' shall mean any area declared as such by the Central Government or any State Government or any other competent authority under any law for the time being in force.

Notes: Item no. (xi) and phrases in *italics* under items no. (i) and (iv) have been inserted in Schedule VII of the Act through amendments subsequent to gazette notification on Schedule VII dated 27.02.2014. Details of the Amendments are given below:

- (a) *First amendment* was notified on 31st March, 2014 which included *health care including preventive health care* in item (i) of the Schedule.
- (b) *Second amendment* was notified on 6th August, 2014, which inserted "slum area development" as item (xi) in the Schedule.
- (c) *Third amendment* was notified on 24th October, 2014. This included (a) "*contribution to Swachh Bharat Kosh* set up by the Central Government for the promotion of sanitation" under "sanitation" in item no. (i) of the Schedule; and (b) "*contribution to Clean Ganga Fund* set up by the Central Government for the rejuvenation of river Ganga" in item (iv) of the Schedule.

Organising private sports activities under CSR

†167. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether organising private sports tournaments and activities are also included under Corporate Social Responsibility;

(b) if so, whether Government is aware of the amount of funds being provided by private sector companies to private sports leagues in the name of CSR activities over the years, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware of the large-scale misuse by the payment of huge amounts of money through marketing thereof; and

(d) if so, the details of the steps being taken against such illegal activities by Government?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) No Sir. Organising private sports tournaments and “one-off” activities are not permissible under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) of companies under the Companies Act, 2013 and rules thereunder.

(b) to (d) This Ministry has no information in this regard.

CSR funds for welfare of farmers and to fight against drought

168. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that CSR funds are spent on welfare schemes for farmers and to fight against drought;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) the name and number of companies that spend CSR funds on the aforesaid activities; and

(d) the details of money spent on aforesaid activities by companies in last three years?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) The Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure of companies are compiled major development sector-wise as listed in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013, and not scheme-wise. Welfare schemes for farmers and to fight against drought can be covered under ‘rural development projects’, listed as item no. (x) in the Schedule VII.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Analysis of CSR expenditure of a sample of 460 listed companies for the year 2014-15 indicates that these companies spent about ₹ 724 crores on 'rural development projects'. The total CSR expenditure incurred by these 460 companies was about ₹ 6337 crores during 2014-15, the first year of CSR implementation by companies under the Act.

Utilisation of CSR funds by companies

169. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of companies which are under Corporate Social Responsibility compliance but their money is still unutilised;

(b) the details of the companies who have utilised their CSR fund, partially, fully or have not utilised their fund; and

(c) the details of the companies who outsource CSR activities to NGOs?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) An assessment of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure of 4257 companies indicates that companies have spent about 72% of the prescribed amount on CSR. A summary of the CSR spent by companies is given below:

CSR Spent Range	No. of companies
More than Prescribed CSR	621
Exactly as Prescribed CSR	400
66% to 99% of the Prescribed CSR.	261
Less than 66%	624
No CSR Spent	2351
TOTAL companies	4257

(c) Of these, 776 companies have engaged NGOs for implementing CSR.

Anomalies in OROP scheme

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there are several anomalies in the salary and allowances in One Rank One Pension (OROP) scheme declared for ex-serviceman/defence personnel;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether the Ministry will constitute a Committee of expert and experienced officials for conducting any study of these anomalies;

(c) if so, by when the Committee is proposed to be constituted; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (d) A Judicial Committee on OROP headed by Justice L. Narasimha Reddy, Retired Chief Justice of Patna High Court has been appointed *vide* Government order dated 14.12.2015 to look into anomalies, if any, arising out of implementation of OROP. The Committee shall make its recommendation within one year of the date of its constitution.

Deadlines for completion of strategic road projects

171. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the targets and deadlines for completion of strategic road projects in border regions of the country;

(b) the target and deadlines for completion of strategic fencing along border regions; and

(c) the steps being taken for expediting the construction of strategic roads and fencing?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) 73 roads are identified as strategic Indo-China Border Roads (ICBRs), out of which 61 roads have been entrusted to Border Roads Organisation (BRO) with a length of 3417 km. which were planned to be completed by 2012. Out of which 22 roads of length 707.74 km. are completed. The revised completion schedule of 39 ICBRs is as under:

2016	—	5 Roads
2017	—	8 Roads
2018	—	12 Roads
2019	—	8 Roads
2020	—	6 Roads

(b) Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal agency for the fencing along the border regions. The status of fencing works is as under:

- (i) **Indo-Bangladesh border (Phase-I):** 857.37 km. of fencing in the States of West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram has been completed in 2000.
- (ii) **Indo-Bangladesh border (Phase-II):** Out of 2468 km. of fencing, 1872 km. has been completed. The completion schedule is March, 2019 for ongoing works.
- (iii) **Indo-Myanmar border:** Out of the 9.12 km. fencing, 2.79 km. has been completed.

(c) Government has taken following measures to expedite the pace of road projects:

- (i) States of Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura have constituted the Empowered Committee to resolve issues related to land acquisition, forest/wildlife clearance, allotment of quarries etc.
- (ii) Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF) has given the General Approval under section 2 of forest (conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land required for construction/widening of roads entrusted to BRO in the area falling within 100 kilometers aerial distance from the Line of Actual Control (LAC) and for link roads between border roads in the area within 100 kilometer aerial distance from the Line of Actual Control (LAC) and National Highways/State Highways/other roads subject to certain conditions.
- (iii) Outsourcing has been allowed to augment capacity of BRO.
- (iv) Long Term Roll On Work Plan (LTROWP) and Long Term Equipment Plan (LTEP) have been approved.
- (v) Enhanced financial and administrative powers have been given to the executives of BRO.

Steps to prevent fire at ammunition depots

172. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ammunition depots are functioning with risk of fire accident as the equipment and manpower are not held as per the requirement and authorisations;

(b) if so, the reasons for a number of deficiencies in the fire fighting and safety mechanism of ammunition depots including storage of large quantity of ammunition in temporary accommodation;

(c) the details of fire incidents in ammunition depots during the last three years along with losses incurred; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by Government to prevent fire in ammunition depots in future?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) Due to delay in procurement/recruitment, the deficiencies of 23 fire fighting trucks and 362 personnel exist in ammunition depots of Indian Army.

Ammunition is stored in permanent accommodation. However, due to operational and other local exigencies, some ammunition is stored in temporary sheds.

(c) The only major fire incident in ammunition depot during last three years has occurred in Central Ammunition Depot, Pulgaon on 31st May, 2016. There were 19 fatal and 17 non-fatal casualties, and the total loss of equipment and stores as per preliminary estimation is approximately ₹ 7.90 crores.

(d) On the basis of the recommendations of Court of Inquiry and subsequent deliberations with all stakeholders, the following has been approved by the Government in order to prevent recurrence of such incidents:

- (i) Disposal of all defective segregated mines (Anti Tank Mines 1A ND) for exudation of TNT, held at various locations will be undertaken by Army Headquarters (AHQs).
- (ii) Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) will replace or repair the defective ammunition within three months.
- (iii) Army Headquarters in consultation with all stakeholders will finalize the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs') for:
 - (a) Disposal of defective ammunition in fixed time-frame, and
 - (b) Fixing up responsibility for defect and regularization of loss.
- (iv) Department of Defence Production (DDP) in consultation with all stakeholders will prepare a SOP for handholding of production agency by the designer till production stabilizes.
- (v) Army Headquarters will review the security (including surveillance) and fire safety arrangements at all ammunition depots.

Incursions and frictions at country's borders

173. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state what is the Centre's response to the recent frequent Chinese incursions and frictions along the Indo-Pak border?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): There have been no instances of incursions by Chinese troops into Indian territory. There is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) between India and China. There are areas along the Indo-China border where both sides have differing perception of LAC. Due to both sides undertaking patrolling upto their perception of the LAC, transgressions do occur.

Government regularly takes up any transgression along LAC with the Chinese side through established mechanisms including flag meetings, border personnel meetings, meetings of working mechanism for consultation and coordination on India-China border affairs and diplomatic channels.

As regard to India–Pakistan border, appropriate retaliation to the ceasefire violations, as required, has been carried out by Indian Army/BSF. In addition, all violations of ceasefire are taken up with Pakistan authorities at the appropriate level through the established mechanism of hotlines, flag meetings as well as weekly talks between the Directorate Generals of Military Operations of the two countries. BSF, too holds talks at various levels with its counterpart *viz.* Pakistan Rangers.

Boosting indigenous defence production

174. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Defence Ministry will give a boost to Make in India project in the case of other needs of defence now that the first indigenously made Tejas plane has been successfully inducted into IAF;

(b) whether indigenous defence production will be promoted in other spheres of defence since Indian S&T has proved that it is capable of producing state of the art products; and

(c) whether Government will encourage HAL to produce commercial planes as well?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) The Defence Production Policy promulgated by Government of India aims at achieving substantive self-reliance in the design, development and production of equipment, weapon systems, platforms required for defence in as early a time-frame possible; creating conditions conducive for the private industry to take an active role in this endeavour, enhancing potential of SMEs in indigenisation and broadening the defence R&D base of the country.

In pursuance to the aforesaid policy, progressive development of competence level

of Indian public and private industry and in line with the 'Make in India' initiative, the Government has taken several policy measures to give a boost to indigenous production of defence equipment requirement, which *inter-alia*, include preference to 'Buy (Indian-IDDMM)', 'Buy (Indian)' and 'Buy and Make (Indian)' categories of acquisition over 'Buy (Global)' category in defence procurement; liberalisation of Foreign Direct Investment and Industrial Licensing Policy; level-playing-field between private sector and public sector through removing anomalies in taxation in Customs/Excise duty etc.

(c) HAL is an autonomous entity and therefore based on the available opportunities, it takes decisions for diversification into other areas of aerospace sector which includes manufacture of commercial aircrafts also. However, such diversification plans are contingent upon financial viability of the projects and the requirements of Indian Armed Forces.

Publication of history book on INA

175. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in 1949-50, Government compiled 'A History of the Indian National Army, 1942-45';

(b) if so, whether Government assured Delhi High Court that the said history of INA would be published before end-July, 2011;

(c) whether Government received No Objection from Ministry of External Affairs in June, 2011 stating that publication of the said history should not impinge on or affect India's relation with any country in the region or elsewhere;

(d) if so, whether Government has taken steps for publication of the said history book on INA; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The Government submitted before Hon'ble Delhi High Court that it is contemplating to publish the history after updating on the basis of fresh material available on INA.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. No Objection has been received from Ministry of External Affairs for publication. A decision on publication of the history could not be taken as the matter is subjudice before the Division Bench of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.

Finalisation of purchase of Rafale jets

176. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Inter-Government Agreement for direct purchase of Rafale fighter jets from France has been finalised, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether fighter jets would be manufactured locally, with design and technology provided by French company; and

(c) whether advance features like Advanced Electronically Scanned Array Radar, mid-air refuelling, improved electronic warfare would be part of the design, and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) 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. The Negotiations are underway and IGA and Offset Contract are yet to be finalized. The details including transfer of technology through offsets will emerge after the negotiations are completed.

(c) The Rafale aircraft being procured will have advanced features like Advanced Electronically Scanned Array Radar, mid-air refuelling and advanced electronic warfare equipment as part of its design.

Incursions by Chinese troops into Indian territory

177. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of Chinese troops entering Indian territory has become a common phenomenon;

(b) if so, the number of incursions in the last two years; and

(c) what steps Government is taking to bring clarity over the Line of Actual Control in order to bring down tension between the troops on both sides that patrolled the area?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) There have been no instances of intrusion by Chinese troops into Indian territory.

However, as there is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) between India and China, there are areas along the border where India and China have differing perception of LAC. Due to both sides undertaking patrolling upto their perception of the LAC, transgressions do occur.

(c) To resolve the border disputes, the two sides have appointed Special Representative (SR) to explore the framework for a boundary settlement from the political perspective of the overall bilateral relationship. The 19th Round of SR Talks on India-China boundary question was held in China from 20-21 April, 2016.

Induction of Tejas aircraft

†178. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP:

DR. R. LAKSHMANAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Tejas aircraft has been inducted into Indian Air Force;
- (b) if so, the numbers thereof and the details of proposal to induct more of them in future, including the numbers and timelines thereof;
- (c) the expenditure incurred and cost escalation on development of Tejas and the extent of contribution made by indigenous and foreign technology, respectively; and
- (d) the extent of enhancement of IAF power following the induction of this aircraft and enhancement in our power *vis-a-vis* China and Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) The first Light Combat Aircraft (LCA)-Tejas squadron has been formed on 1st July, 2016 with two LCA Initial Operation Configuration (IOC) Series Production Aircraft. Further, 18 more aircraft in IOC standard are planned for induction by 2018-19. This would be followed by 20 more aircraft in Final Operation Configuration (FOC) standard, which are planned for induction from year 2019.

(c) The total expenditure incurred on development of Tejas LCA Mk-I aircraft, as on 30th June, 2016 is ₹ 8042.46 crores. The total initial sanctioned cost for Full Scale Engineering Development (FSED) for LCA was ₹ 5489.78 crores which was later escalated to ₹ 9121.07 crores.

The indigenous content of LCA is about 70% and import content is about 30%. The aircraft is indigenously designed and developed and the technology for production of this aircraft is available in the country.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) LCA Tejas shall be an important part of IAF's fighter aircraft inventory filling up the lightweight category of fighters and shall be effectively used for air defence and for battlefield air strikes.

Construction of strategic railway lines

179. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering any proposal for construction of railway lines along China border as a strategic line, particularly Missamari-Tenga-Tawang; Bilaspur-Manali-Leh; Pasighat-Tezu-Rupai; and North Lakhimpur-Bame (Along)-Silapathar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of steps taken so far by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (c) Government has accorded 'in-principle' approval for construction and undertaking Final Location Survey (FLS) of following railway lines along the India-China border:

(i) Missamari (Bhalukpong)-Tenga-Tawang;

(ii) Bilaspur-Mandi-Manali-Leh;

(iii) Pasighat-Parasuramkund-Rupai; and

(iv) North Lakhimpur-Bame (Along)-Silapathar.

Ceasefire violation by Pakistani troops

180. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that violation of ceasefire by Pakistani troops in Jammu and Kashmir has continued in the recent past;

(b) if so, how many times the ceasefire was violated by Pakistani troops during the last four months with details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by our troops and Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) Details of ceasefire violations along Indo-Pakistan border in Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) are given below:

Month	Along Line of Control (LoC) and International Border (IB) under operational control of Army	Along IB under operational control of BSF
March, 2016	01	Nil
April, 2016	01	02
May, 2016	02	Nil
June, 2016	10	Nil
TOTAL	14	02

(c) Appropriate retaliation to the ceasefire violations, as required, has been carried out by Indian Army/BSF. In addition, all violations of ceasefire are taken up with Pakistan authorities at the appropriate level through the established mechanism of hotlines, flag meetings as well as weekly talks between the Directorate Generals of Military Operations of the two countries. BSF, too, holds talks at various levels with its counterpart *viz.* Pakistan Rangers.

Diplomatically, India has repeatedly emphasised, including at the highest level, the need for Pakistan to uphold the sanctity of the Line of Control (LoC) and the International Border in Jammu and Kashmir as its obligations emanating from the Shimla Agreement and the Lahore Declaration.

Non-marketing of innovative products of DRDO/DRDE

181. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a lot of innovative medicines and medical kits/equipments designed by the DRDO/DRDE which are far more superior and cheap are not being brought out in the open market;

(b) whether it is because of heavy pressure from the giant pharmaceutical companies that these products/equipments are being obstructed from coming to the open market;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not marketing such products/equipments for the benefit of the poor and needy?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Defence Research and Development Establishment (DRDE), a Gwalior based laboratory of Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has developed the following medicines and medical equipment:

Medicines:

- (i) **Monoisoamyl dimercaptosuccinic acid (miDMSA)** as a treatment for chronic arsenic poisoning.
- (ii) **Alpha-ketoglutarate (A-KG)** as an antidote for cyanide poisoning.
- (iii) **2-deoxiglucose (2-DG)** as radio-modifier and cancer therapy.

Medical kits/Equipment:

- (i) **First Aid Kit Chemical Warfare (CW) Type A** (for 03 persons).
- (ii) **First Aid Kit Chemical Warfare (CW) Type B** (for 30 persons) specially for field hospitals.
- (iii) **Auto injector** for on-field application of medicaments for treating Nerve Agent poisoning.

These Medicines and medical kits/equipment are very specific for Services for use during Nuclear, Biological and Chemical (NBC) warfare scenario. Therefore, these have not been brought out in the open market.

However, DRDO developed herbal medicine “**Lucoskin ointment and syrup**” for treatment of Lucoderma has already been in the market since 2011.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) In view of reply given at (b) above, Question does not arise.
- (d) As per reply given in (a) above.

Infiltration at Hindon Airbase

†182. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that suspects had infiltrated into the Hindon airbase in May, 2016 in the presence of airbase personnel and security guards;
- (b) whether Government had not reviewed the security situation of all airbases and defence establishments after the terror attack on Pathankot airbase;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to prevent the recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) On 06.05.2016, a person under psychiatric treatment had managed to enter the Air Force Station, Hindon through the under construction security wall. After his entry, he was

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

immediately spotted and challenged by DSC Guard. Police has confirmed that he has no links with any anti-national elements.

(b) to (d) Adequate measures are in place to ensure safety and security of the airbases and defence establishments. Post Pathankot terror attack, a security audit of all Air Force Stations in the country has been carried out. Some of the loopholes observed during the audit have been plugged. Upgradation of the security of the airbases depends upon the security environment and operational requirements of the Indian Air Force and is reviewed by Government from time to time.

Border intrusion by Chinese troops

183. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that in the recent past, there have been incidents of intrusion by Chinese military establishment on the Indo-China Borders;

(b) whether it is also a fact that military preparedness of China is far superior to that of India; and

(c) if so, the steps being initiated to modernise and update armament and ammunition of Indian Military?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) There have been no instances of intrusion by Chinese troops into Indian territory. However, as there is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) between India and China, there are areas along the border where India and China have differing perception of LAC. Due to both sides undertaking patrolling upto their perception of the LAC, transgressions do occur.

(b) and (c) Government is aware that China has been carrying out rapid military modernization and extensive infrastructure development along the India-China border. However, Government is fully seized of the security needs of the country. Further, military capacity enhancement and modernization of armed forces including armament and ammunition is a dynamic and continuous process and is done in consonance with our threat perception.

Allocation of defence budget for modernisation

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

(a) the portion of total allocation from Defence Budget being spent for the purposes of modernisation at present;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the steps taken by Government upon the report of the Accountant of the Ministry of Defence;

(c) the number of defence deal/contract kept in limbo due to procedural lapses and impact thereof on the requirements of armed forces; and

(d) the major weaponry being manufactured in private sector and by when these would be handed over to armed forces?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Around 31% of the total allocation from defence services Budget estimates has been allocated for modernisation *i.e.* Capital Acquisition of Armed Forces.

(b) Internal Audit of defence expenditure is routinely conducted by the Defence Accounts Department (DAD). Reports of this Internal Audit are shared with the concerned Services/Agencies. Responses received are examined and Internal audit conclusions arrived at, thereafter necessary action is taken as and when required.

(c) and (d) Government constantly reviews the security scenario and accordingly decides to induct appropriate defence equipment to keep the Armed Forces in a state of readiness to meet any eventualities and remaining equipped with modern weapon systems. Modernization of Armed Forces is a continuous process based on threat perception, operational challenges, technological changes and available resources. The procurement of defence equipment under the 'Capital' head is made as per Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) which contains timelines for completion of procurement process. There has been a thrust on indigenous manufacture of defence equipment through the collaborative efforts of Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO), Defence Public Undertakings, Ordnance Factory Board and the Private Sector.

Pendencies in procurement cases can occur due to several reasons, such as insufficient and limited vendor base, non-conformity of offers to the Request for Proposals (RFP) conditions, field trials, complexities in contract negotiations, stakeholder consultations, lead time for indigenization etc.

During the last three financial years (*i.e.* from 2013-14 to 2015-16), 150 contracts have been signed with Indian Public sector vendors, Ordnance Factory Board (OFB), Indian Private sector vendors for Capital Procurement of Defence Equipment such as Ships, Frigates, Missiles, Rockets, Simulators, Tanks, Aircrafts, Helicopters and Radars for the Armed Forces.

Restructuring of DRDO

185. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether DRDO is being restructured to assign bigger role in acquiring key defence technologies and infrastructure for defence manufacturing in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether policy in line with Make in India initiative has been finalised, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, by when it would be expedited and ready, in view of large scale acquisition of defence equipment for the country?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) is involved in R&D of Defence Technologies/Systems and is not directly involved in acquiring infrastructure for defence manufacturing in the country.

A Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. P. Rama Rao was constituted to conduct a comprehensive review of Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO).

The following recommendations of the Committee have been implemented after approval of Government:

- (i) Nomination of Nodal Officers for structured interaction between DRDO and Services.
- (ii) Introduction of Integrated Financial Advice (IFA) Scheme for financial decentralization.
- (iii) Appointment of a dedicated Chief Controller for Human Resources (HR).
- (iv) Creation of Seven Technology Domain based Clusters each headed by one Director General.
- (v) Restructuring of DRDO HQrs, Creation of Directorate of Systems Analysis and Modelling (SAM) and Directorate of Quality, Reliability and Safety (QR&S).

(b) DRDO undertakes joint development with Indian industries as well as transfers technologies to the industries for manufacturing of products and systems in India.

DRDO Guidelines for Transfer of Technology has already been promulgated to facilitate 'Make in India'.

Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) 2016 has also been promulgated to facilitate 'Make in India'; wherein acquisition of systems through design and development by DRDO has been elaborated.

(c) In view of reply given at (b) above, Question does not arise.

Heightened Chinese military policy in Tibet

186. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that China has elevated the authority of its Tibet Military Command as part of preparation for a possible conflict with India, as reported in the media;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how serious is this move of China from the security point of view; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to counter any threat from China in the eastern and northern fronts where the border disputes still remain unresolved?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) Government has seen the report stating that Tibet Military Command's political rank will be elevated to one level higher than its counterpart provincial-level military commands.

(c) and (d) 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, including our borders with China are adequately addressed through capability and infrastructural development.

Spying activities by foreign countries along country's borders

†187. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidents of spying by China and Pakistan have been noticed at the actual line of control of the country;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any step to check it, so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (c) It is a known fact that countries try to gain vital Intelligence inputs of the target countries by various means. However, there are no available inputs with respect to spying activities on the Line of Actual Control/Line of Control.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Induction of Tejas LCA

188. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Light Combat Aircraft-Tejas-conceptualised three decades ago and test flown some fifteen years ago, has passed the gruelling induction test by Aircraft System Testing Establishment recently;

(b) whether with the acquisition of more numbers of Tejas to form its first LCA Squadron, the IAF has planned to replace its ageing fleet of MIG-21 fighter planes soon; and

(c) whether with the ageing MIG-21 fleet, the IAF's operating squadron strength is at sub-optimal level to be further affected in 2017 when two MIG-21 squadrons retire?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) The Light Combat Aircraft (LCA)-Tejas was conceptualized in the year 1984. The first flight of the Technology Demonstrator was carried out in the year 2001. Subsequently, series of flight tests have been conducted and the Initial Operation Clearance has been obtained in December, 2013. After requisite flight tests by Aircraft and Systems Testing Establishment (ASTE), first two aircraft have been successfully inducted into Indian Air Force (IAF) squadron on 1st July, 2016.

(b) and (c) The LCA Tejas was conceptualized for the replacement of MIG-21 aircraft. Some of the squadrons of MIG-21 are due to retire over the next few years in a phased manner on completion of their Total Technical Life. However, few MIG-21 aircraft of IAF have been upgraded in order to ensure their operational relevance.

IAF, like any other Air Force in the world has a mix of newly inducted high technology and older low technology aircraft. However, IAF continues to train to take on any threat with the available assets and to respond to any challenge in the most befitting manner.

Steps of increase foreign exchange reserves

†189. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to states:

(a) whether it is a fact that a decline in terms of foreign exchange reserves is being perceived;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether Government is planning to take certain steps to increase the foreign exchange reserves; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) No, Sir. India's foreign exchange reserves increased from US\$ 341.6 billion at end-March, 2015 to US\$ 360.1 billion at end-March 2016 and further to US\$ 363.2 billion as on July 1, 2016.

(b) and (c) The level of foreign exchange reserves particularly foreign currency assets is largely the outcome of Reserve Bank of India's intervention in the foreign exchange market to stabilise the rupee value. In the recent past, lower trade and Current Account Deficits (CAD) coupled with buoyant capital inflows resulted in the increase in foreign exchange reserves in 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 reflecting purchase of foreign currency by the RBI in the foreign exchange market. The Government and the RBI do not target any level for foreign exchange reserves.

Mobile banking services in villages

190. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to connect all the villages in the country through mobile banking services;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of public/private sector banks providing mobile banking services in the country including the number of customers presently using the said facility as on date in urban/rural areas, bank-wise; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken by Government to ensure banking facilities to cover each household of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The mobile banking guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) are applicable to all Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) including Regional Rural Banks (RRBs)/Urban Co-operative Banks/State Co-operative Banks/District Central Co-operative Banks. RBI has informed that it has approved 166 public/private sector banks for providing Mobile banking services in the country, details of which is available on RBI website <https://rbi.org.in>. As on May 31, 2016, the total number of registered customers is 10,93,56,895.

RBI has given permission to National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) to

launch National Unified USSD (Unstructured Supplementary Service Data) Platform (NUUP) which allows mobile based banking services using a short code (*99# across all Telecom Service Providers) in various languages.

NPCI has informed that using *99# any customer can access the mobile banking service using their native language through USSD. Along with *99# and SMS banking services, the banks are able to cover nearly 100% of the towns and villages through mobile banking service.

Besides above, to ensure banking facilities to cover each household of the country, Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) was launched on 28.08.2014 at national level and 22.37 crore accounts have been opened till 06.07.2016. Under the Yojana, 99.99% households out of the 21.22 crore households surveyed have been covered under PMJDY.

**Seventh Pay Commission recommendations on parity between
IAS and Non-IAS officers**

191. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has not considered the Seventh Pay Commission's contentious recommendation for parity between IAS and Non-IAS officers when Government decided on the implementation of the recommendations of the panel; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) Seventh Pay Commission could not arrive at a consensus on this issue. Therefore, the matter will be examined by the concerned Department in detail for further consideration.

Provision of Central Government funds for the State of Uttarakhand

†192. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government provides funds to States for their various schemes and development;

(b) if so, the reasons for not providing funds to Uttarakhand for its development by Central Government till now; the details thereof;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether it is not a discriminatory behaviour of Central Government towards the people of Uttarakhand; and

(d) if not, the reasons for depriving the State of its right deliberately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) The Central Government devolves 42% of divisible pool of Central taxes to the States including Uttarakhand as per recommendation of the 14th Finance Commission, which may be used by the States for their various schemes and development. In addition, funds also flow to the States under Central Assistance for State Plan as per the Scheme Guidelines of the respective Ministries for development of the States, including Uttarakhand.

(b) to (d) Questions do not arise in view of (a) above.

Impact of British exit from European Union on Indian economy

193. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

SMRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

SHRI T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made an assessment on the impact of British exit from European Union on India, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether buying crude oil on Brent basis has any consequence for India; and

(c) the details of the steps/precautionary measures taken to insulate the Indian economy from the adverse impact or economic slowdown in British economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Exit is a long drawn process and may take more than 2 years. Even with Brexit, EU Rules will continue to apply to the UK until the Article 50 negotiations are complete. So, the UK would not be able to change its immigration policies or adopt its own trade policy until then. According to the EU treaty, Article 50 negotiations can last up to 2 years and may be extended if all 27 remaining States agree.

(b) The Indian basket of crude oil, which represents a derived basket comprising of sour grade (Oman and Dubai average) and sweet grade (Brent Dated) of crude oil processed in Indian refineries in the ratio of 71.03:28.97 respectively during 2015-16, also declined from 47.26 US\$ per barrel on 23rd June 2016 to 42.98 US\$ per

barrel on 11th July 2016 with Brent's FOB declining from 48.89 US\$ per barrel to 44.74 US\$ per barrel during the corresponding period.

(c) The Government and the RBI are closely monitoring the emerging external situation due to exit of Britain from the European Union to take calibrated appropriate policies as and when required.

Steps taken to reduce NPAs of PSBs

194. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL:

DR. R. LAKSHMANAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the NPAs of public sector banks are increasing year after year;

(b) if so, the details of NPAs as on date, Bank-wise;

(c) the details of bad loans recovered by the banks during the previous financial year as against the targets fixed, if any in this regard;

(d) whether bad loans/NPAs are the major reasons for heavy losses of banks; and

(e) if so the details thereof and the steps-taken for early recovery of NPAs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The details of NPAs of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The details of NPAs recovered by PSBs in the last financial year is as under.

Details of NPA reduction by PSBs as on 31.03.2016

Bank Group	Total reduction in NPAs for the F.Y.	Reduction by actual recoveries	Reduction by upgradation	Reduction due to write-off
	2016	2016	2016	2016
Public Sector Banks	1,32,197	39,534	36,680	55,983

Source: RBI

(d) and (e) 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, 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 and RDDB and FI Act, since in the event of default; the liability of the guarantor is co-extensive with the borrower.

Statement

Gross advances, gross NPAs and GNPA ratio of Public Sector Banks during the last three years and current year

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Public Sector Banks	Gross NPAs			
		Mar-13	Mar-14	Mar-15	Mar-16
1.	Allahabad Bank	4,962	7,961	8,274	12,780
2.	Andhra Bank	3,714	5,858	6,877	10,647
3.	Bank of Baroda	6,551	9,894	13,921	33,730
4.	Bank of India	7,152	10,274	20,245	40,369
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	1,138	2,860	6,402	11,024
6.	Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.		0	0	1
7.	Canara Bank	5,786	7,371	12,490	23,349
8.	Central Bank of India	8,456	11,500	11,873	21,921
9.	Corporation Bank	2,048	4,737	7,107	13,404
10.	Dena Bank	1,452	2,616	4,393	8,311
11.	IDBI Bank Limited	6,450	9,949	12,654	25,718
12.	Indian Bank	3,255	4,284	5,366	8,272
13.	Indian Overseas Bank	5,621	7,838	13,153	25,156
14.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	4,184	5,618	7,666	14,678
15.	Punjab and Sind Bank	1,537	2,554	3,082	4,205
16.	Punjab National Bank	13,255	18,611	25,318	50,043

Sl. No.	Public Sector Banks	Gross NPAs			
		Mar-13	Mar-14	Mar-15	Mar-16
17.	Syndicate Bank	2,816	4,264	5,904	11,542
18.	UCO Bank	6,905	6,275	9,782	19,453
19.	Union Bank of India	6,143	9,142	12,672	21,780
20.	United Bank of India	2,964	7,118	6,553	8,528
21.	Vijaya Bank	1,533	1,986	2,443	5,983
22.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	2,119	2,733	2,945	3,603
23.	State Bank of Hyderabad	3,186	5,824	4,985	6,591
24.	State Bank of India	48,378	57,819	54,107	82,910
25.	State Bank of Mysore	2,081	2,819	2,136	2,851
26.	State Bank of Patiala	2,453	3,758	4,360	6,767
27.	State Bank of Travancore	1,750	3,077	2,357	3,200
TOTAL		1,55,890	2,16,739	2,67,065	4,76,816

Sl. No.	Public Sector Banks	Gross Advances			
		Mar-13	Mar-14	Mar-15	Mar-16
1.	Allahabad Bank	1,24,653	1,34,990	1,45,185	1,48,895
2.	Andhra Bank	1,00,138	1,10,649	1,29,576	1,36,388
3.	Bank of Baroda	2,28,557	2,77,855	2,99,806	2,82,223
4.	Bank of India	2,04,036	2,64,260	2,89,515	2,68,786
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	76,397	90,369	1,01,210	1,11,204
6.	Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	0	0	352	621
7.	Canara Bank	2,28,719	2,84,159	3,12,113	3,15,439
8.	Central Bank of India	1,75,872	1,83,321	1,94,967	1,90,496
9.	Corporation Bank	1,19,354	1,38,643	1,47,708	1,46,127
10.	Dena Bank	66,457	78,622	80,629	86,124
11.	IDBI Bank Limited	1,88,095	1,85,461	1,91,828	2,03,985
12.	Indian Bank	1,01,130	1,16,856	1,22,907	1,27,173
13.	Indian Overseas Bank	1,44,894	1,61,998	1,62,838	1,55,693
14.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1,30,186	1,40,765	1,48,039	1,54,016
15.	Punjab and Sind Bank	51,843	57,858	64,796	65,430

Sl. No.	Public Sector Banks	Gross Advances			
		Mar-13	Mar-14	Mar-15	Mar-16
16.	Punjab National Bank	2,83,123	3,19,010	3,39,769	3,80,993
17.	Syndicate Bank	1,24,282	1,43,735	1,65,153	1,69,500
18.	UCO Bank	1,19,205	1,40,228	1,37,031	1,18,906
19.	Union Bank of India	1,98,894	2,16,751	2,41,323	2,51,639
20.	United Bank of India	69,708	67,982	69,070	71,479
21.	Vijaya Bank	70,514	82,425	87,692	90,964
22.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	58,474	65,333	71,153	74,743
23.	State Bank of Hyderabad	92,023	98,827	1,08,710	1,14,566
24.	State Bank of India	9,09,492	10,30,820	11,00,892	12,43,218
25.	State Bank of Mysore	45,981	50,862	53,296	55,438
26.	State Bank of Patiala	75,460	77,811	80,648	85,941
27.	State Bank of Travancore	68,389	70,782	69,907	67,004
TOTAL		40,55,874	45,90,458	49,16,113	51,16,985
Sl. No.	Public Sector Banks	GNPA Ratio			
		Mar-13	Mar-14	Mar-15	Mar-16
1.	Allahabad Bank	3.98	5.90	5.70	8.58
2.	Andhra Bank	3.71	5.29	5.31	7.81
3.	Bank of Baroda	2.87	3.56	4.64	11.95
4.	Bank of India	3.51	3.89	6.99	15.02
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	1.49	3.16	6.33	9.91
6.	Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22
7.	Canara Bank	2.53	2.59	4.00	7.40
8.	Central Bank of India	4.81	6.27	6.09	11.51
9.	Corporation Bank	1.72	3.42	4.81	9.17
10.	Dena Bank	2.19	3.33	5.45	9.65
11.	IDBI Bank Limited	3.43	5.36	6.60	12.61
12.	Indian Bank	3.22	3.67	4.37	6.50
13.	Indian Overseas Bank	3.88	4.84	8.08	16.16
14.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	3.21	3.99	5.18	9.53

Sl. No.	Public Sector Banks	GNPA Ratio			
		Mar-13	Mar-14	Mar-15	Mar-16
15.	Punjab and Sind Bank	2.96	4.41	4.76	6.43
16.	Punjab National Bank	4.68	5.83	7.45	13.13
17.	Syndicate Bank	2.27	2.97	3.58	6.81
18.	UCO Bank	5.79	4.47	7.14	16.36
19.	Union Bank of India	3.09	4.22	5.25	8.66
20.	United Bank of India	4.25	10.47	9.49	11.93
21.	Vijaya Bank	2.17	2.41	2.79	6.58
22.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	3.62	4.18	4.14	4.82
23.	State Bank of Hyderabad	3.46	5.89	4.59	5.75
24.	State Bank of India	5.32	5.61	4.91	6.67
25.	State Bank of Mysore	4.53	5.54	4.01	5.14
26.	State Bank of Patiala	3.25	4.83	5.41	7.87
27.	State Bank of Travancore	2.56	4.35	3.37	4.78
TOTAL		3.84	4.72	5.43	9.32

Source: RBI

**Steps taken to unearth and bring back black money
stashed in foreign banks**

195. SHRI K. T. S. TULSI:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what action has been taken by the Income Tax Department to unearth black money stashed in foreign banks and the result thereof; and

(b) the total amount of black money which Government has been able to bring back to India from various countries, where it is stashed till date and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The Government has taken several steps to effectively tackle the issue of black money, particularly black money stashed away abroad. Such measures include policy-level initiatives, more effective enforcement action on the ground, putting in place robust legislative and administrative frameworks, systems and

processes with due focus on capacity building and integration of information and its mining through increasing use of information technology. Recent major initiatives in this regard include—(i) Constitution of the Special Investigation Team (SIT) on Black Money under Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of two former Judges of Hon'ble Supreme Court, (ii) Enactment of a comprehensive 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) Constitution of Multi-Agency Group (MAG) consisting of officers of Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Enforcement Directorate (ED) and Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) for investigation of recent revelations in Panama paper leaks, (iv) Proactively engaging with foreign Governments with a view to facilitate and enhance the exchange of information under Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs)/Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs)/Multilateral Conventions, (v) According high priority to the cases involving black money stashed away abroad for investigation and other follow-up actions including prosecutions in appropriate cases, (vi) While focusing upon non-intrusive measures, due emphasis on enforcement measures in high impact cases with a view to prosecute the offenders at the earliest for credible deterrence against tax evasion/black money, (vii) Proactively furthering global efforts to combat tax evasion/black money, *inter-alia*, by joining the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement in respect of Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) and having information sharing arrangement with USA under its Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA), (viii) Renegotiation of DTAAs with other countries to bring the Article on Exchange of Information to International Standards and expanding India's treaty network by signing new DTAAs and TIEAs with many jurisdictions to facilitate the exchange of information and to bring transparency, (ix) Enabling attachment and confiscation of property equivalent in value held within the country where the property/proceeds of crime is taken or held outside the country by amending the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002 through the Finance Act, 2015.

These measures have equipped the Government better in curbing the menace of black money stashed away abroad. Further, sustained and prompt action taken by the Income Tax Department in various cases involving black money stashed away abroad has resulted into assessment of substantial amounts of undisclosed income, levy of concealment penalty and filing of criminal prosecution complaints for various offences in appropriate cases. Disclosure of information regarding specific taxpayers is prohibited except as provided under section 138 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and under section 84 of the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and

Imposition of Tax Act, 2015. Further, information received under the provisions of DTAA/TIEAs is governed, *inter-alia*, by the confidentiality clause in such instruments.

(b) The Income Tax Department is entrusted with the responsibility of investigating the tax evasion/black money cases and taking other follow up actions such as assessment of income, levy of tax, interest and penalty and filing of prosecution complaints before criminal courts, wherever applicable. Other law enforcement agencies such as Enforcement Directorate, Central Bureau of Investigation, etc. also take action under their respective laws in relevant cases, depending upon facts of each case. Such taxes, penalties, etc. form part of the total liability of each assessee and is recovered in accordance with law. There are provisions for recovery of the same from the assets kept abroad also in accordance with legal instruments with relevant foreign jurisdictions. However, as per scheme of the Income-tax Act, 1961, only the demand/liability raised in relation to the assessed total income is recoverable and not the undisclosed income/black money *per-se*. Recognizing the limitations under the existing legislation [Income-tax Act, 1961, etc.], the Government took a considered decision to enact a new law—‘The Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015’. Under this law, for the first time, the offence of willful attempt to evade tax, etc. in relation to undisclosed foreign income/assets has been made a Scheduled Offence for the purposes of the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA). This enables attachment and confiscation of the proceeds of crime of wilful attempt to evade such tax, etc., eventually leading to recovery of such undisclosed foreign income and assets/black money stashed away abroad. Further, where property/proceeds of crime is taken or held outside the country, PMLA has been amended through the Finance Act, 2015 enabling attachment and confiscation of property equivalent in value held within the country.

Before the cases involving black money stashed away abroad were subjected to more stringent provisions of the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015, a one-time three months’ compliance window closing on 30th September 2015 was provided under the new law wherein 648 declarations involving undisclosed foreign assets worth ₹ 4164 crore were made. The amount collected by way of tax and penalty in such cases is about ₹ 2476 crore.

Development of long term debt markets for financing infra projects

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

(a) whether Government has taken any measures to help develop long term debt markets with a view to finance infrastructure projects, if so, details thereof;

(b) whether the Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) has initiated the process to set up a credit enhancement fund to provide guarantees for infrastructure sector companies to help them access funds from domestic and overseas markets at lower cost as announced by Government in the Budget of 2016; and

(c) if so, details thereof and by when would such a fund be made operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Government has taken various steps to develop long term debt markets which includes launching of innovative financial vehicles such as Infrastructure Debt Funds (IDFs), 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 in case excess exposure is to infrastructure sectors, amendment in investment norms of insurance companies, Employees' Provident Funds, etc. In addition, in order to ease the way for banks to raise long term resources to finance their long term loans to infrastructure as well as affordable housing, the RBI has exempted banks from certain regulatory pre-emptions on issue of long term bonds with a minimum maturity of seven years to finance their incremental lending to infrastructure and affordable segments.

(b) and (c) Necessary Regulatory approvals have been sought by LIC for the setting up of a Credit Enhancement Fund to provide guarantees for infrastructure sector companies to help them access funds. The timelines for the operationalization of the Fund will be finalized after the requisite approval is in place.

**Money recovered through voluntary disclosure
of black money scheme**

†197. SHRI HARIVANSH:
SHRI K. T. S. TULSI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of black money recovered by the Government till date under the Voluntary Disclosure of Black Money Scheme;

(b) whether the Government by reviewing the scheme, proposes to extend it further; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the amount of black money recovered by the Government from domestic and foreign sources during last two years and the number of persons against whom action is being taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) There is no Scheme in the name of 'Voluntary Disclosure of Black Money Scheme'. The Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015 enacted on 26.05.2015 provided a one-time compliance window for declaration of undisclosed foreign assets. The window was available from 01.07.2015 to 30.09.2015. An amount of ₹ 2,476 crores was received as tax and penalty from 648 declarants under the said window. Besides, the Finance Act, 2016 provides for the Income Declaration Scheme, 2016 (the Scheme). The Scheme has commenced from 01.06.2016 and shall close on 30.09.2016. The information regarding the amount received under the Scheme shall be firmed-up after the closure of the Scheme.

(c) Besides the amount received under the one-time compliance window as stated above, as part of enforcement measures, during the last two financial years search in 990 groups of assesseees and surveys in 9457 cases were conducted, resulting in detection of undisclosed income of ₹ 43,829 crores.

Recovery of bad loans of PSBs

198. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the gross bad loans of the public sector banks have increased to 7.6 per cent of the total advances in March, 2016 which is likely to go up to 8.5 per cent by March, 2017;

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

(c) what measures are being taken to recover the bad loans so far and the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The details of Gross NPA ratio of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) is mentioned as under:

Gross NPA Ratio	FY 2015	FY 2016
Public Sector Banks	5.43%	9.32%

Source: RBI

As per the Financial Stability Report June, 2016 of Reserve Bank of India, the macro stress tests suggest that under the baseline scenario, the GNPA ratio for PSBs may rise to 10.1 per cent by March 2017.

Main reasons for increase in NPAs of banks are sluggishness in the domestic growth during the recent past, slowdown in recovery in the global economy and continuing uncertainty in the global markets leading to lower exports of various products like textiles, engineering goods, leather, gems, external factors including the ban in mining projects, delay in clearances affecting Power, Iron and Steel sector, volatility in prices of raw material and the shortage in availability of power have impacted the operations in the Textiles, Iron and Steel, Infrastructure sectors, delay in collection of receivables causing a strain on various Infrastructure projects, aggressive lending by banks in past.

(c) The Government has taken specific measures to address issues in sectors such as Infrastructure (Power, Roads etc.), Steel and Textiles, where incidence of NPAs is high. The Government has also approved establishment of six (6) new Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs), to speed up the recovery of bad loans of the banking sector, in addition to existing thirty three. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has also undertaken steps which include (i) Formation of Joint Lenders' Forum (JLF) for revitalizing stressed assets in the system, (ii) Flexible Structuring for long term project loans to Infrastructure and Core Industries, and (iii) Strategic Debt Restructuring (SDR) Scheme. (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 and RDDB and FI Act, since in the event of default; the liability of the guarantor is co-extensive with the borrower.

Implementation of recommendations of the Seventh Pay Commission

199. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is also a fact that the Government has decided to implement the recommendations of the Seventh Pay Commission for Central Government Staff;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that most of the Government employees are not satisfied with the announcement; and

(d) if so, the main issues of discontentment and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) The Government has decided to implement the recommendations of the Seventh Central Pay Commission in regard to matters relating to pay, Pension and related issues.

(c) and (d) As and when any issue(s) is/are brought up for consideration by the Government, the same is considered keeping in view all relevant factors for an appropriate decision.

Opening of bank branches in rural areas

200. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of PSU banks do not open their bank branches, especially in the rural areas despite repeated requests from the local people;

(b) if so, the details of the requests for opening of branches pending with the various PSU banks location/bank/State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that PSU banks open their branches by relaxing their norms, especially in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) To promote financial inclusion and to extend the banking network in unbanked areas, general permission has been granted by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks including Public Sector Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks) to open branches at any place in the country, without seeking prior approval of RBI in each case, subject to at least 25 per cent of the total number of branches opened during a financial year being opened in unbanked rural (Tier 5 and Tier 6) centres (population upto 9999). RBI has also specified that the total number of branches opened in Tier 1 centres (population 100000 and above) during the financial year cannot exceed the total number of branches opened in Tier 2 to Tier 6 centres (population upto 99999) and all centres in the North Eastern States and Sikkim.

As on 31.03.2016, Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) have 132700 bank branches across the country and out of which 86425 branches (65.12%) are in rural and semi urban areas.

Opening of bank branches is a commercial decision of the banks taken in accordance with the branch opening policy of RBI and requests for opening a branch by public at a specific place are considered by the banks on merits depending on their viability and requirement of banking facilities in the area.

Detection of black money by Government

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

(a) total amount of black money which this Government has detected under the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Recognizing various limitations under the existing legislation [Income-tax Act, 1961, etc.], the Government enacted a new law—‘The Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015’—to specifically and effectively tackle the issue of black money stashed away abroad. This has, *inter-alia*, provided for more stringent provisions of penalties and prosecutions in respect of black money stashed away abroad. Further, under this law, for the first time the offence of willful attempt to evade tax, etc. in relation to undisclosed foreign income/assets has been made a Scheduled Offence for the purposes of the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA). This enables attachment and confiscation of the proceeds of crime of willful attempt to evade such tax, etc., eventually leading to recovery of such undisclosed foreign income and assets/black money stashed away abroad. The new law came into force *w.e.f.* 01.07.2015. Thus, the first assessment year (A.Y.) in respect of the new law is A.Y. 2016-17 which began only on 01.04.2016.

However, before the cases involving black money stashed away abroad were subjected to more stringent provisions of the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015, a one-time three months’ compliance window closing on 30th September 2015 was provided under the new law wherein 648 declarations involving undisclosed foreign assets worth ₹ 4164 crore were made. The amount collected by way of tax and penalty in such cases is about ₹ 2476 crore.

Outreach of banking services in rural areas

202. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any report about the current outreach of banking services in rural areas;

(b) if so, whether any State-wise statistics are available regarding the present facilities of banking services available in rural areas;

(c) the State-wise details regarding the gap between the ‘required’ and ‘existing’ facilities of banking services in rural areas; and

(d) whether Government is taking any concrete steps to address such a gap, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that as on 31.03.2016 there are 132700 bank branches of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) across the country and out of which 86425 branches (65.12%) are in rural and semi urban areas. State/UT-wise details of functioning branches of SCBs as

on 31.03.2016 is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). Further, 198952 ATMs of SCBs are available across the country to cater the banking needs of the customers. State/UT-wise details of ATMs as on 31.03.2016 is given in the Statement-II (*See* below). Besides this, about 1.25 lakh Bank Mitras have been appointed in rural areas directly by the banks or through Corporate Business Correspondents for providing basic banking services.

With a view to further increase banking penetration and promoting financial inclusion and with the main objective of covering all households with at least one bank account per household across the country, a National Mission on Financial Inclusion named as Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) was launched on 28th August, 2014 at national level by Hon'ble Prime Minister. Under the Yojana 22.37 crore accounts have been opened till 06.07.2016.

Besides, RBI has advised all State Level Banker's Committees to identify villages with population above 5000 without a bank branch of a scheduled commercial bank in their State. A total of 6593 villages have been identified and allotted among scheduled commercial banks (including Regional Rural Banks) for opening of branches.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise number of functioning branches of Scheduled Commercial Banks

(As on 31st March, 2016)

State/UT	Rural	Semi-Urban	Urban	Metropolitan	Total
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34	30			64
Andhra Pradesh	2,328	1,987	1,713	453	6,481
Arunachal Pradesh	72	71			143
Assam	1,047	639	484		2,170
Bihar	3,395	1,722	787	462	6,366
Chandigarh	18		361		379
Chhattisgarh	1,090	620	625		2,335
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	19	35			54
Daman and Diu	4	44			48
Goa	274	376			650
Gujarat	2,611	1,855	932	1,939	7,337
Haryana	1,682	1,072	1,535	244	4,533
Himachal Pradesh	1,130	282	79		1,491
Jammu and Kashmir	905	375	412		1,692

State/UT	Rural	Semi-Urban	Urban	Metropolitan	Total
Jharkhand	1,348	722	570	154	2,794
Karnataka	3,503	2,163	1,875	2,020	9,561
Kerala	354	4,307	1,498		6,159
Lakshadweep	8	5			13
Madhya Pradesh	2,320	1,841	1,122	856	6,139
Maharashtra	3,234	2,593	1,798	4,218	11,843
Manipur	66	46	37		149
Meghalaya	155	70	91		316
Mizoram	67	42	59		168
Nagaland	50	101			151
NCT of Delhi	104	70		3,214	3,388
Odisha	2,472	1,167	897		4,536
Puducherry	54	63	111		228
Punjab	2,517	1,854	1,003	699	6,073
Rajasthan	2,835	1,991	1,221	610	6,657
Sikkim	89	39			128
Tamil Nadu	2,963	3,455	1,862	1,657	9,937
Telangana	1,648	1,042	520	1,636	4,846
Tripura	206	122	81		409
Uttar Pradesh	7,767	3,339	2,706	2,166	15,978
Uttarakhand	938	601	407		1,946
West Bengal	3,168	1,209	1,548	1,613	7,538
ALL INDIA	50,475	35,950	24,334	21,941	1,32,700

Source: RBI

Statement-II*State/UT-wise deployment of ATMs of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs)**State-wise as on 31.03.2016*

State/UT	No of ATMs
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	111
Andhra Pradesh	9230
Arunachal Pradesh	216
Assam	3601

State/UT	No of ATMs
Bihar	6593
Chandigarh	775
Chhattisgarh	2967
Dadra and Nagra Haveli	115
Daman	105
Delhi	8729
Diu	11
Goa	1004
Gujarat	11421
Haryana	6233
Himachal Pradesh	1752
Jammu and Kashmir	2349
Jharkhand	3420
Karnataka	15905
Kerala	8643
Lakshadweep	16
Madhya Pradesh	9342
Maharashtra	23125
Manipur	305
Meghalaya	388
Mizoram	150
Nagaland	298
Odisha	5917
Puducherry	615
Punjab	7071
Rajasthan	8387
Sikkim	182
Tamil Nadu	20325
Telangana	8816
Tripura	454
Uttar Pradesh	17039

State/UT	No of ATMs
Uttarakhand	2505
West Bengal	10837
TOTAL	198952

Source: RBI

Expansion of DBT Scheme

203. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering expansion of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Scheme; and

(b) if so, kindly provide the details of the Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes which are considered or newly included for DBT?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) The scope of DBT has been expanded to include the following categories of schemes:-

Benefits

(i) Cash Transfer to Individual Beneficiary

(ii) In-Kind Transfer to Individual Beneficiary DBT Programme also includes other transfer made to enablers of Government schemes particularly community workers, in the form of honorarium, incentives etc. for successful implementation of the schemes.

As on 30.6.2016, 74 schemes of 17 Ministries/Departments have been taken for DBT. List of the schemes is given in the Statement.

Statement

List of DBT Schemes

Name of Ministry	Name of Schemes
M/o Rural Development	MGNREGS NSAP (IGNOAPS, IGNWPS and IGNDPS)
M/o Petroleum and	PAHAL
M/o Women and Child Development	Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)
D/o School Education and Literacy	National Scheme for Incentive for the Girl Child for Secondary Education National Means Cum Merit Scholarship

Name of Ministry	Name of Schemes
D/o Higher Education	Fellowship Schemes of AICTE Fellowship Schemes of UGC Kothari PDF in Sciences NETJRF EMERITUS Post Doctoral-Fellowship for Women BSR Doctoral Fellowship in Sciences DSRPDFHS SVSGC NER NFOBC Scholarship to Universities/College Students
M/o Minority Affairs	Pre Matric Scholarship Scheme for Minorities Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for Minorities Merit Cum Means Scholarship for Minorities Maulana Azad National Fellowship.
M/o Labour and Employment	Stipend to Children in the Special School under the NCLP Scholarship to the Children of Beedi Workers Housing Subsidy to Beedi Workers Stipend to Trainees under the Scheme of Welfare of SC/ST Job Seekers Stipend to Differently Abled Candidates under Scheme of Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for Handicapped (VRCs) Scholarship to the Children of Cine Workers Scholarship to the Children of Iron/Manganese/Chrome Ore Workers Scholarship to the Children of Lime Stone and Dolomite (LSDM) Workers Housing Subsidy to Iron/Manganese/Chrome Ore Workers Scholarship to the Children of Lime Stone and Dolomite (LSDM) Workers Housing Subsidy to Iron/Manganese/Chrome Ore Workers Housing Subsidy to Lime Stone and Dolomite (LSDM) Workers

Name of Ministry	Name of Schemes
M/o Tribal Affairs	<p>Umbrella Scheme for Education of ST Children-Pre-Matric Scholarship (Class IX and X) for ST Students#</p> <p>Umbrella Scheme for Education of ST Children-Post-Matric Scholarship (PMS) for ST Students#</p> <p>National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST Students-Scholarship (Formerly Top Class Education for Scheduled Tribe Students)</p> <p>National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST Students-Fellowship (Formerly Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST Students)</p>
M/o Social Justice and Empowerment	<p>Post Matric Scholarship for SC Student</p> <p>Upgradation of Merit of SC Students</p> <p>Pre Matric Scholarship for Children of those Engaged Unclean Occupations</p> <p>Pre Matric Scholarship for SC</p> <p>Top Class Education Scheme for SC</p> <p>Post Matric Scholarship for OBC</p> <p>RGNF-SC</p>
D/o Empowerment of Persons with Disability	<p>Pre-matric Scholarship for Persons with Disabilities</p> <p>Post-matric Scholarship for Persons with Disabilities</p> <p>Scholarship for Top Class Education</p> <p>Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for Students with Disabilities</p>
M/o Health and Family	Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)
D/o Financial Services/LIC	<p>AABY-CLAIMS</p> <p>PMJDY</p> <p>AABY-Scholarships</p>
M/o Culture	<p>Tagore Cultural Complexes</p> <p>Salary Grant</p> <p>Production Grant</p> <p>Scheme for Building Grant and Studio Theatre</p> <p>Artistes Pension Scheme and Welfare Fund</p> <p>Financial Assistance to Cultural Organization with Nation Presence</p> <p>Financial Assistance for the Cultural Function Grant Scheme (CFGS)</p> <p>Scheme for the Award of Fellowship to Outstanding Persons in the field of Culture</p>

Name of Ministry	Name of Schemes
	Scheme for Scholarships to Young Artists in Different Cultural Fields
	Tagore National Fellowship for Cultural Research
	Financial Assistance for the Development of Buddhist/ Tibetan Organizations
	Financial Assistance for the Preservation and Development of Himalayan Cultural Heritage for Himalayas
	International Cultural Relation
M/o Defence-Kendriya Sainik Board	Prime Minister Scholarship Scheme
	RMDF Scheme (Funded from AFFD Fund)
	Assistance for Treatment of Listed Serious Diseases
	Assistance for Treatment of Cancer and Dialysis
	Assistance for Procurement of Modified Scooter
	Assistance for Purchase of Tool Kits
	Interest Subsidy on Home Loan upto max ₹ 1.0 lakhs taken from Nationalised or PSU Banks etc.
D/o Science and Technology	Scholarship-INSPIRE
D/o Food and Public Distribution	Cash Transfer of Food Subsidy
M/o AYUSH	Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth

#Through States

Adjudication and criminal proceedings filed in the State of Goa under Customs Act

204. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) number of adjudication proceedings and criminal proceedings filed in the State of Goa under Customs Act for the last four years;

(b) amount involved in each of the adjudication cases;

(c) the status of each of the adjudication proceedings and also status of each of the criminal cases; and

(d) the names against whom each of the proceedings/prosecution were filed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) Sir, the details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of number of adjudication proceedings and criminal proceedings filed in the State of Goa under Customs Act for the last four years including the amount involved, status of adjudication proceedings and names of those against whom proceedings/prosecution were filed.

Year	Number of Adjudication Proceedings	Amount involved (in ₹ crore)	Name of Companies against whom proceedings/prosecution were filed	Status of Adjudication proceedings	Number of Criminal Proceedings	Amount involved (in ₹ crore)	Name of Companies against whom proceedings/ prosecution were filed	Status of Criminal Proceedings
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2012-13	11	14.04	(1) M/s Timblo Pvt. Ltd. (2) M/s WISL (3) M/s Jindal Vijaynagar Steel Ltd. (4) M/s West Coast Paper Mill (5) Edumund Liley (6) Mohd. Najeed Khalifa, (7) Shri Anees Mohammed I Mansoori (8) Shri Shyam (9) Dilip Myaramani	All the cases have been adjudicated	2 out of 11	0.16	(1) Shri Ismaili Usman and Smt. Noorbanu Irfan Motlani (2) Shri Norman Azavedo	Both the cases are under trial, one at CJM Margaon and other at NDPS Mapusa
2013-14	25	79.52	(1) M/s Ambey Metallic (2) M/s Shraddha Ispat Pvt. Ltd. (3) M/s Millenium Steel (4) M/s Goa Sponge and Power Ltd. (5) M/s West Coast Paper Mill		NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			(5) Shri Hameed Ali Sampya					
			(6) Shri Palat Abdul Razaq					
			(7) Shri Kabeer					
			(8) Shri Hyder Ali					
			(9) Shri Baheer Ahmed					
			(10) Shri Aboo Backer					
			(11) Shri Abdulla Aboobacker Suleman					
			(12) Shrimati Jyoti Sharma					
			(13) Shri Susheel Kumar Chaturvedi					
			(14) Girdhari Lal Sharma					
			(15) Shri Faiz Mohammed Motiwala					
			(16) Shri Jasweer Liyakat Ali					
			(17) Shri Shafaquat Hussain Sawda					
			(18) Shri Sikander Fakruddin Maniyar					
			(19) Shri Abdulla Ahmed Mohd. Kunhi					
			(20) Shri Mohd Shafi					
			(21) Shrimati Shameena					
			(22) Shri Nanak Chand Jethachan Bhatia					
			(23) Shri Noornoochi Aboobacker					
			(24) Shri Fowzul Haq and others					
			(25) Shri Srilokh Moram					
			(26) Shri Sriniwas					
			(27) Shri Jamaal Masthikhund					
			(28) Mohideenkutty and others					
			(29) Shri Nawz Neillkuunu Abdullah					

(30)	Shrimati Kasur Banu Ansari					
(31)	Shri Tasneem Ali Hussain Vakhraiya					
(32)	Shri Sanulla Ahahdul Hameed and others					
(33)	Shri Avinash Kumar					
(34)	Shri Sandeep Jagrat and 05 cases are of unclaimed nature					
2015-16	11	12.13	(1) M/s Samsung Maritime Ltd. (2) Shri Aasif Sikander (3) Shri Ashok Bhaganjee Pala and others (4) Shri Ashslih Nahar (5) Shri Akber Ahmed (6) Shri Oomer Abdul Razak Khan (7) Shri Salim Khan, Shri Amir Badshah and Shri Imran (8) Shri Santosh Malgaonkar (9) Shri Ibrahim Perumbalal (10) Shri Ibrahim Parakkal	1 out of 11	NIL	(1) Sh. Manoj R. Chauhan, at CBI Court, Panjim

Merger of nationalised banks

205. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to bring in merger of certain nationalised banks;

(b) if so, which are the banks proposed to be merged;

(c) what is the rationale behind attempting the merger; and

(d) whether any policy has been prepared in this connection, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) The guiding principle for the consolidation process of banking in India was suggested by Narasimham Committee. According to which any initiative with respect to merger of public sector banks has to come from the boards of the banks concerned, the extant legal framework, keeping in view the synergies and benefits of merger and their commercial judgment. Government's/ Reserve Bank of India's role in the merger of banks would be that of a facilitator.

The Cabinet in its meeting on dated 15th June 2016 has approved the proposal of acquisition of assets and liabilities of subsidiary banks *i.e.* State Banks of Bikaner and Jaipur, State Bank of Hyderabad, State Bank of Mysore, State Bank of Patiala, State Bank of Travancore and Bhartiya Mahila Bank (BMB).

The benefits for attempting the merger of 5 subsidiary banks and BMB with SBI include rationalization of resources, reduction of costs, better profitability, lower cost of funds leading to better rate of interests for public at large, improved productivity and customer services. Merger will also ensure that due to size and scale of economy, SBI will be able to better handle ensuing competition from new Banks.

Role of participatory notes in creation of black money

206. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Special Investigation Team (SIT) report on black money reveals that there are more than ₹ 2 lakh crores of Participatory Notes in circulation in Indian stock market which should come under the purview of Money Laundering Act;

(b) whether a PIL filed recently in Supreme Court alleges that Foreign Institutional Investors pump money in Indian market through Participatory Notes and get away with

returns on investment without undergoing the significant cost and time implications of directly investing in India; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) The Special Investigation Team (SIT) on black money in its third report recorded that that Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has informed the SIT that the outstanding value of Offshore Derivative Instruments (ODIs) at the end of February 2015 stood at ₹ 2.715 lakh crores. Though SIT on black money has not recommended that ODIs/PNs should come under the purview of Money Laundering Act, SEBI, pursuant to its Board Meeting on May 19, 2016 has decided that all the FPIs issuing ODIs/PNs shall do the Know Your Customer (KYC) of ODI subscribers as per Indian Prevention of Money Laundering Act norms. The KYC/Anti Money Laundering (AML) norms applicable to ODI issuers will be the same as that for all other domestic investors.

(b) and (c) A Writ Petition No. 65 of 2016 has been filed before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and the matter is *sub judice*.

Widening tax base by targeting non-agricultural income of farmers

207. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether interacting with a panel of tax administrators (Rajasva Gyan Sangam) Government plans to target farmers with non-agricultural income above a certain threshold, to widen the country's tax payer base;

(b) whether presently out of 25 crore tax paying households in India, 15 crore households are designated as agriculturists;

(c) whether the CBDT has been looking closely at agri-income claims of over rupees one crore by assesses in their tax returns, prompted by a PIL filed in the Patna High Court; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No, Sir. The Government during the conference of Tax Administrators held in June 2016 has not deliberated upon any such plan to target farmers for widening of tax-base.

(b) Such data is not maintained.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Income Tax Department is verifying the genuineness of agricultural income in cases where taxpayers have reported agricultural income of more than ₹ One Crore in their income tax returns for Assessment Years 2007-08 to 2015-16 to check whether the tax payer has made a data entry error while filling up the return. In cases where scrutiny assessment has been completed, the assessing officers have been directed to provide feedback about the genuineness of the claim of agricultural income based on the assessment records. In cases where assessment proceedings are pending, the assessing officers have been directed to thoroughly verify the claims of agricultural income made by the taxpayers.

NPAs in PSBs

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

(a) what were the amount of NPAs in scheduled banks including public sector during last three years in the country;

(b) actual NPA in Public Sector Banks during these years;

(c) what were the main reasons for increase/decrease in NPA in them; and

(d) how Government intends to rectify it, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The details of Gross Advances, Gross Non-Performing Assets (GNPA) and Gross NPA ratio of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) and Public Sector Banks (PSBs) for last three years are as under:

(₹ in crore)

	Gross Advances	GNPA	GNPA Ratio
Scheduled Commercial Banks			
FY 2014	61,01,775	2,51,060	4.11%
FY 2015	66,92,522	3,09,408	4.62%
FY 2016	72,86,952	5,41,763	7.43%
Public Sector Banks			
FY 2014	45,90,458	2,16,739	4.72%
FY 2015	49,17,228	2,67,065	5.43%
FY 2016	51,16,985	4,76,816	9.32%

(c) Main reasons for increase in NPAs of banks are sluggishness in the domestic growth during the recent past, slowdown in recovery in the global economy and

continuing uncertainty in the global markets leading to lower exports of various products like textiles, engineering goods, leather, gems, external factors including the ban in mining projects, delay in clearances affecting Power, Iron and Steel Sector, volatility in prices of raw material and the shortage in availability of power have impacted the operations in the Textiles, Iron and Steel, Infrastructure Sectors, delay in collection of receivables causing a strain on various Infrastructure projects, aggressive lending by banks in past.

(d) The Government has taken specific measures to address issues in sectors such as Infrastructure (Power, Roads etc.), Steel and Textiles, where incidence of NPAs is high. The Government has also approved establishment of six (6) new Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs), to speed up the recovery of bad loans of the banking sector, in addition to existing thirty three. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has also undertaken steps which include (i) Formation of Joint Lenders' Forum (JLF) for revitalizing stressed assets in the system (ii) Flexible Structuring for long term project loans to Infrastructure and Core Industries, and (iii) Strategic Debt Restructuring (SDR) Scheme. (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 and RDDB and FI Act, since in the event of default; the liability of the guarantor is co-extensive with the borrower.

One time settlement of loans by nationalised and private banks

†209. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nationalised and private banks have organised one time settlement of loans during the last two years and the current financial year;

(b) if so, the State/Union Territory-wise details of the loans settled during the above time period including Madhya Pradesh;

(c) whether the one time settlement of loans was done as per the directions/norms of the Reserve Bank of India; and

(d) if so, the details of the above norms and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The data reporting system of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) does not collate information pertaining to One Time Settlement. However, the amount of write offs (which includes write-offs due to compromise settlements) done by Public and Private Sector Banks in the country during the last three years

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

is given in the Statement (*See* below). This information is collated by RBI annually. The Data Reporting System of RBI does not generate information, State/UT-wise.

(c) and (d) RBI has deregulated the matters related to One Time Settlement (OTS)/Compromise Settlements *vide* DBOD.BP.BC.81/21.01.040/95 dated July 28, 1995. Banks are free to engage in OTS/Compromise Settlements with borrowers as per their Board approved internal policy, their commercial judgement and extant regulatory guidelines.

RBI has issued the following circulars in this regard:

- (i) RBI circular dated May 2, 2001 advising banks to make increasing use of Lok Adalats for settling bank disputes involving smaller amounts upto ₹ 5 lakhs.
- (ii) RBI circular dated October 24, 2001 permitting banks to participate in Lok Adalats organized by DRTs/DRATs.
- (iii) RBI circular dated August 3, 2004 increased the ceiling of cases referred to Lok Adalats from ₹ 5 lakhs to ₹ 20 lakhs.
- (iv) RBI circular dated October 4, 2007 prescribing guidelines on valuation to be done in compromise settlements/sale of NPAs to ensure that the Net Present Value (NPV) of settlement account is not less than the NPV of the realizable value of security.
- (v) RBI circular dated November 30, 2007 advising banks to obtain a consent decree from the Court/DRT/BIFR where the case has been filed for any settlement arrived at with the borrower.
- (vi) RBI circular dated June 21, 2010 directing the sanctioning authority of OTS/compromise, to append a certificate stating that the OTS/compromise is in line with RBI guidelines.

Statement

*Data of public and private sector banks on Write Offs
(including Write Offs due to compromise settlement)*

(₹ in crore)

	31.3.2014	31.3.2015	31.3.2016
Allahabad Bank	782	2,109	2,097
Andhra Bank	263	1,124	1,179
Bank of Baroda	964	1,563	1,664
Bank of India	1,767	801	2,374
Bank of Maharashtra	401	264	903

	31.3.2014	31.3.2015	31.3.2016
Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	0	0	
Canara Bank	1,591	1,472	3,387
Central Bank of India	1,995	1,386	1,279
Corporation Bank	463	779	477
Dena Bank	479	515	1,488
IDBI Bank Limited	1,393	1,609	5,459
Indian Bank	628	550	926
Indian Overseas Bank	1,474	3,131	578
Oriental Bank of Commerce	1,252	925	1,668
Punjab and Sind Bank	204	263	
Punjab National Bank	1,947	6,587	7,340
Syndicate Bank	1,025	1,527	1,995
UCO Bank	1,423	1,401	1,573
Union Bank of India	913	931	792
United Bank of India	481	761	649
Vijaya Bank	296	791	510
Nationalised Banks	19,739	28,489	38,339
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	399	363	1,399
State Bank of Hyderabad	31	355	1,569
State Bank of India	13,177	21,313	15,763
State Bank of Mysore	403	740	
State Bank of Patiala	463	755	1,156
State Bank of Travancore	196	526	398
SBI Group	14,670	24,052	20,285
Public Sector Banks	34,409	52,542	58,624
Axis Bank Limited	896	1,210	3,234
Bandhan Bank Limited			0
Development Credit Bank Ltd.	125	47	60
HDFC Bank Ltd.	1,429	1,840	1,854
ICICI Bank Limited	2,177	1,696	2,955
IDFC Bank Limited			0

	31.3.2014	31.3.2015	31.3.2016
Indusind Bank Ltd	181	602	290
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	206	99	289
Yes Bank Ltd.	74	53	258
Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	1	111	142
City Union Bank Limited	133	148	125
Federal Bank Ltd.	468	233	452
ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	52	363	
Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	7	25	328
Karnataka Bank Ltd.	146	219	305
Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	69	151	948
Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	231	15	172
Nainital Bank Ltd.	0	0	0
Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	1	5	73
SBI Commercial and International Bank Ltd.			
South Indian Bank Ltd.	164	43	321
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	30	276	99
The Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	70	180	112
Private Banks	6,461	7,318	12,017

Source: RBI

Decline in amount of black money in foreign banks

†210. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a decline of about 33 per cent in black money stashed in Swiss Bank by the end of 2015;

(b) whether Government is aware of the destination of this kind of money; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) While there is no official estimation regarding black money of Indians stacked in Swiss banks, recent media reports have quoted Zurich based Swiss National Bank as saying that money held by Indians in Swiss

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

banks has fallen by nearly one-third. These reports also say that the funds, described by Swiss National Bank as 'liabilities' of Swiss banks or 'amounts due to' their clients, are the official figures disclosed by the Swiss authorities and do not indicate to the quantum of alleged black money held by Indians in Switzerland.

(c) The Government has taken several steps to effectively deal with the issue of black money, particularly black money stashed away abroad. Such measures include policy-level initiatives, more effective enforcement action on the ground, putting in place robust legislative and administrative frameworks, systems and processes with due focus on capacity building and integration of information and its mining through increasing use of information technology. Recent major initiatives in this regard include—(i) Constitution of the Special Investigation Team (SIT) on Black Money under Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of two former Judges of Hon'ble Supreme Court, (ii) Enactment of a comprehensive 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) Constitution of Multi-Agency Group (MAG) consisting of officers of Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Enforcement Directorate (ED) and Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) for investigation of recent revelations in Panama paper leaks, (iv) Proactively engaging with foreign Governments with a view to facilitate and enhance the exchange of information under Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs)/Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs)/Multilateral Conventions, (v) According high priority to the cases involving black money stashed away abroad for investigation and other follow-up actions including prosecutions in appropriate cases, (vi) While focusing upon non-intrusive measures, due emphasis on enforcement measures in high impact cases with a view to prosecute the offenders at the earliest for credible deterrence against tax evasion/black money, (vii) Proactively furthering global efforts to combat tax evasion/black money, *inter-alia*, by joining the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement in respect of Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) and having information sharing arrangement with USA under its Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA), (viii) Renegotiation of DTAAs with other countries to bring the Article on Exchange of Information to International Standards and expanding India's treaty network by signing new DTAAs and TIEAs with many jurisdictions to facilitate the exchange of information and to bring transparency, (ix) Enabling attachment and confiscation of property equivalent in value held within the country where the property/proceeds of crime is taken or held outside the country by amending the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002 through the Finance Act, 2015.

Setting up of monetary policy committee

211. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has set up a Monetary Policy Committee (MPC);
- (b) if so, terms and conditions thereof and the idea behind the MPC; and
- (c) how will it benefit the consumers and make loans affordable to the MSME sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (RBI Act) has been amended by the Finance Act, 2016, to provide for a statutory and institutionalised framework for a Monetary Policy Committee (MPC). The process for establishing the framework for MPC under the RBI Act has been initiated by the Government through the Notification in the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated 27.6.2016. The MPC has not yet been set up.

(b) The Rules Governing the Procedure for Selection of Members of Monetary Policy Committee and Terms and Conditions of their Appointment and factors constituting failure to meet inflation target under the MPC Framework have been notified by the Government on 27.6.2016. The MPC will conduct monetary policy to achieve the inflation target set by the Government in consultation with the RBI, while keeping in mind the objective of growth. A Committee-based approach will add lot of value and transparency to monetary policy decisions. Out of the six Members of MPC, three Members will be from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the other three Members of MPC will be appointed by the Central Government, on the recommendations of a Search-cum-Selection Committee, which will be headed by the Cabinet Secretary. These three Members of MPC will be experts in the field of economics or banking or finance or monetary policy and will be appointed for a period of 4 years and shall not be eligible for re-appointment. The meetings of the MPC shall be held at least 4 times a year and it shall publicise its decisions after each such meeting.

(c) A modern monetary policy framework will meet the challenges of an increasingly complex economy and benefit all economic agents by maintaining price stability while keeping in mind the objective of growth. High and persistent inflation is detrimental to the interests of both consumers and producers, including MSMEs. It increases income inequality since the poor find it difficult to have insurance against the inflation induced erosion in purchasing power. Hence, a low and stable inflation and well-anchored inflation expectations provide a conducive environment for a regime of low interest rates and their efficient transmission to the widest sections of society.

Closure of bank branches in Jharkhand on grounds of security

212. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of public sector bank branches, which were operational in Jharkhand for a number of years were closed on the grounds of security etc.;

(b) if so, the number of such branches, district-wise and bank-wise in Jharkhand may be provided; and

(c) with improvement in security at the ground level, has a roadmap been devised to reopen such hitherto closed branches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Reserve Bank of India has informed that no bank branch operational in Jharkhand has been closed in recent past for security reasons.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Grants-in-aid released to State Governments and other entities

213. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount released by way of grants-in-aid by Government in FY 2014-15;

(b) the break-up between grants released during FY 2014-15 to State Governments and other entities; and

(c) the total quantum of grants released during FY 2014-15 by the Centre to the Government of Jharkhand and to other entities in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) As per the Finance Accounts for Union Government (2014-15) published by the Office of Controller General of Accounts, an amount of ₹ 3,29,735 crore was released to the States towards grants-in-aid in the financial year 2014-15.

(b) After re-structuring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), direct transfers to other entities in the States has been discontinued from financial year 2014-15.

(c) As per Finance Accounts for the State Government of Jharkhand (2014-15) published by Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlement), Jharkhand, receipts of the State on account of grants-in-aid in financial year 2014-15 was reported at ₹ 7,393 crore.

Change in the established practice of appointment of RBI Governors

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

- (a) the total sanctioned strength of Governors *i.e.* Governor and Deputy Governors in the Reserve Bank of India and their mode of appointment;
- (b) whether any departure from the established practice has now been made for the appointment of Deputy Governors, if so, the details of the established practice in the matter and the departure so made; and
- (c) the reasons necessitated for a change in the established practice in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Section 8(1)(a) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 provides that there shall be one Governor and not more than four Deputy Governors to be appointed by the Central Government on the Central Board of Reserve Bank of India. Deputy Governors are appointed on the basis of Appointments Committee of the Cabinet (ACC) approved guidelines, which provides that Search Committee constituted for the purpose will recommend the person to be appointed as Deputy Governor. Whereas, the appointment of Governor, Reserve Bank of India is approved by Prime Minister's Office on the recommendations of Finance Minister.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. ACC Guidelines for appointment of the Deputy Governors are still same. However, the composition of the Search Committee has now been changed. Now, a Search Committee namely, Financial Sector Regulatory Appointments Search Committee (FSRASC) has been constituted with the approval of ACC. The Committee will recommend names for appointment of Chairperson and Members of Financial Sector Regulatory Bodies including those of Governor and Deputy Governors.

Flood relief package sought by Government of Puducherry

215. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the relief package sought by Government of Puducherry towards the recent heavy floods during November-December, 2015;
- (b) amount sanctioned by the Government as a relief package;
- (c) amount released to Government of Puducherry;
- (d) whether an amount of ₹ 50 crores was adjusted by re-appropriation from Plan to Non-Plan budget estimates of 2015-16; and

(e) if so, does it mean that there was actually no financial relief over and above the budget of Union Territory of Puducherry and will Government consider providing financial relief during the supplementary demands of 2016-17?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) Union Territory of Puducherry has submitted memoranda projecting overall losses and seeking an assistance of ₹ 491.90 crore for flood of November-December, 2015. As an interim assistance, a sum of ₹ 50 crore was released to the Government of Puducherry on 16.12.2015 for providing relief to the affected people, by re-appropriation of the amount from the Plan to the Non Plan Head of Expenditure.

(e) A High Level Committee has approved an amount of ₹ 35.14 crore as a Special Assistance to Puducherry, for the flood of November-December, 2015.

Measures taken to check inflationary trend

216. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Consumer Price Index has reached 21 months high at 7.55 per cent in the month of May, 2016;

(b) whether Government has failed in checking inflationary trend completely;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the same; and

(d) the details of fresh effective measures Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) As per the latest estimates released by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), the rate of monthly inflation based on Consumer Price Index (Combined) for the month of May, 2016 stood at 5.76 per cent. The Government has been successful in bringing down the average inflation from around 9-10 per cent in 2012-2014 to 5.9 per cent in 2014-15 and further to 4.9 per cent in 2015-16. The recent spurt in inflation has been mainly on account of price rise in a few items such as pulses, vegetables and sugar.

(d) The Government has been regularly monitoring prices and availability of essential commodities. Regular review meetings on price and availability situation are being held at the highest level. It has undertaken a number of measures to curb inflation, in particular, food 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 for pulses of 50,000 Metric tonnes of Kharif pulses and 1 lakh Metric tonnes of Rabi 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. In addition, the Government of India and Reserve Bank of India signed a Monetary Policy Framework Agreement in 2015. The objective of monetary policy framework is to primarily maintain price stability, while keeping in mind the objective of growth.

Rise in GNPA rates of PSBs

217. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as per the Financial Stability Report of RBI, for PSBs, ratio of GNPA may further rise to 10.1 per cent by March, 2017;

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

(c) the reasons for the same;

(d) the details of NPA of PSBs as on date in rupees, bank-wise; and

(e) the details of action Government has taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, as per the Financial Stability Report June, 2016 of Reserve Bank of India, under the baseline scenario, the GNPA ratio for Public Sector Banks (PSBs) may go up to 10.1 per cent by March, 2017. The details of GNPA ratio, PSB-wise for March, 2017 are not available.

(c) Main reasons for increase in NPAs of banks are sluggishness in the domestic growth during the recent past, slowdown in recovery in the global economy and continuing uncertainty in the global markets leading to lower exports of various products like textiles, engineering goods, leather, gems, external factors including the ban in mining projects, delay in clearances affecting Power, Iron and Steel Sector, volatility in prices of raw material and the shortage in availability of power have impacted the operations in the Textiles, Iron and Steel, Infrastructure sectors, delay in collection of receivables causing a strain on various Infrastructure projects, aggressive lending by banks in past.

(d) The details of NPAs of PSBs as on March, 2016, bank-wise, are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(e) The Government has taken specific measures to address issues in sectors such as Infrastructure (Power, Roads etc.), Steel and Textiles, where incidence of NPAs is high. The Government has also approved establishment of six (6) new Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs), to speed up the recovery of bad loans of the banking sector, in addition to existing thirty three. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has also undertaken steps which include (i) Formation of Joint Lenders' Forum (JLF) for revitalizing stressed assets in the system, (ii) Flexible Structuring for long term project loans to Infrastructure and Core Industries, and (iii) Strategic Debt Restructuring (SDR) Scheme. (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 and RDDB and FI Act, since in the event of default; the liability of the guarantor is co-extensive with the borrower.

Statement

*Gross advances, gross NPAs and GNPA ratio of Public Sector Banks
as on March, 2016*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Public Sector Banks	Gross NPAs	Gross Advances	GNPA Ratio
		Mar-16	Mar-16	Mar-16
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allahabad Bank	12,780	1,48,895	8.58
2.	Andhra Bank	10,647	1,36,388	7.81
3.	Bank of Baroda	33,730	2,82,223	11.95
4.	Bank of India	40,369	2,68,786	15.02
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	11,024	1,11,204	9.91
6.	Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	1	621	0.22
7.	Canara Bank	23,349	3,15,439	7.40
8.	Central Bank of India	21,921	1,90,496	11.51
9.	Corporation Bank	13,404	1,46,127	9.17
10.	Dena Bank	8,311	86,124	9.65
11.	IDBI Bank Limited	25,718	2,03,985	12.61

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Indian Bank	8,272	1,27,173	6.50
13.	Indian Overseas Bank	25,156	1,55,693	16.16
14.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	14,678	1,54,016	9.53
15.	Punjab and Sind Bank	4,205	65,430	6.43
16.	Punjab National Bank	50,043	3,80,993	13.13
17.	Syndicate Bank	11,542	1,69,500	6.81
18.	UCO Bank	19,453	1,18,906	16.36
19.	Union Bank of India	21,780	2,51,639	8.66
20.	United Bank of India	8,528	71,479	11.93
21.	Vijaya Bank	5,983	90,964	6.58
22.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	3,603	74,743	4.82
23.	State Bank of Hyderabad	6,591	1,14,566	5.75
24.	State Bank of India	82,910	12,43,218	6.67
25.	State Bank of Mysore	2,851	55,438	5.14
26.	State Bank of Patiala	6,767	85,941	7.87
27.	State Bank of Travancore	3,200	67,004	4.78
TOTAL		4,76,816	51,16,985	9.32

Source: RBI

Easy access of foreign funds by Indian Startups

218. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the RBI has launched a Startup Action Plan to enable easy access of foreign funds for Indian startups;

(b) if so, what are the basic salient points of this plan;

(c) whether RBI has made plans to create a 'mature lending environment'; and

(d) the steps proposed by RBI to further ease rules and regulations to make it easy for startups to access funds internationally?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. In keeping with the "Start-up India" initiative, the Reserve Bank of India has taken measures to amend their regulations, particularly

under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 to create a conducive framework for the growth of startups.

RBI has amended their regulations to enable startups, engaged in any sector, to receive investments from registered Foreign Venture Capital Investors (FVCI) and accept payments on behalf of their overseas subsidiaries. Further, guidelines have also been revised in areas such as online submission of Form A2 for outward remittances up to certain thresholds, reporting of foreign investment on the online platform e-Biz and permitting deferred payment through escrow/ indemnity arrangement for a period of 18 months for transfer of shares.

In addition to the above, RBI has also created a dedicated helpline for startups in order to provide guidance/assistance to them for undertaking cross-border transactions within the regulatory framework.

Revision in KYC norms for the ease of poorer segments of society

219. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that stringent and impractical "Know Your Customer" norms had led to a slippage in opening and operations of banks accounts by poorer segments of society;

(b) whether it is a fact that various suggestions have been made to Government to make "KYC" policy flexible and simple;

(c) if so, what is the status of those suggestions;

(d) what are steps proposed to ensure that "KYC" does not become a major hurdle in accessing the banking sector for poorer people;

(e) whether banks have specifically made suggestions that the norms be revised; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) In line with the provisions of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 and the Prevention of Money Laundering (Maintenance of Records) Rules, 2005, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has taken several measures for simplifying the KYC norms to open bank accounts. Accordingly any customer categorized as 'Low Risk', who does not have any of the six prescribed Officially Valid Documents (OVDs), can open an account under "Simplified Measures" by submitting a certified copy of any one of the following documents as proof of identity:

- (i) Identity card with applicant's photograph issued by Central/State Government Departments, Statutory/Regulatory Authorities, Public Sector Undertakings, Scheduled Commercial Banks, and Public Financial Institutions;
- (ii) Letter issued by a gazetted officer, with a duly attested photograph of the person.

Further, for verifying for the limited purpose of proof of address the following additional documents are deemed to be OVDs :

- (i) Utility bill which is not more than two months old of any service provider (electricity, telephone, post-paid mobile phone, piped gas, water bill);
- (ii) Property or Municipal Tax receipt;
- (iii) Bank account or Post Office savings bank account statement;
- (iv) Pension or Family Pension Payment Orders (PPOs) issued to retired employees by Government Departments or Public Sector Undertakings;
- (v) Letter of allotment of accommodation from employer issued by State or Central Government Departments and other specified entities;
- (vi) Documents issued by Government departments of foreign jurisdictions and letter issued by Foreign Embassy or Mission in India.

(d) RBI has issued instructions from time to time to help the common man open bank accounts.

Those customers, who are not able to produce any of the six OVDs or any document under 'Simplified Measures', can open a bank account without furnishing any document. Such an account is called 'Small Account', in which, the aggregate of all credits in the financial year does not exceed ₹ 1 lakh; the aggregate of all withdrawals and transfers in a month does not exceed ₹ 10,000; and the balance at any point of time does not exceed ₹ 50,000. A 'Small Account' may be opened only on the basis of a self-attested photograph and affixation of signature or thumb print.

Other measures taken by RBI include:

- (i) Single OVD for proof of identity and proof of address;
- (ii) Elimination of the requirement of separate proof of address for current address;
- (iii) Relaxation regarding OVDs for low risk customers;
- (iv) Relaxation in time limits for periodic updation of low/medium risk customers;
- (v) Allowing furnishing of 'no change in status' certificate by 'low risk' customers

at the time of periodic updation of KYC, thereby eliminating the need of furnishing the KYC documents;

- (vi) Usage of Marriage Certificate issued by the State Government or Gazette Notification as a valid KYC document for those customers who have changed their names due to marriage or otherwise; etc.

In order to bring awareness among the general public about the KYC simplification measures, a poster and a booklet comprising of a few common questions on opening a bank account, have also been released by RBI.

(e) and (f) RBI has informed that some of the private sector banks had suggested easing of the KYC process by allowing e-KYC for online verification of customers' identities while opening bank accounts. After examination of suggestions on the subject, and in consultation with the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), RBI allowed the usage of e-KYC service of UIDAI as a valid KYC-verification process. This e-verification was allowed in those cases where the biometrics of the customers were to be used to fetch the KYC data from UIDAI servers.

**Government panel for review of Fiscal Responsibility
and Budget Management Act**

220. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has set up a panel to review the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the terms of reference of the panel; and
- (d) the time by which the panel has been asked to give its recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) In pursuance of the Budget announcement (para 111 of the Budget Speech, 2016-17), the Government has constituted a Committee to comprehensively review and give recommendations on the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) roadmap for future. The composition of the FRBM Review Committee is as under:

- | | |
|---|------------|
| (i) Shri N.K. Singh, IAS (Retd.)
(former Revenue and Expenditure Secretary
and former Member of Parliament) | - Chairman |
| (ii) Shri Sumit Bose, IAS (Retd.)
(former Finance Secretary) | - Member |

- (iii) Shri Arvind Subramanian - Member
Chief Economic Adviser
- (iv) Shri Urjit Patel - Member
Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India
- (v) Shri Rathin Roy - Member
Director, National Institute of Public
Finance and Policy
- (c) Terms of Reference of the FRBM Review Committee are as under:
- (i) To review the working of the FRBM Act over last 12 years and to suggest the way forward, keeping in view the broad objective of fiscal consolidation and prudence and the changes required in the context of the uncertainty and volatility of the global economy;
 - (ii) To look into various aspects, factors, considerations going into determining the FRBM targets;
 - (iii) To examine the need and feasibility of having a 'fiscal deficit range' as the target in place of the existing fixed numbers (percentage of GDP) as fiscal deficit target; if so, the specific recommendations of the Committee thereon; and
 - (iv) To examine the need and feasibility of aligning the 'fiscal expansion or contraction' with 'credit contraction or expansion' respectively, in the economy.
- (d) The Committee has been asked to submit its report to the Government by 31.10.2016.

Health insurance coverage on socio/economic basis

221. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to cover each family in the country under the Health Insurance Scheme on socio/economic basis;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of Government thereto;
- (c) the number of persons benefited by the various health schemes being run by the general insurance companies operating in the country during the last three years, company and State/UT-wise; and
- (d) the steps taken or being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) is being implemented by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. This scheme provides smart card based cashless health insurance cover of ₹ 30000/- per annum to BPL families along with 11 other categories of unorganized workers *i.e.* Building and other construction workers, licensed Railway porters, Street Vendors, MGNREGA workers, Beedi workers, Domestic workers, Sanitations workers, Mine workers, Rickshaw pullers, Rag pickers and Auto/Taxi drivers.

For Senior Citizens of age 60 years and above, Senior Citizen Health Insurance Scheme (SCHIS) with additional top-up package up to ₹ 30,000 is under implementation *w.e.f.* 01.04.2016.

Further, Hon'ble Finance Minister in his Budget Speech for 2016-17 announced that "Government will launch a new health protection scheme which will provide health cover up to ₹ One lakh per family belonging to poor and economically weak families".

As per Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), the details of number of persons covered under various health insurance schemes, including Government Sponsored Schemes like RSBY for last three years are given in the Statement-I, Statement-II and Statement-III.

Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	722	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	204
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	8	8	1	3	3	0	0	0	6	3775	8813	0	0	1048	214	
Punjab	25	18	8	2	8	2	28	57	4	0	0	0	0	34	83	
Rajasthan	38	18	1	7	12	1	19	24	6	1776	0	0	0	20	90	
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Tamil Nadu	82	73	52	575	110	29	179	716	70	9	12	40	811			
Tripura	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	1			
Uttar Pradesh	106	34	8	12	68	1	97	4968	11	3	0	45	1472			
Uttarakhand	0	1	2	2	0	0	4	14	10	0	0	3	7			
West Bengal	46	101	26	377	73	27	18	693	22	16	11	26	18313			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Chandigarh	18	3	0	2	0	1	4	1	3	0	0	4	5			
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1			
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			
Delhi	334	242	151	63	194	64	135	218	230	6	1	103	566			
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Puducherry	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	9	0	0	0	0	6			
TOTAL	1878	2240	681	2402	1008	518	3552	15650	10933	1924	44	1769	60854			

Statement-II

(A) *State-wise details on number of persons covered under Health Insurance for 2014-15*
(No. of Persons in '000)

State/UT	Apollo	Bajaj	Bharti	`Chola	Cigna	Future	HDFC	ICICI	IFFCO	L&T	Liberty	Magma	Max
Andhra Pradesh	5	11	1	3	4	13	84	135	7	3	2	0	25
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	2	10	0	3	0	1	4	3	0	0	0	0	1
Bihar	2	3	0	9	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	5
Chhattisgarh	1	4	1	2	0	2	4	7	2	1	0	0	1
Goa	0	14	1	5	0	0	4	25	3	0	0	0	4
Gujarat	91	248	27	15	2	40	61	78	174	22	21	0	62
Haryana	121	32	82	1	2	1	115	97	137	5	17	0	53
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	1
Jammu and Kashmir	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	19	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	0	3	0	1875	0	1	4	2150	1	0	0	0	2
Karnataka	486	51	153	16	4	1323	86	2867	4012	6	28	0	50
Kerala	134	13	2	6	2	11	30	21	6	0	2	0	20
Madhya Pradesh	14	23	1	17	0	3	21	65	522	0	1	0	3
Maharashtra	271	778	439	67	7	147	244	1125	591	62	52	0	235
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0

(B) State-wise details on number of persons covered under Health Insurance for 2014-15

(No. of Persons in '000)

State/UT	National	New India	Oriental	Raheja	Reliance	Religare	Royal	SBI	Star	Tata	United	Universal	Total
Andhra Pradesh	109	171	382	0.00	23	6	234	1	47	8	304	36	1615
Arunachal Pradesh	0	1205	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1207
Assam	548	19	25	0.00	0	0	5	1	6	9	17	4	658
Bihar	37	317	28	0.00	0	0	4	0	7	3	1715	35	2171
Chhattisgarh	9	8684	13023	0.00	0	0	1	1	10	6	8	4	21771
Goa	26	18	9	0.00	0	0	2	0	0	1	128	2	241
Gujarat	1000	1300	3102	0.00	81	41	31	9	1171	1544	774	79	9971
Haryana	195	453	294	0.00	5	4	36	7	63	1	1232	79	3033
Himachal Pradesh	3	1127	5	0.00	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	1145
Jammu and Kashmir	4	2	5	0.00	0	0	0	0	5	0	3	0	46
Jharkhand	18	20	9	0.00	1	0	0	0	1767	2	27	23	5905
Karnataka	552	9576	1055	0.01	163	98	62	6	313	146	2709	139	23898
Kerala	478	414	284	0.00	10037	6	10	17	342	3	479	22	12341
Madhya Pradesh	156	99	136	0.00	4	9	8	95	94	11	98	45	1424
Maharashtra	65164	6575	2054	0.02	210	170	257	375	606	162	5671	466	85728
Manipur	0	274	1	0.00	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	276
Meghalaya	1	0	1	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	9
Mizoram	186	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	187

Nagaland	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	4
Odisha	3749	2988	29	0.00	6843	8	6	0	1629	5	872	13	25071
Punjab	316	72	78	0.00	7	14	4	5	40	7	244	23	973
Rajasthan	1188	92	73	0.00	2	9	14	65	73	5	1404	13	3697
Sikkim	1	1	1	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Tamil Nadu	623	2001	1374	0.02	46	19	293	5	513	17	42661	175	49513
Telangana	284	579	25	0.01	9	12	1	17	115	9	243	0	1768
Tripura	1	0	0	0.00	0	0	1758	0	0	0	57	0	1817
Uttar Pradesh	325	257	161	0.00	7	1899	55	4	116	7	932	456	7617
Uttarakhand	7	19	4	0.00	2	2	3	0	43	2	99	22	238
West Bengal	5541	370	261	0.00	66	10	38	16	123	27	6942	160	17229
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Chandigarh	38	9	16	0.00	799	9	1	0	9	6	425	0	1370
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	112	0	115
Daman and Diu	1	2	15	0.00	0	0	1	0	0	0	31	0	51
Delhi	2812	348	603	0.00	52	216	54	18	147	179	827	17	6930
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	5	2	2	0.00	0	0	6	0	14	1	4	0	38
TOTAL	83374	36994	23056	0.058	18359	2533	2886	645	7252	2160	68027	1814	288060

Statement-III

(A) State-wise details on number of persons covered under Health Insurance for 2015-16
(No. of Persons in '000)

State/UT	Apollo	Bajaj	Bharti	Chola	Cigna	Future	HDFC	ICICI	IFFCO	Kotak	L&T	Liberty	Magma	Max
Andhra Pradesh	9	15	25	4	4	7	75	66	16	0.00	4	33	0	4
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
Assam	5	15	0	2	0	2	4	6	0	0.00	0	0	0	1
Bihar	3	3	0	4	1	0	6	22	0	0.00	0	0	0	7
Chhattisgarh	2	5	0	2	1	2	4	10	2	0.00	1	0	0	1
Goa	0	15	0	5	0	0	7	22	3	0.00	0	1	0	5
Gujarat	119	279	17	27	9	36	44	116	335	0.02	41	8	0	54
Haryana	157	29	0	0	7	2	111	157	155	0.00	11	19	0	53
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	4	0	0.00	0	0	0	1
Jammu and Kashmir	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	174	0	0.00	0	0	0	1
Jharkhand	1	3	0	1875	2	3	5	1810	1	0.00	0	0	0	2
Karnataka	599	70	54	19	21	3172	78	3782	1967	0.04	7	27	0	55
Kerala	245	14	1	7	7	13	29	19	7	0.00	0	25	0	46
Madhya Pradesh	20	23	0	11	2	3	22	82	32	0.00	1	0	0	4
Maharashtra	316	1071	106	72	26	162	267	1266	509	0.07	126	45	0	393
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	726	0	0.00	0	0	0	0

(B) State-wise details on number of persons covered under Health Insurance for 2015-16

(No. of Persons in '000)

State/UT	National	New	India	Oriental	Raheja	Reliance	Religere	Royal	SBI	Star	Tata	United	Universal	Total
Andhra Pradesh	137	130	321	0.00	2	18	10	63	131	6	322	16	1419	
Arunachal Pradesh	0	702	6	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	711	
Assam	29	20	40	0.00	0	3	4	43	14	8	18	6	222	
Bihar	5038	5034	68	0.00	445	5	4	48	14	4	11462	11	22180	
Chhattisgarh	11	5853	57	0.00	0	2	1	46	19	5	9	2	6035	
Goa	34	27	28	0.00	1	1	1	2	0	1	130	2	285	
Gujarat	974	1365	2971	0.00	89	72	27	62	1232	20	961	64	8922	
Haryana	291	458	139	0.00	8	98	27	48	153	0	1508	109	3541	
Himachal Pradesh	3	1553	30	0.00	0	5	0	2	2	0	3	0	1610	
Jammu and Kashmir	4	2	39	0.00	0	0	0	2	13	0	3	0	244	
Jharkhand	22	25	32	0.00	2	3	0	22	1882	3	27	17	5738	
Karnataka	952	12697	1180	0.00	166	163	46	163	562	151	3103	53	29087	
Kerala	480	441	423	0.00	11859	10	9	54	685	3	492	19	14888	
Madhya Pradesh	71	145	206	0.00	5	21	6	252	206	9	102	15	1239	

Maharashtra	68223	7442	1946	0.04	1119	279	256	374	1233	1887	8364	327	95810
Manipur	0	259	45	0.00	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	306
Meghalaya	1	1292	43	0.00	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	2067
Mizoram	0	0	37	0.00	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	38
Nagaland	0	0	6	0.00	0	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	13
Odisha	4146	3272	33	0.00	3432	12	5	30	63	7	840	14	20176
Punjab	126	92	142	0.00	7	31	4	11	98	8	5833	10	7015
Rajasthan	51	32994	84	0.00	2	20	6	181	148	5	1375	8	35671
Sikkim	1	1	6	0.00	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	12
Tamil Nadu	267	1532	1552	0.01	164	30	220	86	933	13	47173	120	54347
Telangana	246	632	101	0.01	198	20	63	141	234	11	249	19	2567
Tripura	1	0	12	0.00	0	0	0	14	0	0	2100	0	2136
Uttar Pradesh	65	309	118	0.00	6	163	26	211	267	12	2340	58	9076
Uttarakhand	8	17	79	0.00	3	6	3	22	82	2	5513	24	5800
West Bengal	1200	431	345	0.00	129	22	30	183	270	29	10691	224	19105
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	5	0.00	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6

State/UT	National	New	India	Oriental	Raheja	Reliance	Religere	Royal	SBI	Star	Tata	United	Universal	Total
Chandigarh	4	8	127	0.00	1347	7	1	2	17	8	1	0	0	1576
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	34	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	40
Daman and Diu	1	2	106	0.00	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	113
Delhi	2606	374	434	0.02	154	203	48	106	270	34	868	14	0	6775
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	108	12	37	0.00	0	0	4	0	18	1	5	0	0	191
TOTAL	85102	77124	10835	0.084	19141	1198	802	2179	8547	2229	103502	1132	0	358962

Note: Data for FY 2015-16 are provisional. The data as it is submitted by insurers through email.

Revenue foregone and subsidies given during the last four financial years

222. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total revenue foregone in the year 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the total revenue foregone for the financial year 2016-17 has increased significantly as compared to last financial year;
- (c) if so, the details and reasons therefor;
- (d) the total amount of subsidy on food, petroleum and fertilizers granted in the year, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively;
- (e) whether it is a fact that the total subsidy bill on food, petroleum and fertilizers for the financial year 2016-17 is lower than last financial year; and
- (f) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The total revenue impact of tax incentives for the financial years 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 is as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year (F.Y)	Amount
Direct Tax	
2013-14	93,047
2014-15	1,18,593
2015-16	1,28,639
(Estimated)	
Indirect Tax	
2013-14	4,56,937
2014-15	4,35,756
2015-16	4,82,489
(Estimated)	

Since the financial year 2016-17 has just begun and only first quarter of the financial year has passed, it is not feasible to estimate the amount of revenue impact of tax incentives for the financial year 2016-17.

(d) to (f) Food

A statement indicating the food subsidy allocated and released during the year 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 is as under:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Allocated	Released
2013-14	89740.02	89740.02
2014-15	113171.16	113171.16
2015-16	134919.00	134919.00
2016-17	130334.61	57333.65*

* As on 11.07.2016

The allocation of food subsidy in Budget estimates 2015-16 was ₹ 1,19,919 crore and the same in Budget Estimates 2016-17 is ₹ 1,30,334.61 crore.

Petroleum

The Total amount of subsidy/under recovery incurred on sale of Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG for the financial year 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 is given as under:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Diesel	PDS Kerosene	Domestic LPG#	Total
2013-14	62,837	30,574	52,247	1,45,658
2014-15	10,935*	24,799	40,574	76,308
2015-16	0	11,496	16,074	27,570

*Under-recovery on Diesel is up to 18.10.2014

Include DBTL subsidy also

Fertilizers

The details of subsidy given during the last three financial years are as under:-

(₹ in crore)

Year	Imported Urea	Imported P and K	Indigenous P and K	Indigenous Urea	Total
2013-14	15353.30	13926.86	15500.00	26500.00	71280.16
2014-15	16200.00	8667.30	12000.00	38200.01	75067.31
2015-16	16400.00	9968.56	11969.00	38200.00	76537.56

The Budget provision/Expenditure for 2015-16 was 76537.56. The Budget Provision for 2016-17 is 74099.99.

Claims settlement by public and private sector insurance companies

223. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the premium collected and claims settled by public sector as well as private sector insurance companies during the last three years;

(b) whether there is any monitoring mechanism for timely settlement of claims; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps taken or being taken to protect the interests of public for getting speedy settlement of their insurance claims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The data as furnished by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) on premium collected and claims settled by the public as well as private life insurance companies during the last three years is given in Statement-I (*See* below). The data pertaining to premium collected and claims settled by non-life insurers are given in Statement-II and Statement-III (*See* below).

(b) and (c) IRDAI monitors the claims payment position of the insurance companies by collecting the claims payment data on a quarterly basis.

Statement-I

Premium collected and claims settled by the public as well as private life insurance companies during the last three years.

Name of Company	Total Premium of Life Insurers (₹ in crores)			Data of Claims Settlement											
				2012-13				2013-14				2014-15			
				Individual Insurance		Group Insurance		Individual Insurance		Group Insurance		Individual Insurance		Group Insurance	
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	No.	Amount (₹ in cr)	No.	Amount (₹ in cr)	No.	Amount (₹ in cr)	No.	Amount (₹ in cr)	No.	Amount (₹ in cr)	No.	Amount (₹ in cr)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Aegon Religare Life Insurance Co. Ltd	430.5	452.07	559.2	282	11.81	4	0.11	324	26.34	6	0.59	413	30.73	3	0.27
Aviva Life Insurance Co. Ltd	2140.67	1878.1	1796.25	2134	79.97	2389	17.99	1708	85.84	3231	15.49	1396	107.25	3523	13.73
Bajaj Allianz Life Insurance Co. Ltd	6892.7	5843.14	6017.3	24192	349.25	45922	197.32	21658	360.2	81735	290.98	18978	347.85	107194	389.57
Bharti Axa Life Insurance Co. Ltd	744.52	872.65	1053.32	936	17.901	70	1.52	950	26.14	78	3.6	900	35.52	112	10.08
Birla Sun Life Insurance Co. Ltd	5216.3	4833.05	5233.22	8149	224.21	1530	61.13	8071	268.14	1933	83.18	8055	278.07	1767	89.72
Canara HSBC OBC Life Insurance Co. Ltd	1912.15	1805.88	1657.02	528	21.78	154	1	544	23.77	342	3.14	516	28.81	414	3.19
DLF Pramerica Life Insurance Co. Ltd	236.79	305.86	735.1	166	4.12	34	0.04	190	6.3	388	0.61	545	14.94	3315	8.63

Edelweiss Tokio Life Insurance Co. Ltd	54.83	110.9	193.08	10	0.51	21	2.41	48	4.5	176	5.51	68	7.24	632	5.88
Future Generali Life Insurance Co. Ltd	678.29	634.16	604.25	1369	22.83	107	15.21	1669	25.93	133	15.73	2955	60.14	308	2.97
HDFC Standard Life Insurance Co. Ltd	11322.68	12062.9	14829.9	5988	143.92	1526	20.49	6824	216.94	2758	28.95	1808	30.94	154	20.38
ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Co. Ltd	13538.24	12428.65	15306.62	14393	292.5	3593	63.19	12608	278.6	2703	64.2	11031	263.52	4957	52.86
IDBI Federal Life Insurance Co. Ltd	804.68	826.25	1069.62	550	20.39	778	2.86	842	32.7	575	6.49	11546	352.86	2308	75.55
IndiaFirst Life Insurance Co. Ltd	1690.08	2143.36	2034.11	654	14.24	2440	25.22	920	20.9	2371	31.91	736	31.42	1035	10.92
Exide Life Insurance Co. Ltd	1742.36	1830.67	2027.48	2780	35.85	258	2.99	3111	41.37	258	1.79	1195	29.82	2750	42.7
Kotak Mahindra Life Insurance Co. Ltd	2777.78	2700.79	3038.05	2843	71.63	8690	96.05	2687	71.09	13735	143.95	2437	72.17	19270	190.76
Max Life Insurance Co. Ltd	6638.7	7278.54	8171.62	8531	205.08	13898	46.71	8896	214.6	10067	44.4	8804	245.47	6045	43.15
PNB MetLife Life Insurance Co. Ltd	2429.52	2240.59	2461.19	2017	67.77	2115	57.29	2265	82.4	1358	68.48	2290	102.78	1593	91.57
Reliance Life Insurance Co. Ltd	4045.39	4283.4	4621.08	18511	207.87	4641	28.07	17241	202.96	1265	25.63	15211	229.27	2221	33.17
Sahara India Life Insurance Co. Ltd	205.38	204.63	166.86	809	7.18	3	0.01	754	6.75	1	0	700	6.38	1	0.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
SBI Life Insurance Co. Ltd	10450.03	10738.6	12867.11	12676	217.52	11187	222.18	12960	255.28	12122	267.38	13303	305.4	10169	282.42
Shriram Life Insurance Co. Ltd	618.07	594.24	734.66	1079	21.42	3746	58.98	966	20.3	5515	76.14	1307	33.13	6353	67.21
Star Union Dai-ichi Life Insurance Co. Ltd	1068.8	948.75	1134.68	662	13.75	697	6.1358	949	19.48	1555	12.24	1191	33.98	901	21.57
TATA AIA Life Insurance Co. Ltd	2760.43	2323.7	2121.79	4125	95.82	1516	22.2	4225	94.8	1225	31.87	3659	88.27	988	27.26
PRIVATE TOTAL	78398.91	77340.9	88433.49	113384	2147.3	105319	949.08	110410	2385.33	143530	1222.25	109044	2735.96	176013	1483.54
LIC of India	208803.58	236942.3	239667.65	733545	7222.9	244350	1697.37	746212	8475.26	266367	1882.83	742243	8955.43	272809	2037.27
INDUSTRY TOTAL	287202.49	314283.2	328101.14	846929	9370.2	349669	2646.45	856622	10860.59	409897	3105.08	851287	11691.39	448822	3520.81

Statement-II*Non-life Insurers-wise Gross Direct Premium for the last 3 years*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Insurer	Premium Collected		
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5
Private Sector Insurers				
1.	Bajaj Allianz General insurance Company Limited	4001	4516	5230
2.	Bharti Axa General Insurance Company Limited	1218	1423	1457
3.	Cholamandalam MS General Insurance Company Limited	1621	1855	1890
4.	Future Generali General Insurance Company Limited	1105	1263	1438
5.	HDFC ERGO General Insurance Company Limited	2453	2907	3182
6.	ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company limited	6134	6856	6678
7.	IFFCO Tokyo General Insurance Company Limited	2565	2931	3330
8.	L&T General Insurance Company Limited	182	254	332
9.	Raheja QBE General Insurance Company Limited	21	23	22
10.	Reliance General Insurance Company Limited	2010	2389	2716
11.	Royal Sundaram General Insurance Company Limited	1560	1437	1569
12.	SBI General Insurance Company Limited	771	1188	1577
13.	Shriram General Insurance Company Limited	1541	1511	1497
14.	Tata AIG General Insurance Company Limited	2135	2363	2714

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Universal Sompo General Insurance Company Limited	534	540	701
16.	Liberty Videocon General Insurance Company Ltd.	95	425	474
17.	Magma HDI General Insurance Company Limited	2	130	284
TOTAL		27951	32010	35090
Public Sector Insurer				
1.	National Insurance Company Limited	9165.73	10223	11242
2.	New India Insurance Company Limited	10037.95	11540	13209
3.	Oriental Insurance Company Limited	6552.4	7128	7408
4.	United India Assurance Company Limited	9266.04	9709	10690
TOTAL		35022	38600	42549
Standalone Health Insurers				
1.	Apollo Munich Health Insurance Company Limited	619.99	692	803
2.	Cigna TTK Health Insurance Company Limited	NA	0.34	22
3.	Max Bupa Health Insurance company Limited	207	309	373
4.	Religare Health Insurance Company Limited	39	152	276
5.	Star Health Insurance Company Limited	860	1091	1469
TOTAL		1726	2245	2943
Specialised Insurers				
1.	Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Limited	1157.25	1304	1362
2.	Agriculture Insurance Corporation of India	3297.42	3395	2740
TOTAL		4455	4699	4102
GRAND TOTAL		69154	77554	84684

Statement-III*Non-life Insurers-wise Amount of Claims settled for the last 3 years*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Insurer	Claims Settled		
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5
Private Sector Insurers				
1.	Bajaj Allianz General Insurance Company Limited	2,270.00	2,206.99	3476.36
2.	Bharti Axa General Insurance Company Limited	564.00	717.32	927.23
3.	Cholamandalam MS General Insurance Company Limited	773.00	995.94	983.95
4.	Future Generali General Insurance Company Limited	521.00	670.91	852.15
5.	HDFC ERGO General Insurance Company Limited	920.00	1,427.10	1,700.36
6.	ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited	3,366.00	3,747.27	4,058.86
7.	IFFCO Tokyo General Insurance Company Limited	1,317.00	1,594.17	1,737.78
8.	L&T General Insurance Company Limited	78.00	119.75	131.59
9.	Raheja QBE General Insurance Company Limited	2.00	0.29	3.33
10.	Reliance General Insurance Company Limited	902.00	1,467.41	1,750.72
11.	Royal Sundaram General Insurance Company limited	793.00	863.99	1001.13
12.	SBI General Insurance Company Limited	96.00	313.33	485.95
13.	Shriram General Insurance company Limited	224.00	252.83	371.52

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Tata AIG General Insurance Company Limited	882.00	1,117.00	1302.46
15.	Universal Sompo General Insurance Company Limited	170.00	315.59	355.04
16.	Liberty Videocon General Insurance Company Ltd.	0.95	21.84	247.20
17.	Magma HDI General Insurance Company Limited	0.01	22.91	123.55
TOTAL		12,878.96	15,843.64	19,509.18
Public Sector Insurer				
1.	National Insurance Company Limited	5,781.00	6,234.72	8232.38
2.	New India Insurance Company Limited	6,375.00	7,424.19	9739.58
3.	Oriental Insurance Company Limited	4,181.00	3,839.53	5566.82
4.	United India Assurance Company Limited	5,464.00	6,839.85	7707.31
TOTAL		21,801.00	24,338.29	31,246.09
Standalone Health Insurers				
1.	Apollo Munich Health Insurance Company Limited	302.00	380.39	410.96
2.	Cigna TTK Health Insurance Company Limited	N.A.	N.A.	1.07
3.	Max Bupa Health Insurance Company Limited	70.00	134.61	169.87
4.	Religare Health Insurance Company Limited	8.00	75.94	99.04
5.	Star Health Insurance Company Limited	538.00	562.96	717.52
TOTAL		918.00	1,153.90	1,398.46
Specialised Insurers				
1.	Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Limited	1,153.00	1,282.68	1493.42
2.	Agriculture Insurance Corporation of India	2,159.00	3,823.07	3609.85
TOTAL		3312.00	5105.75	5103.27
GRAND TOTAL		38,909.96	46,441.58	57,257.00

**Recovery of higher interest on loans against
Kisan Credit Card Accounts**

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

(a) whether there is a provision for recovering 4 per cent interest on loans taken against Kisan Credit Card accounts;

(b) whether the Government has received complaints that Allahabad Bank and SBI at Vidisha district in M.P are recovering higher rates of interest on loans to farmers;

(c) if, so, the action taken by the Government against the banks on receipts of such complaints; and

(d) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) 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 for short term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh including the short term crop loans taken against Kisan Credit Card (KCC). Under the said scheme, 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.

(b) to (d) Allahabad Bank and State Bank of India (SBI) have reported that there are no such instances in their bank.

State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC), Madhya Pradesh has reported that they have not received any complaint about higher rates of interest being charged on loan to farmers against SBI and Allahabad Bank in Vidisha District.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that separate data on specific nature of complaints such as complaints regarding recovering higher rates of interest by banks on loans to the farmers is not maintained.

Further, in the Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS), which is the Government of India Portal for providing citizens with a platform for redressal of their grievances, no such complaint against Allahabad Bank and SBI has been received.

On receipt of complaints relating to agriculture credit, the matter is taken up at appropriate level for redressal thereof.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

National Railway Safety Fund

225. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry of Railways have demanded nearly 1.19 lakh crore rupees from the Finance Ministry for the National Railway Safety Fund to achieve Zero Accident Mission of Railways in the country; and

(b) if so, Government response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) The Ministry of Railways has proposed for setting up a Rastriya Rail Sanraksha Kosh (RRSK) to enhance the safety of train operations in the country.

(b) The Ministry of Finance has agreed 'in-principle' to the above proposal and communicated the requirements for constitution of RRSK to the Ministry of Railways.

Committee for re-visiting the Income Tax Act

226. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up a 10-Member Committee to re-visit the Income Tax Act;

(b) what is the time-frame given to the Committee to submit its report;

(c) whether any interim relief or changes will be made in the taxation system to reduce disputes and also help the taxpayer to pay taxes with ease; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. With a view to simplify the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (the Act), a ten member Committee has been set up by the Government *vide* Order dated 27th October, 2015. The term of the Committee is for a period of one year from the date of its constitution. The Committee can give its recommendations in batches during the said period, with a mandate to give first batch of recommendations by 31.01.2016.

(c) and (d) Based on the inter report of the Committee, various legislative changes have been made in the Act to reduce disputes and help the taxpayer to pay taxes with ease. These *inter-alia* include providing time limit for giving appeal effect to appellate orders, reducing the time limit of rectification of order by appellate tribunal, increasing the income limit for appeals being disposed by single member bench of the appellate tribunal, providing time limit for disposal of petitions made by the

assesseees for waiver of penalty and interest under the Act, providing for release of property attached under section 281B of the Act on submission of bank guarantee by assessee, rationalisation of penalty provisions etc.

NABARD loans for grain storage facilities

227. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is planning to double loan for augmenting grain storage capacities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, including Telangana and Andhra Pradesh for the Twelfth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that it is not planning to double the loans for grain storage capacities.

However, under Warehouse Infrastructure Fund, NABARD provides affordable credit to State Governments, State Government Entities and Private Sector to establish scientific storage of agricultural produce. Against total allocation of ₹ 10,000 crore. NABARD has sanctioned 9285 projects worth ₹ 10,691.81 crore, for a capacity of 15196481.00 MT. The State-wise details of loans sanctioned by NABARD under Warehouse Infrastructure Fund, including Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, as on 11th July, 2016, are given in the Statement.

Statement

Warehouse Infrastructure Fund State-wise position of sanction as on 11 July 2016

Sl. No.	State	Total sanction (₹ in crore)	No. of Projects	Capacity (MT)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	342.00	76	600000
2.	Assam	47.16	2	10000
3.	Bihar	1282.98	295	1298000
4.	Chhattisgarh	79.66	54	301200
5.	Gujarat	951.08	1874	1084740
6.	Haryana	107.71	20	282090
7.	Himachal Pradesh	8.55	3	3480

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Karnataka	1223.63	259	1743110
9.	Kerala	45.74	27	54361
10.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0	0
11.	Maharashtra	17.93	7	21400
12.	Mizoram	31.05	27	8350
13.	Odisha	1077.39	3725	923200
14.	Punjab	1803.44	189	5269800
15.	Rajasthan	159.98	6	246300
16.	Tamil Nadu	1455.28	2120	935580
17.	Telangana	972.79	330	1707500
18.	Tripura	17.77	44	17400
19.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0	0
20.	West Bengal	939.67	202	315970
21.	Multi-State (NCMSL)	128.00	25	374000
TOTAL		10691.81	9285.00	15196481.00

Source: NABARD

Study team to evolve Common Tax Code

228. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up a study team to evolve Common Tax Code recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Appointment of DRT Chairperson in Visakhapatnam

229. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no Chairperson in the Debts Recovery Tribunal (DRT) at Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, since how long the post is lying vacant;

(c) what efforts the Ministry has made to appoint the Chairperson of DRT;

(d) the number of cases pending in the above DRT; and

(e) the average annual cases coming to this DRT during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) There is no post of Chairperson in DRT, Visakhapatnam. There is a post of Presiding Officer in DRT, Visakhapatnam, which is lying vacant since 31.12.2014, however, additional charge has been entrusted to Presiding Officer, DRT-3, Kolkata. A candidate has been selected for post of Presiding Officer in DRT, Visakhapatnam and proposal has been sent for final approval.

(d) Its ascertained from DRT, Visakhapatnam that total 2887 cases are pending as on 30th June, 2016;

(e) Pending cases during last three years:

Years	Pending cases
FY-2013-14	530
FY-2014-15	806
FY-2015-16	1042

Sectoral and GDP growth during the Financial Year 2014-15 and 2015-16

230. SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the details of sectoral growth and GDP growth in general, during the Financial Year 2014-15 and Financial Year 2015-16, and that in industry sector and service sector in particular, for the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): The growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant (2011-12) market prices and the growth rate of Gross Value added (GVA) at constant (2011-12) basic prices in sectors including agriculture, forestry and fishing, industry and services, during the financial years 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given in the following table.

Sector-wise growth in GVA at Constant (2011-12) Basic (Per cent)

Sector	Growth	
	2014-15 (1st RE)	2015-16 (PE)
1	2	3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-0.2	1.2
Industry	5.9	7.4

1	2	3
Mining and quarrying	10.8	7.4
Manufacturing	5.5	9.3
Electricity, gas, water supply and other utility services	8.0	6.6
Construction	4.4	3.9
Services	10.3	8.9
Trade, hotels, transport, communication and services related to broadcasting	9.8	9.0
Financial, real estate and professional services	10.6	10.3
Public administration, defence and other Services	10.7	6.6
GVA at constant basic prices	7.1	7.2
GDP at constant market prices	7.2	7.6

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO).

1st RE= First Revised Estimates;

PE: Provisional Estimates.

Cases investigated by ED in Goa

231. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) number of cases investigated by Enforcement Directorate in the State of Goa during the last three years;

(b) the names of the accused against whom each of those cases were filed;

(c) the amount, property etc. involved in each of the cases, case-wise; and

(d) the sections under which persons involved are being prosecuted.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) 06 cases are being investigated under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) in the State of Goa during the last 04 years by this Directorate.

(b) to (d) These cases are at various stages of investigations. Disclosure of names of persons and other details of these cases at this stage will not be in public interest as the same may hamper the investigations.

Mudra loan applications in Puducherry

232. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details for loan applications submitted under Micro Unit Development and Refinance Agency (MUDRA) Scheme in Puducherry since inception of the scheme;

(b) the details of applications approved and given MUDRA loan, district-wise:

(c) whether any target has been fixed for Puducherry under MUDRA scheme in 2016-17; and

(d) if so, the details thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) As on 13.07.2016, 35,567 loan applications have been received by Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) in Puducherry under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) since its inception. The loan applications approved under PMMY by SCBs in Puducherry is as follows:-

District	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17 as on 13.07.2016
Puducherry	20819	3870
Karaikal	5269	979
Mahe	347	64
Yanam	771	143
TOTAL	27206	5056

In addition to the above, Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) have approved 70,108 loans under PMMY since inception in Puducherry.

(c) and (d) State-wise targets have not been fixed by Government.

Calculation of economic growth based on revision in wages

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

(a) whether increase in income, on account of revision in wages by Government can be the basis to calculate economic growth of the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) Economic growth of the country is calculated as the rate of growth in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant (2011-12) market prices, which, among other many things, takes into account the wage revisions by

the Government. On account of such wage revision, if there is an increase in Gross Value Added (GVA), economic growth can go up. However, the overall economic growth of the country is also affected by many other factors, which have a bearing on production, consumption, capital formation and exports and imports, both in the public and private sectors.

Synchronisation of financial accounting year with calendar year

234. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to change the financial accounting year from 1st April - 31st March to synchronise with the calendar year 1st January-31st December;

(b) if so, the rationale behind the proposal;

(c) whether Government had consulted the stakeholders *i.e.* corporate sector and the Institute of Chartered Accountants on the *pros and cons* of the move; and

(d) whether such a move will help India to change over the global accounting system?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Yes, Sir. Government has constituted a Committee to examine the desirability and feasibility of having a new financial year and give its recommendations by 31st December, 2016.

(b) to (d) The terms of reference (ToR) of the Committee are as under:

Examine the merits and demerits of various dates for the commencement of the financial year including the existing date, taking into account, *inter-alia*, the following:

- (i) The genesis of the current financial year and the studies made in the past on the desirability of change in financial year;
- (ii) The suitability of the financial year from the point of view of-
 - (a) correct estimation of receipts and expenditure of Central and State Governments;
 - (b) the effect of the different agricultural crop periods;
 - (c) the relationship of financial year to the working season;
 - (d) impact on businesses;
 - (e) taxation systems and procedures;
 - (f) statistics and data collection;

- (g) the convenience of the legislatures for transacting budget work; and
- (h) other relevant matters.
- (iii) The Committee may, after due examination of all relevant factors, recommend the date of commencement of the financial year which in its view is the most suitable for the country.
- (iv) In case a change in the financial year is recommended, the Committee may also work out the modalities for effecting the change. This would *inter-alia* include:
 - (a) appropriate timing of change;
 - (b) the determination of a transitional period;
 - (c) the change in tax laws during the transitional period;
 - (d) the amendments that may be required in various statutes; and
 - (e) changes in the coverage of the recommendations of the Finance Commission.
- (v) The Committee may interact with experts, institutions, Government Departments and others as deemed necessary.
- (vi) The Committee is expected to soon convene its first meeting.

Interest free loans to small and medium farmers

†235. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the access of small and medium farmers towards sources of Institutional loans for agricultural purposes is not increasing and they are heavily dependent on loans from non-institutional sources at double interest rates;

(b) the details of loans given to small and medium farmers during the last three years for works other than those related to warehouses, cold storages, irrigation and rural electrification and the rate of interest charged on that; and

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to provide interest free loans to small and medium farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that the institutional loan for agricultural purposes disbursed to small and marginal farmers during the last 3 years has been

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

showing an increasing trend. The details of loans given to small and marginal farmers during the last three years are as under:

(Amount in ₹. Crore)

Agency	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*
	Loan disbursed	Loan Disbursed	Loan Disbursed
Commercial Banks	201296.26	197540.38	279427.23
Cooperative Banks	69352.24	78735.66	97999.11
Regional Rural Banks	51358.81	70390.26	81652.81
TOTAL	322007.31	346666.30	459079.15

*Provisional data

Source: NABARD

The interest rates on loans have been deregulated by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and they are now linked to the Base Rate fixed by the banks. However, the Government of India implements an interest subvention scheme for short term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh with a view to ensuring availability of short term agriculture credit at a reduced interest rate of 7% p.a. to farmers. Under the said scheme, 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.

(c) No, Sir.

Sharing of information of black money by foreign countries

†236. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a sharp decline has been registered in Indian black money stashed in Swiss Banks;

(b) the names of countries that have agreed to share or are already sharing information with India on black money;

(c) the number of cases on which action has been taken under the Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets Act in force since July, 2015 and the amount of evasion detected; and

(d) the details of the success achieved in unearthing black money as a result of the Government policies?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) While there is no official estimation regarding black money of Indians stacked in Swiss banks, recent media reports have quoted Zurich based Swiss National Bank as saying that money held by Indians in Swiss banks has fallen by nearly one-third. These reports also say that the funds, described by Swiss National Bank as 'liabilities' of Swiss banks or 'amounts due to' their clients, are the official figures disclosed by the Swiss authorities and do not indicate to the quantum of alleged black money held by Indians in Switzerland.

(b) Under the provisions of direct taxes laws, the Government has entered into tax treaties with a number of countries/jurisdictions which obliges them to provide information for tax purposes. These tax treaties are—(i) Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs), (ii) Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs), (iii) Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters (Multilateral Convention), (iv) SAARC Multilateral Agreement. India has tax treaties with 139 countries/jurisdictions as on 30.06.2016. The names of such countries/jurisdictions is as follows:

Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Anguilla, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bermuda, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Bulgaria, Canada, Cameroon, Cayman Islands, China, Chinese Taipei (Taiwan), Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Curacao, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt (United Arab Republic), El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Faroe Islands, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Gibraltar, Green Land, Greece, Guatemala, Guernsey, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Isle of Man, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jersey, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Korea (Republic of), Kuwait, Kyrgyz Republic, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau (China), Macedonia, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Island, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Montserrat, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Niue, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, San Marino, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Sent Maarten, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Tajikistan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Turks and Caicos, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vietnam and Zambia.

Besides the above, the Common Reporting Standards (CRS), developed in response to the G20 request and approved by the OECD Council, calls on jurisdictions to obtain information from their financial institutions and automatically exchange that

information with other jurisdictions on an annual basis. A key element of successful implementation of CRS is putting in place an international framework that allows automatic exchange of CRS information between jurisdictions. This framework is known as CRS Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement (MCAA). While over 100 jurisdictions have committed to exchanging information under the CRS, 83 jurisdictions have signed the MCAA till June 2016.

(c) Appropriate action against tax evasion including in respect of unaccounted income stashed in foreign countries, is an on-going process. Such action under direct tax laws includes searches, surveys, enquiries, assessment of income, levy of taxes, penalties, etc. and filing of prosecution complaints in criminal courts, wherever applicable.

Recognizing various limitations under the existing legislation [Income-tax Act, 1961, etc.], the Government enacted a new law—‘The Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015’—to specifically and effectively tackle the issue of black money stashed away abroad. This has, *inter-alia*, provided for more stringent provisions of penalties and prosecutions in respect of black money stashed away abroad. Further, under this law, for the first time the offence of willful attempt to evade tax, etc. in relation to undisclosed foreign income/assets has been made a Scheduled Offence for the purposes of the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA). This enables attachment and confiscation of the proceeds of crime of willful attempt to evade such tax, etc., eventually leading to recovery of such undisclosed foreign income and assets/black money stashed away abroad. The new law came into force *w.e.f.* 01.07.2015. Thus, the first assessment year (A.Y.) in respect of the new law is A.Y. 2016-17 which began only on 01.04.2016.

However, before the cases involving black money stashed away abroad were subjected to more stringent provisions of the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015, a one-time three months’ compliance window closing on 30th September 2015 was provided under the new law wherein 648 declarations involving undisclosed foreign assets worth ₹ 4164 crore were made. The amount collected by way of tax and penalty in such cases is about ₹ 2476 crore.

(d) The Government has taken several steps to effectively tackle the issue of black money, particularly black money stashed away abroad. Such measures include policy-level initiatives, more effective enforcement action on the ground, putting in place robust legislative and administrative frameworks, systems and processes with due focus on capacity building and integration of information and its mining through increasing use of information technology. Recent major initiatives in this regard

include—(i) Constitution of the Special Investigation Team (SIT) on Black Money under Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of two former Judges of Hon'ble Supreme Court, (ii) Enactment of a comprehensive 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) Constitution of Multi-Agency Group (MAG) consisting of officers of Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Enforcement Directorate (ED) and Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) for investigation of recent revelations in Panama paper leaks, (iv) Proactively engaging with foreign Governments with a view to facilitate and enhance the exchange of information under Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs)/Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs)/Multilateral Conventions, (v) According high priority to the cases involving black money stashed away abroad for investigation and other follow-up actions including prosecutions in appropriate cases, (vi) While focusing upon non-intrusive measures, due emphasis on enforcement measures in high impact cases with a view to prosecute the offenders at the earliest for credible deterrence against tax evasion/black money, (vii) Proactively furthering global efforts to combat tax evasion/black money, *inter-alia*, by joining the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement in respect of Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) and having information sharing arrangement with USA under its Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA), (viii) Renegotiation of DTAAs with other countries to bring the Article on Exchange of Information to International Standards and expanding India's treaty network by signing new DTAAs and TIEAs with many jurisdictions to facilitate the exchange of information and to bring transparency, (ix) Enabling attachment and confiscation of property equivalent in value held within the country where the property/proceeds of crime is taken or held outside the country by amending the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002 through the Finance Act, 2015, (x) 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, (xi) 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.

These measures have equipped the Government better in curbing the menace of black money stashed away abroad. Further, sustained and prompt action taken by the Income Tax Department in various cases involving black money has resulted into assessment of substantial amounts of undisclosed income, levy of concealment penalty and filing of criminal prosecution complaints for various offences in appropriate cases.

As part of enforcement measures, the Income Tax Department (ITD) conducted searches in 990 groups of assesseees during last 2 years (F.Ys. 2014-15 and 2015-16), seizing undisclosed assets worth ₹ 1,474 crore. These assesseees admitted undisclosed income of ₹ 21,354 crore. During the same period, 9,457 surveys conducted resulted in detection of undisclosed income of ₹ 22,475 crore. Further, there has been significant rise in criminal prosecutions filed by the Income Tax Department in last 2 years and number of cases where prosecution complaints were filed and offences were compounded during F.Ys. 2014-15 and 2015-16 is 3,140 as against 1,690 during F.Ys. 2012-13 and 2013-14.

Stressed asset fund for curbing NPAs

237. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a Stressed Asset Fund to fight NPAs of Public Sector Banks ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to evolve an efficient resolution and recovery process for the Public Sector Banks affected by burgeoning NPAs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) No. However, Indian Banks' Association (IBA) had taken up with Reserve Bank of India (RBI) regarding creation of Special Situation Fund (SSF) to provide a viable solution for the stressed accounts with an objective to:

(i) Take-over viable assets from the lenders and guide the management of the company to make the company economically viable.

(ii) Provide priority debt/equity for working capital or for project completion for companies that may not fully be held by them.

In response RBI has informed IBA that banks may set up two different funds viz. Stressed Assets Equity Fund (SAEF) and Stressed Asset Lending Fund (SALF) instead of one Special Situation Fund.

(c) The Government has taken specific measures to address issues in sectors such as Infrastructure (Power, Roads etc.), Steel and Textiles, where incidence of NPAs is high. The Government has also approved establishment of six (6) new Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs), to speed up the recovery of bad loans of the banking sector, in addition to existing thirty three. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has also undertaken steps which include (i) Formation of Joint Lenders' Forum (JLF) for revitalizing stressed assets in the system, (ii) Flexible Structuring for long term project loans to

Infrastructure and Core Industries, and (iii) Strategic Debt Restructuring (SDR) Scheme. (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 and RDDB and FI Act, since in the event of default; the liability of the guarantor is co-extensive with the borrower.

**Decrease recommended in share of Central pool of taxes for
Tamil Nadu by Fourteenth Finance Commission**

238. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Fourteenth Finance Commission has recommended a substantial enhancement in the share of States in the divisible pool of Central Taxes from 32 per cent to 42 per cent;

(b) whether, as against 4.969 per cent share in the divisible pool of Central Taxes recommended by Thirteenth Finance Commission, Tamil Nadu's share came down to 4.023 per cent in the Fourteenth Finance recommendations; and

(c) whether the unbalanced formula adopted by the Fourteenth Finance Commission treated Tamil Nadu most adversely?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) in its report had stated that while determining the *inter-se* share of the States, the basic aim of Finance Commissions had been to correct the differentials in revenue raising capacity and expenditure needs of States, taking into account the cost disability factors to the extent possible. Further, the Commission had the view that the devolution formula should continue to be defined in such a way that it attempts to mitigate the impact of the differences in fiscal capacity and cost disability among States. While doing so, Commission had kept in view the approaches suggested by the States for horizontal distribution. Accordingly, Commission had decided following criteria and weights assigned for *inter-se* determination of the Shares of taxes for the States:-

Criteria	Weight (Per Cent)
Population	17.5
Demographic Change	10
Income Distance	50
Area	15
Forest Cover	7.5

In terms of approved recommendations of FFC, Tamil Nadu has received ₹ 20,353.86 crore during 2015-16 as against ₹ 16824.03 crore in 2014-15 (13th Finance Commission award period), having increase of ₹ 3529.83 crore (*i.e.* 20.98%). Further, as per BE 2016-17 projections, Tamil Nadu is expected to receive ₹ 23018.12 crore during 2016-17, which is ₹ 6194.09 crore (*i.e.* 36.82%) more than the State received in 2014-15. Therefore, the changed formula has not made any adverse impact on Tax Devolution.

Widening of the income tax base

239. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister has asked the Income Tax Department to widen the tax base by double and take suitable action against tax evaders; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The Hon'ble Prime Minister had during the conference of Tax Administrators held in June, 2016 asked the Income Tax Department to widen the tax base and take suitable action against the non-filers and tax evaders. However, no specific target to expand the tax base was prescribed.

(b) For widening of tax base, the Government has adopted the following strategies:-

- (i) The Income Tax Department has implemented the Non-Filer Monitoring System (NMS) which analyses and assimilates all in-house information as well as transactional data received from third-parties, including Annual Information Return (AIR), Tax Deduction at Source (TDS) and Tax Collection at Source (TCS) Statements, Central Information Bureau (CIB) Data etc. to identify such persons/entities who have undertaken high value financial transactions but have not filed return. About 1.36 crore non-filers with potential tax liability have been identified under NMS and more than 52 Lakh returns have been filed by the target segment.
- (ii) The Government has also taken several other steps for broadening of tax base in India. The mechanisms for collection and verification of financial information have been broadened and strengthened. These include collection of data in respect of various types of high-value transactions from banks and financial institutions and high-value expenditure from commercial establishments in form of Statement of Financial Transaction (SFT). Besides,

various legislative measures have been taken to increase the tax base. These include expansion of scope of TDS and TCS by bringing more and more taxable transactions within their ambit. Moreover, quoting of Permanent Account Number (PAN) has been made mandatory for all transactions above ₹ 2 lakh and for specified transactions in respect of property, shares, bonds, insurance, foreign travel, demat account, etc.

As regards action against tax evaders, the Government has taken several policy-level initiatives as well as ground-level enforcement actions in recent past, including the following measures:

- (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.

**Efforts to collect money from PSB account holders owing
more than 100 crores**

240. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are 701 account holders each of which owe more than ₹ 100 crores to PSU banks, amounting to ₹ 1.63 lakh crores of loans;

(b) if so, the details of each of the account and the money each of such account holder owe to banks;

(c) the efforts being made to collect money from the above 701 account holders; and

(d) whether this list is the same one that is submitted to the Supreme Court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, there were 701 Non-Performing Assets (NPA) accounts above ₹ 100 crore amounting to ₹ 1,63,920 crore from Public Sector Banks (PSBs) as on December, 2015. The bank-wise data is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) In terms of section 45E of RBI Act 1934 borrower specific credit information is not disclosed.

(c) The Government has taken specific measures to address issues in sectors such as Infrastructure (Power, Roads etc.), Steel and Textiles, where incidence of NPAs is high. The Government has also approved establishment of six (6) new Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs), to speed up the recovery of bad loans of the banking sector, in addition to existing thirty three. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has also undertaken steps which include (i) Formation of Joint Lenders' Forum (JLF) for revitalizing stressed assets in the system, (ii) Flexible Structuring for long term project loans to Infrastructure and Core Industries, and (iii) Strategic Debt Restructuring (SDR) Scheme. (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 and RDDB and FI Act, since in the event of default; the liability of the guarantor is co-extensive with the borrower.

(d) Reserve Bank has submitted to the Hon'ble Supreme Court a list of defaulters above ₹ 500 crore in a sealed cover claiming that the said information is confidential.

Statement

NPA accounts above ₹ 100 crore for PSBs (as at end December, 2015)

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	No. of NPA accounts	Amount ₹ crore
1.	Allahabad Bank	24	5,498
2.	Andhra Bank	22	4,442
3.	Bank of Baroda	59	13,657
4.	Bank of India	93	21,398
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	10	2,136
6.	Canara Bank	40	10,352
7.	Central Bank of India	36	8,673
8.	Corporation Bank	18	4,198

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	No. of NPA accounts	Amount ₹ crore
9.	Dena Bank	16	3,051
10.	IDBI Bank Limited	31	11,202
11.	Indian Bank	15	3,068
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	39	8,199
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	23	5,464
14.	Punjab and Sind Bank	2	231
15.	Punjab National Bank	50	12,292
16.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	4	502
17.	State Bank of Hyderabad	10	2,127
18.	State Bank of India	85	23,726
19.	State Bank of Mysore	5	844
20.	State Bank of Patiala	14	2,319
21.	State Bank of Travancore	2	477
22.	Syndicate Bank	18	3,145
23.	UCO Bank	37	7,218
24.	Union Bank of India	29	6,838
25.	United Bank of India	10	1,600
26.	Vijaya Bank	9	1,265
GRAND TOTAL		701	1,63,920

Source: RBI

Deposits by Indians in Swiss Banks

†241. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount of money stashed in Swiss banks by Indians had risen substantially during 2011 and 2013;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether money deposited in Swiss banks by Indians has declined substantially after 2014;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) whether any investigation is being done into the matter of record increase in funds stashed in Swiss banks by Indians during 2011 and 2013; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) While there is no official estimation regarding black money of Indians stacked in Swiss banks, recent media reports have quoted Zurich based Swiss National Bank as saying that money held by Indians in Swiss banks has fallen by nearly one-third. The media reports have also quoted that the quantum of these funds had risen by over 12 per cent and 42 per cent in 2011 and in 2013, respectively.

These reports also say that the funds, described by Swiss National Bank as 'liabilities' of Swiss banks or 'amounts due to' their clients, are the official figures disclosed by the Swiss authorities and do not indicate to the quantum of alleged black money held by Indians in Switzerland.

(e) and (f) The question does not arise in view of answer to (a) to (d) above. However, appropriate action against tax evasion including unaccounted income stashed away in foreign countries, is an on-going process. Such action under direct tax laws includes searches, surveys, enquiries, assessment of income, levy of taxes, penalties, etc. and filing of prosecution complaints in criminal courts, wherever applicable.

The Government has taken several steps to effectively tackle the issue of black money, particularly black money stashed away abroad. Such measures include policy-level initiatives, more effective enforcement action on the ground, putting in place robust legislative and administrative frameworks, systems and processes with due focus on capacity building and integration of information and its mining through increasing use of information technology. Recent major initiatives in this regard include – (i) Constitution of the Special Investigation Team (SIT) on Black Money under Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of two former Judges of Hon'ble Supreme Court, (ii) Enactment of a Comprehensive 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) Constitution of Multi-Agency Group (MAG) consisting of officers of Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Enforcement Directorate (ED) and Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) for investigation of recent revelations in Panama paper leaks, (iv) Proactively engaging with foreign Governments with a view to facilitate and enhance the exchange of information under Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs)/Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs)/Multilateral Conventions, (v) According high priority

to the cases involving black money stashed away abroad for investigation and other follow-up actions including prosecutions in appropriate cases, (vi) While focusing upon non-intrusive measures, due emphasis on enforcement measures in high impact cases with a view to prosecute the offenders at the earliest for credible deterrence against tax evasion/black money, (vii) Proactively furthering global efforts to combat tax evasion/black money, *inter-alia*, by joining the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement in respect of Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) and having information sharing arrangement with USA under its Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA), (viii) Renegotiation of DTAAAs with other countries to bring the Article on Exchange of Information to International Standards and expanding India's treaty network by signing new DTAAAs and TIEAs with many jurisdictions to facilitate the exchange of information and to bring transparency, (ix) Enabling attachment and confiscation of property equivalent in value held within the country where the proceeds of crime are taken or held outside the country by amending the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002 through the Finance Act, 2015.

These measures have equipped the Government better in curbing the menace of black money stashed away abroad. Further, sustained and prompt action taken by the Income Tax Department in various cases involving black money stashed away abroad has resulted into assessment of substantial amounts of undisclosed income, levy of concealment penalty and filing of criminal prosecution complaints for various offences in appropriate cases. Disclosure of information regarding specific taxpayers is prohibited except as provided under section 138 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and under section 84 of the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015. Further, information received under the provisions of DTAAAs/TIEAs is governed, *inter-alia*, by the confidentiality clause in such instruments.

Homoeopathic doctors with CGHS

242. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Homoeopathic doctors working in the CGHS Homoeopathy Medical Store Depot/Dispensaries in Delhi along with their date of posting;

(b) whether some doctors have been transferred, but have not joined their duties so far for more than one year;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) by when these Homoeopathic doctors are likely to be transferred for the benefit of the patients?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As on date, in CGHS Delhi, number of doctors working in Homoeopathy are as under:

Regular Homoeopathic Doctors-21

Contractual Homoeopathic Doctors-6

Details are given in the enclosed Statement (*See below*).

(b) No.

(c) and (d) Question does not arise in view of answer to (b) above.

Statement

Number of Homoeopathic Doctors in CGHS Delhi

Sl. No.	Name of the Doctors	Name of the wellness Center (Place of Posting)	Date of Posting
1	2	3	4
(A) Homoeopathic Doctors—(Regular)			
1.	Dr. K. V. Prakashan	Homoeopathic Store Depot	October, 2008
2.	Dr. Supriya Parmanik	Laxmi Nagar	March, 2015
3.	Dr. Chander Shekhar Naik	Shahdra	May, 2012
4.	Dr. Pasa Mohan	Timarpur	May, 2010
5.	Dr. Sourav Koley	Timarpur	March, 2015
6.	Dr. A. K. Jaiswal	South Avenue	February, 2015
7.	Dr. Himanshu Tiwari	South Avenue	December, 2015
8.	Dr. Sudhir Jana	Kali Bari	February, 2015
9.	Dr. Somenath Karmakar	Kali Bari	December, 2015
10.	Dr. Anita Puri	R. K. Puram V	November, 2013
11.	Dr. Seema Mangla	R. K. Puram VI	December, 2011
12.	Dr. Sangeeta A. Duggal	Kalkaji I	May, 2010
13.	Dr. Dishari Sen Gupta	R. K. Puram V	August, 2015
14.	Dr. Ranjeet Kumar	Kasturba Nagar I	April, 2015
15.	Dr. Suman Chandrda	Pushp Vihar	May, 2015
16.	Dr. Saurav Biswas	Kalkaji I	July, 2015

1	2	3	4
17.	Dr. Deeksha Bhargava	Hari Nagar	October, 2007
18.	Dr. Rajeev Singh	Hari Nagar	May, 2015
19.	Dr. Fairline Rvngkhlen	Tilak Nagar	October, 2015
20.	Dr. Arpita Roy	Tilak Nagar	October, 2015
21.	Dr. Renuka Taneja	Dev Nagar	September, 2011

(B) Contractual Doctors (Homoeopathic)

1.	Dr. Urmil Rehni	R.K. Puram V	June, 2014
2.	Dr. R. K. Mahan	R.K. Puram VI	July, 2014
3.	Dr. P. K. Rehni	Kasturba Nagar-I	March, 2014
4.	Dr. Ravi Bala	Kali Bari	May, 2013
5.	Dr. P. Das	Shahdra	May, 2013
6.	Dr. Jagdish P. Govilkar	Laxmi Nagar	June, 2014.

Survey on prevalence of rare diseases

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

(a) whether Government has undertaken any study/survey to assess the prevalence of various types of rare/orphan diseases and disorders across the country, if so, the details and the outcome thereof, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether Government has taken any steps to build awareness about such diseases across the country and, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government for improving the development and delivery of affordable diagnostics and treatments for rare diseases in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per available records, the Government has not undertaken any study/survey to assess the prevalence of various types of rare/orphan diseases and disorders across the country.

(b) Rare Disease Day is observed all over the world on the last day of February. In 2016, events like workshops on rare disease genetics, essay contest and seminars on Government policy on rare diseases with support from Government and various NGOs were held in Delhi, Bangalore, Jaipur, Guntur and Chennai.

(c) Health is a State subject. Government is running various programmes for development of affordable diagnostics and treatment across the country for few diseases like Alzheimer's disease, thalassemia, sickle cell anemia and 'smile train' for cleft palate, under the tribal health scheme.

Guidelines to Handle Zika virus disease

244. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken precautionary measures and issued guidelines to the States to deal with incidents of Zika virus disease;

(b) if so, the details thereof and incidents of Zika virus in the last quarter;

(c) whether adequate diagnostic facilities are available, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether research on vaccines are being conducted and vetted by Indian Council for Medical Research for use, if not, what is the status report; and

(e) whether control room is established with phone numbers displayed at international airports with publicity, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) No case of Zika virus disease has been reported in India so far. However, Government of India has taken adequate measures to prevent/control Zika virus disease outbreak. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has been regularly reviewing the preventive measures against Zika virus. Advisories have been issued to the States for intensification of vector control measures. Guidelines for integrated vector management for control of Aedes mosquito, the vector for Zika, have been issued and also made available on the website of the Ministry. These guidelines include vector surveillance (both for adult mosquitoes and larvae), environmental management through environmental modification/ manipulation, personal protection, biological and chemical control using larvicide and adulticide at household, community and institutional levels.

(c) National Institute of Virology, Pune and National Centre for Disease Control, Delhi are the apex laboratories for diagnosing Zika virus in the country. 13 other laboratories have also been strengthened for diagnosis of Zika virus disease:

1. King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
2. NIV Field Unit, Allapuzha, Kerala

3. Manipal Centre for Virus Research, KMC, Manipal
4. BJ Medical College, Ahmedabad
5. Regional Medical Research Centre, Bhubaneswar
6. National Institute for Cholera and Enteric Diseases, Kolkata
7. King George Medical University, Lucknow
8. Regional Medical Research Centre, Dibrugarh
9. Regional Medical Research Centre, Jabalpur
10. Jawaharlal Institute of Post Graduate Education and Research, Puducherry
11. Vector Control Research Centre, Puducherry
12. Centre for Research in Medical Entomology, Madurai
13. National Institute of Malaria Research, Delhi.

(d) Currently, there is no vaccine available to prevent Zika virus disease. Indian Council of Medical Research has not vetted any vaccine for Zika virus disease.

(e) A 24x7 control room cum Help Line is functioning from Directorate General of Health Services, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi. The control room number is 23061469. Signages have been displayed at International Airports/Ports providing information for travellers on Zika virus disease. The signages inform the passengers to report to the Medical Units at the Ports/Airports if suffering from symptoms at the time of arrival.

Mechanism for regulating standard of medical education

245. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to provide a mechanism to regulate standard of medical education in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether views of the State Governments and other stakeholders have been ascertained in this regard and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The Medical Council of India (MCI) is the statutory body responsible for establishing and maintaining high standards in medical education in the country.

Health insurance scheme for economically weaker people

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has made an announcement to start a health insurance scheme for economically weaker people, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the whole family would be covered under this scheme and Government will bear all expenses to be incurred thereon;

(c) whether the facility of treatment in private hospitals will also be available to the members under this scheme; and

(d) by when this scheme would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) The Hon'ble Finance Minister in his Budget Speech for 2016-17 on 29.02.2016 announced that "Government will launch a new health protection scheme which will provide health cover up to ₹ One lakh per family belonging to poor and economically weak families". A proposal in this regard is under consideration of the Government.

For Senior Citizens of age 60 years and above, an additional top-up package up to ₹ 30,000 per senior citizen per year, has already been implemented *w.e.f.* 01.04.2016.

(d) The Scheme is proposed to be launched *w.e.f.* 01.04.2017.

Per capita expenditure on health

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

(a) whether per capita expenditure on health in India has been lesser than that of many developing countries while this ratio is very low *vis-a-vis* the developed countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the World Health Organisation has issued any report in this regard; and

(d) whether Government has increased per capita public expenditure on health in the last two years as per requirement; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) As per World Health Statistics 2015 brought out

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

by World Health Organization (WHO), the per capita total expenditure on health (at average exchange rate) in India was US\$ 58 in 2012 as compared to the select developing countries viz China US\$ 322, Indonesia US\$ 108, Malaysia US\$ 418, Nigeria US\$ 93, Pakistan US\$ 34, Philippines US\$ 115, Sri Lanka US\$ 88 and Thailand US\$ 247.

(d) As per projected population of India 2011-2016 by the office of Registrar General of India and public health expenditure estimates, the per capita public expenditure on health for 2014-15 (RE) and 2015-16 (BE) has been estimated to ₹ 1117.65 and ₹ 1202.26 respectively as compared to ₹ 906.21 in 2013-14 (Actual).

New AIIMS like hospitals

248. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has announced new AIIMS like hospitals in the country during the last few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, along with the names of new AIIMS announced and their present status, proposals received for establishing such new AIIMS from various States along with status of these proposals;

(c) whether Government has identified the location in States where new AIIMS are to come up; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, by when these proposals will be finalized and the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (d) Yes. Details of new AIIMS announced by the Government are given in the Statement (*See below*). Government approves the location in States where AIIMS are to come up based on proposal for sites received from the State Government.

Statement

Details of new AIIMS announced by the Government

Sl. No.	State	New AIIMS	Status
1.	Andhra Pradesh	AIIMS Mangalagiri (Ph-IV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cabinet approved setting up of AIIMS at Manglagiri in Andhra Pradesh • HSCC(I) appointed as executing agency

Sl. No.	State	New AIIMS	Status
2.	Assam	AIIMS Guwahati (Ph-V)	● Site finalized at Village Jalah, Mouza Sila Sinduri Ghopa in Kamrup District
3.	Bihar	AIIMS Patna (Ph-I)	● Functional
		AIIMS Declared (Ph-V)	● State Government has not identified and offered site.
4.	Chhattisgarh	AIIMS, Raipur (Ph-I)	● Functional
5.	Himachal Pradesh	AIIMS Declared (Ph-V)	● Sites offered by the State Government inspected
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	AIIMS, Jammu (Ph-V)	● Site Finalized at Vijaypur in Samba district in Jammu region
		AIIMS, Kashmir (Ph-V)	● Site Finalized at Awantipora, Pulwama in the Kashmir region
7.	Madhya Pradesh	AIIMS, Bhopal (Ph-I)	● Functional
8.	Maharashtra	AIIMS, Nagpur (Ph-IV)	● Cabinet approved setting up of AIIMS at Nagpur in Maharashtra
			● HSCC(I) appointed as executing agency
9.	Odisha (Orissa)	AIIMS, Bhubaneswar (Ph-I)	● Functional
10.	Punjab	AIIMS, Bathinda (Ph-V)	● Site finalized at Bathinda
11.	Rajasthan	AIIMS, Jodhpur (Ph-I)	● Functional
12.	Tamil Nadu	AIIMS Declared (Ph-V)	● Sites offered by the State Government inspected
13.	Uttar Pradesh	AIIMS, Rae Bareli (Ph-II)	● Construction of Housing complex in progress
			● OPD construction completed.

Sl. No.	State	New AIIMS	Status
		AIIMS, Purvanchal (Ph-IV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site finalized at Mahadev Jharkhandi, Tukda 2, Tehsil Sadar, Gorakhpur subject to certain conditions
14.	Uttarakhand	AIIMS, Rishikesh (Ph-I)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functional
15.	West Bengal	AIIMS, Kalyani (Ph-IV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cabinet approved setting up of AIIMS at Kalyani in West Bengal HSCC(I) appointed as executing agency

Shortage of cold chain vaccine storage facilities

†249. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 25 per cent of vaccines lose their efficacy before reaching doctors and patients owing to shortage of cold chain storage facilities;

(b) whether this trend is even greater than 50 per cent in certain cases (BCG etc.);

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to overcome these shortcomings; and

(d) the total loss of revenue caused to Government owing to vaccines having lost their efficacy and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) No, it is not a fact that vaccine lose their efficacy before reaching doctor and patients owing to shortage of cold chain facilities. In fact the immunization programme has about 27000 Cold Chain Points (CCP) to store all vaccines under the programme across the country. These storage facilities are equipped with cold chain equipment's like Ice Lined Refrigerators (ILRs), Deep Freezers (DFs), Walk in Cooler (WIC) and Walk in Freezer (WIF) to store vaccines at requisite temperature range. Presently there are 35776 ILRs, 31987 DFs, 247 WICs and 51 WIFs for use for UIP programme across the country. New cold chain equipment

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

for augmentation and replacement of obsolete equipment has been provided to States from time to time as and when required. In the past two years 2850 ILRS, 2074 DFs, 16 WICs and 6 WIFs have been supplied to States by Government of India.

(d) In view of above, the question of revenue loss does not arise as none of the vaccines supplied under immunization programme lost their efficacy due to shortage of cold chain space.

Final decision on NEET

250. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any final decision regarding National Eligibility Entrance Test (NEET) pursuant to the request made by the State Government of Tamil Nadu; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) On consideration of requests made by various State Governments, including Tamil Nadu, the IMC (Amendment) Ordinance and Dentists (Amendment) Ordinance were promulgated on 24.05.2016 allowing State Governments, if they so decide, to fill their State Quota seats on the basis of existing practice for the academic year 2016-17. NEET is universally applicable from next year for all under graduate and post graduate admissions.

AIIMS in Tamil Nadu

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a Central team had visited a number of places in Tamil Nadu for setting up of an AIIMS in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the places visited and location finalized by Government;

(c) whether Government has received any report from the State Government of Tamil Nadu in this regard;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the finalization of location and financial sanction are yet to be conveyed to the State Government; and

(e) if so, by when the same would be made available to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) State Government had suggested the following 5 (Five) locations suitable for setting up AIIMS in Tamil Nadu:

- (i) Chengalpattu in Kancheepuram District
- (ii) Pudukkottai Town in Pudukkottai District
- (iii) Sengipatti in Thanjavur District
- (iv) Perundurai in Erode District, and
- (v) Thoppur in Madurai District

The Central team visited the above sites offered by Government of Tamil Nadu and have submitted its report. This inspection report is under consideration of Ministry.

(d) and (e) The location has not been finalized. As new AIIMS are covered under PMSSY, a Central sector scheme, and the project is to be executed by Central Government, financial sanction is not required to be conveyed to the State Government.

Financial assistance scheme for people with HIV/AIDS

252. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched financial assistance scheme for people living with HIV/AIDS and orphans/destitute children infected or affected by HIV/AIDS in some States including backward areas in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated and spent for this purpose in each State for the current year; and

(c) the response received from the patients so far?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India has not launched any financial scheme for people living with HIV/AIDS and orphans/destitute children infected or affected by HIV/AIDS.

However, some States including Telangana and Andhra Pradesh have reported to have State specific financial schemes available for people living with HIV/AIDS and orphans/destitute children infected or affected by HIV/AIDS.

As per the information received from Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, the details of the financial schemes available for people living with HIV/AIDS and orphans/destitute children infected or affected by HIV/AIDS are as follows:

1. In Telangana, Aasara Pension Scheme was launched by the Government under which there are various pension categories for the different group of beneficiaries like disabled, Old age people, Widows, Toddy Tappers and People living with HIV (PLHIV), who are on ART etc. As per the eligibility criteria, ₹ 1000/- is being given to each PLHIV/CLHIV per month under this scheme through Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP). In Telangana, budget allocated for Asara pensions by the State Government for the FY 2016-17 is ₹ 4,659 crore.
2. In Andhra Pradesh, under NTR Bharosa Scheme there is pension of ₹ 1000/- per person every month. Under ICPS (Integrated Child Protection Scheme) ₹ 500/- is given to all the Children infected and effected from Women and Child Welfare. Also, Financial Assistance provided by SC, BC, ST and Minority Corporations by providing loans to PLHIV with 100% subsidy. The budget allocated for NTR Bharosa Scheme by the State Government for the FY 2016-17 is ₹ 47.12 crore. Budget spent is ₹ 12.01 crore.

(c) As per the information received, there are 29,801 beneficiaries under Aasara ART Pension Scheme in Telangana and 39,842 PLHIVs are getting pensions under NTR Bharosa Scheme.

Creation of additional MBBS seats

253. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether additional MBBS seats were created; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) A total number of 2745 MBBS seats were created for the academic session 2016-17. State-wise details are given in the Statement-I.

Statement

Details of State/UT, where additional MBBS seats are created for the academic session 2016-17

Sl. No.	State	Seats Created
1.	Chhattisgarh	100
2.	Delhi	100
3.	Gujarat	250

Sl. No.	State	Seats Created
4.	Himachal Pradesh	100
5.	Karnataka	540
6.	Kerala	100
7.	Maharashtra	325
8.	Odisha	100
9.	Punjab	80
10.	Rajasthan	200
11.	Tamil Nadu	100
12.	Telangana	250
13.	Uttar Pradesh	250
14.	Uttarakhand	150
15.	West Bengal	100
TOTAL		2745

Banning use of hazardous chemicals in bread making

254. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government in the wake of a study report of an N.G.O. released recently, is going to ban the use of potassium bromate and potassium iodate the chemicals, considered hazardous for public health, in almost all brands of bread sold in Delhi; and

(b) if so, what action Government has taken in the matter and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Potassium Bromate was earlier permitted to be used in bread under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. However, as part of the exercise for harmonization of food additives with CODEX general standards for food, the Scientific Panel of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) recommended its removal from the list of permitted additives in October, 2015. FSSAI, in its meeting held on 27.01.2016, approved removal of Potassium Bromate from the list of additives. This change has been operationalized with effect from 20th June, 2016. As regards Potassium Iodate, the Scientific Committee of the FSSAI has, after examination of the matter, recommended that presence of Potassium Iodate in bread does not pose any risk as the Indian population is deficient in Iodine and consumption of bread in the country is also very low.

Upgradation of PHC Jangla, HP

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

(a) whether the Ministry has received any proposal to upgrade PHC Jangla into CHC in Chirgaon Tehsil in Shimla District of Himachal Pradesh under NRHM assistance; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) No such proposal has been received for assistance under the National Health Mission.

(b) As per information provided by the Health Mission Directorate of the State, there is no such proposal under consideration. Civil Hospital Rohru is situated at a distance of 10 Kms and CHC at Chirgaon is at a distance of 9 Kms from Jangla. All these three stations are well connected by Road. Hence, there is no justification for upgrading the present facility available at Jangla, according to Health Mission Directorate of the State.

Improving the quality of medical education

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

(a) whether it is a fact that medical education being imparted in the country is not proving to be worthwhile in terms of quality;

(b) if so, whether Government intends to take some concrete steps to improve the quality of medical education; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) No. The Medical Council of India (MCI) is the statutory body responsible for establishing and maintaining high standards in medical education. For this purpose MCI causes the assessment of every medical college on a year to year basis. Further a common Entrance Test namely National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET) has been introduced from this year, for admissions to undergraduate and post graduate courses.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Protecting children from diseases

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating upon formulating a plan on priority basis to protect children from diseases;
- (b) if so, whether any step has been taken by Government in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the comprehensive details thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Under Universal Immunization Programme of the Government of India, vaccines are given to children against vaccine preventable diseases. These vaccines are against Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis, Tuberculosis, Measles, Hepatitis B, Meningitis and Pneumonia due to Haemophilus Influenzae type B. 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).

- (b) and (c) In view of reply above, questions do not arise.

Rise in TB cases

258. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India has recorded the highest number of tuberculosis cases in the past year;
- (b) if so, details thereof and reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of tuberculosis cases reported, State-wise, for last three years;
- (d) whether spitting has been reported as the major cause for increasing TB cases; and
- (e) the measures taken by Government to promote anti-spitting amongst Public?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) As per the WHO Global TB report of 2015, in the year 2014, 2.2 million TB cases were estimated in India.

However, this high number in India is because of our large population even though the incidence, prevalence and mortality due to TB in India has been consistently

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

declining over the last 15 years and India has also achieved the Millennium Development Goals and has halved the prevalence and mortality as compared to 1990 levels. Amongst the 22 high Burden countries in the world India ranks 17th in incidence rate.

The details of TB cases in the country in the last three years, year-wise and State-wise reported under Revised National TB Control Programme are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) The incidence and prevalence of TB cases per 100,000 population per year has been declining over the last 15 years.

There are no studies available with the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme to show that spitting has been reported as the major cause of spread and increase of Tuberculosis. TB is an airborne disease which is transmitted by droplets. Coughing and sneezing are the main reasons for transmission. However, spitting by a sputum positive/infective case of tuberculosis can also spread TB infection.

Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme promotes cough hygiene and cough etiquette for prevention of transmission of TB through its advocacy, communication and social mobilization strategy.

Statement

State/UT-wise TB cases registered in the last three years

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2013	2014	2015
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	738	756	584
2.	Andhra Pradesh	103707	88638	61758
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2500	2691	2748
4.	Assam	35624	38317	38014
5.	Bihar	67020	67991	64928
6.	Chandigarh	2890	2869	3143
7.	Chhattisgarh	25889	28864	29950
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	411	450	487
9.	Daman and Diu	742	279	284
10.	Delhi	50727	54037	55260
11.	Goa	1778	1660	1599
12.	Gujarat	74086	77395	82585
13.	Haryana	38104	39498	40913

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2013	2014	2015
14.	Himachal Pradesh	13691	14441	14333
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	11038	10243	9873
16.	Jharkhand	34941	35907	34792
17.	Karnataka	61446	61328	59932
18.	Kerala	24204	23439	22785
19.	Lakshadweep	23	27	40
20.	Madhya Pradesh	92420	100034	103108
21.	Maharashtra	137237	135465	130874
22.	Manipur	2329	2198	1881
23.	Meghalaya	5002	4944	4674
24.	Mizoram	2005	1993	2088
25.	Nagaland	3339	3298	3316
26.	Odisha	45269	45777	45814
27.	Puducherry	1458	1409	1288
28.	Punjab	37258	38152	38625
29.	Rajasthan	94698	94908	90296
30.	Sikkim	1637	1630	1400
31.	Tamil Nadu	80407	84570	80543
32.	Telangana	-	18655*	39498
33.	Tripura	2540	2507	7394
34.	Uttar Pradesh	256733	255364	246589
35.	Uttarakhand	13700	14429	14317
36.	West Bengal	90423	89819	87468
TOTAL		1416014	1443942	1423181

Ineffectiveness of insecticides to kill mosquitoes

†259. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the insecticides being used to kill mosquitoes are proving ineffective for the said purpose;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the number of cases of dengue have increased due to the ineffectiveness of insecticides being used to kill mosquitoes;

(c) if so, whether the Ministry will give any suggestions to the insecticide manufacturing institutions to manufacture the effective insecticide so that better result could be achieved; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the details of other options for killing mosquitoes?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Approved insecticides with approved doses used to control mosquito vectors have not proved ineffective.

(b) and (c) In view (a) above, questions do not arise.

(d) The other options for mosquito control are as below:

1. Source reduction.
2. Avoid breeding in and around houses.
3. Larvivorous fishes
4. Use of Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets.

Congested and narrow OPDs at AIIMS, Delhi

†260. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the OPDs at AIIMS in Delhi are being run in very narrow spaces, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has paid attention to the hardships being faced by the patients and guardians due to lack of space in OPDs in all the Departments of AIIMS;

(c) whether Government has got it examined by any Committee to resolve such a big problem; and

(d) the details of the scheme, if formulated, to deal with this huge mismanagement in the biggest hospital, known as life line of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (d) No. However, AIIMS, New Delhi has introduced

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the E-Hospital (ORS) System including patient portal, Call Centre and IVRS to take appointments for OPD patients. The average OPD waiting time has thus decreased substantially. Government has also sanctioned a New OPD Complex at Masjid Moth Complex, New Delhi.

Infrastructural facilities in Government hospitals

261. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that infrastructural facilities in Government hospitals are shockingly dissatisfactory;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many patients die due to careless and negligent attitude of doctors employed in Government hospitals; and

(c) if so, what measures are being considered by Government to bring the standard of treatment of Government hospitals at par with private hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) Providing health care facilities to its people is the prime responsibility of the respective State Governments as health is a State subject and, as such, no information is maintained Centrally. However, in so far as three Central Government Hospitals located in Delhi viz. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and its Associated Hospitals located in Delhi are concerned, these hospitals as tertiary care hospitals in Delhi which cater to health care of population of not only Delhi but also for the entire National Capital Region of Delhi and even far flung areas. Therefore, the ever increasing patient load has put tremendous pressure on the existing infrastructure of these hospitals. However, continuous efforts are made to improve the infrastructure by way of the upgradation of various departments and redevelopment plan of these hospitals.

No such incident has been reported in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College. However, a case of negligence had been reported in Safdarjung Hospital in 2014 involving Master Bilal Aftab who had suffered from glass injuries.

Patients suffering from Hepatitis B and C

262. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has carried out any study to confirm the total number of Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C patients in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and disease-wise;

(c) the various steps taken by Government to teach the masses about the prevention of these diseases and to eliminate these diseases from India; and

(d) the various steps taken by Government to provide a support system to persons suffering from Hepatitis B and C, respectively?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Data on the total number of cases of Hepatitis B and C and the break up State-wise and diseases-wise is not available.

(c) and (d) Hepatitis B vaccination is included under the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) of Government of India. Government is using auto-disabled (AD) syringes for all vaccinations under UIP in all States. There is no vaccine available for Hepatitis C.

Screening of blood reduces the risk of transmission of Hepatitis B and C by blood transfusion. Therefore, blood banks mandatorily screen for Hepatitis B and C as per Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940 and Rules thereunder.

A National Programme on Surveillance of Viral Hepatitis under the Twelfth Five Year Plan has been launched by the Government. National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), Delhi has been identified for coordinating the various activities under this programme.

NCDC also provides technical guidance to State Governments, laboratory support for outbreak investigations and etiological diagnosis besides conducting regular training courses for development of trained manpower. Funds are released to States/UTs under Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) to strengthen surveillance and to detect and respond to outbreaks of epidemic-prone diseases.

Many antiviral drugs like Lamivudine, Adefovir Dipivoxil, Entecavir, Telbivudine, Tenofovir etc., for treatment of Hepatitis B and Sofosbuvir, FDC of Ledipasvir and Sofosbuvir 400 mg, Daclatasvir etc., for the treatment of Hepatitis C have been approved in the country.

Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) has granted import and marketing permission on 13th January, 2015 for Sofosbuvir 400 mg tablet (brand name Sovaldi) manufactured by M/s Gilead Science Ltd. for treatment of chronic Hepatitis C in adults.

Subsequently, since March 2015, CDSCO has also granted permission to manufacture and market Sofosbuvir 400 mg tablet to a few Indian manufacturers.

New polio cases

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

(a) whether it is a fact that polio cases have been detected in several parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes any step to check it; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) No, it is not a fact. The last case of wild poliovirus case in India was reported on 13 January, 2011 from Howrah district of West Bengal. India has been maintaining its polio-free status for the last five years.

(b) and (c) In view of the above, questions do not arise.

Online medical examination report

†264. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to implement online medical examination report for patients of the hospitals in all States/Union Territories including Madhya Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government also proposes to provide financial assistance for such facilities, if so, the State/Union Territory-wise details thereof; and

(c) by when this system is expected to be implemented throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Yes. Online Registration System (ORS) is being implemented in various hospitals in States/UTs to provide online registration, online appointment services to citizens along with online viewing of medical examination report on ORS portal by citizens. So far it has been implemented in 43 hospitals including AIIMS Bhopal. However, the module for online viewing of reports has been started only in four hospitals (*viz.* AIIMS, New Delhi; RML, New Delhi; NIMHANS, Bengaluru; and PGIMER, Chandigarh) through this Portal (http://ors.gov.in/copp/lab_report_gate.jsp)

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) Yes. Financial Assistance is being provided for introducing this application in District/Sub-district hospitals and CHCs under National Health Mission (NHM) as per the proposal received from States/UTs in their Program Implementation Plan (PIP). Since Health is a State subject, implementation of the aforementioned system is to be taken up by the respective States/UTs.

Increasing funding for MBBS seats

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has received proposals from a number of State Governments, including Tamil Nadu, to increase the fund allocation for increasing MBBS seats in Government medical colleges, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is yet to release the funding for the MBBS seats in State Government medical colleges, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The Ministry administers a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for “Up-gradation of existing State Government/Central Government medical colleges to increase MBBS seats in the country”. 22 Medical Colleges in 8 States have been approved under the scheme to increase UG seats, including 4 Medical Colleges in Tamil Nadu. Funds to the tune of ₹ 160 crore have been released to the State Government till date under this scheme.

Exodus of doctors from AIIMS, New Delhi

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

(a) whether a case of a number of Assistant Professors leaving AIIMS, New Delhi and joining private sector has come to notice;

(b) if so, the details of Assistant Professors and other doctors who left AIIMS during the last two years;

(c) whether any study has been conducted to ascertain the reasons for the exodus of doctors from AIIMS and the steps being taken to remove those causes; and

(d) whether apprehensions are being expressed that the patients will be adversely affected due to the exodus of doctors from AIIMS?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) During the last two years, no case has come to notice of the Institute, where Assistant Professors have left the services of AIIMS, New Delhi for joining the private sector. However, in the last two years (2014 and 2015) 11 Assistant Professor have left the service of the Institute on personal ground.

(c) and (d) No.

High treatment cost of diseases

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

(a) whether it is a fact that people living in rural areas as well as urban areas are unable to get treatment of serious diseases, involving high expenditure, due to economic inability;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to implement the comprehensive health service coverage considering the above situation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) According to the “Key Indicators of Social Consumption in India Health” report brought out by the National Sample Survey Office, based on 71st Round (Jan-June 2004), 4.1% male and 4% female of the rural ailing population and 2.8% male and 2.5% female of the urban ailing population did not take treatment. The reasons for not taking treatment have not been indicated in the said report.

(c) and (d) The Government has announced in the budget for the year 2016-2017 to launch a new health protection scheme which will provide health cover upto ₹ 1 lakh per family for poor and economically weak families. For senior citizens of aged 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.* 1.04.2016.

The proposal for implementation of new Health Protection Scheme, as announced by the Finance Minister, in the budget 2016-17 is under consideration.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

People afflicted by contaminated water

268. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that of the 1.42 million villages in India, 1,95,813 are affected by chemical contamination of water; and

(b) whether 37.7 million people, over 75 per cent of whom are children, are afflicted by water borne diseases every year, if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As reported by the States on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation as on 01.04.2006, out of 1.42 million habitations in the country, 1,95,813 habitations are affected by contaminated water by excess levels of various chemical like Arsenic, Fluoride, Iron, Salinity etc. However, there are only 71,077 habitations affected by the above contaminants as on 01.4.2016.

(b) As per the provisional 2015 data furnished by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI), the total reported number of cases of Cholera, Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases, Enteric Fever (Typhoid), and Viral Hepatitis are 1,42,13,890. Separate data is available for men and women but not for children.

Provision of safe drinking water is the main strategy to control diseases caused by drinking of contaminated water. Rural Water Supply is a State subject. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical and financial assistance under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing safe and adequate drinking water supply facilities in rural areas of the country.

The National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), Delhi provides technical assistance to State/UT Governments on prevention and control of water-borne diseases in carrying out investigation of outbreaks of such diseases under Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP). At the National level, NCDC also coordinates laboratory support for outbreak investigations, besides conducting regular training courses for development of trained manpower.

Health System Strengthening support being given to the State Governments under National Health Mission (NHM) also enhances capacity of the Health Institutions, up to the district level, to treat and manage water borne diseases.

Districts with high incidence of leprosy

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

- (a) the total number of districts having high incidence of leprosy in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether in certain States children too are reporting leprosy related deformities and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the corrective steps taken by Government for elimination of leprosy from the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The total number of districts reported Prevalence Rate (PR)>1/10,000 population as on 31st March, 2016 were 107. The State/UT-wise number of districts having PR>1/10,000 population is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Yes, children too are reporting leprosy related deformities. Status of State-wise child cases is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The corrective steps taken by Government for elimination of leprosy are as below:-

- (i) Leprosy Case Detection Campaign (LCDC) is being carried out in high endemic districts with a focus on early detection and treatment of cases so as to arrest further transmission and to prevent occurrence of deformities. In the above activity, physical examination of whole population is done with the aim to detect all cases of leprosy in high endemic districts. This activity was carried out in 50 high endemic districts of 7 States (in March-April, 2016). In the current year also, similar Leprosy Case Detection Campaign is planned in 163 districts of 20 States/UTs.
- (ii) Decentralized integrated leprosy services through General Health Care System and House hold contact surveys of Multibacillary (MB) and child cases are being carried out.
- (iii) Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) are being involved in the detection and complete treatment of Leprosy cases.
- (iv) Disability Prevention and Medical Rehabilitation (DPMR) services are being strengthened.
- (v) Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities are being carried out in the community to improve self reporting to Primary Health Centre (PHC) and for reduction of stigma.

- (vi) Intensive monitoring and supervision of the programme is being done by District, State and Central Government Authorities.

Statement-I

*State-wise number of districts having high incidence of leprosy
as on March 31st 2016*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of districts Prevalence rate >1/10,000 population
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	0
4.	Bihar	10
5.	Chhattisgarh	19
6.	Goa	0
7.	Gujarat	8
8.	Haryana	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0
10.	Jharkhand	4
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
12.	Karnataka	0
13.	Kerala	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11
15.	Maharashtra	11
16.	Manipur	0
17.	Meghalaya	0
18.	Mizoram	1
19.	Nagaland	2
20.	Odisha	19
21.	Punjab	0
22.	Rajasthan	0
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0

1	2	3
25.	Telangana	1
26.	Tripura	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	11
28.	Uttarakhand	0
29.	West Bengal	6
30.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	0
31.	Chandigarh	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
33.	Daman and Diu	0
34.	Delhi	1
35.	Lakshadweep	0
36.	Puducherry	0
TOTAL		107

Statement-II

Child rate and child disability rate against population during the year 2014-15

Sl. No.	State/UT	Population as on March 2015	Child Case Rate		New Child Disability Case Rate	
			Number of Child cases	Rate per 100,000 pop.	Number of new child cases with Gr.II disability	Rate per 100,000 pop.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	51505964	522	1.01	11	0.02
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1516044	3	0.20	0	0.00
3.	Assam	33186350	60	0.18	1	0.00
4.	Bihar	113511512	2392	2.11	77	0.07
5.	Chhattisgarh	27710635	590	2.13	10	0.04
6.	Goa	1504336	4	0.27	0	0.00
7.	Gujarat	64773640	729	1.13	12	0.02
8.	Haryana	27260494	21	0.08	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7194436	0	0.00	0	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	35739724	444	1.24	1	0.00
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	13725136	2	0.01	1	0.01
12.	Karnataka	64805227	287	0.44	1	0.00
13.	Kerala	34033351	60	0.18	0	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	78182088	333	0.43	8	0.01
15.	Maharashtra	119221581	2045	1.72	37	0.03
16.	Manipur	2913900	1	0.03	0	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	3270432	3	0.09	0	0.00
18.	Mizoram	1184193	2	0.17	0	0.00
19.	Nagaland	1976644	3	0.15	0	0.00
20.	Odisha	44206419	712	1.61	17	0.04
21.	Punjab	29173192	45	0.15	0	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	74161145	29	0.04	0	0.00
23.	Sikkim	636631	0	0.00	0	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	76445038	457	0.60	2	0.00
25.	Telangana	36806876	241	0.65	3	0.01
26.	Tripura	3879437	1	0.03	0	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	214765425	1375	0.64	46	0.02
28.	Uttarakhand	10852260	18	0.17	1	0.01
29.	West Bengal	96229239	784	0.81	10	0.01
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	389919	3	0.77	0	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	1123381	7	0.62	0	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	409015	66	16.14	0	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	288348	2	0.69	1	0.35
34.	Delhi	18077415	119	0.66	6	0.03
35.	Lakshadweep	66015	3	4.54	0	0.00
36.	Puducherry	1372584	2	0.15	0	0.00
TOTAL		1292098023	11365	0.88	245	0.019

Reporting of suspected polio cases

270. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether suspected polio cases were reported recently in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether samples were sent to laboratory for investigation to determine whether it is vaccine derived polio viruses or wild polio, and whether anything turned positive and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) There was a newspaper report on 17th June, 2016 that one suspected case of Polio was admitted in district hospital Balrampur, Uttar Pradesh. This is an 8 year 6 months old child with complaints of fever and weakness in both limb.

(b) Two stool samples of the child were collected and tested to determine whether it is vaccine-derived polio viruses or wild polio. The laboratory report confirmed that stool samples were negative for polio.

Revised guidelines on clinical research

271. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a decline was seen in clinical research being done in India on account of regulatory uncertainty, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons for such regulatory uncertainty; and

(c) whether Government plans/planned to introduce new and revised guidelines towards clinical research in India, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) It is a fact that the clinical research has decreased due to inadequate grant available. The number of clinical research projects financially supported by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has decreased as per details given below:

Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
No. of Clinical Research Projects by ICMR	196	186	120	71	26

No such proposal has been received by the Department of Health Research.

Decline in fund allocation for medical research

272. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the allocation of funds for medical research has been declining, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the number of the institutions facing fund crunch; and

(c) the corrective measures proposed by Government?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) The allocation of funds to the Department of Health Research for Medical Research has not been declining. Indian Council of Medical Research, a premier Institute on Medical Research under Department of Health Research has 31 Institutes and 100 Centres which require additional funds to sustain ongoing activities as well as to initiate new research.

The details of the grant-in-aid allocated to Indian Council of Medical Research by Department of Health Research, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare during the year 2013-14 to 2015-16 are given below:

(₹ in crore)

Head	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17
	BE	RE	BE	RE	BE	RE	BE
Non Plan	272.00	299.25	281.67	315.18	295.00	337.00	284.00
Plan	477.40	432.00	477.40	454.00	511.35	501.03	545.00
NER	53.60	48.00	53.60	51.00	56.82	55.71	65.00
Total=Non-Plan+Plan+ NER	803.00	779.25	812.67	820.18	863.17	893.74	894.00

Ensuring quality of medical education in private sector

273. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any study to check the quality of medical education in the private sector;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering any concrete steps to ensure quality of medical education in private sector;

(c) whether the recognition of several private medical colleges was withdrawn and admissions to MBBS was stopped due to the lack of facilities during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) No. The Medical Council of India (MCI) is the statutory body responsible for establishing and maintaining high standards in medical education. For this purpose MCI causes the assessment of every medical college on a year to year basis. Further a common Entrance Test namely Nation Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET) has been introduced from this year, for admission to undergraduate and post graduate courses.

(c) and (d) Renewal of permission for making admission to MBBS course was not granted to 46 medical colleges in 2014-2015 and 38 medical colleges in 2015-16 on account of various deficiencies.

Victims of burns

274. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people died due to burns during the last three years and how many of them were women;

(b) how many got injured through burns during last three years;

(c) what is percentage of survival;

(d) whether Government has a well thought out plan to prevent burn injuries and protect those getting burn injuries; and

(e) in what way survival rate can be increased?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per WHO report 2014, in India, over 1,00,000 people are moderately or severely burnt every year. As regards three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi, the details are as under:

	RML Hospital		Safdarjung Hospital		LHMC and Associated Hospitals	
	Total Deaths	Women Deaths	Total Deaths	Women Deaths	Total Deaths	Women Deaths
2013	100	63	862	462	Nil	Nil
2014	143	72	925	453		
2015	104	22	901	430		

(b) and (c) There is no Centralized Burn Registry or Surveillance in India for collection, compilation and analysis of data related to Burn injuries. However, in

respect of three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi, the details are as under:

	RML Hospital	Safdarjung Hospital	LHMC and Associated Hospitals
2013	21,050	5,431	07
2014	23,794	5,356	02
2015	23,807	5,083	04

(d) Government of India has launched a Programme namely 'National Programme for Prevention and Management of Burn Injuries (NPPMBI)' during Twelfth Five Year Plan. Under the Programme, Government Medical Colleges and District Hospitals are identified and financial assistance is given for various components such as-construction/renovation, equipments and manpower provision etc. to establish Burn Units.

(e) Survival rate for Burn Injuries can be increased by-prevention of Burn Injuries through improving awareness, improving the acute care for burn management, identifying risk factors, etc.

Development of Waqf properties

†275. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Waqf properties developed by the National Waqf Development Corporation during the last two years and the expenditure incurred by it on those properties and the details thereof; and

(b) the total number of Waqf properties in the country and the properties identified for development by it, the expected income to be generated by Waqf from the above and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) No Waqf property has been developed by National Waqf Development Corporation Ltd. (NAWADCO). However, initial work *i.e.* feasibility, building plans and cost estimation etc. on 3 (three) Waqf properties in Bengaluru has been started. Since NBCC has agreed to develop these properties, the initial expenditure is being incurred by them. No direct expenditure has been incurred by NAWADCO on these properties so far.

(b) There are 4.9 lakh registered Waqf Properties as per the Sachar Committee Report and expected income as estimated by the committee would be ₹ 12000 crore per annum if they are commercially developed. Karnataka State Board of Auqaf has offered 3 (three) Waqf properties in Bengaluru for development and the same has been placed before the Board of Directors of NAWADCO.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

BPL Minority Communities

276. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any information about the persons belonging to Minority Communities living below the poverty line and below double the poverty line;

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

(c) the number of minority beneficiaries who have come above poverty line as a result of implementation of various schemes of the Ministry during the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the fresh steps taken by Government to collect the latest data on the notified minorities to assess the impact of Government efforts on the lives of minorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) The erstwhile Planning Commission used to estimate poverty from the Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. These surveys are normally conducted on quinquennial basis. The latest data of large sample survey on household consumer expenditure has been collected by NSSO in its 68th round, conducted in 2011-12. In the process of collection of consumption expenditure data from households, NSSO records the religious affiliation of the households. But the NSSO consumer expenditure data is not stratified with respect to religious groups of population. As a result, Planning Commission has not estimated the poverty ratios for Muslims and the people from other minority communities living below poverty line or below double the poverty line in 2011-12.

Further, the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) is collecting Below Poverty Line (BPL) data in respect of rural areas and has launched a Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) in 2011 to identify households with specific socio-economic characteristics in rural and urban areas of the country. The SECC is being conducted by the States/UTs. For SECC-2011, matters related to caste, religion, etc. are being dealt by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner (RGCC), India. RGCC has informed that though religion and Caste/Tribe names have been canvassed in the SECC, the decision of the Government is to get all the Caste/Tribe's names classified by an Expert Group, which has been announced under the Chairmanship of Shri A. Panagariya, Vice-Chairman, NITI Aayog. As on date, no religion-wise data with respect to below the poverty line/below double the poverty line is available with the Ministry of Minority Affairs (as per Census 2011).

(c) and (d) The Government is implementing various schemes/initiatives under the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme and the follow up action on the Sachar Committee Report for the welfare of six notified minority communities (Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains and Parsis) throughout the country. The schemes/initiatives of these programmes stipulate to enhance opportunities for education, ensure an equitable share for minorities in skill development, economic activities and employment through existing and new schemes, provide enhanced credit support for self-employment and provide platform to the various minority communities for recruitment to State and Central Government jobs, special development initiatives, etc. These schemes/initiatives are being implemented for the welfare of minority communities in addition to all other schemes/initiatives of the Central and State/UT Governments, which are meant for poor and deprived groups, in general, throughout the country, including those from minority communities.

A list of schemes/initiatives implemented by the Ministry of Minority Affairs and other Central Ministries is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The achievements made under such schemes/initiatives, since the year 2006/inception of such schemes/initiatives are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). (State/UT-wise details of implementation/achievements, wherever data collated, are available on the website of the Ministry of Minority Affairs-www.minorityaffairs.gov.in).

Evaluation studies, conducted by the Central Ministries through independent agencies in respect of some of the schemes/initiatives, to assess their impact on the six notified minority communities, show the following:

- (i) The extension of Mid-day Meal Scheme, in the blocks with concentration of minority population as well as the children in Madarsas, has affirmed a positive educational, nutritional and social impact of the Scheme. This has increased enrolment of Muslim children, including girls in primary and upper primary level of education.
- (ii) Impact assessment of the three Scholarship Schemes observes that they have been able to achieve their objectives to a large extent as they have reached the most deprived in the minorities; raised their demand for school/higher/technical education; reduced the financial burden of poor parents; enabled most children to stay through school/higher/technical education; and improve their performance levels. The scheme has contributed significantly towards the long term objective of empowering the minorities through education.
- (iii) The evaluation study of the SJSRY/NULM reveals that the scheme has impacted the beneficiaries in terms of increase in income, upgrading of

the social status, etc. It has also helped in mobilisation of urban poor households to form their own institutions like micro-enterprises, Self Help Groups etc.

- (iv) The evaluation study of the ICDS Scheme observes that the performance of the scheme has been satisfactory in achieving its objectives.
- (v) The impact of SGSY on the beneficiaries was not only visible in their living standard but also in other behavioural aspects like consumption pattern, saving behaviour and increased accessibility to different amenities, like schooling, drinking water, sanitary latrine, electricity etc.
- (vi) The Evaluation study, conducted in respect of IAY, shows that its impact on beneficiaries' life, livelihood and well being was manifold. IAY has ushered in new life style with improved standard of living. The beneficiaries had access to health care services and banking facilities after securing the IAY house.

The concerted efforts of the Government of India, in improving the educational empowerment of minorities, especially Muslims, also show that the literacy rate of Muslims, considered laggards in terms of education, has increased from 59.1% (as per Census 2001) to 68.5% (as per Census 2011).

Statement-I

Details of schemes/initiatives for the welfare of minorities are as under:

(i) Enhancing opportunities for education

- (a) Pre-Matric Scholarship
- (b) Post-Matric Scholarship
- (c) Merit-cum-Means Scholarship
- (d) Maulana Azad National Fellowship
- (e) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme for providing services through Anganwadi Centres
- (f) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and opening of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas
- (g) 'Padho Pardesh'- Interest subsidy on educational loans for overseas studies
- (h) 'Nai Udaan'- Support for students clearing Prelims conducted by UPSC, SSC, State Public Service Commissions, etc.
- (i) Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarasas (SPQEM)

- (j) Scheme for Infrastructure Development of Minority Institutions (IDMI)
- (k) Greater Resources for Teaching Urdu
- (l) Free Coaching and Allied Scheme
- (m) Schemes of Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) for Promotion of Education
- (n) Mid Day Meal Scheme
- (o) Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)
- (p) Sakshar Bharat/Maulana Azad Taleem-e-Balighan
- (q) Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS)
- (r) Block Institutes of Teachers Education
- (s) Women's Hostel.

(ii) Ensuring an equitable share for minorities in economic activities

- (a) Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (renamed as Aajeevika/National Rural Livelihood Mission)
- (b) Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) (renamed as National Urban Livelihood Mission)
- (c) 'Seekho Aur Kamao'-Skill Development Initiatives
- (d) Upgrading Skill and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTAD)
- (e) Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)
- (f) Restructuring of NMDFC and Loan Schemes of National Minority Development and Finance Commission (NMDFC)
- (g) Bank Credit under Priority Sector Lending
- (h) Issue of guidelines for giving special consideration for recruitment of Minorities
- (i) Opening of New Bank Branches/awareness campaigns
- (j) Nai Manzil - An integrated Education and Livelihood Initiative for the Minority Communities.

(iii) Improving the conditions of living of minorities

- (a) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)
- (b) Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP)
- (c) Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)
- (d) Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG)

- (e) Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)
- (f) National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)
- (g) Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP)
- (h) Waqf Matters
- (i) Strengthening of State Waqf Boards
- (j) Computerisation of Records of States Waqf Boards.

(iv) Prevention and control of communal disharmony and violence

- (a) Issue of guidelines on communal harmony.

(v) Others

- (a) 'Nai Roshni'- Leadership development of minority women
- (b) 'Jiyo Parsi'- Scheme for containing population decline of small minority community
- (c) Hamari Dharohar
- (d) Representation of minorities in Urban and Rural local bodies
- (e) Exemption of Waqf properties from State Rent Control Act
- (f) Appropriate training modules to be prepared for sensitization of Government functionaries
- (g) Multi-media campaign for wide publicity of Government schemes/ programmes
- (h) Annual Meeting between CWC and ASI and protection of Waqf monuments
- (i) Setting up of Assessment and Monitoring Authority (AMA)
- (j) Setting up of National Data Bank (NDB)
- (k) Review of Delimitation Act
- (l) Dissemination of information in vernacular languages.

Statement-II

Achievements made under the schemes/initiatives meant for the welfare of minority communities since the year 2006/inception of such schemes/initiatives

Sl. No.	Schemes/Initiatives and Implementing Ministry/Department	Achievements made under schemes/initiatives since the year 2006/their inception (upto 31.03.2016)
1	2	3
(i) Enhancing opportunities for education		
(a)	Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme	*3,73,78,721 Pre-matric scholarships awarded with the release of ₹ 5,220.63 crore.
(b)	Post-matric Scholarship Scheme	*46,92,413 Post-matric scholarships awarded with the release of ₹ 2,717.20 crore.
(c)	Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship	*5,45,068 Merit-cum-Means based scholarships awarded with the release of ₹ 1,591.60 crore.
(d)	Maulana Azad National Fellowship	5,288 fresh Maulana Azad National Fellowships (excluding renewals) awarded with the release of ₹ 283.37 crore.
(e)	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme providing services through Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)	Up to 31.12.2015, nearly 2.41 lakh AWCs/Mini AWCs have been operationalized in 1,228 minority concentrated blocks.
(f)	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalyayas (KGBVs)	Up to 31.12.2015, under SSA the following works have been undertaken in the minority concentration districts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary schools constructed: 16,229 • Upper primary school constructed: 8,151 • Additional classrooms constructed: 2,41,131 • New primary schools opened: 21,486 • Upper primary schools opened: 11,871 • No. of teachers sanctioned: 1,25,386 • No. of KGBVs operationalized: 555
(g)	Padho Pardesh	₹ 7.65 crore released for 1,388 beneficiaries
(h)	Nai Udaan	₹ 8.87 crore released for 2,340 beneficiaries

1	2	3
(i)	Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM)	78,597 Madarsas and 1,67,161 teachers assisted with an amount of ₹ 1,096.55 crore (up to 22.02.2016).
(j)	Scheme for Infrastructure Development of Minority Institutions (IDMI)	948 Minority Institutions assisted and ₹ 141.10 crore released (up to 25.02.2016).
(k)	Greater resources for teaching Urdu	₹ 4.88 crore has been released so far for 2,088 Urdu teachers (Up to 31.12.2015).
(l)	Free Coaching and Allied Scheme	₹ 168.63 crore released for 69,184 beneficiaries.
(m)	Grant-in-Aid to Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) for promotion of education	<p>(a) The corpus of MAEF was increased from ₹ 200 crore to ₹ 1,136 crore till March, 2016.</p> <p>(b) ₹ 200.03 crore released as Grants-in-aid to 1,549 NGOs; and</p> <p>(c) ₹ 217.12 crore released and 1,82,744 scholarships awarded.</p>
(n)	Mid Day Meal Scheme	Special attention is being given to all Muslim concentration blocks, which are educationally backward. The scheme has also been extended to students studying in privately managed unaided schools located in MCDs, benefitting approximately 60.37 lakh children in 29,116 schools in MCDs and special focused districts.
(o)	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shikshan Abhiyan	For universalization of access to quality education at secondary stage, the scheme stipulates giving preference to Minority Concentration Areas (MCAs) in opening of Government Schools. Since implementation of RMSA in 2009-10 and up to 31.03.2015, 1,184 new schools have been approved and 2,369 existing secondary schools were sanctioned for strengthening in such areas (till August 2014).
(p)	Sakshar Bharat Abhiyan	‘Saakshar Bharat’, the new variant of National Literacy Mission by M/o HRD, stipulates making 70 million non-literate adults literate by the end

1	2	3
		of the Plan. The scheme has special focus on women, belonging to minorities and will cover 1.2 crore Muslims (1 crore women and 0.2 crore men) under the programme.
(q)	Jan Shikshan Sansthan	Jan Shikshan Sansthans (JSSs) are imparting vocational training in 33 out of the 88 Muslim dominated districts in the country. Action for covering additional districts with substantial minority population is under process. In the year 2013-14 (up to October, 2013) 30,629 beneficiaries belonging to minorities were covered. MHRD has proposed to set up 10 new JSSs in Muslim Concentrated Districts.
(r)	Block Institutes of Teachers Education	The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of establishment of Block Institutes of Teacher Education (BITEs) imparts pre-service and in-service training to primary, upper primary and secondary level teachers in SC/ST/Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs). The scheme has covered 15 States/UTs. As on March 2015, 24 BITEs have been approved in MCDs, out of 83 sanctioned BITEs.
(s)	Women's Hostel	Up to 31.03.2015 out of 815 Women's Hostels sanctioned with an amount of ₹ 213.59 crore at national level, 165 have been approved/ sanctioned in MCDs with an amount of ₹ 20.41 crore. During 2015-16, out of 76 hostels sanctioned with an amount of ₹ 9.84 crore at national level, 20 (26.31%) have been approved/sanctioned in MCDs with a sanctioned amount of ₹ 2.41 crore (24.49%) (Up to 31.12.2015).
(ii) Ensuring an equitable share for minorities in economic activities		
(a)	The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) revamped as National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)	12,45,279 persons from minorities communities assisted under Swarnjayanti Grameen Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)/Aajeevika.

1	2	3
(b)	The Swarnjayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) revamped as National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)	6,80,051 beneficiaries from minority communities assisted under different sub-schemes of SJSRY/ NULM and an amount of ₹ 275.03 crore released.
(c)	Seekho aur Kamao	₹ 255.16 crore released for imparting training to 1,64,214 beneficiaries.
(d)	USTTAD (Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development)	₹ 17.34 crore released.
(e)	Upgradation of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) into Centres of Excellence	₹ 159.69 crore have been spent on upgradation of 60 ITIs located in minority concentrated districts into Centres of Excellence.
(f)	To strengthen the NMDFC by providing it greater equity support	The Cabinet has approved the increase in authorized share capital of NMDFC from ₹ 1,500 crore to ₹ 3,000 crore. The Paid up Capital of NMDFC has been increased to ₹ 1,365.45 crore.
(g)	Loan Schemes of NMDFC	(a) ₹ 2,437.57 crore released to 4,54,888 beneficiaries under Term Loan scheme; and (b) ₹ 1,056.67 crore released to 7,21,576 beneficiaries under Micro Finance Scheme.
(h)	Priority Sector Lending by Public Sector Banks	The Priority Sector Lending (PSL) disbursement for minorities has steadily increased from 10.6% in 2007-08 to 15.16% of total outstanding amount as on 30.09.2015 (total outstanding against minorities is ₹ 2,76,979.20 crore).
(i)	Guidelines for special consideration in recruitment to minorities in Government/ PSUs	DoPT has issued Guidelines, in July, 2007, regarding inclusion of a minority member in selection committees and giving wide publicity to Government vacancies. These are being reiterated by DoP&T from time to time. During the year 2014-15, the recruitment of minorities in Government/PSU jobs was around 9% of the total fresh recruitments made during the year (figures provisional).

1	2	3
(j)	Opening of new Bank Branches/Awareness campaigns	20,508 new Bank branches opened in areas with substantial minority population
(k)	Nai Manzil	Scheme launched recently.
(l)	Micro-credit to women	₹ 5,460.93 crore of credit to 4,76,866 minority women (cumulative outstanding figures as on 30.09.2015)
(iii) Improving the conditions of living of minorities		
(a)	Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)	29.90 lakh houses completed/sanctioned for minority communities and ₹ 11,175.89 crore spent under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) (figures as on 31.1.16).
(b)	Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP)	Projects of ₹ 5,894.89 crore (25.44% of total) undertaken in 24 cities/towns having substantial minority population.
(c)	Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme	Projects of ₹ 2,171.53 crore (22.51% of total) undertaken in 138 cities/towns having substantial minority population.
(d)	Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG)	81 projects of ₹ 10,259.78 crore (15.81% of total) approved in 18 cities/towns having substantial minority population.
(e)	Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)	118 projects of ₹ 2,821.76 crore (9.87% of total) approved in 95 cities/towns having substantial minority population sanctioned.
(f)	National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)	Released ₹ 20,257.72 crore for 15,901 habitations, with substantial minority population.
(g)	Multi-Sectoral Development Programme (MsDP)	Project proposals amounting to ₹ 8,212.18 crore approved and ₹ 6,402.97 crore were released.
(h)	Waqf Matters	(a) A Public Sector Undertaking namely National Waqf Development Corporation (NAWADCO) has been incorporated by MoMA with an authorized share capital of ₹ 500 crores and paid up capital of ₹ 100 crore, to finance the development of Waqf properties for public purposes throughout the country.

1	2	3
		(b) ₹ 10.43 crore released for strengthening of State Waqf Boards (SWB).
		(c) ₹ 18.91 crore released for computerization of records of SWBs.
		(d) ₹ 49.72 crore released as Grants-in-Aid to Waqfs.
(iv) Prevention and control of communal disharmony and violence		
(a) Revised guidelines on communal harmony	MHA has issued revised guidelines to the States and Union Territories in June, 2008 to promote communal harmony.	
	For dealing with the communal situation in the country, M/o Home Affairs drafted a Bill titled "The Prevention of Communal Violence (Access to Justice and Reparations) Bill, 2014". However, the House after discussion in the Rajya Sabha on 05.02.2014 deferred its introduction.	
(v) Others		
(a) Nai Roshni	₹ 51.39 crore released for 2,27,625 minority women and 1,157 NGOs	
(b) Jiyo Parsi	₹ 3.09 crore released	
(c) Hamari Dharohar	₹ 14.89 crore released	
(d) Representation of Minorities in Urban Local Bodies	10 States/UTs have either taken action for improving the representation of minorities or minorities are represented in local bodies namely- Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Odisha, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.	
(e) Representation in Local Bodies	M/o Panchayati Raj has issued requisite advisory to all the State Governments for improving representation of minorities in local bodies on the lines of the initiative taken by Andhra Pradesh Government.	
(f) Exemption of Waqf Properties from Rent Control Act	11 States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Kerala, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh	

1	2	3
		and West Bengal and 3 UTs viz., Chandigarh, Lakshadweep and Puducherry have amended their respective rent control acts for exemption of Waqf properties.
(g)	Appropriate training modules to be prepared for sensitization of Government functionaries	Department of Personnel and Training has already taken action in this regard and State Government/ UT Administration have been given modules for training.
(h)	Multi-media Campaign	A multi-media campaign has been followed by the M/o Information and Broadcasting for dissemination of information through electronic and print media in Urdu language apart from other languages.
(i)	Annual Meeting with CWC and Protection of Waqf Monuments	A list of 280 Centrally protected monuments in 10 States has been prepared, which have been notified as Waqf Property by the respective Waqf Boards. To review the list and conditions of these monuments, a joint meeting of officers of ASI and CWC is held every year.
(j)	Setting up of AMA	In pursuance of the decision of the Government, an Assessment and Monitoring Authority (AMA) was set up in the Planning Commission. Since the term of the AMA ended on 15th January, 2011, the Planning Commission reconstituted AMA and the term of the reconstituted AMA was extended up to 30.06.2014. The AMA set up three Working Groups. After detailed discussions on the reports of the three working groups, the report of AMA was finalized and approved in the meeting chaired by Dr. Syeda Hamid, the then Member, Planning Commission on 02.05.2014. The AMA has, <i>inter-alia</i> , recommended for having a regular institution of AMA with its own Secretariat to periodically monitor and review the efficacy of programmes and to suggest policy measures. The erstwhile Planning Commission and the NITI Aayog have suggested that the AMA may be located in the M/o Minority Affairs. The issue regarding location

1	2	3
		of AMA is under consideration. Meanwhile, the report of the AMA has been circulated to all the States/UTs and the Ministries/Departments of the Central Government for necessary action.
(k)	National Data Bank (NDB)	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has created a 'National Data Bank' web page on its website where more than 150 tables on population, education, health and labour and employment (Census 2011 and Census 2001), including that on minority communities have been uploaded. The webpage also contains a few National Sample Survey reports which contain data on the socio-religious categories.
(l)	Review of Delimitation Act	The High Level Committee on Delimitation had, <i>inter-alia</i> , considered all the matters relating to the delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies and suggested certain further course of action. Thereafter, a Group of Ministers (GoM) considered the measures suggested by the high Level Committee and on the basis of the recommendations of the GoM, the matter was again placed before the Cabinet. Thereafter, on the basis of the decision of the Cabinet, the Delimitation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2008 was promulgated; which was later replaced by the Delimitation (Amendment) Act, 2008.
(m)	Dissemination of information in vernacular languages	The M/o Health and Family Welfare has advised States/UTs to take effective steps to popularize various health and family welfare services through advocacy and IEC campaign in Urdu and regional languages in Districts/blocks/towns of minority concentration. It also focuses on addressing the unmet needs for contraception through basket of choices. Responsibilities have also been given to ASHAS to deliver contraceptives at door step of the clients. The scheme has been expanded to the entire country.

*- ₹ 946.64 crore already released while ₹ 936.91 crore has been kept in a bank account, specially opened for disbursal of remaining scholarships against the year 2015-16.

Implementation of PM's 15 point programme

277. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether PM's 15 Point Programme is being implemented in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details of schemes covered under the above programme being implemented in Andhra Pradesh since its inception, year-wise and scheme-wise;
- (c) whether it is a fact that it is mandatory that 15 per cent of targets and outlays under various schemes are to be earmarked for minorities; and
- (d) if so, what is the response of the Ministry to the complaints that it is not being strictly followed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (c) Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities is an overarching programme, covering 24 Schemes/initiatives of 11 different Ministries/Departments implemented throughout the country, including Andhra Pradesh. In order to ensure that the benefits of various Government schemes flow equitably to minorities, this programme stipulates location of a certain proportion of development projects in minority concentration areas. It also provides that, wherever possible, 15% of targets and outlays under various schemes should be earmarked for minorities. Some of the schemes/initiatives under this programme are exclusively for minority communities. The details of schemes/initiatives covered under the programme, being implemented in Andhra Pradesh since inception, are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) The programmes/schemes under Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities (PM's New 15-PP) are being implemented by various Ministries/Departments administratively concerned with implementation of those programmes/schemes. Many of these schemes are being implemented through the State Governments/UT Administrations. Ministry of Minority Affairs, being the nodal Ministry for implementation of the PM's New 15-PP, monitors and reviews these programmes. The schemes/programme are reviewed in the Ministry of Minority Affairs on quarterly basis with the nodal officers of the concerned Ministries/Departments for effective implementation of schemes. The shortfalls, if any, are pointed out and the concerned Ministries/Departments are advised to take remedial actions to ensure that the targets are achieved. The progress of schemes is also reported to the Committee of Secretaries and the Cabinet.

Statement

Details of schemes/initiatives covered under the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme (PM's New 15-PP)

(a) Schemes considered amenable to earmarking of 15% for minorities:

- (i) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (Ministry of Human Resources Development);
- (ii) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme providing services through Anganwadi Centres (Ministry of Women and Child);
- (iii) National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) (erstwhile Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana/Aajeevika) (Ministry of Rural Development);
- (iv) National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) (erstwhile Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana) (Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation);
- (v) Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) (Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship);
- (vi) Bank Credit under priority sector lending (Department of Financial Services); and
- (vii) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) (Ministry of Rural Development).

(b) Schemes for minorities implemented by the M/o Minority Affairs (100% Budget provision meant for minorities):

- (i) Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme;
- (ii) Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme;
- (iii) Merit-cum-Means Scholarship Scheme for Technical and Professional Courses;
- (iv) Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Minority Students;
- (v) Loan Schemes of National Minority Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) for economic activities;
- (vi) Schemes of Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) for Promotion of Education; and
- (vii) Free Coaching and Allied Scheme.

(c) Schemes for which flow of funds to minority concentration areas is quantified:

- (i) Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) (Ministry of HUPA);
- (ii) Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) (Ministry of HUPA);

- (iii) Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) (Ministry of Urban Development);
- (iv) Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) (Ministry of Urban Development); and
- (v) National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) (Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation).

(d) Special Initiatives for Welfare of Minorities:

- (i) Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsa (SPQEM) (Department of School Education and Literacy);
- (ii) Scheme for Infrastructure Development of Minority Institutions (IDMI) (Department of School Education and Literacy);
- (iii) Greater Resources for Teaching Urdu—Scheme for Appointment of Language Teachers (Deptt. of School Education and Literacy);
- (iv) Recruitment of Minorities in Government Departments/Organizations (Deptt. of Personnel and Training); and
- (v) Guidelines on communal harmony (Ministry of Home Affairs).

Judicial powers of National Commission for Minorities

†278. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Minorities has got judicial powers, like the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is planning to delegate the judicial powers to the National Commission for Minorities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) The Functions of National Commission for Minorities (NCM) have been laid down in Section 9 of NCM Act, 1992. Section 9 (4) of NCM Act, 1992 provides that the Commission shall, while performing any of the functions, under this Section have all the powers of a Civil Court trying a suit and, in particular, in respect of the following matters:-

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (i) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person from any part of India and examining him on oath;
- (ii) requiring the discovery and production of any document;
- (iii) receiving evidence on affidavits;
- (iv) requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any court or office;
- (v) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses and documents; and
- (vi) any other matter which may be prescribed.

(c) and (d) No proposal to give any additional power to NCM is under consideration in this Ministry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over. The house is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at two minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Messages from the Lok Sabha.

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

The Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts Laws and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 2016

(I)

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

“I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 19th July, 2016, has adopted the following motion:-

1. “That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to appoint three Members of Rajya Sabha to serve as members of the Joint Committee on the Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts Laws and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 2016 vice Shri Praful Patel, Shri Satish Chandra Misra and Shri K. C. Tyagi retired from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the names of the members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee.”
2. I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the same motion, and also the names of the Members of Rajya Sabha so nominated, maybe communicated to this House.”

(II)

“I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 19th July, 2016, has adopted the following motion:-

“That this House do appoint Dr. Kirit Somaiya to serve as member of the Joint Committee on the Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts Laws and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 2016 *vice* Shri P. P. Chaudhary resigned from the Joint Committee on his appointment as Minister.”

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we will take up Calling Attention to a matter of urgent public importance. Shri A. U. Singh Deo to move.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Situation arising due to floods in the country, particularly in Odisha and preventive measures taken by the Government

SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO (Odisha): Sir, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs to the situation arising due to floods in the country, particularly in Odisha and preventive measures taken by the Government.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): Sir, this is in response to the Calling Attention made by Shri A. U. Singh Deo, Shri Naresh Agrawal, Shrimati Viplove Thakur and other hon. Members regarding 'Situation arising due to floods in the country, particularly in Odisha and preventive measures taken by the Government.' Sir, do I need to read the whole thing? ...(*Interruptions*)... If you agree, Sir, it should be treated as read, otherwise, I can read it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; the question is, you only distributed it now. If you don't read it, then, how can they put questions? So, it is better that you read it.

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, India receives heavy rainfall from June to September every year during the South West (SW) Monsoon Season. The rainfall during this period accounts for about 70-90 per cent of the total annual rainfall over India. As a consequence of this rainfall, flooding of rivers is a natural phenomenon. This year after a delay of one-week from its normal date, the monsoon has already covered the entire country by 13th July, 2016. In terms of area-wise distribution, 83 per cent of the area in the country received excess/normal rainfall and 17 per cent of the area received deficient rainfall till date. Over 40 million hectares land of the country is prone to floods and river erosion. The flood-prone regions of India are

the Himalayan Rivers Basin (Kosi and Damodar Rivers in particular), the North Western River Basin (Jhelum, Ravi, Sutlej and Beas Rivers) and the Central and Peninsular River Basin (Narmada, Chambal, Godavari, Krishna and Cauvery River).

During the current South West monsoon season, various parts of the States of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal reported to have been affected by heavy rains/flash floods and rain-oriented calamities of varying degrees. As per the information of damage received from these States, 196 persons have lost their lives; 2,184 cattle heads have perished; 38,285 houses/huts have been damaged and about 0.357 lakh hectares of crop area has been reportedly affected due to heavy rains. And, about 42 districts in 5 States remains severely affected.

Primary responsibility to deal with natural calamities lies with the State Government concerned. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing financial and logistic support to effectively deal with such exigent situations. The concerned State Governments have been taking necessary relief, preparedness preventive measures, which, *inter-alia*, includes evacuation and shifting of people to safer places, setting up of multipurpose relief shelters/camps, providing gratuitous relief, safe drinking water and distribution of essential commodities, etc. The State Governments have also taken necessary health and hygiene measures to prevent outbreak of any epidemic during floods/post-flood calamity period. State authorities are monitoring rainfall in coordination with the IMD and issuing weather advisories to all vulnerable districts.

With regard to Odisha, there are 11 major rivers in the State which causes floods. About 30 districts encounter flood-like situation in Odisha. Of which, 17 districts have been identified as more vulnerable. However, at present, the situation is normal in the State and no major damage has been reported so far. The State Government is closely monitoring preparedness of the districts to deal with any eventuality. The Ministry of Home Affairs is also keeping a constant round the clock watch on the flood situation in the country, including Odisha.

To ensure effective preparedness, Ministry of Home Affairs conducted annual meeting of Relief Commissioners/Secretaries, Department of Disaster Management of States/UTs on 18th May 2016 to review the status of preparedness and to discuss other disaster management related issues. The representatives of various Central Ministries/Organizations rendering emergency support functions also participated in the meeting. During conference emphasis was laid on close coordination with forecasting agencies such as Central Water Commission (CWC), India Meteorological Department (IMD) and INCOIS.

[Shri Kiren Rijiju]

As stated earlier, the State Governments concerned are primarily responsible for undertaking necessary rescue, relief and preventive measures in the wake of natural calamities. Apart from providing logistic support, the Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by extending financial assistance through the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) as per the laid down procedure. An amount of ₹ 8,938 crore has been allocated as Central share to all the States in their SDRF accounts for the year 2016-17. An amount of ₹ 3,431.02 crore has so far been released, as the first instalment of Central share of SDRF for the year 2016-17 to 20 States.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has deployed about 64 specialized teams of NDRF in 24 States and UTs with 207 boats for necessary search and rescue equipment. Pre-positioning of the NDRF teams has already been done at 32 different locations in the country depending on the vulnerability profile of the area. The NDRF also conducts mock drills along with the relevant departments and State agencies in the country for effective management of floods, response and rescue operations.

Hon. Prime Minister has reviewed the flood preparedness of the nation *via* PRAGATI on 29th June, 2016.

I would like to assure the hon. Members that the Government of India give due importance to the valuable suggestions given by them during the discussion to deal effectively with the situation caused by floods and other natural calamities. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri A. U. Singh Deo. You can take only five minutes because we have 15 speakers.

SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO : Sir, flood is a major natural disaster and a recurrent phenomenon across many parts of the country. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please try to seek only clarifications.

श्री ए. यू. सिंह दिव: सर, नेशनल डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट अथॉरिटी ने जो 10 साल के तथ्य दिये हैं, उसमें 20 डिजास्टर हुए हैं, उसमें 11 डिजास्टर्स फ्लड और क्लाउडबर्स्ट के थे।

The Working Group on Flood Management highlighted that 1612 lives have gone; properties worth ₹ 8,12,005 crores have been lost in floods. A report, after the Chennai floods, says that ₹ 20,000 crores were spent on that. It was, probably, one of the most expensive natural disasters in the world. Although the coastline of Odisha is only about 17 per cent of the Indian East Coast, it has been affected nearly by 35 per cent of the cyclone storms. And, 85 per cent of the cyclones originate in the North India, affecting the coastal stretch of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha.

सर, एक Dutch Research Center Team ने national climate change के बारे में in the month of December 2015 एक रिपोर्ट बनाई थी। It was pointed out that the world-wide economic losses from river flooding would increase by 24 per cent by the end of 21st century, if no further action is taken. Over 70 per cent of this increase can be attributed to economic growth in the flood-prone areas, according to that study.

सर, मैं आता हूं। सर, जो फ्लड्स उत्तराखंड में हुई हैं, हिमाचल प्रदेश में हुई हैं, बिहार में हुए हैं, ओडिशा में हुई हैं, उसमें especially hilly areas में soil erosion, environment, trees जो निकाल दिए गए हैं, उनकी वजह से फ्लड्स आती हैं। हमने क्या स्टेप्स लिए हैं? जैसे कि केदारनाथ में फ्लड्स आयी थी, वहां पर रिवर्स के ऊपर तक घर बना दिए गए, तो फ्लड्स नहीं आएगी, तो क्या आएगा? वहां पर नदी को फैलने की जगह नहीं मिलती है। जब नदी को फैलने की जगह नहीं मिलती है, तो फ्लड्स काफी नुकसान पहुंचाती हैं। इसके लिए हमने क्या स्टेप्स लिए हैं? इसी प्रकार से हिमाचल प्रदेश में है, जहां पर हमारी ecology बहुत sensitive है। उसमें हमने ecology को बनाने के वास्ते क्या स्टेप्स लिए हैं? कहते हैं कि पेड़ लगें, पेड़ रहें, तो जमीन कायम रहती है।

आप दिल्ली को देख लीजिए। दिल्ली में अरबन एरियाज़ के फ्लड्स देख लीजिए। यहां पर एक घंटे की rain होती है और चारों तरफ फ्लड दिखाई देती हैं। किसी अंडर पास के पास चले जाइए, तो कोई भीग कर जा रहा है, कोई चल कर जा रहा है, कोई कपड़े खोलकर जा रहा है, यह हाल दिल्ली का है। This is a national shame. दिल्ली भारत की कैपिटल है, जहां पर एक घंटे की बारिश के बाद कोई चल नहीं सकता है। इसके लिए हम क्या कर रहे हैं? आप यमुना नदी को देख लीजिए। यमुना के चारों तरफ लोग बस गए हैं। उसको फैलने की जगह नहीं है, इसलिए फ्लड नहीं होगी, तो क्या होगा? इसके बारे में हमारी क्या सोच है? फ्लड्स आ जाने के बाद आप क्या करते हैं, उसके बारे में आपने कई चीजें बता दीं कि आप ऐसा करते हैं, वैसा करते हैं, आप हैल्प करते हैं। आप फ्लड्स से पहले उसके प्रिवेंशन के लिए क्या कर रहे हैं, हम उसके बारे में आपसे जानना चाहते हैं। अरबन एरिया की फ्लडिंग है, हिल एरिया फ्लडिंग है, नॉर्मल एरिया फ्लडिंग है, इनके लिए आप क्या करते हैं?

सर, जो रास्ते बनते हैं, उसके लिए इंजीनियर्स को, कांटेक्टर्स को उत्तरदायी रखना चाहिए, उनके ऊपर फाइन होना चाहिए। सर, सेंट्रल वाटर कमीशन मेरी समझ से सही काम नहीं कर रहा है। उसकी एडवाइस अजीब सी रही है। हमारे ओडिशा में एक पोलावरम प्रोजेक्ट है। कई बार प्रधान मंत्री जी को हमारे मुख्य मंत्री जी ने लिखा है। कई बार हम लोगों ने कई मंत्रियों से बातचीत करने की कोशिश की है। कोई एक स्टेट को फायदा कर रहा है। छत्तीसगढ़, ओडिशा, आंध्र को बुलाकर कोई यह नहीं पूछता है कि आपका कितना नुकसान हुआ है? हमारा दो हजार हेक्टेयर लैंड ट्रायबल एरिया का डूबता चला जा रहा है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... Sir one more point. हमारा उसमें क्या नुकसान है? कोई हमसे पूछे

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put your question. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Already, your five minutes are over.

SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Sir, my question is this — क्या छत्तीसगढ़ स्टेट को सेन्ट्रल वाटर कमीशन ने अनुमति दी है कि वे महानदी के ऊपर बैराज बनाएं, जहां ओडिशा का पानी बंद हो, जहां ओडिशा की खेती में असुविधा हो? Several projects like Ambaguda Diversion, Salka Diversion, Lachhanpur Diversion and Arpa-Bhaisajhar Barrage are under execution. हमें पता भी नहीं है, हमारा नुकसान हो रहा है। हमारी स्टेट को यह पता भी नहीं है कि ये projects execute हो रहे हैं। CWC ने उनको permission दी है। आप हमें यह बताने की कृपा करें कि आपने permission दी है और हमारी State को involve किया है? मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक high level की एक मीटिंग बुलाई जाए, चाहे प्रधान मंत्री के स्तर पर, चाहे आपके स्तर पर या मंत्री के स्तर पर। उसमें हमारी State के लोगों को तथा और States के हैडज को भी बुलाया जाए और यह बताया जाए कि इससे जो हमारा नुकसान हो रहा है, जब हम लोग उस पर object कर रहे हैं, तो आप लोग क्यों नहीं सुन रहे हैं? यही मनोभाव जब UPA सरकार पावर में थी, उसका था और आज यही मनोभाव आप लोगों का है, जबकि आप पावर में हैं। मैं इसको आपकी नजर में लाना चाहूंगा। हमारे राज्य के पश्चिमी ओडिशा में बहुत ही क्षति हो रही है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

श्री ए. यू. सिंह दिवः यह पानी बंद हो जाएगा। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आप इस चीज का(समय की घंटी)... सम्मान करेंगे, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: One more point, Sir. There is a National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction. It is a Committee appointed by the House. I am its member. I am grateful that I am its member. But there has not been a single meeting while so many disasters have taken place. So, what is the status of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction? कमेटी कब बैठेगी, हमें बताया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Thank you. Now, Shri Naresh Agrawal. Not present. Then, Shrimati Viplove Thakur. Madam, take only three minutes.

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, it is a very serious matter.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No question.

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Sir, it is not a question of three minutes or five minutes. We have to. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a question of three minutes!

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Sir, this is not.. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put your question in three minutes.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: उपसभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि इन्होंने स्वयं स्वीकार किया है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no favouritism to a particular Member. I stopped him after seven minutes.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: हिमाचल प्रदेश में ...(व्यवधान)... इतनी बात हो रही है, इन्होंने कहीं पर भी hilly areas के लिए स्पेशल जिफ्र नहीं किया है, क्योंकि वहां पर अगर सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान होता है, तो सड़कों का होता है। आपका area भी hilly area है। वहां पर सड़कों पूरी तरह से खत्म हो चुकी हैं और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पास उनके रख-रखाव के लिए, maintenance के लिए पैसा नहीं है। क्या गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए उन सड़कों के लिए कोई स्पेशल पैकेज देगी, ताकि उनका ठीक प्रकार से रख-रखाव हो सके और वहां की पब्लिक को सहूलियत हो सके? ऐसा कोई प्रोविजन नहीं है और कहीं कुछ नहीं दिया गया है, इसलिए मैं आपसे कहूंगी कि इसके बारे में गंभीरता से सोचा जाए। Hilly areas में cloudburst ज्यादा होते हैं, उसका क्या रीजन है, उसके बारे में रिसर्च की जाए। Dopplers की बात आती है, आप सूनामी आदि की तो प्रिडिक्शन कर देते हैं, लेकिन आज cloud burst का कहीं भी जिफ्र नहीं होता कि यह होने वाला है, जिससे कि जनता सम्भल सके और जनता अपना पूरा ध्यान रख सके, अपने लिए सुविधाजनक जगह ढूँढ सके, ऐसा कुछ नहीं है।

हमारे प्रदेश हिमाचल में फॉरेस्ट है, लेकिन हमें फॉरेस्ट का कुछ भी नहीं मिलता है। अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने मीटिंग बुलाई थी, हमारे मुख्य मंत्री ने उसके लिए स्पेशल प्रावधान के लिए बोला था, क्योंकि अगर फॉरेस्ट कटेंगे, तो फ्लड्स आएंगी और जमीन खिसकेगी तथा जो लोग वहां रहते हैं, उनका नुकसान होगा, तो उसकी तरफ भी ध्यान जाना चाहिए। इसे भी Disaster Management के अन्तर्गत लाना चाहिए। फॉरेस्ट लगाने या उसकी देखभाल करने के लिए हमें पैसा मिलना चाहिए जिससे कि हम अपने प्रदेश के लिए अच्छी तरह से कार्य कर सकें। सर, हमारे यहां किन्नौर में 50 करोड़ के करीब मूल्य की सेब की फसल खराब हो चुकी है। वह बारिश की वजह से खत्म हो गयी है। चम्बा व तीसा में फसल पूरी तरह से खराब हो चुकी है। उसके बाद यहां से टीम जाती है और वह जब तक रिपोर्ट देती है, तब तक या तो वे कर्जे के तले दब जाते हैं या आत्म-हत्या के लिए मजबूर हो जाते हैं। इसलिए आपको इस तरह के नुकसान का पता करने के लिए जल्द-से-जल्द टीम भेजनी चाहिए। जब आपको प्रदेश सरकार बताती है कि हमारा इतना नुकसान हुआ है, तो उस पर शक क्यों किया जाता है? आपकी तरफ से वहां टीम भेजने की क्या आवश्यकता है? क्या वे कुछ ज्यादा देख लेंगे? क्या उनको ज्यादा समझ है? हमारे यहां जो ऑफिसर्स बैठे हुए हैं वे प्रदेश के चप्पे-चप्पे को पहचानते हैं, गांव-गांव को जानते हैं, क्या वे गलत सर्वे करते हैं? इसलिए मैं आपसे कहूंगी कि आप इन चीजों का ध्यान रखिए। मंत्री जी, ये चीजें बहुत जरूरी हैं। लोगों को राहत उसी समय मिलनी चाहिए जब उनको जरूरत है। बाद में जो राहत आती है, उसका कोई फायदा नहीं होता। उससे लोगों को कोई सहानुभूति नहीं रहती है। इसलिए आपको सही कदम, सही समय पर उठाने चाहिए।

सर, किन्नौर का एरिया बॉर्डर का एरिया है, इसलिए उस क्षेत्र पर आपको विशेष ध्यान देकर वहां की सड़कों के रख-रखाव के लिए पैसा जल्द-से-जल्द भेजना चाहिए। महोदय, दिल्ली में भी फ्लड आ रही है। यहां भी दो-दो घंटे के लिए लोग जाम में फंसे रहते हैं। आपको इस बारे में भी सोचना चाहिए। बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri D. Raja, beware of the time-limit.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Yes, yes.

The Statement says, 'the primary responsibility to deal with the natural calamities lies with the State Governments'. Agreeing with that, I would like to tell the Minister that we need a national level understanding and policy to prevent natural calamities, to face natural calamities. Last Session, we had discussion on drought; this Session, we are having discussion on floods, and in the next Session again, we will be having discussion on drought or flood. So, it is a question of management of water resources. Sir, in the context of global warming, climate change, the country needs a proper, appropriate water management policy to protect our water bodies, including lakes and rivers. Sir, the increasing urbanization has led to a situation where the river beds have become real estates. Even the dams which are built, whether they are built on the basis of scientific study and report itself raises several questions. In this background, I would like to ask a few questions from the Government. Number one, a couple of years back, we witnessed severe floods in Uttarakhand; a year back, we had heavy rains and floods in Chennai and several districts of Tamil Nadu. What lessons have we drawn, both the Central Government as well as the State Governments? Here, the Government will have to address this question because we discuss and it goes as business as usual. What lessons do we draw and what action do we take on those lessons? This is one question. Now, Sir, in India, we have to look at our rivers. We have many rivers and the Minister has listed several rivers. But there is a demand of interlinking of rivers. In fact, the Andhra Pradesh Government initiated some steps to link the Godavari and Krishna rivers. How far they succeeded is another issue, but they took some efforts to link the Godavari and Krishna rivers within their States. Has the Central Government been holding any discussions with State Governments on this issue? Can the Central Government initiate a discussion on this issue, because now we will have to conserve and preserve water? Water is going to be a huge issue in the coming days. In a country like India, we have adequate water bodies, but they are not protected; we have rivers, but they are not protected. Rivers are being occupied. Riverbeds are becoming real estate. How are you going to tackle this situation? What should be our understanding at the national level, at the level of the Central Government? You talk about the National Disaster Response Fund. Let me tell you that the Tamil Nadu Government asked for more than ₹ 25,000 crores, but the Central Government gave just ₹ 2,500 crores. What kind of an approach is this? How to find a balance in the distribution of disaster relief funds? These are all questions which the Central Government cannot wash its hands off saying, it is the primary responsibility of States and that the Centre can give supplementary financial assistance or logistics support. What is this supplementary

assistance? You have the National Disaster Relief Fund with you and you have to take a call. There are demands. You must go by your Central Teams' reports. You send Central Teams to the affected States, but on the basis of those reports, you must take action and help the States face natural calamities.

Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now, Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan. You have three minutes.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, hon. Deputy Chairman Sir. I thank the hon. Chief Minister, *Amma*, for giving me this second opportunity. I have been re-nominated.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. So, you have been re-nominated. I thought something else happened. ...(*Interruptions*)... I too congratulate you on your re-nomination. But take only three minutes.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, it is his maiden speech! ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Touching her golden feet, I may be permitted to say a few words with regard to the floods.

Sir, I have carefully gone through the statement made by the hon. Minister. Now, as rightly pointed out by the hon. senior Member, Shri D. Raja, the Central Government is primarily responsible for undertaking necessary rescue, relief and preventive measures in the wake of natural calamities. Apart from providing logistics support, the Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by extending financial assistance through the State Disaster Relief Funds and the National Disaster Response Fund as per the laid down procedure. Now, in the last year's floods, Tamil Nadu was saved because of the best efforts made by the hon. Chief Minister, *Amma*. She had immediately released funds to the extent of ₹ 3,039 crores by passing six EOs and she trained more than 10,000 officials for this purpose. Also, all precautionary measures were taken. Even after the floods were over, she extended valuable service to the people of Tamil Nadu. Now, as per the assessment made by the State Government, hon. *Amma* has sought an assistance of ₹ 25,912.45 crores from the Government of India, but so far, they have released just ₹ 1,737 crores. Even that amount was distributed by hon. *Amma* at one stroke, without any complaints. Now, I would sincerely and earnestly urge the Central Government to release the remaining funds, as this issue has been raised by the hon. Chief Minister, *Amma*, time and again. Please release the funds and do the needful.

Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much for keeping up the time. श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद, आप तीन मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, देश में बाढ़ जैसी स्थिति से निपटने के लिए जो सवाल सदन में आया है, उसके ऊपर हमारे नरेश अग्रवाल जी और अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार रखे हैं। मैं इसके बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि इसमें 196 लोगों की जानें गई हैं और 2,184 पशुओं की जानें गई हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इनके पास मानव के बारे में तो सही सूचना हो सकती है, लेकिन इनके पास पशुओं की कोई गिनती नहीं है, कृषि की कोई गिनती नहीं है, मकानों-झोंपड़ियों की कोई गिनती नहीं है। जब 1952 में बाढ़ प्रभावित क्षेत्र का आँकड़ा आया था, तो यह 25 मिलियन हेक्टेयर था और 2012 में जो आँकड़ा आया, तो यह 50 मिलियन हेक्टेयर हो गया है। इस तरह से बाढ़ प्रभावित क्षेत्र बढ़ा है, क्योंकि मानव सभ्यता नदियों के किनारे, झीलों के किनारे बसी है और ज्यादातर लोग वहाँ बस गए हैं।

मान्यवर, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि दैवी आपदा कोष सेंटर के पास होता है और माननीय मंत्री जी के पास इसके लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। आजादी के इतने साल बीतने के बाद भी नदियां लगातार उथली होती जा रही हैं और उनमें सिल्ट जमता जा रहा है। उसका कोई प्रबंधन नहीं है। शहरों में जल निकासी की जो व्यवस्था है, उसके लिए इनके पास कोई बंदोबस्त नहीं है। जब तक जल निकासी सही नहीं होगी, तब तक पानी का ठहराव होगा। इससे अपने आप चाहे शहर हो, चाहे गांव हो, वह बाढ़ से प्रभावित रहेगा।

मान्यवर, पूरे देश में करीब पांच राज्यों में, जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश, ओडिशा, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश सहित कई राज्यों में तमाम नदियों में बाढ़ की स्थिति बनी हुई है। इनमें कुछ नेपाल से आने वाली नदियां हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी, नेपाल सरकार लगातार कह रही है कि आप बांध बनाइए और अपना इंतजाम करिए, लेकिन हमारी केंद्र सरकार सो रही है। हम चाहते हैं कि केंद्र सरकार जगे और जो नेपाल सरकार कह रही है कि आप अपना बांध बनाइए, क्योंकि वहाँ से इकट्ठा पानी आता है, आप इस ओर ध्यान दीजिए। वह पानी सीधे उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार को प्रभावित करता है और लाखों-करोड़ों लोगों का नुकसान करता है, जन-धन की हानि करता है और लोगों की फसल बरबाद करता हुआ चला जाता है।

इसके अलावा मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि पहले भी मैंने इसके बारे में कहा था। मैं अपने नेता, माननीय मुलायम सिंह यादव जी और माननीय प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी को बधाई दूँगा कि उन्होंने मुझे दोबारा इस सदन में भेजा। मैंने पिछली बार भी कहा था कि आपके पास मानव जीवन को बचाने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। मैं मल्लाह का बेटा हूँ, fisherman का बेटा हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ कि एक fisherman का 14 साल का बेटा समुद्र में 14 किलोमीटर तक तैर जाएगा, वह नदी में 10 किलोमीटर, 5 किलोमीटर तैर जाएगा और लौट आएगा। उसको अलग से कोई सेफ्टी जैकेट पहनने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती है। वह छोटी सी किश्ती लेकर समुद्र में 100 किलोमीटर, 50 किलोमीटर मछली मारने चला जाता है। हमने माँग की थी कि लोगों को दैवी आपदा से बचाने के लिए, बाढ़ से बचाने के लिए आप अपनी नेवी में, अपनी केंद्रीय पुलिस फोर्स में इनके लिए 50 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन करिए। ये traditional लोग हैं। जब तक आपके पास traditional लोग नहीं होंगे, आप इस तरह की आपदा का मुकाबला नहीं कर पाएँगे। आपके लोग बाढ़ के समय हाथ खड़े

कर देते हैं। जो स्विमिंग पूल में तैरते हैं, आप उनको जल पुलिस में भर्ती कर लेते हैं और जब आप उनको वहां भेजते हैं, तो वे कहते हैं कि हम नहीं जाएँगे। वे नाव में बैठे रहते हैं, देखते रहते हैं और घूम कर चले आते हैं और लोग टीलों पर बैठे हुए, घरों के ऊपर, मकानों के ऊपर बैठे हुए, पेड़ों पर बैठे हुए चिल्लाते रहते हैं। चूँकि वहां कोई कैमरा नहीं होता है, कोई मीडिया नहीं होती है, तो इसके बारे में कोई बताने वाला नहीं होता है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि आप जल पुलिस में, नेवी में, एयर फोर्स में, सभी में इनके लिए कम से कम 50 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन की व्यवस्था करिए। लोगों को बचाने के लिए अलग से तमाम रेजिमेंट बने हुए हैं। बाढ़ से बचाने के लिए आप इनकी रेजिमेंट अलग से बना दीजिए।

मान्यवर, इसके अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि इनके पास नावों का कोई बंदोबस्त नहीं है, ...(समय की घंटी)... स्टीमर्स नहीं हैं और इनके पास कोई पूर्वानुमान नहीं है कि बरसात कब होने वाली है और कितनी वर्षा होगी। इसके लिए केंद्र सरकार के पास योजना होनी चाहिए।

मान्यवर, अभी हमारी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने 5 करोड़ वृक्ष लगाने का काम किया है। मैं माननीय अखिलेश यादव जी को बधाई दूँगा कि एक दिन में 5 करोड़ वृक्ष लगा कर उन्होंने एक कीर्तिमान स्थापित किया है। पूरे देश में वनों की कटान हो रही है, जिसके कारण बाढ़ की आपदा को झेलने के लिए हमारी नदियां तैयार नहीं हैं। पानी सीधे मैदानी क्षेत्रों में, बस्ती के क्षेत्रों में चला जाता है। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि हमने यहां जो प्रश्न रखे हैं, वे उनका उत्तर देने का काम करें।

धन्यवाद।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, reduction of forests and trees in urban areas, construction along the river bedside and urbanisation of flood plains have increased the incidence of floods. A study shows that by the end of 21st century, the economic losses due to floods will be manifold. What are the plans that the Government is having to address this issue? Neither the people nor the Government is taking this issue very seriously.

Secondly, these floods and other things are caused by two things - one by natural calamity and the other by way of mismanagement. As my colleague, Comrade Raja, pointed out, either we discuss about drought or about flood. One part of the country is affected by the flood and the other part is affected by the drought. This could be rectified. We have been telling for long that linking of rivers alone would put an end to this issue, but that has not been taken seriously also. At least, the rivers in Southern side could be linked, which would save the Southern part of the country from being affected by the drought. Water is wasted by way of flowing into the sea without being utilized in some areas, and some other areas are suffering without water. So, the Government should concentrate very seriously on linking of the rivers, so also about controlling the urbanisation of the river bedside and cutting down of forests and trees in urban areas.

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

Then, there is one more thing. Would the Government consider reviving the compensation part, which is calculated by way of only revenue unit? Whereas some of the land owners are affected within a revenue unit, they are not taken into consideration. So, I would urge the Government to kindly consider giving the compensation not on the basis of revenue unit. People, who are affected, either individual or a section of people, in a revenue unit, could also be considered. These two things are very important because this way of calculation deprives many people, who are affected by way of flood, from getting the compensation. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Siva, for adhering to the time limit. Now, Shri Veer Singh.

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवादी हूँ।

महोदय, पूरे देश में वर्षा के कारण हर वर्ष तबाही आती है, बाढ़ आती है, जिसके बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में आज काफी बातें कही हैं।

महोदय, जब वर्षा के कारण बाढ़ आती है, तो पूरे देश में तबाही आ आती है। इससे किसानों की फसलें चौपट हो जाती हैं, मकान बह जाते हैं और धन-जन की तमाम तरह की हानि होती है और ऐसा प्रतिवर्ष होता है। अभी ओडिशा और आंध्र प्रदेश के तट पर जो चक्रवाती तूफान 'रोनू' का खतरा बना हुआ है, उसकी चेतावनी पहले ही दे दी गई है। 'रोनू' की वजह से आंध्र प्रदेश के नल्लौर जिले में जान-माल की काफी क्षति हुई है। जगह-जगह पेड़ और बिजली के खम्भे टूट कर गिर गए हैं। भारी बरसात और तेज हवाओं की वजह से वहां बहुत नुकसान हो चुका है और आगे भी और अधिक नुकसान होने की संभावना है। इस संबंध में आंध्र प्रदेश की सरकार और केंद्र सरकार, दोनों को पहले से ही सावधानियां बरतनी चाहिए, साथ ही वहां ज्यादा से ज्यादा राहत सामग्री पहुंचाई जानी चाहिए।

महोदय, उत्तराखंड में अधिक वर्षा और बादल फटने के कारण हमेशा सबसे ज्यादा तबाही आती है। जब बादल फटते हैं, तो पहाड़ों में भूस्खलन बहुत अधिक होता है, जिससे गांव के गांव खिसक कर नीचे आ जाते हैं, साथ ही तमाम लोगों की जानें चली जाती हैं। सरकार को इस पर पहले से ही ध्यान देना चाहिए। जो गांव ऐसी जगह बसे हैं, जहां पर खतरा अधिक है, उन्हें वहां से हटाकर दूसरी जगह पर बसा दिया जाना चाहिए। इससे ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों की जानें बचाई जा सकती हैं।

महोदय, उत्तराखंड में जितनी भी नदियां हैं, उन पर जो बांध बने हैं, ज्यादा बरसात के दिनों में उन बांधों में ज्यादा पानी आ जाता है और जब वह पानी छोड़ा जाता है, तो मैदानी क्षेत्रों में भी बाढ़ आ जाती है। मैदानी क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ आने से किसानों को बहुत बड़ी हानि उठानी पड़ती है, उनकी फसलें बरबाद हो जाती हैं, मकान क्षतिग्रस्त हो जाते हैं और मवेशी मारे जाते हैं। आंकड़ों में यह बताया भी गया है। केंद्र सरकार और प्रदेश सरकार की तरफ से उनको जो राहत सहायता मिलती है, वह उन तक समय पर नहीं पहुंच पाती है, बहुत देर से पहुंचती है।

जिस गरीब का घर बरबाद हो जाता है, उसके पास तो रहने का ठिकाना भी नहीं बचता है। ऐसे लोगों के लिए समय पर उचित व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

महोदय, हम सब यह जानते हैं पूरे देश में इस तरह की बहुत सारी नदियों के किनारे लोग बसे हुए हैं, जिनमें हर साल बाढ़ आती है। दिल्ली में भी यमुना के किनारे बहुत सारे गरीब लोग बसे हुए हैं। तो उन गरीब लोगों के लिए अलग से व्यवस्था करके उनको मकान बना कर दे देने चाहिए, जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश में बहन मायावती जी ने "मान्यवर श्री कांशीराम गरीब आवास योजना" चलाकर गरीबों को लाखों मकान देने का काम किया था। उसी प्रकार से गरीबों को अलग से चिह्नित करके आप लोगों को भी, केंद्र सरकार को भी उनको मकान देने चाहिए। इसके साथ-साथ मेरा एक सुझाव यह है कि आज पूरे देश में नदियों के किनारे जो शहर बसे हैं, वहां भू-माफियाओं ने नदियों की जमीनों पर कब्जा करके कॉलोनियां बसा दी हैं, जिनको बड़े रेट्स में बेचा जा रहा है। जो इन नदियों के किनारों की जमीन को घेरा गया है, वहां जब बाढ़ आती है, डेमों से पानी छोड़ा जाता है, तो इन किनारों पर पानी आता है और वहां जो आबादी बस गई है, उस पूरी आबादी के आसपास पानी भर जाता है, जिससे जन-धन का नुकसान होता है। तो इसका सर्वे किया जाना चाहिए, पैमाइश करानी चाहिए कि आज नदियों की कितनी चौड़ाई है, क्योंकि आज नदियों की चौड़ाई घटकर बहुत कम हो गई है। नदियों की जमीन पर मकान बन गए हैं, जिससे काफी हानि हो रही है, इस ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए।

महोदय, दूसरा जो गैर-मौसमी बरसात होती है या कोई हानि होती है, तो जो मुआवजा देने की बात होती है, वह मुआवजा नहीं मिलता है। जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश में 2014-15 में गैर-मौसम बरसात हुई थी, किसानों को उनकी फसल के नुकसान का जो मुआवजा दिया गया था, वह आज तक भी नहीं बंटा है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Veer Singh ji, please conclude.

श्री वीर सिंह: मुश्किल से 25 परसेंट किसानों को मिला है, 75 परसेंट किसानों को आज तक मुआवजा नहीं मिला है, इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Ahamed Hassan. Please confine to three minutes.

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, this Calling Attention is really regarding a very serious issue for our country as well as our people. According to international estimates, last year, India lost three billion dollars in these floods.

Sir, I have a few specific questions to be put to the hon. Minister. My first question is regarding Flood Management Programme. The erstwhile Planning Commission laid down the Flood Management Programmes in consecutive Five Year Plans. Now that the Planning Commission has been dissolved, what is the status of this programme and has the Government introduced any new protocol to improve it?

My second question is regarding compensation criteria. When cyclone Komen hit Bengal, the State Government had the foresight and it took initiative to set up

[Shri Ahamed Hassan]

3,000 relief camps across the 12 affected districts, giving shelter to 2,14,000 people. However, in the allocation of funds to the State Government to mitigate the damages caused by the natural disaster, pre-emptive measures and the cost thereof are not taken into account by the Centre. The amount of compensation is only based on the number of lives lost. Sir, we had raised this issue in the previous Session of Parliament as well. I would like to ask the Minister as to whether the Government will consider this while deciding on relief packages, especially because it will incentivize and greatly support the States in taking pro-active and necessary steps to control damage caused by such disasters.

Sir, now, I come to my third question. What steps are being taken to strengthen existing institutions that handle disaster in the country? In the Winter Session, we had raised the issue of National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) being ill-prepared to handle disasters. This was clearly mentioned by the CAG in its Report. Similarly, the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) has also been reported to be ill-equipped and the funds allocated to it have remained grossly under-utilized. The NDMA was set up in 2005 and the NDRF was set up in 2006. After nearly ten years, why is the Government complacent in dealing with the disasters considering the fact that our country is often plagued by natural calamities?

Sir, my fourth question is regarding coordinated efforts in dealing with disasters. Flood disaster and its impact on the lives of people, infrastructure and the economy of the State is a multi-pronged issue. It would, therefore, require the combined effort of the Finance Ministry, the Home Affairs Ministry, the Water Resources Ministry and even the Agriculture Ministry. Has the Government taken any steps to devise an integrated Inter-Ministerial approach, not only for meetings but also for actual ground work? Would the Government consider building an Inter-Ministerial mechanism which will work along with the concerned State Governments and be activated on receiving reports of floods? Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Sharad Yadav is not here. Now, listen, hon. Members, I have five more names. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा (उत्तराखंड): सर *...(व्यवधान)...* यह उत्तराखंड का *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me speak. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा: मुझे दो मिनट दीजिए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* I am going to say something and you don't want me to say. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा: सर ...(व्यवधान)... मैं उत्तराखंड का रहने वाला हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, एक मिनट का समय दे दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are not allowing me. ...(Interruptions)... You are always doing this. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RIPUN BORA: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are not allowing me to say. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I am asking you to sit down. ...(Interruptions)... You don't want me to say. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing will go on record. ...(Interruptions)... You are not allowing me to say. This is very bad. Hon. Members, I have five more names. But party-wise names have been exhausted. We have, in fact, only one hour for this. Yes, we can stop here; I can ask the Minister to reply now. However, since the subject is that important, I am ready to allow these five Members also, but they should not take more than two minutes. ...(Interruptions)... Not one minute, I am allowing two minutes.

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा: सर ...(व्यवधान)... मैं उत्तराखंड का रहने वाला हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, एक मिनट का समय दे दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Whatever names are there, I will allow. I cannot violate the convention and the rule. If the name is here, I will allow. ...(Interruptions)... No new name will be taken up. ...(Interruptions)... No new name. ...(Interruptions)... You could have given the name. ...(Interruptions)... So, you have two minutes. Now, Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Respected Deputy Chairman, Sir, my gratitudes for a chance to call the attention of the Union Government on the flood preparedness of the nation. With the Statement of the Minister, we can understand that India is not prepared, that we are far from preparedness for flood management. It is admitted that by the end of June, more than 70 per cent of the rainfall has been recorded in India; more than 70 per cent of the area has either excessive or sufficient rainfall, and monsoon is having direct immense influence on the economy. Since this is having a diversified impact on the economy and its subsequent necessities, this is a multi-disciplinary discussion which is supposed to take place, but the Union Home Ministry is addressing this as just a disaster management programme. While in India, we have seen the Delhi floods, globe has seen the Paris havoc. Even in remote Telangana, at a place called Palakurthi in the Warangal District, where rainfall is very less, 12 cms of rain has been recorded at a stretch within three hours. This is going to have a larger ramification because we are in the climate crisis.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put your question.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: We are in the climate complications. So, since we are seeking the global climate justice, we need to understand the impact of the environment and the climatic complications. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: My God, this is not the time to say all this. You put your question about Telangana.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Yes, Sir. I am asking for the attention to the global complication.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: There is the El Nino. The scientists are telling that we have crossed the El Nino. Now, what was El Nino? El Nino is called a 'little boy'. That is a warm event, which is a drought period. India has undergone the drought. Now, there is the 'La Nina'. What is 'La Nina'? ..*(Interruptions)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; that's all.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: 'La Nina' is a little girl. ...*(Interruptions)*... The little girl is having the cool environment. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: This is called the flood environment. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Our preparedness is far from away. ...*(Interruptions)*... I request the Government to ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Dilip Tirkey. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिरकी (ओडिशा): महोदय, हमारे देश में लगभग 13 से 14 स्टेट्स हैं, जो कि नेचुरल कैलेमिटी और फ्लड एरिया स्टेट्स हैं, जहां पर फ्लड, नेचुरल क्लेमिटी या साइक्लोन आना स्वाभाविक है। ऐसी किसी घटना के बाद सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट हाई पावर कमेटी भेजती है। हाई पावर कमेटी के आने के बाद मेरे ख्याल से वे श्री टाइम मीटिंग करने के बाद रिकमंड करते हैं, जिससे काफी देर हो जाती है। मेरे ख्याल से फर्स्ट मीटिंग के बाद ही उनको रिस्पांस करना चाहिए। कई सारे राज्यों में नेचुरल कैलेमिटी का सेपरेट मंत्रालय है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि होम मिनिस्ट्री के अंदर काफी सारे इश्यूज हैं, सिक्योरिटी वगैरह के बहुत सारे इश्यूज हैं, इसलिए तुरन्त रिस्पांस करने के लिए या 15 दिन के अंदर रिस्पांस करने के लिए मैं चाहूंगा कि इसके लिए सेपरेट मंत्रालय बनाया जाए, ताकि जो भी प्रॉब्लम्स हों, उनको शीघ्र सॉल्व किया जाए।

हमारे स्टेट ओडिशा में कई सारी प्रॉब्लम्स हैं, Hudhud and Phailin. इस संबंध में फंड देने में काफी समय लगा है, इसलिए मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि इसके लिए एक सेपरेट मंत्रालय बनाया जाए।

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, I have had the opportunity to visit two-three States after the devastating floods. One is Odisha and the other one is Andhra Pradesh. We had a long discussion with the District Administration and others. Here the hon. Minister has said, “Apart from providing logistic support, the Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by extending financial assistance through State Disaster Response Fund and National Disaster Response Fund..” These two Funds are working. But these two Funds practically have nothing to do with this. Let me explain this in a minute.

My question to hon. Minister would be this. Can you tell me about the functioning and use of State Disaster Response Fund and National Disaster Response Fund? Your officers go there. The State Government officials demand, for example, ₹ 3,000 crore. But your officers are pundits. They are so knowledgeable persons that they say, “No, it should be ₹ 1,000 crore.” Please let me know how much knowledge they have. Please inform the House how they can have more knowledge than the officers of the State Governments about it. The State Government officers come to the office of the Ministry of Home Affairs. And after that, their responsibility is to cut their own throat. Why are all these things going on?

My second question is this. We have the Disaster Management Act. How is it functioning? I want to know whether the Government is thinking to abolish it or to amend it. It is a very complex thing. Things are moving from this file to that file. The people are suffering. I have been to villages in Andhra Pradesh. I have seen the devastating conditions there. One and a half months after the floods, nothing reached there. People in huge numbers surrounded us. They told us that the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana had supported them but they did not get anything from the Government of India. Then what is the use of keeping these two white elephants? I do not know about it. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I would confine my questions to two minutes. My first question is this. It tells us how serious and sincere the Home Ministry is. One example is, in 2014, there was a devastating flood in Assam and the Central team visited to see the damages only in the month of February, 2015. That is eight months after the devastation and there was no scene of flood damage. This is one. Second thing is, so far as the NDRF *jawans* are concerned, in Assam, there are very less number of NDRF *jawans* and less number of boats. They cannot attend all the calls. The NDRF *jawans* are posted in-between 2-3 districts, not in each district. So, when the emergency arises, it takes more than 72 hours for the NDRF to reach the place of occurrence. This is second.

[Shri Ripun Bora]

Sir, my third point is that in 2014, after the formation of BJP Government at the Centre, when there was devastating flood, our State Government had made a demand of ₹ 25,015 crore, but the Centre has given only ₹ 250 crore which is nothing and which is a very, very meagre amount. So, this is the approach. Now, here in the statement, we have seen it. Most of the statement covers only the background of the flood and the causes of the flood, but there are no remedial measures and precautionary measures which the Central Government is going to take to stop the occurrence of floods. So, from this statement, it is clear that the Centre is not serious about controlling the floods.

Sir, my last point is this. During the UPA Government, our State Government had taken a decision to control floods and erosion in the entire North-East region. There was an authority called the North-East Water Resources Authority. But, after the NDA Government took over, they have stopped it and said that it should not be formed. They advised to form another organisation and another authority, that is, Brahmaputra Basin Development Authority. Accordingly, Sir, the State Government submitted all the papers. Now, two-and-a-half years have passed; the Centre has not given approval to this Brahmaputra Basin Development Authority. *...(Time-bell rings)...* So, now, through you, my humble submission to the Home Ministry is: What action will the Home Ministry take for controlling floods and erosion in Assam? Thank you.

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, मैं संक्षेप में ही अपनी बात रखना चाहता हूँ। यह जो एक नई संस्था, 'डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट' का गठन हुआ है, यह कदम तो ठीक है, लेकिन मैं मानता हूँ कि इसको विस्तारित करने की जरूरत है। देश और दुनिया में हालात इतने बिगड़ रहे हैं, मौसम, वैदर और सारा environment इतनी बुरी तरह से प्रभावित है कि किस समय समुद्र से आफत आएगी, किस तरह से नदी से आफत आएगी, किस तरह से सूखे से आफत आ जाएगी, यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है। यह जो 'एनडीआरएफ' बनाया गया, यह तो ठीक कदम उठाया गया, लेकिन आज देश में जरूरत इस बात की है कि इसका विभाग बिल्कुल अलग होना चाहिए। इसके साथ ही इस विभाग के साथ सारे मंत्रालयों का ऐसा समन्वय होना चाहिए कि जो राहत का काम है, वह ठीक ढंग से हो सके। कोसी में जब बड़े पैमाने पर बाढ़ आई थी, उस समय आदरणीय मनमोहन सिंह जी प्रधान मंत्री थे, मैं उनसे चार बार मिला, तब कहीं जाकर वहां पर थोड़ी-बहुत राहत मिलने का काम हुआ था। आज जंगल खत्म हो गए, पशु-पक्षी खत्म हो गए। पूरे environment को हिन्दुस्तान नहीं, दुनिया के इंसान ने बरबाद और तबाह कर दिया, इसलिए 2014-15 में बहुत बड़ी तबाही हुई है। फसलें तो चौपट हो गई हैं। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि आपने 'फसल बीमा योजना' लागू की है, इसका टैस्ट तो अभी हो जाना है। असम, मध्य प्रदेश से लेकर बिहार की सारी नदियां खतरे के निशान से ऊपर बह रही हैं। राजस्थान जैसे सूबे में जो डैम हैं, वे ओवरफ्लो कर रहे हैं। हरियाणा, पंजाब में भी यही स्थिति है। उत्तराखंड में तो गजब हो गया, वहां की तो ऐसी त्रासदी है कि हर वर्ष वहां पर जो धार्मिक टूरिस्ट्स जाते हैं, उनकी

3.00 P.M.

जान फंस जाती है, वहां के लोकल लोगों की जान फंस जाती है। ऊपर से जब बिजली गिरती है, तो उससे लोगों की बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर मौत हो जाती है। उत्तर प्रदेश में बुरी हालत है, इसी प्रकार पश्चिमी बंगाल और ओडिशा की हालत है, जहां के बारे में अभी हमारे मित्र बोल रहे थे।

उपसभापति जी, मेरा सरकार से यही निवेदन है कि अकेले एनडीआरएफ से काम नहीं चलेगा, क्योंकि हर तरफ ऐसा संकट आ जाता है। एनडीआरएफ संस्था को बने हुए अभी दो-चार साल ही हुए हैं और वह पूरी तरह से सक्षम नहीं बन पाई है। इसलिए इसका मंत्रालय अलग बनना चाहिए, तभी इस तरह की विकट परिस्थितियों से हम निपट सकते हैं। मेरी यही विनती है कि सरकार इसको गंभीरता से ले। इसके लिए अलग से एक विभाग बनाने की जरूरत है ताकि सारे मंत्रालय उसके साथ समन्वित होकर इस काम में आगे बढ़ें। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपना जो बयान दिया है, उसमें इन्होंने बताया है कि 18 मई, 2016 को सारे देश के सचिवों, कमिश्नर्स, रिलीफ कमिश्नर्स, Disaster Management Departments of States/Union Territories, CWC, India Meteorological Department और INCOIS की मीटिंग हुई। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने स्वयं 29 जून को इसको रिव्यू किया, उसके बावजूद 196 लोगों की मृत्यु हुई। ये आपके आँकड़े हैं। 2,184 मवेशी मरे, ये आपके आँकड़े हैं। 38,000 घर तबाह हुए, ये आपके आँकड़े हैं। मैंने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से ये आँकड़े लिए हैं। फसल का नुकसान तो आपने जो बताया, उससे कहीं ज्यादा है। लेकिन जितने घर डैमेज हुए हैं, उस बारे में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने मुझे यह आँकड़ा दिया है कि 32,152 मकान गिरे हैं और आप बता रहे हैं कि पूरे राष्ट्र में 38,000 मकान गिरे हैं। यह इस बात का संकेत देता है कि आपकी रिपोर्ट, आपका सर्वे त्रुटिपूर्ण है, क्योंकि उससे कहीं ज्यादा जानवर मरे हैं और कहीं ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि भोपाल में नगर निगम ने नालों की सफाई के लिए 15 करोड़ का ठेका दिया, लेकिन कोई सफाई नहीं हुई। अरेरा कॉलोनी जैसी पॉश कॉलोनीज में भी फर्स्ट फ्लोर तक पानी आ गया था और लोगों को छतों पर रात बितानी पड़ी, जबकि क्लियर वॉर्निंग सिग्नल्स देने चाहिए थे। वे दिए गए या नहीं दिए गए, मैं प्रश्न करूँगा। केवल भोपाल में 13,000 मकानों को नुकसान हुआ है। सतना में 14,000 मकानों को नुकसान हुआ है। वहां दीपक साहू नामक बहादुर लड़के ने तो लगभग 20 लोगों की जान बचाई, जबकि वह खुद बह गया। इसी प्रकार, पूरे भोपाल शहर में जिस प्रकार से अंधाधुंध कॉलोनीज कट रही हैं, उसकी वजह से सारे निकास बन्द हो रहे हैं और बाढ़ का वह मूल कारण है। केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल स्मार्ट सिटीज बनाना चाहता है। स्मार्ट सिटीज कब बनेंगी, क्या बनेंगी, इसका तो पता नहीं है, अभी उसका कॉन्सेप्ट ही उनके दिमाग में साफ नहीं है, लेकिन स्मार्ट सिटी बनाएँ, उससे पहले कम से कम वहां की सफाई, उसे सीवेज फ्री, गारबेज फ्री और फ्लड फ्री करें, इस पर अधिक ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निम्नलिखित प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ:-

क्या केंद्र सरकार ने अपने यहां एमएचए में कोई कंट्रोल रूम बनाया हुआ था? अगर यहां कंट्रोल रूम बनाया गया था, तो क्या राज्य सरकारों ने कंट्रोल रूम बनाया हुआ था? क्या राज्य सरकारों को मेट डिपार्टमेंट ने इसके बारे में कोई वॉर्निंग सिग्नल दिए थे, क्योंकि भोपाल में जब लोग रात में सो गए थे, उसके बाद उनके घरों में पानी भर गया था?

[श्री दिग्विजय सिंह]

मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या मध्य प्रदेश में जितना नुकसान हुआ है, उसके आकलन का कोई प्रतिवेदन आपके पास आया है? अगर आया है तो वहां कितना नुकसान हुआ है, उसकी जानकारी दें क्योंकि वहां अभी तक मुआवजा बंटने की कोई प्रक्रिया प्रारम्भ नहीं हुई है। भोपाल में 14,000 लोगों के मकान गिर गए हैं, 14,000 सतना में गिर गए हैं लेकिन अभी तक एक व्यक्ति को भी मुआवजा नहीं मिला है। उपसभापति महोदय, ये मेरे कुछ प्रश्न हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, the hon. Minister.

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा: सर, मैं केवल एक मिनट चाहूंगा, कृपया मुझे समय दे दीजिए। मैं उत्तराखंड से आता हूं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, he is a local Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already refused many. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is correct. I have refused many. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, he is a new Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; why an exception for him only when he has not given the name in time? I have already refused many others.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, he has just come. He did not know the rules. I am sure they will ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, do you yield for him? Would you like to yield for him? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KIREN RIJU: He can ask one question.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; all right.

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा: सर, मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूं। सब लोगों ने कहा कि उत्तराखंड में आपदा आयी। मैं तो उस क्षेत्र से, ऐसे आपदाग्रस्त क्षेत्र से हूं, अगर समुद्र में बाढ़ आती है तो उसका पता चल जाता है, नदियों का जलस्तर बढ़ जाता है तो वहां आपदा का पता चल जाता है, लेकिन मेरे क्षेत्र में तो हर साल वह आपदा आ रही है, जो आकाश से आ रही है, जिसका कुछ पता नहीं है, कब कहां आ जाएगी! उत्तराखंड और हिमाचल में cloudburst होता है। मैं अभी एक जून को ही पिथौरागढ़ में था। वहां शाम को बारिश आती है और पूरा का पूरा गांव तबाह हो गया। वहां कोई पानी नहीं था, कोई धारा नहीं थी। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी यहां पर हैं। उन्होंने कहा भी है कि मुख्य रूप से आपदा देखने की responsibility राज्यों की है, केंद्र सरकार उन्हें supplement करती है। मैं उनसे दो प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं। हिमालय और पर्वतीय राज्यों में हर बार cloudburst के कारण जो आपदा आ रही है, जिसका लोगों को पहले से संज्ञान नहीं होता है, उसके लिए आज के दौर में, हमारी उत्तराखंड सरकार ने भी केंद्र सरकार से चार Doppler

radar लगाने का अनुरोध किया है। क्या इसका सिस्टम इन हिमालयी राज्यों में लगाने के बारे में, जिससे इस तरह की आपदा के बारे में लोगों को उसके शुरू होने से पहले ही आगाह कर दिया जाए, उस ओर ध्यान देगी?

मेरा दूसरा सवाल है कि जहां घर तबाह हो गया, खेत तबाह हो गया, गांव तबाह हो गये, वहां पर जो हमारे आपदा के नॉर्म्स हैं, वे इतने कम हैं कि उनसे कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। मैं केंद्र सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं, क्या आपदा के मानकों में, विशेषकर जो पर्वतीय राज्य हैं, जो पहाड़ी राज्य हैं, वहां पर क्या आपदा के मानकों में संशोधन होगा?

अंत में, केंद्र की सरकार ने और राज्य की सरकार ने, हमारे उत्तराखंड में 400 ऐसे गांव हैं, जिन्हें संवेदनशील बताया है। हमारे वैज्ञानिक, हमारे geologists कह रहे हैं कि इन गांवों को यहां से हटाना होगा। हर साल वहां ...(समय की घंटी)... क्या ऐसे गांवों को बसाने के लिए भारत सरकार राज्यों को सहायता देगी और इस संबंध में कोई नीति बनाएगी, यह मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूं, धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: टम्टा जी, आप नए मेम्बर हैं, लेकिन discussion में भाग लेने के लिए discussion शुरू होने से पहले नाम देना होता है।

श्री राम नारायण डूडी (राजस्थान): उपसभापति महोदय, हमारे यहां से मेघराज जी ने अपना नाम दिया था, पार्टी की तरफ से।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं। जो नाम थे, मैंने सभी को बुलाया है।

श्री राम नारायण डूडी: मध्य प्रदेश और आधा राजस्थान का हिस्सा बहुत प्रभावित है। वे इस संबंध में थोड़ा सा अपना मत दे दें।

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, बोलिए। All right; hon. Minister has yielded. Okay; two minutes. आपके लिए नहीं, उनके लिए, Hon. Minister has agreed. So I have no problem. मेघराज जी, आप बोलिए।

श्री मेघराज जैन (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मध्य प्रदेश में बाढ़ से महाकौशल, विन्ध्य प्रदेश और भोपाल का इलाका प्रभावित हो रहा है। वहां पर इतना पानी गिरा है कि 63 प्रतिशत से लेकर 70 प्रतिशत तक वर्षा पिछले 48 घंटे में हुई है। भोपाल में रात भर में करीब 7 इंच पानी गिरा है। इतना पानी गिरने के बाद वास्तव में वहां पर बाढ़ की स्थिति बन गयी है। भोपाल में, सतना में नावें चलीं। भोपाल में भी घरों में पानी घुसा। सरकार ने उसके लिए व्यवस्था की। मुख्य मंत्री स्वयं बाढ़ के पानी में घूमते रहे और लोगों को राहत पहुंचाने का काम मध्य प्रदेश में हुआ है। मध्य प्रदेश में सतना जिले में 600 लोगों को राहत शिविर में रखा गया। चार हजार लोगों को आपदा प्रबंधन द्वारा बचाया गया। भोपाल के अंदर 175 मिलीमीटर वर्षा कुल मिलाकर आठ घंटे में हुई, उसके कारण भोपाल बाढ़ से प्रभावित हुआ है। प्रदेश में अब तक वर्षा से 37 जनहानि हुई है, 9 व्यक्ति लापता हैं, 180 पशुहानि हुई है, 2,298 मकान पूर्णतः नष्ट हुए हैं और 29,854 मकान आंशिक रूप से क्षतिग्रस्त हुए हैं। 50 शिविर खोले गए हैं जिनमें 11,080 लोगों को व्यवस्था उपलब्ध कराई गई है। राशन का वितरण हुआ है, जो ओपन शिविर चल रहे हैं, उनमें

[श्री मेघराज जैन]

लोगों को रखा गया है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार में इसका सर्वे हो रहा है और सर्वे की रिपोर्ट भारत सरकार के पास आ जाएगी। मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि जो राशि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा मांगी जाए, वह राशि मध्य प्रदेश को अलॉट करने की कृपा करें।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: माननीय मंत्री जी, फसल बीमा योजना के बारे में आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने घोषणा की थी कि...

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है। मंत्री जी, आप बोलिए।

श्री किरन रिजिजू: डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, "कॉलिंग अटेंशन" के माध्यम से यहां पर महत्वपूर्ण बिंदु उठाए गए हैं। मैं सबसे पहले जिन सदस्यों ने इसमें हिस्सा लिया, उन सब को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। उनके बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव आए हैं। उन्होंने कुछ मांगें भी की हैं और कुछ क्लेरिफिकेशन्स भी मांगे हैं। मैं उनके बारे में सीमित समय में बताने की कोशिश करूंगा। सबसे पहले तो मैं पूरे सवालियों को समेटने की कोशिश करूंगा, क्योंकि बहुत से मेम्बर्स के क्वेश्चन्स एक-दूसरे से जुड़े हुए हैं और कुछ-कुछ अलग हैं, जिनका मैं जवाब भी दूंगा।

सर, चाहे जितना अच्छा कार्यक्रम हो, उसकी प्लानिंग या उसका डिजाइन हो, जब तक उसका एक्जीक्यूशन नहीं होगा, उसका जमीन पर क्रियान्वयन नहीं होगा, तब तक अच्छी पॉलिसी या प्रोग्राम का कोई मतलब नहीं होता है। फिर भी, अच्छी पॉलिसी तो बनानी ही पड़ेगी, क्योंकि हमारे सामने एक क्लियर मानचित्र होना चाहिए कि हम क्या करना चाहते हैं। जब 2005 में यह डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट ऐक्ट लोक सभा में पास हुआ था, उस वक्त मैं भी लोक सभा का मेम्बर था, तो मैंने भी अपने तरीके से उस चर्चा में भाग लिया था और नेशनल डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट ऐक्ट पास किया था। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समझौते के मुताबिक, क्यूबा फ्रेमवर्क के मुताबिक हर देश को एक कानून बनाना था, जिसमें इंस्टिट्यूशनल मैकेनिज्म तय करना था। उसके मुताबिक राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर नेशनल डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट अथॉरिटी बनाई गई, जिसकी अध्यक्षता प्रधान मंत्री जी करते हैं। राज्य में स्टेट डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट अथॉरिटी है, जिसका अध्यक्ष मुख्य मंत्री होता है और जिला में डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैनेजमेंट अथॉरिटी है, जिसका चेयरमैन वहां का डी. एम., कलेक्टरन या डी.सी. होता है। इसकी व्यवस्था तीन स्तर पर बनाई गई है और यह व्यवस्था चल रही है। अभी किसी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि इसके लिए अलग से विभाग बनाना चाहिए। उनको मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि प्लानिंग पोसेस, डिजाइनिंग का सारा काम एनडीए में करते हैं, लेकिन इसका एक्जीक्यूशन करने के लिए गृह मंत्रालय में डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट डिवीजन है, इसका काम हम लोग इसलिए करते हैं क्योंकि सारी ताकत, सारी फोर्स होम मिनिस्ट्री के हाथ में होती है और जब रिस्पांस करना होता है, जब कहीं दुर्घटना होती है, कहीं इमरजेंसी सिचुएशन होती है, तो होम मिनिस्ट्री करती है, क्योंकि उसके पास फोर्स है, नेचुरली उसे इस चीज को सम्भालना पड़ता है। इसलिए रिस्पांस के तौर पर डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट का काम गृह मंत्रालय को दिया गया है, लेकिन प्लानिंग प्रोसेस प्रधान मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में हो रहा है।

दूसरी बात, पिछले साल जब शंघाई डिक्लेरेशन हुआ था, तब गृह मंत्री श्री राजनाथ सिंह जापान में गए थे, वहां पर अगले 15 साल का कार्यक्रम तय किया गया। उस कार्यक्रम के बारे में मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान पहला देश है, जिसके नेशनल डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट प्लान पर एक पूरी किताब है। उसके बारे में मैं माननीय सदस्यों से भी अपील करना चाहूंगा कि

आप समय निकालकर नेशनल डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट प्लान को पढ़ेंगे, तो आपको भी अहसास होगा कि सरकार कितनी गंभीरता से प्राकृतिक आपदा को ले रही है।

साथ ही साथ, मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग इस साल भारत में पहली बार शंघाई डिक्लेरेशन के बाद एशियन मिनिस्ट्रियल कांफ्रेंस डिजास्टर को लेकर के सबसे बड़ी एशिया और पैसेफिक की जो बैठक होगी, वह नई दिल्ली में इसी साल नवम्बर में होने वाली है। उसमें भी बहुत सी चीजें सामने आएंगी। उसके बाद अभी ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: I have to make one point, Sir.

श्री किरन रिजिजू: आप बाद में क्लेरिफिकेशन पूछ सकते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. Don't interrupt him now. Let him complete. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. Bhattacharyaji, don't do that. Please.

श्री किरन रिजिजू: क्योंकि इसका ब्यौरा और टोटल कितना पैसा एलोकेट किया, कितना इसका नुकसान हुआ, मैं अपनी स्टेटमेंट में दे चुका हूँ, इसलिए मैं उसको दोहराना जरूरी नहीं समझता हूँ।

एक इश्यू के बारे एक सदस्य ने कहा है कि डिजास्टर एक बहुत बड़ी आपदा का मामला है, इसमें direct responsibility केंद्र सरकार क्यों नहीं लेती है? आप राज्य को primarily responsible क्यों ठहराते हैं? आप सब को इसकी जानकारी है कि हमारे देश की व्यवस्था कैसी है? पैसे किसको मिलने चाहिए, किसकी मौत हुई और कहां नुकसान हुआ, इसका आकलन राज्य सरकार ही कर सकती है। केंद्र सरकार सीधे-सीधे अपने हाथ से पैसे नहीं दे सकती है। वह तो राज्य सरकार को ही देना पड़ेगा और सारा आकलन भी केंद्र को राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से ही करना पड़ता है। इसलिए Primary responsibility lies with the State Government, कहने का अर्थ यह है कि हम उससे हाथ नहीं खींच रहे हैं। हम responsibility से दूर नहीं भाग रहे हैं, बल्कि हम राज्य सरकार को आगे रखकर, उनके साथ में चलना चाहते हैं, इसका यही भाव है।

इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब प्राकृतिक आपदा आती है, तब राज्य सरकारों को दो तरह से मदद मिलती है। सबसे पहले State Disaster Response Fund है। उसके मुताबिक साल के पहले ही महीने में एक साल का जो आधा पैसा है, हम पहले से ही उसको deposit कर देते हैं, ताकि जब इमरजेंसी सिचुएशन आए, तो पैसे मांगने के लिए केंद्र को न लिखना पड़े। वह पैसा पहले से ही राज्य सरकार को दिया जाता है। उसके यूटिलाइजेशन करने के बाद आपका सेकेंड इंस्टॉलमेंट है, वह automatically जाता है, लेकिन नियम के मुताबिक उसका दिखाना पड़ता है कि हमने खर्च कैसे किया? यहां से उसको कोई intervention करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट अपनी मर्जी से जैसे जरूरी होता है, खर्च करती है।

यहां कुछ सदस्यों ने Central Team का जिक्र किया है। इसमें थोड़ी understanding कम है, मैं इसको क्लेरिफाई करना चाहता हूँ। हम यहां से जो Inter-Ministerial Central Team भेजते हैं, वह यह देखने नहीं जाती है कि स्टेट ने पैसा कैसे खर्च किया। जो स्टेट को पैसा दिया है अगर वह काफी नहीं है और राज्य सरकार कहती है कि हमारे पास इतने पैसे हैं, खर्च करके खत्म हो गए और आपको सेन्टर से अलग पैसा चाहिए, तब गृह मंत्रालय के एक ज्वाइंट सेक्रेटरी की अध्यक्षता में ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: No, no, Sir. He is misleading the House.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: I am coming to that. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You speak after he finishes. Sit down.
...(Interruptions)... No, let the Minister finish his speech. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Sir...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I am not allowing that. Let the Minister finish his speech. ...(Interruptions)... Let the Minister finish his speech. Sit down.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री किरन रिज्जु: अगर माननीय सदस्य इससे सहमत नहीं हैं, तो वे बाद में मुझसे क्लेरिफिकेशन पूछ सकते हैं, लेकिन आप मेरी बात पूरी होने दीजिए।

सर, मैं एक example देना चाहता हूँ कि चेन्नई फ्लड में 25 हजार करोड़ रुपया मांगा है, उसमें आप रोड का भी डाल देते हैं, ब्रिज का भी डाल देते हैं, सारे घरों का भी डालते हैं, तो उसमें एक प्रक्रिया है कि जो लांग टर्म डेवलपमेंट प्लान होता है, उसको होम मिनिस्ट्री नहीं देखती है। उसके लिए हर मंत्रालय में जैसे रोड का विभाग है, मेडिकल विभाग है, सबका अलग से दिया हुआ है। लेकिन होम मिनिस्ट्री का जो NDRF देता है, उसमें प्रिस्क्राइब्ड आइटम्स हैं, जो फाइनैस कमीशन ने एप्रूव किए हैं कि ये आइटम्स आप NDRF के तहत दे सकते हैं। हमें उन प्रिस्क्राइब्ड आइटम्स के अंदर ही काम करना पड़ता है।

सर, आप तो बहुत ही सीनियर सदस्य हैं और आपको इस नियम के बारे में मालूम है कि रोड कंस्ट्रक्शन मंत्रालय अलग है, वाटर सप्लाई अलग है, इस तरह अलग-अलग व्यवस्था तो बनी हुई है। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की होम मिनिस्ट्री जो NDRF देती है, that is relief component. हम जितना भी relief देते हैं, वह काफी नहीं होता है, हम लोग इस चीज को मानते हैं। इसलिए वह जो immediate relief दी जाती है, वह temporary relief होती है। गृह मंत्री हार्ड-लेवल कमेटी को चेयर करते हैं, जिस में फाइनैस मिनिस्टर और एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर मेंबर होते हैं और गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा जो रिलीफ दी जाती है, वह temporary relief होती है। यह पूरे damage की भरपाई के लिए नहीं है, इसलिए आप जो कहते हैं कि आपने loss के मुकाबले relief कम दी है, इसका यही कारण है।

सर, cloudburst के बारे में काफी सदस्यों ने जिक्र किया है। हम मानते हैं कि आज के दिन cloudburst detect करने के लिए हमारे पास technology नहीं है। सर, अगर 10 सेंटीमीटर पानी एक घंटे के अंदर छोटे से इलाके में गिरता है, तो हम उसे cloudburst कहते हैं। चूंकि यह फार्मेशन 1 से 3 घंटे के अंदर होता है, उसे सैटेलाइट से देखकर लोगों को बहुत जल्दी खबर देने की टैक्नालोजी अभी हमारे पास नहीं है। सर, यह टैक्नालोजी सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान में ही नहीं है, बल्कि No country in the world has ever been able to detect cloudburst. इस टैक्नालोजी को हासिल करने के लिए साइंटिस्ट्स लगे हुए हैं। हमने भी अपने देश के सारे साइंटिस्ट्स से मुलाकात कर अपील की है कि cloudburst को detect और forecast करने के लिए आप

कोशिश कीजिए। वे कोशिश कर रहे हैं, फिर भी हमने X-Band Radar लगाया है ताकि कम-से-कम तीन दिन के अंदर हम cloudburst का forecast कर सकें। हम साइक्लोन का फोरकास्ट करते हैं और लाखों लोगों की जान बचाते हैं। इस टेक्नॉलोजी की सहायता से हम सही समय पर लोगों को सुरक्षित स्थान पर पहुंचा देते हैं। उसके लिए हमारे पास forecast का सिस्टम है, लेकिन हिमालय रीजन, उत्तराखंड के बारे में हमारे कई माननीय सदस्यों ने चिंता जतायी है और इसके लिए हम cloud burst forecast के बारे में कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इस बहुत बड़ी आपदा को रोकने के लिए हम scientific research के जरिए कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इस के साथ मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि लोगों को इस बारे में awareness देने की भी बहुत जरूरत है क्योंकि ऐसी प्राकृतिक आपदा से सब से ज्यादा नुकसान गरीबों को होता है। इसके लिए हर व्यक्ति को ट्रेनिंग देने की आवश्यकता है कि उसे किस प्रकार सक्षम बनाया जाए कि किसी भी प्रकार की आपदा के आने पर वह अपने आप को बचा सके। हिन्दुस्तान के सभी important institutes से हमने सम्पर्क साधा है। हम जवाहरलाल यूनिवर्सिटी में भी गए हैं और वहां इसका स्टडी सेंटर शुरू किया है। हम ने एम.फिल. की डिग्री देनी शुरू की है, ताकि इस बारे में रिसर्च हो और उसकी जानकारी लोगों तक पहुंचे। इस कार्य के लिए हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी की एक टीम है, जिसमें मैं भी हूं। इस टीम ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। मैं नाम कमाने या अपनी तारीफ करने या "अपने मुंह मियां मिट्टू" नहीं बनना चाहता हूं, लेकिन इस बार पूरी ग्लोबल कम्युनिटी ने हिन्दुस्तान के efforts की तारीफ की है। हम सब यूनाइटेड नेशन के अवार्ड को इज्जत देते हैं। वैसे मुझे अपना नाम स्वयं नहीं लेना चाहिए, लेकिन इस काम करने के लिए मुझे, पूरे एशिया पैसिफिक में पहली बार किसी हिन्दुस्तानी को Disaster Risk Reduction का चैंपियन declare किया गया है। सर, मैं यह दावा नहीं करता कि हमने सब ठीक कर दिया है, लेकिन हमारी कोशिश genuine है और हमारे effort या intention पर हम दिल लगाकर मेहनत कर रहे हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी की अध्यक्षता में और श्री राज नाथ सिंह जी के नेतृत्व में होम मिनिस्ट्री लगातार यह कोशिश कर रही है कि एक भी जान नहीं जाए क्योंकि उसकी क्षति सब को होती है। हम लोग कोशिश कर रहे हैं जान-माल का नुकसान इस तरह न हो। आप चाहेंगे तो मैं इसके आंकड़े अलग से दे दूंगा।

अब मैं एक-दो important points आपके साथ शेयर करना चाहता हूं। श्री ए.यू. सिंह दिव ने सेंट्रल वाटर कमीशन के बारे में कहा है। इंटर रिवर लिंकिंग के बारे में एक-दो सदस्यों ने भी कहा है। सरकार की तरफ से यह कहा जा चुका है कि फ्लड्स और drought से बचाने के लिए इंटर रिवर लिंकिंग होनी चाहिए। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार और गुजरात सरकार ने इसको शुरू किया है और अन्य कुछ राज्यों ने भी इसकी प्रक्रिया आरंभ की है। हम यह चाहते हैं कि सारे राज्य इसके लिए कोशिश करें ताकि न फ्लड आए, न drought आए। यदि फ्लड आए तो उस पानी को कंट्रोल किया जा सके और सूखे में भी पानी मिले।

श्रीमती विप्लव जी ने यह सवाल किया है कि हम लोग, सेंट्रल मिनिस्टर्स टीम वहां जाकर क्यों assessment करती है, सेंट्रल टीम को क्या पता है? स्टेट जो एस्टिमेट बनाकर भेजता है, उसको सेंट्रल टीम क्यों काट देती है? मैं उसके लिए विप्लव जी को बताना चाहता हूं कि जो सेंट्रल टीम जाती है, वह सिर्फ स्टेट की वास्तविक जानकारी लेने के लिए ही जाती है। वह अलग से कोई स्टडी करने नहीं जाती है। जो पैसा वहां से, राज्य से, देने के लिए भेजते हैं, उसमें जो एडमिसिबल है, Finance Commission ने जितने आइटम्स तय किए हैं, उन्हीं आइटम्स के मुताबिक जो एडमिसिबल पैसा है, उसको वही तय करते हैं। वे अपनी आधिकारिक मर्जी से वह

[श्री किरन रिजिजु]

पैसा नहीं काटते हैं। वैसे भी Inter-Ministerial Team गृह मंत्रालय की नहीं है। इसका नेतृत्व गृह मंत्रालय के ज्वाइंट सेक्रेटरी जरूर करते हैं, लेकिन उसमें बाकी मंत्रालयों से भी सदस्य जाते हैं।

श्रीमती विप्लव जी के बाद, माननीय डी. राजा साहब ने जो पूछा है, मैं उसके बारे में कहूंगा। माननीय डी. राजा साहब का तो हर बात पर सवाल होता है, वे हर इश्यू पर बोलते ही हैं। मैं उनसे हमेशा एक बात बोलता हूँ कि आप जो सजेशन देते हैं, हम उसको सीरियसली लेते हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि आप एनडीआरएफ के लिए जो बोलते हैं, Why the Centre delays in releasing the fund, there is no question of delay in releasing the fund. As I have stated, the fund is placed in the very beginning of the financial year itself whereby the State Government can use a part of the allocated amount, as and when it is required. Whenever the fund is exhausted, they have to show the Utilization Certificate and the second instalment is released as per the laid down norms.

एआईएडीएमके के हमारे साथी श्री ए. नवनीतकृष्णन जी ने चेन्नई फ्लड के बारे में जो कहा है, उसकी तो हम भी सराहना करते हैं कि, the Tamil Nadu Government had done a wonderful job in their effort in the rescue and relief operations and, at the same time, our hon. Prime Minister also went to Tamil Nadu and the Central Team, our NDRF team, our Paramilitary forces and Army also, we had deployed as per the demand and requirement of the State Government. So, we have to understand that the State Government needs more support. We are giving support for the capacity building. At the same time, we never lagged behind in extending the support, but the State Government has done a wonderful job in the whole operation.

उसके बाद विशम्भर प्रसाद जी ने नाव के बारे में बात की है। उन्होंने नाव की कमियों के बारे में कहा है। नेपाल से जो पानी आता है, उसके बारे में बहुत विस्तार से बताने के लिए मेरे पास तर्क भी हैं और आंकड़े भी हैं, लेकिन यह बहुत लंबा उत्तर हो जाएगा। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि नेपाल के साथ हमारा एक coordination group बनाया गया है। नेपाल में जितने भी बांध बनाए गए हैं, जब बारिश आती है, जब वहां पर वाटर की कैपेसिटी वॉल्युम बढ़ जाता है, तो उसके लिए हमने एक वॉर्निंग सिस्टम का प्रावधान किया हुआ है, ताकि बिहार, यूपी. और पीछे जाकर, खासकर पश्चिमी बंगाल तक इसका नुकसान कम हो। पानी प्राकृतिक चीज़ है, हम इसे रोक नहीं सकते हैं, लेकिन regulated form में सही समय पर इसकी जानकारी कैसे पहुंचनी चाहिए, इसके लिए यह व्यवस्था बनाई है, क्योंकि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार राज्यों को खासकर बहुत नुकसान होता है। हम लोगों ने इसको बहुत गंभीरता से लिया है और हम समय-समय पर इसकी भी आधिकारिक रूप से नेपाल के साथ चर्चा करते हैं। जहां तक extra नावों देने का सवाल है, जैसा कि हमने कहा है कि हमने राज्य सरकार को पैसा दिया हुआ है और long-term plan के मुताबिक राज्य सरकार भी इस क्षेत्र में काम करे। आप इस क्षेत्र में जो भी काम सफलतापूर्वक करते हैं, हम Central Government की ओर से उसमें मदद देते हैं।

श्री तिरुची शिवा जी ने long-term plan की बात उठाई है। जैसा कि मैंने पहले बताया है, long-term plan के लिए हमारा जो नेशनल डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट प्लान है, उसमें विश्व का सबसे

पहला देश हिन्दुस्तान बना। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो निर्देश दिया था, आप वह कागज या किताब जरूर पढ़िएगा, आपको उसमें ज्ञान मिल जाएगा कि भारत सरकार ने कितने व्यापक रूप से एक long-term planning को सामने रखा है।

श्री वीर सिंह जी ने साइक्लोन और फ्लड के बारे में जिक्र किया है। साइक्लोन का ज्यादा इफेक्ट कॉस्टल रीजन पर पड़ता है। Coastal region में खास कर सूनामी से लेकर साइक्लोन तक का effect होता है। Coastal region में भी आंध्र प्रदेश और ओडिशा traditionally most affected States रहे हैं। हमने खास कर इन दो स्टेट्स के लिए योजनाएँ चलाई हैं। अगर आप इनके बारे में जानकारी चाहते हैं, तो मैं इनके बारे में विस्तार से अलग से बता सकता हूँ, क्योंकि हमने इनके लिए काफी सारे प्रोग्राम्स चलाए हैं। ओडिशा और आंध्र प्रदेश ने इस क्षेत्र में अच्छा काम भी किया है। हमने इसमें इनके साथ-साथ तमिलनाडु को भी सहायता देने का प्रावधान रखा है।

अहमद हसन साहब ने compensation, incentive और Centre-State Coordination के बारे में कहा है। Coordination में किसी प्रकार की कमी नहीं है। इसके लिए जो incentive है, जैसा मैंने कहा कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट जो incentive देती है, वह इस बात पर depend करता है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट उसका कितना use करती है। आपकी रिपोर्ट कैसी है, आपका प्रोग्राम कैसा है, वह इस पर dependent है। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट अपने आप, अपनी मर्जी से किसी स्टेट के लिए डायरेक्ट प्रोग्राम नहीं बनाती है, क्योंकि क्या प्रॉब्लम है, दर्द कहां है, इसके बारे में राज्य सरकार को पता है।

आनंद भास्कर रापोलू जी ने scientific approach की बात कही है। मैं बिल्कुल agree करता हूँ कि scientific approach के बिना हम disaster का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते हैं।

दिलीप कुमार तिकी साहब ने अपने ओडिशा की बात बताई। मैंने पहले भी जिक्र किया कि मैं यह मानता हूँ कि ओडिशा के साथ पहले भी नाइंसाफी हुई है। मैंने पहले भी सदन में कहा है कि ओडिशा ने खास कर फेलिन वाले समय में बहुत अच्छा काम किया था। उस समय उसको जो सपोर्ट मिलना चाहिए था, वह सपोर्ट उसको नहीं मिला। हमने इसको संज्ञान में लिया है और यह matter हमारे मंत्रालय के consideration में है।

हमारे भट्टाचार्य दादा तो होम मिनिस्ट्री की स्टैंडिंग कमिटी में खुद चेयरमैन हैं। आपके पास तो इतनी authority है कि यहां हमसे न पूछ कर Parliamentary Standing Committee में आप खुद ही अधिकारियों से इसके बारे में पूछ सकते थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री पि. भट्टाचार्य: मेहरबानी करके आप थोड़ा उस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ लीजिए। उस रिपोर्ट को पार्लियामेंट में submit किया गया है, आप उसको थोड़ा पढ़ लीजिए। I appreciate that you are technically sound. You are theoretically really sound. I have no doubt about it. But what I have seen with my own eyes is that it is not really percolating down to the lower levels. Kindly see to it that it percolates down to the lower levels.

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: We take serious note of whatever recommendations are made by the Parliamentary Standing Committee. Since you are the Chairman of that Committee, we take serious note of your observations and suggestions. Definitely, the Home Ministry will scrutinize the Report of the Standing Committee. The Report is

[Shri Kiren Rijiju]

in the custody of the House. The Committee's recommendations have been placed before the House. We will look into the matter.

Sir, my colleague from Assam had said about lack of funds, and delay in release of funds by the Central Government. Sir, I want to just apprise my friend one thing. Of course, Assam in the North-East faces the brunt of natural fury every year. But the fact is, when the Assam Government requested for release of extra funds from the NDRF, we realized that the money which we had placed in the SDRF was still there in the account; that money had not been utilized fully. That is why we said that once you use that money, and if you do not have any money in the account, definitely, the Central Government has provisions about it, and it is duty-bound to help the State. But, first of all, every State must be able to use the money which has been released to them for the purpose of floods or disasters. So, my request to my colleague and all the hon. Members is that each State Government must be judiciously able to use all the money which has already been allocated under the same head, SDRF. The Centre will also give support in terms of manpower or financial help wherever it is necessary.

अंत में मैं सीनियर मेम्बर, शरद यादव जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि आपका व्यापक सुझाव रहा है। मैं आपकी बहुत कद्र करता हूँ। आप हमेशा अच्छी बात ही कहते हैं।

गृह मंत्री (श्री राजनाथ सिंह): मैं भी उनकी बहुत कद्र करता हूँ।

श्री किरन रिजिजु: हमारे वरिष्ठ, राजनाथ सिंह जी ने भी कहा है कि वे आपकी बहुत कद्र करते हैं। आपने जो सुझाव दिए हैं, हम लोग उन्हें बिल्कुल अच्छी तरह से ध्यान में रखेंगे और उन्हें चुस्त-दुरुस्त करने में कोई कसर नहीं छोड़ेंगे।

माननीय दिग्विजय सिंह जी ने मध्य प्रदेश और सेंटर के बीच के एक आँकड़े के बारे में जो कहा है, मैं उसके बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे पास जून की 14 तारीख तक के आँकड़े आए हैं। उसके मुताबिक मैंने कहा कि 38,285 damage of houses हैं। मैं बाकी के बारे में नहीं कह रहा हूँ, house damage जितना हुआ है, उसके बारे में बता रहा हूँ। Out of 38,284, 21,770 was received from Madhya Pradesh alone as on that date. मुझे मालूम नहीं कि आपके पास जो आंकड़े हैं, वे कौन सी तारीख के हैं?

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: ये मैंने 18 जुलाई को मंगवाए हैं। ये आखिरी आंकड़े हैं, जो मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने मुझे आज सुबह ही दिए हैं, इसीलिए मैं आपको ये आंकड़े दे रहा हूँ। 32,000 की संख्या तो सिर्फ मध्य प्रदेश की है, इसलिए आपका 38,284 का आंकड़ा सही नहीं है।

श्री किरन रिजिजु: मध्य प्रदेश से हमारे पास जो एडिशनल इन्पुट आया है, चूंकि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को शायद यहां पर होने वाली चर्चा के बारे में मालूम नहीं था, इसलिए हम लोग वे आंकड़े पेश नहीं कर पाए, मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ। इसको कम्पाइल करके मैं अपडेटेड वर्जन को सदन के सामने जरूर रख दूंगा। इसके बाद हमारे प्रदीप जी और मेघराज जैन जी ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: एक मिनट, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के कंट्रोल रूम से कोई वॉर्निंग इश्यू की गई थी?

श्री किरन रिजिजू: होम मिनिस्ट्री में 24x7 हमारा कंट्रोल रूम ऑपरेशनल रहता है, इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि राज्यों में भी वहां के संबंधित मंत्रालय के पास कंट्रोल रूम जरूर होना चाहिए। हमारे बीच जो अपडेट होता है, वह ऑनलाइन होना चाहिए, रेग्युलर होना चाहिए और रीयल टाइम होना चाहिए, ताकि हमें तुरंत सही इन्फॉर्मेशन मिलती रहे। लेकिन हम यह मानते हैं कि भारत के हर राज्य के पास इसके लिए बराबर ताकत नहीं है और सबका सिस्टम भी बराबर नहीं चल रहा है, लेकिन प्राकृतिक आपदा के मामले में तो सबको सतर्क रहना चाहिए। सबके पास इसकी कैपेसिटी होनी चाहिए।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: आप इस बात को मान लीजिए कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने न तो कंट्रोल रूम खोला, न उन्होंने वॉर्न किया, जिसकी वजह से इतनी जानें गई हैं। वहां पर 37 लोग मरे हैं और 9 लोग मिसिंग हैं, साथ ही हजारों-हजार घर तबाह हुए हैं। आप इस बात को मान लीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... All right ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री किरन रिजिजू: मैं आपका सुझाव ...*(व्यवधान)*... जैसे मैं शरद यादव जी को कहता हूँ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: आप इस बात को मान लीजिए, आपको यह भी मालूम नहीं है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के पास कंट्रोल रूम है या नहीं है। आपको यह भी मालूम नहीं है कि आपका जो रिकॉर्ड है, वह ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay.

श्री किरन रिजिजू: आप बहुत वरिष्ठ सदस्य हैं, मैं टोका-टाकी नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन आप भी तो वहां पर 10 साल तक मुख्य मंत्री थे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: मैं इसीलिए यह कह रहा हूँ। मेरे समय में इतनी तबाही नहीं हुई थी, जो आपके समय में हुई है।

श्री किरन रिजिजू: ठीक है, मैं आपका सुझाव मानता हूँ। सर, यह बहस का मुद्दा नहीं है। मैं आपके इस सजेशन को मानता हूँ कि यह होना चाहिए। मैं यह भी मानता हूँ कि अगर किसी राज्य के पास कंट्रोल रूम नहीं है, तो होना चाहिए। हम इस सजेशन को लेकर स्टेट्स को इंस्ट्रक्शंस जरूर देंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, let me ask a question.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; why are you doing this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Anandji, let him complete. That issue is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has accepted that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I have an issue about my State. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him finish. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Minister, are you yielding to him?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I have a simple question.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him finish. Why do you do this?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it is important.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You did not speak. You can ask a question if you want at the end, not like this. Mr. Singh was seeking a clarification. You did not speak. You interrupt in between. It is not correct. After he finishes, you may ask.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Am I a Member or not?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Pardon me?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Let us go by the rules then. He is speaking. Do I have a right to ask a query or not?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have a right after he finishes, not in between. In between, you can't interrupt. You see, among those who participated in the discussion, if some seek clarification, I can understand. About you, you can ask after he finishes, if you want. Some idea comes to your mind and then you pick up. That is not good. I don't agree.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, since you are saying this, let me make one thing very clear. Is this the first time when a Minister is speaking and a Member is asking?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding. He said that he is not yielding.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Why are you shouting at me?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding. He has a right not to yield.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: You can ask him to ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. He has a right not to yield.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, you did not even ask him.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please sit down. Sharmaji, he has a right not to yield. He said that. He yielded to Shri Digvijaya Singh, but not to you. So, I said, 'Don't do it.' That is all.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: You deny me the chance ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You could have waited till he finished.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: You can ask the Minister to yield. You are denying me the right. I could have requested him. What is wrong in it? What is the objection?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am asking you to do it, if you want, after he finishes. Please sit down.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am a senior Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may be a senior Member, but I have to run the House.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I can sit down, but this is not the way. I respect the Chair, but this is not the way.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma, you listen to me. From the Chair I told you that you can put a question after he finishes. It is for you to listen to the Chair and sit down. You cannot say that you have to put your question now. It is for the Chair to ensure that the House runs smoothly. The Chair has to regulate. I only told you that you put the question after he finishes. What is the harm in that? Sorry, Mr. Minister. Mr. Minister, you are giving lengthy answers.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: It is because so many questions were put.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But it is good that you are replying to every Member.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: I once again thank all the hon. Members who have participated in the debate and we take the suggestions positively. I hope, with these, the hon. Members will be satisfied with the position of the Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen, the Calling Attention has to finish in one hour. Now it has taken one hour and forty minutes.

SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Sir, he has not answered my question. I have only one question to put. The Odisha Government and the Chief Minister are very much concerned. The question is that without the knowledge of the Odisha Government and the Chief Minister, they have allowed the Chhattisgarh Government to build barrages on the Mahanadi. It should be stopped and both the Chief Ministers should be requested to come down — the hon. Home Minister and the Leader of the House are here — and then only this should be allowed. एक तरफ से हम लोग डूब रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में एक चीज कही कि हर बार नेपाल से बहुत पानी आता है और उसकी वजह से बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में वार्निंग सिग्नल दिए जाते हैं। लगातार कई सालों से यह समस्या चल रही है, दसियों सालों से चली आ रही है कि नेपाल से ज़बरदस्त पानी आता है, बाढ़ आती है। उसकी वजह से दो साल पहले बिहार में कोसी रिवर से बहुत बुरी हालत हुई थी। जब हमें पता है कि यह एक परपेचुअल प्रॉब्लम है, नेपाल से पानी आता है, तो इसके लिए लांग-टर्म सॉल्यूशन क्यों नहीं सोचा जाता? पानी तो वरदान है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक मिनट, नीरज जी। वहां हम दूसरा भाखड़ा नांगल डैम तैयार क्यों नहीं कर सकते? इतना बढ़िया पानी है, बजाय इसके कि तबाही मचाए, हम दूसरा भाखड़ा नांगल डैम क्यों न बनाएं? क्यों न हम इस तरह से इस समस्या की लांग-टर्म प्लानिंग करें? You should think of Bhakra Nangal.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you want, Mr. Minister you can reply.

श्री किरन रिजिजू: सर, जो पंचेश्वर डेवलपमेंट अथॉरिटी है, उसमें यह चल रहा है। आपने जो सवाल पूछा, उसके लिए वह पंचेश्वर डेवलपमेंट अथॉरिटी बनाई हुई है, जिसके माध्यम से लांग-टर्म सॉल्यूशन होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we will take up the Motion for appointment of Members to the Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I had..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You were putting a question! All right.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Now, Sir, this is not fair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; you did not stand up. You could have stood up.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: When I stand up, you say, 'sit down'.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now you can put your question.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I want to ask the Minister -- you say your Central Control Room is 24/7 -- whether you have a regular contact 24/7 with the Control Rooms set up by all the State Governments in the State capitals to issue warnings and take preventive measures. Since you have said, '24/7', is there a similar mechanism that exists between the NDRF headquarters and all the State Capitals? Kindly inform the House.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI (Punjab): The hon. Minister himself admitted that the funds allocated for Disaster Management are not enough and usual floods took place in Jammu and Kashmir in 2014. In 2013, Uttarakhand saw the vast, massive devastation. The funds may not be enough. Has the Home Minister made any recce or tabulation of how many people have been rehabilitated and because of lack of funds how many still need a shelter on their heads?

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सर, मंत्री जी ने जो कहा, उसमें डॉप्लर राडार की कोई बात नहीं है। मैं मंत्री जी को बताना चाहती हूँ कि हिमाचल में डॉप्लर राडार लग रहा है, शिमला में लग रहा है, जो यह बताएँगे कि क्लाउडब्रूस्ट कब होने वाला है। क्या इसके बारे में वे मौसम विभाग से या उस मिनिस्ट्री से इन्फॉर्मेशन लेंगे?

दूसरी बात, जो आपने सड़कों के बारे में कही ...**(समय की घंटी)**... क्योंकि यह स्टेट का मामला है, इसमें आप जो पैसा अलॉट करते हैं, तो क्या इसमें अलग से सड़कों के लिए इनको देंगे? मेरे ये ही दो प्रश्न हैं।

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, as I stated earlier, the Home Ministry has an emergency control room which functions 24 x 7.

We also got information from Madhya Pradesh that they have an emergency control room and we are constantly in touch with them. Since our NDRF Teams are placed at all important locations of the country – they are sent and stationed there in advance – the State Governments, in need of time, can use them. That is why I said that the primary responsibility lies with the State Government, because we cannot act on our own. We have to work with the State Government and the initiative has to be from the State Government. That is why there is no gap.

As regards issuing warning system, we have discussed, in detail, about heavy rainfall, floods, cloudburst, etc. But, we are unable to detect the cloudburst. It is difficult to forecast, because it forms in a very short period of 1 hour or 3 hours time and, suddenly, it happens in a very small locality but the affect is so devastating that there will be a huge loss. That is why we are very careful in dealing with the situation. So, I stated that we have installed X-band facility. At least, we are hopeful that we should be able to forecast, to some extent, the cause, effect or prediction with regard to cloudburst. But, we are again hopeful, in the near future, the efforts of scientists to forecast the cloudburst will bring in results. Efforts are not only being made by the Indian scientists but scientists across the globe are also making a combined effort. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Motions for appointment of Members to the Committees. First, Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqviji.

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

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 beg to move:

[Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi]

“That this House do appoint Shri Dilipbhai Pandya, Shri Shamsher Singh Manhas, Shri Pramod Tiwari, Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan, Shri Praful Patel, Shri Harivansh, Shri Satish Chandra Misra and Shri Sanjay Raut to the Select Committee to examine the Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2013, in the vacancies caused by the retirements of Shri Anil Madhav Dave, Dr. Chandan Mitra, Shri Avinash Pande, Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan, Shri K. C. Tyagi, Shri Satish Chandra Misra, Shri Praful Patel and Shri Sanjay Raut. This House also do appoint Shri Swapan Dasgupta to the said Select Committee in place of Shri Ramdas Athawale who has been inducted into the Union Council of Ministers.”

The question was put and the motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up the second motion by Shri Arun Jaitley.

**MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO JOINT COMMITTEE
ON ENFORCEMENT OF SECURITY INTEREST AND RECOVERY
OF DEBTS LAWS AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2016**

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I beg to move:

“That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do appoint three Members to the Joint Committee on Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts Laws and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 2016, in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Shri Satish Chandra Misra, Shri Praful Patel and Shri K. C. Tyagi from the Rajya Sabha and communicate to the Lok Sabha the names of the Members so appointed by the Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee and resolves that Shri Ramchandra Prasad Singh, Shri Satish Chandra Misra and Shri Praful Patel be appointed to the said Joint Committee to fill the vacancies.”

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2012. Time allotted for this Bill is two-and-a-half hours. Shri Bandaru Dattatreya to move the Bill.

The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2012

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, be taken into consideration."

The question was proposed.

श्री शादी लाल बत्रा (हरियाणा): धन्यवाद महोदय। यह जो The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2012 आया है, देखने में तो बहुत ठीक लग रहा है, अच्छा लग रहा है, लेकिन इनके हालात क्या हैं, हम चाहते क्या हैं? हम कहते हैं कि हमारे बच्चे कर्णधार हैं तथा कल के भविष्य के लिए वे ही हमारा फेस हैं, लेकिन जब हम बात करते हैं तो बातों में कुछ सच्चाई नजर नहीं आती। जिनको हम कर्णधार बतलाते हैं, वे बच्चे क्या कर रहे हैं, उनको क्या करना चाहिए, कैसे करना चाहिए? बच्चा पैदा होता है तो हर मां-बाप की इच्छा होती है कि मैं अपने बच्चे को अच्छी शिक्षा दूं, बड़े से बड़ा बनाऊं और वह समाज में तथा देश के लिए कुछ करे, लेकिन होता क्या है? आज अगर हम देखें तो हमारे 40 परसेंट देशवासी बी.पी.एल. कैटेगरी में हैं।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) पीठासीन हुए]

बी.पी.एल. कैटेगरी में क्या होता है कि जब बच्चा पैदा होता है तथा जब बच्चे को स्कूल भेजने की बात करते हैं तो वे कहते हैं कि हम क्या करेंगे? गांव वाले कहते हैं कि हमारे मवेशी कौन ले जाएगा, उनको पानी कौन पिलायेगा तथा इस प्रकार से सौ काम होते हैं, खेती-बाड़ी के हों या मजदूरी के हों, वे सब काम करने पड़ते हैं। तो वे कहते हैं कि ये सब काम कैसे होंगे? वे बच्चों को कहते हैं कि कहीं और मत जाओ। अगर हमारा बच्चा मवेशियों को लेकर जाएगा, काम करेगा तो उसके लिए कुछ न कुछ ऐसा होगा कि हमारी बचत होगी और हम आगे चलेंगे। इस प्रकार उनका यहां से एम्प्लॉयमेंट शुरू होता है। वह एम्प्लॉयमेंट घर का हो, वह एम्प्लॉयमेंट बाहर का हो लेकिन एम्प्लॉयमेंट शुरू हो गया। एम्प्लॉयमेंट शुरू होने के बाद हम आगे चलते हैं तो फिर देखते हैं कि ऐसा होने के बाद कुछ और कार्य आगे नहीं हो रहा है। आज से दो साल पहले कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट ने हरियाणा में किया था कि बच्चों को शिक्षा देने के लिए जब वे के.जी. में जाते थे तो शिक्षा फ्री होती थी तथा मिड-डे मील होता था। उसके साथ स्टाइपेंड भी दिया जाता था, ताकि वे पेरेंट्स जो बच्चों की कमाई पर चलना चाहते थे तथा अपने बच्चों की कमाई को आगे लेकर जाना चाहते थे, उनको हर महीने वह मिलता रहे। हम जब तक उन फैमिलीज़ को जिनके पास साधन नहीं हैं, जो अपने बच्चों पर निर्भर करते हैं कि वे कमाकर लाएंगे और सारा कुनबा खाएगा, तो जब तक उनके लिए कुछ साधन नहीं बनाएंगे तो बात नहीं बनेगी। शिक्षा नहीं होगी तो फिर क्या होगा? अनएम्प्लॉयमेंट कैसे रोकेंगे, एम्प्लॉयमेंट में कैसे चलेंगे? आज अगर हम देखें तो हर साल साठ हजार बच्चे इस देश में गुम हो जाते हैं। जो बच्चे गुम होते हैं, वे किसलिए गुम होते हैं? इसलिए गुम होते हैं कि उनसे वेश्यावृत्ति कराई जाती है, उनसे भिक्षा मंगवाई जाती है, उनके शरीर के अंगों का व्यापार होता है। तो यह सब रोकने के लिए कानून-व्यवस्था क्या है? वह कानून-व्यवस्था कुछ नहीं है। कानून-व्यवस्था है नहीं, शिक्षा के लिए कोई प्रोत्साहन नहीं

[श्री शादी लाल बत्रा]

तो फिर बच्चों का करेंगे क्या? बच्चे जो आगे आएंगे तो उनको कोई न कोई तो काम देना होगा, कुछ सोचना होगा और बच्चों को काम देने से पहले उनके माता-पिता को बताना होगा कि आने वाले भविष्य के लिए आपके बच्चे आगे क्या बनें, इसके लिए आप थोड़ा सोचिए और वे ऐसा तब सोच सकते हैं कि जब उनके पास कोई साधन हो।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, अगर हम बात करें तो एक बात तो क्लीअर हो जाती है कि हमने बहुत कानून बनाए। संविधान भी कहता है, बहुत अधिनियम भी हैं पर उन अधिनियमों को लागू कितना करते हैं? वे लागू नहीं होते। लागू नहीं होते तो सिर्फ कानून बनाने से बात नहीं बनेगी, आगे चलने से बात होगी कि हम कैसे करें और इसको कैसे बढ़ाएं। आज जो कानून आया है, एक रेग्युलेशन बिल आया है। इसमें एक सैक्शन 7 है, जिसमें परमिशन दे दी गई है कि बच्चों को अगर काम करना है, किसी भी एस्टेब्लिशमेंट में जाना है तो उनका काम कितने घंटों का होगा, कितना रैस्ट होगा और क्या चीज होगी? इसका मतलब डबल परपज़ है। Section 7(1) says, "No child shall be required or permitted to work in any establishment in excess of such number of hours as may be prescribed for such establishment or class of establishments. (2) The period of work on each day shall be so fixed that no period shall exceed three hours and that no child shall work for more than three hours before he has had an interval for rest for at least one hour."

यह क्या हुआ? इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि हर आदमी यह चाहेगा कि जो बच्चा मेरे यहां काम कर रहा है, उसको एक रजिस्टर ही तो भरना होगा कि बच्चे ने तीन घंटे काम किया और उसको एक घंटे का रैस्ट दे दिया। इस तरह से वह काम कर रहा है। इससे क्या प्रभावित होगा? इससे उसकी शिक्षा प्रभावित होगी। इससे उसकी काम करने की भावना ऐसी बढ़ जाएगी कि उसको ऐसा लगेगा कि मैं काम करता रहूं। इसको अपने भविष्य के बारे में नहीं मालूम होता है कि मेरा भविष्य क्या है। उसको यह मालूम नहीं है कि आने वाले कल में क्या होगा, तो फिर हम इसको कैसे करेंगे? हम दोमुँही ज़बान बोल रहे हैं, एक तरफ तो रेग्युलेट कर रहे हैं कि चाइल्ड लेबर हो और दूसरी तरफ हम कहते हैं कि चाइल्ड लेबर न हो। चाइल्ड लेबर नहीं होना चाहिए, मैं इस बात का हामी हूँ, लेकिन इसके साथ ही मैं आपसे एक और बात के लिए अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि जहां हम शिक्षा अनिवार्य करते हैं कि हर बच्चे को शिक्षा मिलनी चाहिए, तो इसके लिए ऐसे बीपीएल परिवारों के हर बच्चे को शिक्षा मिलने के लिए अगर हम के जी से लेकर ऊपर तक हर महीने stipend देंगे, तो हम उनको एक अच्छा नागरिक बना सकेंगे। इस तरह से अच्छा पढ़ा-लिखा व्यक्ति आगे आ जाएगा। हम किसी बच्चे को भिखारी नहीं बनाना चाहते हैं, हम उनके हाथ को इतना योग्य बनाना चाहते हैं कि वह काम करके आगे बढ़ सके, इसलिए उन्हें stipend दिया जाए।

महोदय, जो समस्याएं हैं, जो चुनौतियां हैं, उन चुनौतियों का सामना हम कैसे करेंगे? इसके लिए सबसे पहले गरीबी खत्म होनी चाहिए। इसके बाद शिक्षा के लिए हम इतने अच्छे स्कूल बना दें कि जो बच्चा उस स्कूल से पढ़ कर निकले, वह एक अच्छा नागरिक बन कर निकले। बच्चों के हाथ में किताबें होनी चाहिए, कलम होनी चाहिए, लेकिन आज क्या हो रहा है? आज उनके सिर पर ईंटें हैं, उनके हाथ में तलवार या कुल्हाड़ी है। जो बच्चा काम करने में लग जाता है,

4.00 P.M.

वह बच्चा पढ़ नहीं पाता है। यही कारण है कि हम अपने बच्चों को एक अच्छा नागरिक बनाने के बजाए एक मजदूर बना रहे हैं। एक अच्छा मजदूर बनाने के लिए हमें क्या चाहिए और एक अच्छा नागरिक बनाने के लिए हमें क्या चाहिए, इसके बारे में तो हमें सोचना होगा।

आज यह "बालक श्रम (प्रतिषेध और विनियमन) संशोधन विधेयक, 2012" आया है, यह आज का बिल नहीं है, यह हमारे भविष्य को साधेगा। यह भविष्य का बिल है। इस बिल के माध्यम से हम अपनी जनरेशन को, अपनी आने वाली पीढ़ी को, अपने आने वाली कौम को आगे ले जाने का काम करेंगे। हम उसको लेबर करने से रोकें, उसको शिक्षा दें। उसको इतना अच्छा नागरिक बनाएं कि वह ठीक ढंग से आगे बढ़ सके।

बच्चों की समुचित देखभाल और विकास पर भी हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिए। देश को स्वतंत्र हुए 68 साल हो गए हैं, लेकिन बाल मजदूरी में निरंतर वृद्धि हो रही है, जो कि देश के विकास में बाधक बनती जा रही है। 25.2 करोड़ बच्चों में से 5 से 14 वर्ष की आयु समूह के 1 करोड़ 26 बच्चे बाल मजदूरी कर रहे हैं। इनमें से लगभग 12 लाख बच्चे खतरनाक व्यवसायों में कार्यरत हैं। इतनी संख्या में हमारे बच्चे बाल मजदूरी में लगे हुए हैं, तो उनसे हम क्या उम्मीद करेंगे? आखिर आतंकवाद कहां से शुरू होता है? आतंकवाद यहीं से शुरू हो जाता है। जब बच्चा इतना न कमा सके, जिससे वह अपना गुजारा कर सके, इतना न कमा सके कि अपने परिवार को पाल सके, इतना न कमा सके कि जो उसके ऊपर सामाजिक जिम्मेदारियां हैं, उन जिम्मेदारियों को पूरा न कर सके, तो फिर क्या होगा? यही होगा कि वह आतंकवाद की ओर जाएगा। अगर हमें आतंकवाद से बचना है, भुखमरी से बचना है और इस व्यवसाय से बचना है, तो हमें इस तरह का काम करना होगा ताकि हम इससे बच सकें। हमें आने वाली पीढ़ी के लिए ऐसा वातावरण बनाना होगा, कुछ ऐसा सोचना होगा ताकि वे लोग अपने आप यह सोचें कि हम भी आज़ाद भारतवर्ष के बच्चे हैं और हमारा जो भी कर्तव्य है, हमसे जो भी आशाएँ की जा सकती हैं या हमसे जो भी अपेक्षाएँ हैं, उनको पूरा करने के लिए हम अपना कार्य करेंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, वे अपना काम कब और कैसे पूरे करें, क्योंकि उनका काम बचपन से ही शुरू हो जाता है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... अब हम देखें कि जो बच्चे 14 से 18 साल की आयु के हैं, उनको ऐसी किस इंडस्ट्री में काम करने के लिए जाना चाहिए, जो उनके लिए खतरनाक न हो? लेकिन बच्चे 7-8 वर्ष की आयु से ही काम करना शुरू कर देते हैं, तो 14 साल की आयु तक वे क्या करें? उस एज के लिए हम क्या कर सकते हैं, इसके लिए सोचना होगा।

महोदय, यह जो बिल आ रहा है, जिसमें ये रेग्युलेशन कर रहे हैं और बच्चों को सर्विस दे रहे हैं, फिर यह कह रहे हैं कि तीन घंटे के बाद — इससे वे और भी बेईमानी की तरफ जाएंगे। फिर वे यह सोचेंगे कि इस क़ानून को हमें कैसे violate करना है। क़ानून बहुत-से हैं, क़ानूनों की कमी नहीं है, लेकिन वे लागू नहीं होते। जब वे लागू नहीं होते तो वे सोचते हैं कि इसके violation के लिए हमें यह करना है। मैं आज आपसे एक ही अनुरोध करना चाहूँगा कि हम जो भी सोचते हैं, वह इस दृष्टि से सोचते हैं कि हमें यह काम करना है, उसमें किसी प्रकार का कंसेशन देकर यह नहीं कहें कि इसको रेग्युलेट कर दें। अगर बच्चे की सर्विस लग जाती है, बच्चा काम करता है तो कोई बात नहीं, तीन घंटे काम करो। वह तीन घंटे काम नहीं करेगा तो हमेशा के लिए यह सोच लेगा कि मुझे नौकरी ही करनी है, मेरे लिए यही नौकरी बची है और फिर उसका बचपन

[श्री शादी लाल बत्रा]

खो जाएगा। जब उससे कोई गलती होती है, तो जहां वह काम कर रहा होता है, वहां के मालिक उसकी पिटाई करके उसको इतना डरा देते हैं, इतना धमका देते हैं कि वह बच्चा बिल्कुल सहम जाता है। यानी फिर वह बच्चा अपने जीवन में खुलकर आगे नहीं आ सकेगा, काम नहीं कर सकेगा, पढ़ाई नहीं कर सकेगा और वह सहमा-सहमा बच्चा अपना ही नहीं बल्कि अपने परिवार को भी आगे ले जाने के बजाय पीछे ले जाएगा। फिर वह कहीं न कहीं यह सोचेगा कि मैं वैसा काम करूँ। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... आज यह आम खबर आती है कि अगर कहीं पत्थर फेंकने हैं तो एक बच्चे को एक दिन के पांच रुपये भी मिल जाएँगे तो वह पत्थर फेंकेगा। अगर बच्चे पांच रुपये लेकर पत्थर फेंकते हैं, तो वह क्या है? उस बच्चे के जीवन के साथ क्या हो रहा है? उस बच्चे के जीवन को हम कितना exploit कर रहे हैं! इसलिए उस exploitation से बचने के लिए हम बच्चों को ऐसा कोई काम न करने दें जो असामाजिक हो, जो इल्लीगल हो, जो देश के हित में न हो। बच्चा ऐसा काम न कर सके, यह तब हो सकता है जब हम उसको पूरी शिक्षा देकर उसे ऐसा वातावरण दे दें, जिससे उसे लगे कि उसको एक अच्छा नागरिक बनकर देश की सेवा करनी है, परिवार की सेवा करनी है, अपनी सेवा करनी है, धन्यवाद।

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, बाल-श्रम (प्रतिषेध और विनियमन) संशोधन विधेयक, 2012 के बारे में हम यहां चर्चा कर रहे हैं। इसमें जो संशोधन किए जा रहे हैं, ये कोई नए नहीं हैं। इसके बारे में पहले ही चर्चा हुई है। जो काम करना चाहिए, जो काम पहले से प्रतीक्षित है, उस काम को अंजाम देने के लिए ही यह विधेयक हम लाए हैं। यदि हम इसके उद्देश्यों के बारे में बात करेंगे तो निश्चित रूप से बालक श्रम अधिनियम, 1986 कुछ नियोजनों में बालकों को लगाए जाने का प्रतिषेध करने और कुछ अन्य नियोजनों में बालकों के काम की परिस्थिति का विनियमन करने का उपबंध करता है। 14 वर्ष से कम उम्र के बच्चों को भी काम में नहीं लगाना चाहिए, यह बात मुख्यतया इस मान्यता के आधार पर है कि यह जो उम्र है, इस उम्र में बच्चों को पढ़ना चाहिए, शिक्षण करना चाहिए। देश के भविष्य का निर्माण करने के लिए यह जो बाल-शिक्षा है, यह बहुत जरूरी है।

परिस्थितियों के कारण, जब घर में रोजगार नहीं होता है, घर में गुजारे लायक और कोई कारोबार नहीं होता है, जब उसके मां-बाप रोजगार की तलाश में उस अनिश्चितता में बाहर निकलते हैं, तो बच्चे भी उनके साथ जाते हैं। गांव में रोजगार के अवसर बहुत कम हो गए हैं, क्योंकि कृषि का रकबा कम होता चला जा रहा है। उसके कारण किसानों का गुजारा नहीं हो पा रहा है और जो छोटे किसान हैं, उनकी स्थिति बहुत खराब है। उनके पास बराबर रकबा नहीं होता है, तो उनको मजदूरी करनी ही होती है। ऐसे समय में बच्चे अपने मां-बाप के काम में हाथ बंटाने के लिए या तो अपने खेतों में काम करने के लिए जाते हैं या फिर वे वहां जाते हैं, जहां उनको काम मिलता है, चाहे वह शहर में मिले, पास के किसी और गाँव में मिले या किसी योजना के अंतर्गत मिले। फिर उस बच्चे को पढ़ने का जो मौका मिलना चाहिए था, उससे वह महरूम हो जाता है, उससे वह वंचित हो जाता है, क्योंकि वह मौका उसे नहीं मिलता है।

नियम यह कहता है कि जो बच्चा नहीं पढ़ता है या जो बच्चा काम पर नहीं जाता है या जो बच्चा पढ़ता है, पढ़ने के बाद भी अपने घर के कामकाज में हाथ बंटाने के लिए उसको इजाजत मिलनी चाहिए। घर के कामकाज में हाथ बंटाने की इजाजत मिलनी चाहिए, इसमें किसी को मनाही

नहीं है क्योंकि वह वहां पर कुछ सीखता है। वहां पर वह परम्परागत रूप से अपने उस रोजगार को तो सीख ही लेता है, जिस काम को वह अपने मां-बाप को करते हुए देखता है किन्तु वह काम, जिसे हम outsourcing कहते हैं, बाहर से काम लाना और बच्चों के माध्यम से उसे पूरा करवाना, वह ठीक नहीं है। इसके कारण उसका जो शिक्षा का समय होता है, सीखने का समय होता है, उसको यदि कमाने के समय में परिवर्तित कर दिया जाता है, तो बच्चों का विकास रुक जाता है। इस कानून में यह कहा गया है कि हां, ऐसे बच्चों के लिए, जो उनके परिवार के लिए कुछ काम कर रहे हैं, उनके लिए कुछ व्यवस्था बनानी चाहिए और उस व्यवस्था में कहा है कि कलेक्टर के अंतर्गत निरीक्षण की कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, जिसमें, ऐसे कामों में यदि कोई उन्हें बेवजह लगाता है या ऐसे कामों को, जिन्हें उन्हें नहीं करना चाहिए, उनमें लगाया गया है, तो उसके लिए सजा का प्रावधान होगा। पहले उसमें 3 महीने से लेकर 1 वर्ष का प्रावधान था, अब उसे बढ़ाकर 6 महीने से लेकर 2 वर्ष तक करने के बारे में कहा गया है।

महोदय, व्यावहारिक स्थिति यह है कि ऐसे बच्चों की तलाश करके उन्हें निकालकर लाने, उनका पुनर्वास करने और उनके लिए जो चाइल्ड लेबर प्रोजेक्ट्स बनाए गए हैं, उन चाइल्ड लेबर प्रोजेक्ट्स में उनके शिक्षण के काम करने के लिए जो प्रोजेक्ट्स बनाए गए हैं, वे भी बहुत थोड़े हैं, कहीं-कहीं तो बंद हो रहे हैं। मुझे यह मालूम है कि जहां-जहां ये थोड़े-बहुत चल रहे होंगे, उन्हें भी कहा जा रहा है कि बालश्रम जो है, वह हमारे समाज के लिए कलंक है, अपराध है और ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। आईएलओ की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार इस सारे काम में सजग होकर, उनके convention को ध्यान में रखते हुए इसके बारे में हम चिंता करने का काम करते हैं। स्थिति यह हो गयी है कि चाइल्ड लेबर प्रोजेक्ट्स बने हुए हैं, उसके अंदर चलने वाले जो बाल विद्यालय हैं, उन बाल विद्यालयों के बारे में जो स्पष्ट घोषणा करनी चाहिए, वह करने की आवश्यकता है। इसके अतिरिक्त जो चल रहे हैं, वे ठीक प्रकार से कैसे चलें क्योंकि इन्हें चलाने के लिए राज्य सरकारें तैयार नहीं होती हैं और ये प्रोजेक्ट्स होते केंद्र सरकार के हैं। इस प्रकार परस्पर समन्वय के अभाव में ये सारे प्रोजेक्ट्स जो हैं, वे कहीं चलते हैं, कहीं नहीं चलते हैं। इनकी स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए उपाय करने चाहिए। मेरा यह कहना है कि ऐसे सारे कामों में, जहां प्रशिक्षण देना हो, शिक्षा के अलावा बच्चों को कुछ सिखाने का काम हो, इस प्रकार के कामों में उन प्रोजेक्ट्स को लगाने के संबंध में हमें उपाय करने होंगे। ये प्रावधान बनाए गए हैं कि ऐसे कामों को अगर कोई भी नियोजित करेगा, उनके खिलाफ दंडनीय कार्यवाही की जाएगी। ऐसे कामों के निरीक्षण भी होते हैं।

कुल मिलाकर, यह जो शिक्षा का काम है, जो प्रशिक्षण का काम है, इसमें तीन मंत्रालय सम्मिलित हैं। एक मानव संसाधन मंत्रालय है, जो सर्व शिक्षा अभियान की बात करता है। सर्व शिक्षा अभियान में जो उपाय हमें करने चाहिए, उन्हें करने के लिए हम बच्चों को गांवों से लेकर एक स्थान पर आते हैं और उनके शिक्षण की व्यवस्था करते हैं, उनके लिए छात्रावास बनाते हैं, छात्रावास की व्यवस्था करते हैं। इस काम को करने के लिए जो इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर चाहिए, उसके लिए पर्याप्त संसाधन न होने के कारण इसमें मुश्किलें आ रही हैं — यह हमारा प्रत्यक्ष अनुभव है। इसी प्रकार यह जो सर्व शिक्षा अभियान है, वह महिला और बाल कल्याण मंत्रालय है, उसमें भी आंगनवाड़ी और बाकी चीजें हैं, उनसे भी संबंध रखता है। तीसरा मंत्रालय, श्रम मंत्रालय भी इससे संबंध रखता है। इस प्रकार इन तीनों मंत्रालयों को साथ बैठकर एक ऐसी योजना बनानी

[डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया]

चाहिए, जिससे हम जो बाल शिक्षा के बारे में चिंता करना चाहते हैं, उनके प्रशिक्षण की बात करना चाहते हैं, उनके भविष्य की बात करना चाहते हैं, वह हो सके। बच्चे राष्ट्र का भविष्य हैं, यह कहने में अच्छा लगता है, बच्चों को काम नहीं करना चाहिए, यह भी अच्छा लगता है, बालश्रम नहीं होना चाहिए, यह कहना भी अच्छा लगता है, लेकिन उसके पीछे की जो परिस्थितियाँ हैं, जो गरीबी है, जो परेशानी है, परिवार की जो मुश्किलें हैं और देश में राजनैतिक तौर पर हम जो कहते रहते हैं कि हम गरीबी हटाएंगे, कुछ अच्छा समय लेकर आएंगे और उनके लिए कुछ काम करेंगे — यह बात अलग है कि इस सरकार के आने के बाद से हमने इस संबंध में कुछ अच्छे उपाय करने की कोशिश की है।

हमने लोगों की बेहतरी के लिए जन-धन योजना, मुद्रा योजना लाकर रोजगार को स्थापित करने का काम किया है, परन्तु अभी यह प्रारम्भिक अवस्था है। ऐसी अवस्था में ये दोनों बातें साथ-साथ चलाने के लिए जरूरी है कि जब तक इन सारे कामों से हम गरीबों को रोजगार देने का काम नहीं कर लेते तब तक बाकी की जो योजनाएं चली हुई हैं, उनको अच्छी प्रकार से चलाने का काम करें। यह जो संशोधन इस विधेयक का लाया गया है, यह तो बहुत प्रतीक्षित था। निश्चित रूप से यह एक पहल है कि किस तरह से हम बाल श्रम को बाकी के कामों से वंचित कर सकें। हैजार्डस कामों के बारे में कहा गया है। हैजार्डस काम तो फैक्टरी ऐक्ट के अंतर्गत आते हैं। बहुत सारे प्रोसेसेज बताए गए हैं, उनमें उनसे काम नहीं करवाना चाहिए। जो मजदूर होटल में काम करता है, वह लोगों के घरों में काम करता है, वह किस प्रकार की परिस्थितियों में काम करता है, इन सारी बातों की भी एक अलग से सूची बनायी जानी चाहिए। फैक्टरी ऐक्ट के अंतर्गत जिन कामों को हमने खतरनाक कहा है, उसकी सूची को पुनः बनाने का काम करना चाहिए। उसमें ऐसे कामों को समाहित करना चाहिए जो व्यावहारिक हैं। मौटे तौर पर यह जो बिल लाया गया है, इसका मैं समर्थन करते हुए यह उम्मीद करता हूँ कि इसमें जो सुधार करने की गुंजाइश है, उसे तीनों मंत्रालय साथ में बैठकर करेंगे। हमारा जो लेबर मंत्रालय है और जो ट्रेड यूनियन्स हैं, मैं भारतीय मजदूर संगठन में वर्षों से काम करता आया हूँ, मुझे मजदूर आंदोलन से जुड़े हुए 50 साल हो गए हैं। मैंने श्रम मंत्री रहते हुए भी ट्रेड यूनियन्स से बातचीत करके काम किया था। हम ILO में जाकर भी इस प्रकार की कन्वेंशन्स को पारित करने का काम करते हैं, हम डीसेंट वर्क की बात करते हैं। ये सारी बातें कांसेप्ट में तो बहुत अच्छी दिखाई देती हैं, लेकिन उनको व्यवहार में लाने के लिए हमें कारगर उपाय करने होंगे। अभी जो शुरुआत की है, उसका मैं स्वागत और अभिनंदन करते हुए अनुरोध करूंगा कि एक ऐसी समिति बनाएं कि आगे आने वाले समय में बाल श्रम को प्रतिषेध करने के लिए और बाल शिक्षा को बढ़ाने के लिए अधिक कारगर उपाय कर सकें, धन्यवाद।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, आज बड़ी उम्मीदों से लोग देख रहे थे कि आज हिन्दुस्तान की पार्लियामेंट में क्या होने वाला है। सर, मैं भी बहुत परेशान हूँ। मैं कई बार कह चुका हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में गरीबी, लाचारी, मजबूरी और बदहाली की उम्र कितनी होगी। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता था कि आज आप चाइल्ड लेबर पर अमेंडमेंट ला रहे हैं और खासतौर से 14 से 18 साल तक के बच्चों को eligible कर रहे हैं कि वे फैमिली के enterprise में काम करेंगे। फैमिली का जो enterprise है, उसका जो डायमेंशन है, उसका जो असर दिखाई पड़ रहा है, मुझे लगता है कि सरकार ने उसके ऊपर गौर नहीं किया है।

सर, हमें कभी-कभी लगता था.. जब से हमने भाग्य सीख लिया। अभी हमारे पूर्व मंत्री जी बता रहे थे कि सरकार बहुत कुछ कर रही है। क्या करेंगे जब लोगों का भाग्य ही खराब होगा! हिन्दुस्तान में तो भाग्य बहुत चलता है। अगर कुछ नहीं हो पाया, तो भाग्य के सहारे! हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी को 70 साल हो गए हैं — लाचारी, गरीबी, मजबूरी, बदहाली और बच्चों के साथ शोषण कि यह हमारी सामाजिक परम्परा है। यह बड़े शर्म की बात है कि हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर बच्चों से मजदूरी कराने में किसी को शर्म नहीं आती। यह लोगों की डिमांड है कि बच्चों के रूप में नौकर चाहिए। हमारी सरकार पीसमील में काम कर रही है, टुकड़ों-टुकड़ों में काम कर रही है। हिन्दुस्तान की जनता का दिल भर रही है। लोगों को दिखा रही है कि संसद बहुत काम कर रही है। इसका रिजल्ट क्या है, वही का वही है।

सर, हिन्दुस्तान में बच्चों के शोषण करने का सामाजिक तौर पर, आर्थिक तौर पर एक आर्गनाइज्ड सिस्टम है। इस आर्गनाइज्ड सिस्टम से लड़ने के लिए हमारे पास में इतना लचर कानून है, इतना कमजोर कानून है कि आज तक हम डिफाइन ही नहीं कर पाए कि चाइल्ड लेबर क्या बला है?

सर, दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट ने राज्य सरकार को आदेश दिया था कि चाइल्ड लेबर को डिफाइन करिए। चाइल्ड लेबर का टोटल elimination करने के लिए एक्शन प्लान बनाइए। सरकार एक काम कर रही है, पीसमील में काम कर रही है। सर, चाइल्ड लेबर का जो इश्यू है, यह कोई मामूली इश्यू नहीं है, यह पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में लोगों को प्रभावित करता है। सर, बड़े अफसोस की बात है कि इसी पार्लियामेंट की स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने अपनी जो सिफारिशें रखीं, उसमें साफ-साफ इस बात का उल्लेख किया कि जो प्रोविजन किए जा रहे हैं, सरकार जिस नीयत से, जिस मंशा से इसमें बदलाव ला रही है, वह ठीक नहीं है।

वे अपने लक्ष्य को पूरा नहीं कर सकते। सर, Ease of Doing Business के नाम पर, आर्थिक सुधारों के नाम पर, हमने इस देश की व्यवस्था को और संसाधनों को बाहर वालों के हवाले कर दिया और हम बहुत खुश हैं। मेहरबानी करके रहम करिए, माननीय मंत्री जी, रहम करिए। यह सरकार हिन्दुस्तान के बच्चों पर रहम करे, इन बच्चों को भाग्य के सहारे न करे, यह आपकी जिम्मेदारी है। आखिर एक बच्चा लेबर कैसे बन जाता है? मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूं कि जिन बच्चों को स्कूल में होना चाहिए, जिन बच्चों को मानव संसाधन के तौर पर विकसित करना है, हमें इस जिम्मेदारी को महसूस करना चाहिए। आज वे बच्चे मजदूरी कर रहे हैं और हम यहां बैठकर तसल्लीजनक तरीके से चर्चा कर रहे हैं।

सर, यह सिर्फ चर्चा का विषय नहीं है। यह तो एक समग्र क्रांति का विषय है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को और सरकार को बता देना चाहता हूं कि इस हिन्दुस्तान में स्टेट्समैन बनने का रास्ता खुले बाजार के रास्ते से नहीं है। स्टेट्समैन बनने का रास्ता WTO के माध्यम से भी नहीं है, यह रास्ता अमरीका से युद्ध संधि करके भी नहीं है। वह बच्चों के दिल में राज करके आगे बढ़ने का रास्ता है। हमने अभी कुछ समय पहले देखा, जब हमारे पूर्व राष्ट्रपति जिनका निधन हुआ, उनके निधन की बात सुनकर पूरा राष्ट्र स्तब्ध रह गया। हिन्दुस्तान का हर बच्चा, चाहे वह किसी भी कौम का था, किसी भी मजहब का था, उसके दिल में चोट थी। आज हमें यह रास्ता दिखाई पड़ गया कि हिन्दुस्तान में कैसे स्टेट्समैन पैदा किया जाता है। आज हम सरकार से इस बात का आग्रह करते हैं कि वह बच्चों के दिलों में झांक कर देखे। वे 22 करोड़ बच्चे, जो

[श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा]

प्राइमरी स्कूलों में हैं और इतने ही बच्चे, जो इससे ऊपर के स्कूलों में हैं, आज वे आपसे क्या चाहते हैं? वे आपकी तरफ किस लिए देख रहे हैं? आज आप उनके साथ क्या करने जा रहे हैं? हम पूरे तौर पर कह देना चाहते हैं कि आपने बच्चों के बीच में जो 14 से 18 का डिविज़न कर दिया है, यह न्यायसंगत नहीं है। ILO Convention साफ-साफ कहता है कि किसी भी हाल में हम पूरी धरती के बच्चों को ऐसे कारोबार के हवाले नहीं कर सकते, जहां उनका शारीरिक, मानसिक और नैतिक शोषण होता है या उनका पराभव होता है, लेकिन आज हम कानून में amendment करने जा रहे हैं, यह बात हमारी समझ में नहीं आ रही है।

सर, 1975 में इसी संसद ने यह तय किया था कि हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के बच्चे सबसे महत्वपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय संसाधन हैं। आज कहाँ गया वह संकल्प, किस रास्ते चला गया वह संकल्प, आज क्यों भूल गए उस संकल्प को? हम आपको याद दिला देना चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के बच्चों के साथ ऐसा धोखा मत करिए। यदि आप ऐसा धोखा करेंगे, तो आपको इसकी सज़ा भुगतनी पड़ेगी। सच्चाई तो यह है कि 1987 में National Policy on Child Labour बनी, वह क्या कह रही थी, हम कहाँ पहुंचे? 2002 में Constitutional Amendment हुआ और Article 21A में शिक्षा का अधिकार दिया गया। सर, 2006 में prohibition on child labour as domestic workers or servants एचीव किया गया। उसके बावजूद भी 2011 की Census में आपको मालूम है कि कितने बच्चे child labour थे। जब हम सरकार की बात सुनते हैं, तो हमें कभी-कभी लगता है कि नौकरशाही बोल रही है, यह कोई जनता का नेता नहीं बोल रहा है। आपको तय करना पड़ेगा कि आप हिन्दुस्तान की पब्लिक के साथ खड़े हैं या नौकरशाहों के साथ खड़े हैं? हिन्दुस्तान के नौकरशाहों की जो सीमाएं हैं, वे हिन्दुस्तान की सीमाएं नहीं बन सकतीं। मैं आपको इस बात से आगाह कर देना चाहता हूं। आप लोग जिस तरीके से इसको लेकर चल रहे हैं, यह समझ में आने लायक बात नहीं है।

सर, आखिर बच्चा बाल श्रम बनता कैसे है? यह तय हो गया था कि हर बच्चे को स्कूल में दाखिल होना है और यह adhoc system, यह सर्वशिक्षा अभियान का adhoc system हम लोग कई बार कह चुके हैं कि इस हिन्दुस्तान में एक रेग्युलर एजुकेशन सिस्टम बनकर क्यों नहीं आता? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): सर, प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर। यहां मिनिस्टर कौन है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: यहां पर मंत्री जी हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, मैं आगाह कर देना चाहता हूं कि कहाँ पर चूक हुई है? जिस देश में आजादी के दस वर्षों के बाद भी हर व्यक्ति को शिक्षित हो जाना चाहिए था, वहां पर आज भी शिक्षा की स्थिति बहुत खराब है। हमारा यह दुर्भाग्य है कि हम आज भी अपने नन्हे बच्चों को जो शिक्षा दे रहे हैं, हम उसके लिए एक रेग्युलर एजुकेशन सिस्टम नहीं बना पाए।

सर, एक ad hoc system के सहारे, सर्व शिक्षा अभियान के सहारे, हम उन्हें शिक्षा देने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं और उसमें भी कहीं टीचर नहीं हैं, कहीं स्कूल नहीं हैं, कहीं किताबें नहीं हैं। फिर हम उन्हें टीचर भी नहीं दे रहे हैं। दुर्भाग्य यह है कि हम उन्हें teaching servants के हवाले कर रहे हैं, जिन्हें बच्चों को पढ़ाने में मन नहीं लगता है। सर, ड्रॉपआउट्स का यही कारण

है। आज जितने बच्चे वहां enrolled हैं, literally उसके 50 प्रतिशत ड्रॉपआउट्स हैं। आपके पास आंकड़ा है कि सेंसस के मुताबिक हमारे यहां 4.35 परसेंट चाइल्ड लेबर्स हैं, लेकिन समाज के बीच में रहने वाले गैर सरकारी संगठनों ने बताया है कि ऐसे बच्चों की तादाद 11 मिलियन यानी 1 करोड़ से भी ज्यादा है। यह भी कोई छोटी संख्या नहीं है, लेकिन हमें समझ नहीं आता कि हम इतने ad hoc तरीके से काम क्यों कर रहे हैं? इस से कभी-कभी ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार ने कहीं Industrial lobby के सामने सरेंडर तो नहीं कर दिया है?

सर, देश में जितने चाइल्ड लेबर्स हैं, उतने ही नौजवान बेरोजगार हैं। आज वह बच्चा बेरोजगार व दिशाहीन सड़कों पर घूम रहा है, जिसके पास कोई लक्ष्य नहीं है। हमारे यहां कहा जा रहा था कि आज हिन्दुस्तान एक demographic dividend के मुहाने पर खड़ा है, लेकिन मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि हम एक demographic disaster के मुहाने पर खड़े हैं। आपका फर्ज बनता था कि हम हर हाल में बच्चों को शिक्षित करते और उन्हें अच्छा नागरिक बनाते, लेकिन आज सब से बड़ी दिक्कत यह है कि जो बच्चा नौकरी के लिए जाता है, वह दूर से देखता है कि कुछ लोग अच्छे घरों में पैदा हुए, अच्छे स्कूलों में पढ़े, उन्हें अच्छा खाने व पहनने को मिलता है और इज्जत मिलती है। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आपके दो बच्चे हैं तो मेहरबानी कर के एक को प्रिंस की तरह पालिए। उसे अच्छा खिलाइए, पिलाइए और उसे प्यार व सम्मान दीजिए व दूसरे बच्चे को उन बच्चों की तरह पालिए जैसे हिन्दुस्तान के चाइल्ड लेबर पाले जाते हैं, तब आपको पता लगेगा कि 70 वर्षों में हिन्दुस्तान कहां पहुंच गया है और क्यों पहुंच गया है और उसका क्या समाधान है? मैं यही बताना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह से piecemeal तरीके से हिन्दुस्तान में बच्चों के लिए काम किया जा रहा है, वह हिन्दुस्तान के भविष्य को खराब कर रहा है। इससे फायदा नहीं होगा।

आपने बच्चों में डिवीजन कर दिया है। पूरी दुनिया चाहती है कि 18 साल से नीचे का बच्चा काम न करे, शिक्षा प्राप्त कर अपना कैरियर बनाए और एक इज्जतदार जिन्दगी का सपना देखे, लेकिन आप बता रहे हैं कि बच्चा family enterprise में काम करेगा। मैं आपको आगाह करना चाहता हूं, अभी कुछ साल पहले दिल्ली में एक भयानक घटना घटी जिस में एक लड़की निर्भया के साथ दुर्व्यवहार हुआ। उस अपराध में जो सब से छोटा बच्चा था, जिसने उस लड़की पर सब से ज्यादा atrocities commit कीं, वह चाइल्ड लेबर था। वह family enterprise से चाइल्ड लेबर लगाया गया था। इस से चाइल्ड लेबर के शिकार बच्चों का जो मानिसक स्तर है, उसकी जो इतनी नैतिक क्षति हुई है, उसका आप अंदाज लगा सकते हैं। क्या आपको इसे assess करने में देर लग रही है? मैं कहूंगा कि आपको सच्चाई का रूबरू होकर सामना करना चाहिए और अपने सेल से बाहर निकल आना चाहिए।

सर, मैं बार-बार कहता रहा हूं कि जो लोग हिन्दुस्तान में गरीबी के इश्यू को address करना चाहते हैं, वे अपने आप को और राष्ट्र को भी धोखा दे रहे हैं। आज मुद्दा गरीबी नहीं बल्कि productivity है। आज की तारीख में जो भी हिन्दुस्तान में पैदा हो, चाहे वह किसी भी कौम में हो, चाहे किसी मज़हब या धर्म या जाति में हो, उसे पढ़-लिखकर world class human resource बनने और एक इज्जतदार जिन्दगी जीने का अधिकार मिलना चाहिए। आज जब हम गरीबों की बात करते हैं, तो यह गरीबी इस सिस्टम का खेल है। यह गरीबी हिन्दुस्तान में 1947 तक थी, यह 1950 तक थी तो गनीमत थी, 1950 के बाद जब देश में हमारा संविधान लागू हो गया, उसके

[श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा]

बाद अगर देश में गरीबी कायम है, तो उसके लिए सरकार गुनहगार है और सिस्टम गुनहगार है। हिन्दुस्तान का हर आदमी जो मेहनत कर के आगे बढ़ना चाहता है, अगर वह शिक्षित और हुनरमंद नहीं हुआ है, तो वह under-productive है। वह गरीब और लाचार मजदूर नहीं है। हम इसकी definition को कब बदलेंगे? आज बताया जा रहा है कि गरीबी के कारण बच्चों को नौकरी करने के लिए मजबूर किया जा रहा है। सर, हम इस व्यवस्था पर भी सवाल उठाना चाहते हैं। आज हमारी परिस्थिति ऐसी क्यों बन गई कि हमारे यहां बहुत बड़ी तादाद में ऐसे लोग गरीब हैं, जिनके बच्चों को मजदूरी करनी पड़ रही है? सरकार चाहती थी कि बच्चे स्कूल में हों, लेकिन बच्चे स्कूल में नहीं हैं। सारी सरकारी मशीनरी और सारी सरकारी व्यवस्थाएँ असफल हो रही हैं और बच्चा चाइल्ड लेबर बन रहा है। आज हम कंसेशन कर रहे हैं कि 14 से 18 साल के बच्चे को फैमिली इंटरप्राइज़ में काम करने का मौका देंगे। आप देख लीजिए, 80 परसेंट से भी ज्यादा वे बच्चे, जो चाइल्ड लेबर से रिट्रीव किए गए हैं, वे फैमिली मेम्बर्स के साथ ही ट्रैफिकिंग के शिकार हुए हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): रवि प्रकाश जी खत्म कीजिए।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, मैं पांच मिनट में खत्म कर देना चाहता हूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): नहीं, नहीं, आपका समय खत्म हो गया है।

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Sir, the Government has to take cognisance of the system. सर, मैं अपनी पार्टी से अकेला मेम्बर बोल रहा हूं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): I am sorry, your time is over.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, आपको मुझे मौका देना चाहिए। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सच्चाई तो यह है कि जो हैजार्डस इंडस्ट्रीज़ हैं, आज उन्हें सबसे ज्यादा जरूरत उन्हीं नन्हे बच्चों की है। मैं अभी कुछ दिनों पहले टी. वी. देख रहा था। यह हैरत की बात है कि 2016 में, दिल्ली के आसपास बहुत-सी ऐसी कैमिकल इंडस्ट्रीज़ हैं, जहां पर नन्हे-नन्हे बच्चों का प्रोक्योरमेंट किया जाता है। उनसे काम लिया जाता है। वे जानते हैं कि जो ये काम करने वाले हैं, वे बचेंगे नहीं। सर, मैं टी.वी. में देख रहा था कि किस तरीके से बच्चों को लाया जा रहा था, किस तरीके से उनसे काम लिया जा रहा था, कैसे उन हैजार्डस गैसेज़ के माध्यम से उनके लंग्स छलनी हुए जा रहे थे। जब वे मर जाते हैं, तो बच्चों को बतलाया जाता है कि वह मामा से मिलने चला गया है। It was really pathetic. पता नहीं, आपने देखा है कि नहीं देखा है, लेकिन आपको देखना चाहिए था कि हम अपने बच्चों के साथ कैसा सलूक कर रहे हैं।...(समय की घंटी)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Please conclude.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: हैजार्डस इंडस्ट्रीज़ की जो सूची बनाई है, प्लीज़ उसको रिवाइज़ कीजिए। आप प्लीज़ उसको रिवाइज़ कीजिए। हम इसके लिए जमीन से लेकर आसमान तक लड़ने को तैयार हैं कि हम आपको यह चेतावनी देना चाहते हैं कि आप, किसी भी हाल में 14 से 18 साल तक के बच्चों को काम पर लगाने का प्रयास मत कीजिएगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Thank you. Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan.

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Sir, only one minute. I am concluding, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): No, no. I have already called Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, ट्रैफिकिंग एक इंडस्ट्री बनकर सामने आ गई है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): No, no. ...(*Interruptions*)... Nothing will go on record.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, hon. Vice-Chairman. I thank hon. Amma. Before entering into merits and demerits of The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2012, I would humbly submit before the august House that in Tamil Nadu, because of the best efforts taken by hon. Chief Minister Amma, there is no child labour. It has been eradicated. I would further say that there is no adolescent labour in Tamil Nadu because of the efforts taken by the hon. Chief Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Please address the Chair.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: I want to record it. Because of the best efforts taken by hon. *Amma*, no child is suffering from any difficulties. Yesterday, the school children were invited by hon. *Amma* to her chamber and she distributed the sweets. She gave a very good piece of advice to them for their very good future. She is always working for the welfare of the children. She has given much attention to the school education. I would also like to make it very clear that she has ordered English-medium classes in Government Schools. It includes LKG and UKG. It is happening in Tamil Nadu. There cannot be any dispute about it. I am saying this because the constitutional goals have been fulfilled by hon. Chief Minister *Amma*.

I would like to draw the kind attention of this august House to Article 39(f) of the Constitution. It says, “that children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity and that

childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.” In Tamil Nadu, hon. Chief Minister *Amma* has provided bicycles, notebooks, laptops, etc. free of cost. Now, other States are copying her. So, she has taken right steps to protect the interests of the children as contemplated under Article 39(f). Further, I would like to draw the kind attention of the august House to Article 39(e). It says, “that the health and strength of workers, men and women, and the tender age of children are not abused and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength.” So, in Tamil Nadu, no child labour is prevailing.

Sir, I would like to draw the kind attention of the House to the definition of ‘child’ as given in the amendment Bill. A child means a person who has not completed his fourteenth year of age or such age as may be specified in the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, whichever is more. I humbly submit that the second part “or such age as may be specified in the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, whichever is more” is inappropriate. It is not correct. It is a defective one because the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act says that child means a male or female child of the age of six to fourteen years. This is with regard to free and compulsory education. This definition itself is now defective because child means a male or female child of the age of six to fourteen years. Now, transgenders have been recognised by the Supreme Court of India as third gender. Now, it is not mentioned here. Suppose a transgender child is employed in hazardous employment or prohibited employment, then we cannot punish the person who is employing that transgender because the definition of child under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act includes only a male or a female. But, this definition “a person who has not completed his fourteenth year of age” is a correct definition. So, the second part must be deleted. I very honestly and sincerely request the Government to delete this portion. Otherwise, if a transgender is employed, an employer cannot be convicted. So, that is why, I humbly request and urge the Central Government to make necessary amendment in the definition of ‘child’ in this amendment Bill.

Further, I would like to draw the kind attention of this august House to certain Articles of our Constitution which are, I think, very relevant for our discussion. I think, in a way, a complete approach has not been adopted by the Government to abolish child labour. That is why, I am troubling the hon. Vice-Chairman to seek permission to read the relevant provisions of the Constitution. Article 45 provides for early childhood care and education to children below the age of six years. It says, “The State shall endeavour to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.” So, even the Right of Children

to Free and Compulsory Education Act is defective. It is not in consonance with Article 45 because it contemplates children of six to fourteen years age. As per this definition, a child means a male or female child of the age of 6-14 years whereas Article 45 contemplates that the State shall endeavour to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years. So, from the birth onwards, the State must take care of it. That is neglected.

Then, I would like to draw the kind attention of this august House to the 40th Report of the Standing Committee on Labour. I may be permitted to read the relevant portions because this Report's findings are not incorporated in the Bill. At page 28, I quote: 'The Supreme Court, in its judgement in the case of M.C. Mehta, had observed that providing an alternative source of income to the family is a prerequisite for the eradication of child labour and that employment should be provided to an adult in the family in lieu of a child working in a factory or mine or any other hazardous workplace'. That is omitted.

Then, as per the Amendment Bill, the District Magistrate is conferred with powers to implement these provisions of this Act. But the Committee finds that the Bill is also silent in this regard. The Committee, therefore, recommends that Vigilance and Monitoring Committees headed by local MPs may be constituted to review the implementation of not only the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act but also all the Labour Acts in their areas every three months.

There is one more point, Sir. Just one minute more.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): One minute only.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: I would like to submit to this hon. House that because of the best efforts taken by hon. *Amma* and I repeat, because of the efforts taken by hon. Chief Minister *Amma*, the Survey by the Ministry of Human Resources Development found a significant dip in school dropouts in Tamil Nadu. Not only this, the State has also achieved 99.3 per cent school enrolment of 6-14 year olds in rural areas which makes it the highest in the country as per the Annual Status of Education Report. So, in Tamil Nadu, there is no child labour, thanks to hon. Chief Minister *Amma*. Thank you, Sir.

श्री विवेक गुप्ता (पश्चिमी बंगाल): थैंक्यू वाइस चेयरमैन सर। मैं कुछ बोलूँ, उससे पहले मैं संविधान की दो धाराओं की तरफ मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। सर, धारा नं. 24 है, 'Prohibition of Employment of Children in Factories' और धारा नं. 23 बहुत इंटरेस्टिंग है, 'Prohibition of Trafficking in Human Beings and Forced Labour' सर, माइंड किया जाए, 'Forced Labour'.

[श्री विवेक गुप्ता]

सर, पहली बात तो यह है कि 18 साल के बच्चे को हम वोट नहीं देने देते, क्योंकि वह सही-गलत का फैसला नहीं कर सकता है और 18 साल से पहले हम उसको शादी करने नहीं देते, क्योंकि हमें लगता है कि उस समय तक उसकी मानसिक स्थिति शादी के लायक नहीं होती, तो फिर 18 साल से पहले हम उसको काम करने के लिए कैसे मजबूर करते हैं? सर, मुझे यह समझ में नहीं आता है कि 18 साल से पहले वह इस स्थिति में कैसे आ जाता है कि वह इस बात का फैसला कर सके कि मुझे काम करना चाहिए या नहीं करना चाहिए और वह काम hazardous है या नहीं है? सर, यह चॉयस तो उस बच्चे की होनी चाहिए, हम लोग चॉयस क्यों कर रहे हैं कि वह hazardous है या नहीं है?

सर, जैसे छोटी क्लासेज में बच्चे जब लैसन सीख नहीं सकते हैं, तो उनको लैसन बार-बार रिपीट करवाया जाता है, उसी तरह 2012 तक पिछली सरकार ने जो गलतियां की थीं, आपके माध्यम से मैं उस तरफ इस सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा, शायद मंत्री जी उन गलतियों को सुधार दें। सर, पिछले साल मैंने इसी सबजेक्ट पर एक स्पेशल मेशन भी दिया था और उसमें मैंने सरकार को इस बारे में आगाह करने की चेष्टा भी की थी। सर, artist और family enterprise, इन दोनों को छूट दी गई है। मजे की बात यह है कि जो hazardous industries हैं, वे family enterprise में ही exempt हो जाती हैं। उदाहरण के तौर पर carpet weaving का काम है, जिसमें कई बार बच्चों के हाथ में सुई तक घुस जाती है। बीड़ी बनाने का काम, घर का काम और agricultural work. सर, मैं agricultural work के बारे में कुछ बताना चाहूंगा। Agricultural work को non-hazardous में रखा गया है, जबकि insecticides और pesticides spray करना agriculture का ही पार्ट है। हमारे देबूदा हैं, जो फॉर्मर आईएएस ऑफिसर हैं, आज उन्होंने मुझे एक मजेदार चीज़ बताई, जो मुझे भी नहीं पता थी। बच्चों को जब खेती-बाड़ी का काम करना पड़ता है, तो मिट्टी पाटने के लिए उनको मिट्टी में हाथ सानना पड़ता है और कितनी बार नदी में उतर कर काम करना पड़ता है। यह non-hazardous है, लेकिन इसमें कई बच्चे बह जाते हैं और कई बच्चे मिट्टी में दब कर मर जाते हैं, लेकिन यह non-hazardous में आता है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर भी आकर्षित हो।

सर, कानून होने के बावजूद भी 12 लाख बच्चे अभी हैज़ार्डस इंडस्ट्रीज में काम कर रहे हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन 12 लाख बच्चों को तो हम नहीं बचा पा रहे हैं, यहां पर इंप्लीमेंटेशन हो नहीं पा रहा है, अगर इस कानून में और ढिलाई हो जाएगी, तो फिर इंप्लीमेंटेशन के कहीं और बारह न बज जाएं। हमारे ऊपर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कम्युनिटी भी हंस रही है, क्योंकि उन्होंने कई बार हमसे आग्रह किया है कि इंटरनेशनल लेबर ऑर्गेनाइजेशन के कन्वेंशन नंबर 182 में जो है, जिसमें कि चाइल्ड लेबर को एलिमिनेट करने की बात कही है, उस पर न हम कोई रेटिफाई कर रहे हैं और न कोई जवाब दे रहे हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी इस पर भी कुछ रोशनी डालें, इस पर भी कुछ जवाब दें। मजे की एक बात और है, जैसा अभी नवनीत जी ने स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट नंबर 40 का कहा है, उसी रिपोर्ट में एक बड़ा मजेदार ऑब्जर्वेशन है कि यहां पर तो हम खाली चाइल्ड और एडोलसेंट कह रहे हैं, वहीं कहीं उसको जुविनाइल बोला गया है। इससे भी आश्चर्यजनक बात यह है कि हर अलग-अलग एक्ट में चाइल्ड को अलग-अलग डिफाइन किया गया है। कहीं उसकी उम्र 14 बताई जाती है, कहीं 16 बताई जाती है, कहीं 15 बताई जाती है। इसकी डेफिनेशन अलग-अलग है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इसी बिल के माध्यम से मंत्री जी चाइल्ड को एक डेफिनेशन में बांध दें।

सर, मंत्री जी जानते ही होंगे कि "राइट टू एजुकेशन" जैसे पॉजिटिव स्टेप्स में बच्चों का जो चाइल्ड लेबर था, वह करीब-करीब 12.6 मिलियन से घटकर 4.3 मिलियन हो गया है। इस बिल में एक लास्ट प्रॉब्लम और बताना चाहूंगा कि सेक्सुअल एक्सप्लॉयटेशन आजकल एक नयी टर्म आयी है। जब 1982 में यह एक्ट बनाया गया था, उस समय सेक्सुअल एक्सप्लॉयटेशन क्या था, हम नहीं जानते थे। एडल्ट्स के लिए सेक्सुअल एक्सप्लॉयटेशन का कानून आ गया, लेकिन बच्चों के लिए इस बिल में कुछ नहीं है। अब यहां ये काम करेंगे, चाहे वे किसी फैमिली में करें या आर्टिस्ट के यहां करें, जहां पर भी करें, इनका भी सेक्सुअल एक्सप्लॉयटेशन हो सकता है। इसका उनके लिए कोई प्रिवेंशन, कोई प्रावधान नहीं रखा गया।

सर, मेरे कुछ सुझाव हैं, जो मैं यहां पर रखना चाहूंगा। बच्चों को एज में न बांधें, बच्चों को स्कूल लीविंग तक का किया जाए कि जब तक वे स्कूल से पढ़कर न निकलें, उनको कोई काम न दिया जाए। मॉनिटरिंग के लिए डिस्ट्रिक्ट मेजिस्ट्रेट को कहा जा रहा है, मैं चाहूंगा कि लोकल एमपी, कम से कम उस इलाके से जो एमपी हैं, उनको उसमें रखा जाए, क्योंकि उस एरिया के लोगों को एक एमपी समझता है।

सर, हमारी दीदी का मानना है कि बच्चे कोमल फूल होते हैं, उनको पनपने का, खिलने का मौका मिलना चाहिए। इनको स्किल डेवलपमेंट दिया जाए, नौकरी कराने के बजाय उनको ट्रेनिंग दी जाए, ताकि वे भी फ्लरिश कर सकें। मैं बंगाल का कुछ एग्जाम्पल देना जरूरी समझता हूँ, ताकि यहां उसको कुछ समझ सकें। युनाइटेड नेशंस में हमारी दीदी ने एक प्रोग्राम लांच किया, उसका नाम "कन्याश्री" है। यह "कन्याश्री" क्या है? "कन्याश्री" यह था, हमारे यहां खासकर जो लड़कियां हैं, उनकी जल्दी शादी हो जाती है, जो एक आम सच्चाई है। इसको डिले करना बहुत जरूरी था। हम लोग चाहते थे कि वे पढ़ें, लिखें, अपना पूरा पोटेंशियल रियलाइज करें। अब हमारे यहां "कन्याश्री" करके एक स्कीम शुरू हुई है कि जब कोई 18 साल तक स्कूल में या अपनी पढ़ाई-लिखाई कर रही होगी, तो उसको एक लंपसम रुपया मिलेगा और तब तक उसको महीना भत्ता भी मिलेगा। इसका बहुत अच्छा असर यह आया है कि कई लड़कियों को जो सैक्रिफाइस कर दिया जाता था, जिनकी जल्दी शादी कर दी जाती थी, वह रुक गई हैं, वे बचा ली गई हैं और कम से कम अब वे अपना भविष्य खुद तय कर रही हैं। इसको युनाइटेड नेशंस ने एप्रीशिएट किया है और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने भी एप्रीशिएट किया है। इसका कुछ असर "बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ" में भी देखने को मिलता है।

सर, "युवाश्री" एक और कार्यक्रम है। इसके बाद एक और इंटरेस्टिंग कार्यक्रम हमारी दीदी ने लांच किया, इसका नाम है- 'Sabooj Sathi'। सर, यह देखा गया था कि एक लड़की को या किसी बच्चे को स्कूल पहुंचने में औसतन 45 मिनट से एक घंटा लगता है। इसके कारण ज्यादातर बच्चे स्कूल छोड़ देते थे। तो इस एक घंटे के समय को कम कैसे किया जाए, इसके लिए दीदी ने ब्रेनचाइल्ड निकाला कि उन बच्चों को साइकिल दी गई। अब ये बच्चे दस मिनट से भी कम टाइम में स्कूल पहुंचते हैं और इनका स्कूल ड्रॉपआउट बंगाल में बहुत कम हो गया है। अगर इसको सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट नेशनली एडॉप्ट करे, तो बहुत बढ़िया हो सकता है। साथ में इनके सोशल डेवलपमेंट का भी ख्याल रखा जाए। सर, "अपराजिता" नाम से मालनरिशड बच्चों के लिए भी हम लोगों ने स्पेशल कार्यक्रम किया है और "अपराजिता" से डीडी-वन, दूरदर्शन में हम लोगों को अवेयरनेस दिला रहे हैं कि बच्चों को पढ़ाओ, बच्चों को काम पर न लगाओ। सर,

अंत में मैं बच्चों की आवाज में आपको संबोधन कर रहा हूँ—

जरा सा कम हूँ मैं, फिर भी नामुकम्मल हूँ मैं,
यहां मिले हैं मुझे सभी, मुझको टालने वाले।

धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2012. We strongly oppose legalising child labour in "family enterprises". This is a retrograde measure which legalizes the exploitation of the labour of children below the age of 14. To suggest that "poverty and the social fabric of India" justify the use of child labour, I think, it will be to punish children for their poverty.

The Government's economic reforms promote 'outsourcing'. Many developed industries farm out work to contractors who further farm out work to families who work round the clock at exploitative rates. This is in addition to other trades such as bidi making, agarbattis, carpet weaving, etc., where children are forced to work. Since it is impossible to regulate "family enterprises" such an amendment will open the floodgates for the rampant use of child labour.

Coming as it does in the wake of the severe cuts in the budgetary allocations for children's development, the proposed amendment exposes the callous approach of this Government to children's rights.

The Employment Survey of 2013-14 (Volume 1) shows that only 52.5 per cent of the people above the age of 15 years are in the labour market, and of them, a majority *i.e.*, 51 per cent of men and 49.2 per cent of women workers are self-employed. About 29.3 per cent of men and 36.5 per cent of women are casual workers. Of the casual workers, only 42.9 per cent of the workers get 12 months of work, whereas more than half the casual workers and, at least, one fourth of the self employed workers do not get more than six months of employment. In this situation, the legalisation of child labour will only worsen the situation because it will induce the employment of children in place of able bodied adult workers. Hence it will create conditions for augmenting unemployment and increasing the labour reserve which will further depress wages.

We are opposing the Bill as we have many concerns. A household enterprise is nothing but an exit route to allow children to work. Also there is a need for rehabilitation of adolescent worker.

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) too had said that the clause needs to be further debated. The proviso is very crucial as not only education but also

health and welfare of children is important. But it is a clause that should be further debated. How do you monitor it? So the child labour law has to be set in that context.

The amendments to the Child Labour Act can also be seen as a part of this exercise and its implications for the labour market are yet to be properly analysed.

In reply to a question given in Parliament by the Ministry on 14th March, 2016 the main workers in the age group 5-14 years as per Census, 2011, are 43,53,247. And Uttar Pradesh has witnessed 13 per cent increase in child labour. With one out of every five child labour in India belonging to the State of U.P., the total number of child labour in the State is 8,69,301. Interestingly, more than half of the working children in India are concentrated in just five States, namely, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. These States account for more than 55 lakh child workers. We feel the provisions on hazardous child labour have been diluted in this Amendment Bill of 2012.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Please conclude.

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: We demand total eradication of child labour up to the age of 18 years. No more regulation of child labour is required. It should be completely prohibited up to the age of 18 years. We want that the provision pertaining to a time-bound rehabilitation of child labour should be incorporated in the Act. We are against the practice of allowing children to work beyond school hours, or, allowing children to work in aid of their families or asking them to do home-based work. Our demand is that there should be a complete ban on any form of child labour, anywhere, and at any point of time.

श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम (ओडिशा): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आज के माहौल में बच्चों को उनका अधिकार दिलाने तथा सुरक्षित रखने की दृष्टि से यह विधेयक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। मुझे इस बिल के ऊपर बोलने का मौका देने के लिए मैं आभार प्रकट करती हूँ। इस मौके पर अपनी पार्टी बीजू जनता दल और हमारे नेता, ओडिशा में माननीय मुख्य मंत्री श्री नवीन पटनायक जी का भी आभार प्रकट करना चाहती हूँ कि उन्होंने मुझे संसद के उच्च सदन में ओडिशा का प्रतिनिधित्व करने और जनता की सेवा करने का अवसर दिया। महोदय, मेरे पिताजी श्री सी.पी. मांझी 1972 से 1978 तक इस सदन में सांसद रह चुके हैं और वे पेट्रोलियम और केमिकल मिनिस्टर भी रह चुके हैं और स्टेट में एस.सी., एस.टी. और एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर भी थे। उन्होंने विशेषकर आदिवासी महिला और दलित वर्ग तथा पिछड़े वर्ग के शैक्षिक विकास के लिए पूरी जिंदगी काम किया है, जिसने मुझे प्रभावित किया और उन्हीं की राह पर चलते हुए मैं भी पोलिटिक्स में आई। मैं स्टेट में एम.एल.ए. थी तथा हैण्डलूम टैक्सटाइल्स मिनिस्टर भी रह चुकी हूँ। अभी इस उच्च सदन में फिर से जो मुझे मौका मिला जनता की सेवा के लिए और यहां उच्च सदन में आकर मुझे मेडन स्पीच बोलने का जो मौका मुझे बहुत अरसे के बाद मिला है, इसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Is it your maiden speech?

श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम: महोदय, आज जिस विषय पर चर्चा हो रही है, चाइल्ड लेबर या बाल श्रमिक, केवल भारत में नहीं, बल्कि पूरे विश्व में एक चैलेंज की तरह उभरा है। लेकिन 2001 की जनगणना के हिसाब से भारत में सबसे ज्यादा बाल श्रमिक हैं। सर, गरीब और सामाजिक सुरक्षा की कमी बाल श्रम का प्रमुख कारण माना जाता है। 80 परसेंट बाल श्रमिक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में हैं। हर चार में से तीन बच्चे अपने माता-पिता द्वारा कृषि क्षेत्र में पाए जाते हैं। 14 से 18 साल के अंदर के बीच 20 परसेंट बच्चे खतरनाक कामों में नियोजित होते हैं। तो भारत समेत विश्व में सभी विकासशील देशों में बाल मजदूरी का सबसे मुख्य कारण गरीबी, शिक्षा की कमी, अमीर और गरीब के फासले में वृद्धि और भुखमरी हैं। 5.5 मिलियन बाल श्रमिक, ज्यादातर बिहार, यूपी, राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र में केंद्रित हैं।

महोदय, "बालक श्रम (प्रतिषेध और विनियमन) संशोधन विधेयक, 2012" बिल राज्य सभा में दिसम्बर, 2012 में introduce हुआ था। इस बिल में यह प्रावधान है कि अगर एक बच्चा जिसकी उम्र 14 साल से कम है और एक किशोर जिसकी उम्र 14 साल और 18 साल के अंदर है, उनको शिक्षा अधिकार कानून, 2009 के तहत प्राथमिक शिक्षा दी जानी चाहिए, लेकिन आज तक उनको इसका फायदा ठीक तरह से नहीं मिला है।

सर, भारतवर्ष में प्रारंभ से ही बच्चों को भगवान का रूप माना जाता है, लेकिन आज की तस्वीर इससे बिल्कुल अलग है। बाल श्रम की वजह से बच्चों का भविष्य अंधकारमय होता जा रहा है। गरीब बच्चे सबसे ज्यादा शोषण के शिकार हो रहे हैं। बचपन हर एक के जीवन का सबसे खुशनुमा और जरूरी अनुभव माना जाता है, क्योंकि बचपन सीखने का बहुत जरूरी और दोस्ताना समय होता है। बच्चों को अपने माता-पिता से प्यार, परवरिश, स्कूल जाने, दोस्त के साथ खेलने का पूरा अधिकार होता है। बाल मजदूरी के कारण हर दिन न जाने कितने अनमोल बच्चों का जीवन बिगड़ रहा है। बाल श्रम मानव अधिकार का खुला उल्लंघन है। यह बच्चों के मानसिक, शारीरिक, बौद्धिक, आध्यात्मिक और सामाजिक हितों को प्रभावित करता है। बच्चे आज के परिवेश में भी घरेलू नौकर का कार्य कर रहे हैं। वे होटल्स, कारखानों, बीड़ी फैक्ट्रियों, बिल्डिंग कंस्ट्रक्शन्स, पटाखे के कारखानों और दुकानों आदि में काम कर रहे हैं, जिससे उनका बचपन पूर्णतः प्रभावित हो रहा है।

महोदय, भारत के संविधान का अनुच्छेद 26 यह स्पष्ट करता है कि 14 वर्ष से कम उम्र के किसी भी बच्चे को ऐसे कारखानों इत्यादि में न रखा जाए, जो खतरनाक हों। कारखाना अधिनियम, बाल अधिनियम, बाल श्रम निरोधक अधिनियम आदि भी बच्चों के अधिकार को सुरक्षा देते हैं।

सरकार द्वारा बच्चों के उत्थान के लिए अनेक योजनाएं प्रारंभ की गई हैं, जिनसे बच्चों के जीवन और शिक्षा पर सकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ रहा है, लेकिन बाल श्रम की समस्या फिर भी विकट समस्या के रूप में विराजमान है। कम उम्र के बच्चों से जिन कारखानों, फॉर्म्स, दुकानों आदि में काम कराए जा रहे हैं, उन सब जगहों पर ठीक तरह से छापा पड़े और उनके मालिकों या employer के विरुद्ध सख्त कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए। बाल श्रम या बच्चे को नियोजित की जाने वाली जगहों पर रूटीन जांच होनी चाहिए। इसके लिए जिला में कलेक्टर और एसपी की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका होती है। जिन बच्चों को rescue किया जाता है, उनको ठीक तरह से educate करना चाहिए।

5.00 P.M.

जो पढ़ना चाहते हैं, वे तो पढ़ेंगे ही। हमारा मयूरभंज जिला है, वह बहुत बड़ा जिला है, उसमें 26 ब्लॉक्स हैं। वहां पर जिन बच्चों को rescue किया जाता है, उनको एक जगह रखा जाता है। वे लोग पढ़ाई भी करते हैं, लेकिन पढ़ाई के साथ-साथ उनको ठीक ढंग से vocational training या Skill Development के तहत ट्रेनिंग दी जाए, तो इससे उनको रोजगार मिलने में सुविधा होगी।

जो लोग बार-बार गलती कर रहे हैं, उनके लिए जुर्माने की राशि जो 10 हजार रुपए है, उसको और बढ़ाना चाहिए, क्योंकि नियम-कानून ठीक न होने से हम आज जो बिल ला रहे हैं, वह ठीक तरह से implement नहीं हो पाएगा। जो एनजीओज हैं, उनको और भी एक्टिव होकर इस दिशा में काम करना चाहिए।

महोदय, बिल में जो प्रावधान है, उसके अनुसार 14 साल के कम उम्र का बच्चा अगर स्कूल के बाद अपने परिवार के बिजनेस में हाथ बंटाता है, तो वह अपराध की श्रेणी में नहीं आएगा। इस प्रावधान के कारण चाइल्ड लेबर को रोकने में मुश्किल हो सकती है। उसी तरह, फिल्म या टीवी में काम करने वाले बच्चे भी शोषण का शिकार होते हैं, तो उन्हें छूट देते समय भी यह बात ध्यान में रखी जानी चाहिए थी। दूसरी बात यह है कि जिला स्तर पर चाइल्ड लेबर की मॉनिटरिंग कौन करेगा, यह महत्वपूर्ण बात है। मेरा सुझाव है कि स्थानीय एमपी को इसकी मॉनिटरिंग का अधिकार मिलना चाहिए। जहां तक खतरनाक उद्योग की परिभाषा का सवाल है तो इंटरनेशनल लेबर ऑर्गेनाइजेशन की इस संबंध में काफी व्यापक परिभाषा है और हमें भी उस परिभाषा को अपनाना चाहिए। इस बिल में अच्छी बात यह है कि चाइल्ड लेबर से मुक्त कराए गए बच्चों के पुनर्वास के लिए फंड की व्यवस्था की गई है। साथ में, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि चाइल्ड लेबर में भी अधिकांश वीकर सेक्स और दलित-आदिवासी बच्चे शामिल होते हैं, इसलिए पिछड़े समुदाय का विकास इससे बाधित होता है। चाइल्ड लेबरर्स हर प्रकार के शोषण का शिकार बनते हैं, इसलिए हमें न सिर्फ चाइल्ड लेबर का कानून बनाना होगा, बल्कि जमीन पर उनका सही ढंग से इम्प्लिमेंटेशन भी करना होगा, तभी जाकर सुधार आएगा।

हमारे ओडिशा के माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी ने जन्म से लेकर मृत्यु तक की कई लोकप्रिय योजनाएँ बनाई हैं। शिशु और मां के लिए "ममता योजना" है, जिसमें गरीब घरों में शिशु के जन्म के बाद पांच हजार रुपये की चार किस्तों में सहायता दी जाती है। तीन साल से छः साल तक बच्चों के लिए "नुआ अरुणिमा योजना" है, जिसके तहत उनको प्राथमिक विद्यालय तक की शिक्षा दी जाती है। जो निर्माण-कार्य के समीप हैं, उनके बच्चों के लिए सहायता दी जाती है। मछुआरों के परिवारों और बच्चों के लिए 3,000 रुपये लेकर 7,500 रुपये तक की सहायता दी जाती है। गवर्नमेंट स्कूल्स और एडेड स्कूलों में पहली कक्षा से आठवीं कक्षा तक पढ़ने वाले बच्चों के लिए चार जोड़ी यूनिफॉर्म्स मुफ्त में दी जा रही हैं। "बालिका शिक्षा प्रोत्साहन कार्यक्रम" में नौवीं और दसवीं कक्षा तक पढ़ाई जारी रखने के लिए 3,200 रुपये की आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है। सब-गवर्नमेंट, नॉन-गवर्नमेंट और एडेड हाई स्कूलों में जो लड़कियां दसवीं कक्षा में पढ़ाई कर रही हैं, उनको साइकिल दी जाती है। उनके अलावा, एससी, एसटी तथा बीपीएल परिवार के छात्रों को भी साइकिलें दी जाती हैं। इसी कारण, उनका ड्रॉपआउट बहुत कम हुआ है। इसके अलावा, बच्चों और महिलाओं को जरूरत के समय तत्काल मदद के लिए "महिला और शिशु डेस्क" बनाया गया है। ओडिशा के सभी पुलिस थानों में "शिशु डेस्क" की स्थापना की गई है और महिला श्रमिकों को दो बेटियों तक की शादी में सहायता राशि के रूप में 5,000 रुपये दिए जाते हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY) : Excuse me. Excuse me for a second. Kindly listen to her. This is her maiden speech. Please listen to her. I appeal to everybody to please listen to her. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please continue. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बोलिए।

श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम: महोदय, इस अहम बिल के ऊपर मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया गया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करती हूँ और हमारे देश के बच्चों के भविष्य के लिए इस क़ानून को सख्त बनाने और इसको इस्तेमाल करने के लिए सरकार से विनती करती हूँ। इसी के साथ मैं अपना वक्तव्य समाप्त करती हूँ, धन्यवाद।

श्री राजाराम (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे बालक श्रम (प्रतिषेध और विनियमन) संशोधन विधेयक, 2012 पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। हमारी पार्टी की नेता बहन सुश्री मायावती जी ने मुझे इस बहस में बहुजन समाज पार्टी का पक्ष रखने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं उनका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

महोदय, यह विधेयक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है क्योंकि यह देश की भावी आशाओं या किशोर से जुड़ा हुआ है, जिसकी तादाद भारतवर्ष में करोड़ों में है। महोदय, बाल श्रम आधुनिक भारत निर्माण के लिए एक अभिशाप है। जहां हमें 1947 में आज़ादी हासिल हुई, वहीं आज भी हमारी कुल आबादी का एक बड़ा हिस्सा श्रम की गुलामी में फंसा हुआ है। यह एक तरह से आर्थिक गुलामी का प्रतीक है। अगर देखा जाए तो बाल श्रम में पाए जाने वाले अधिकांश बच्चे दलित समाज, आदिवासी समाज, पिछड़ी जातियों तथा अल्पसंख्यक समाज से ही आते हैं। इससे यह साबित होता है कि आज़ादी को प्राप्त हुए करीब 70 साल होने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन आज भी इस देश में समता मूलक समाज नहीं बन पाया है। जो पिछली सरकारें रही हैं, यह उन सरकारों की दलित, पिछड़ा, आदिवासी और अल्पसंख्यक विरोधी सोच को ही दर्शाता है।

महोदय, अगर इस विधेयक पर दी गयी स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को पढ़ा जाए तो यह पता चलता है कि यह विधेयक आईएलओ के कन्वेंशन नं. 138 तथा 182 की तर्ज पर बनाया गया है। बड़े खेद के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि आईएलओ का कन्वेंशन नं. 138 सन् 1973 में पारित हो गया था, यानी यह कन्वेंशन 43 सालों से हमारे यहां लम्बित है और कन्वेंशन नं. 182 सन् 1999 में आईएलओ ने पारित किया। दोनों कन्वेंशन बच्चों के मानवाधिकारों की बात करते हैं। भारत आईएलओ का शुरू से ही सदस्य रहा है, लेकिन भारत आज़ादी के बाद अब तक बच्चों का उत्पीड़न रोकने के लिए कोई ठोस कानून नहीं बना पाया। अगर कानून बनाया भी, तो भी उसमें कुछ कमियां रह गयीं, जिनकी वजह से आज भी यह कानून बेअसर साबित हो रहा है।

महोदय, अगर एशियन सेंटर फॉर ह्यूमन राइट्स के आंकड़ों को माना जाए, तो 2001 से 2011 के बीच, इन दस सालों में बच्चों से हो रहे बलात्कारों की जो एफआईआर दर्ज हुई हैं, उनकी संख्या 48,338 है। इन दस वर्षों में बलात्कार की जो घटनाएं बच्चों के साथ हुई हैं, इनमें 336 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। यह बहुत ही चिंता का विषय है। भारत का प्रत्येक चौथा बालक आज भी बाल श्रम के चलते स्कूल नहीं जाता है। 2001 की जनगणना के अनुसार 5 से 14 वर्ष की उम्र के 1 करोड़ 26 लाख बच्चे आज भी श्रम की हैसियत से काम करते हैं।

महोदय, आज भी जो कानून हम बना रहे हैं, वैसा कानून 1960 से पहले ही बन जाना

चाहिए था। अगर हमने बाबा साहेब डा. भीम राव अम्बेडकर जी के सुझावों पर पूरी तरह अमल कर लिया होता तो यह कानून पहले ही बन जाना चाहिए था। महोदय, चूंकि हमारे पास समय कम है इसलिए मेरे एक-दो सुझाव हैं, जो मैं आपके माध्यम से देना चाहता हूं।

इस विधेयक के अंतर्गत जो मॉनिटरिंग या नोडल अधिकारी बनाया गया है, वह जिला कलेक्टर या जिला मजिस्ट्रेट को बनाया गया है। महोदय, उनके पास पहले ही बहुत काम है। अगर जिला कलेक्टर को नोडल अधिकारी बनाया जाता है तो मुझे लगता है कि उससे इसकी उचित मॉनिटरिंग नहीं हो पाएगी। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि इसे किसी सरकारी या गैर सरकारी लोगों तथा जो स्वयंसेवी संस्थाएं हैं, उनके अधिकार क्षेत्र में लाया जाए। यह सुचारु रूप से लागू हो रहा है, इसे देखने का काम इन लोगों को देना चाहिए। इस तरह की कमेटी बनानी चाहिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... महोदय, मैं अपनी बात को खत्म करूंगा। मैंने कुछ बातों को छोड़ दिया है क्योंकि मैं जानता हूं कि आपकी बेल बजेगी।

अंत में, यह विधेयक हमारे बच्चों का उत्पीड़न रोकने के लिए तथा उनका भविष्य सुधारने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है। साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि अगर हमें शोषित बच्चों का भविष्य सुधारना है तो हमें इन बच्चों की निःशुल्क शिक्षा और शिक्षा पूरी होने के बाद रोजगार के उचित अवसर प्रदान करने होंगे। इस विधेयक को कारगर बनाने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि जिन गरीब परिवारों के बच्चे आते हैं, उन परिवारों की आजीविका सुनिश्चित करायी जाए और उन्हें बेहतर रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान किए जाएं, धन्यवाद।

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV (Nominated): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity. Several hon. Members have made emotionally charged interventions and I completely and wholeheartedly agree with the spirit in which hon. Members, especially Shri Ravi Prakash Verma, spoke here today. बाल मजदूरी यह हमारे देश के ऊपर कलंक है, इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं है।

Sir, I would like to make five observations on Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Bill. My first observation is that this Bill is certainly a move in the right direction. If you look at the incidence of child labour, the Planning Commission's Twelfth Five Year Plan Document gives a time series of a broad picture of what has happened to the incidence of child labour in our country. It shows that there is a welcome decline in the incidence of child labour from 1993-94 to 2004-05 to 2009-10. While the child workforce participation has come down to two per cent, let us not forget that in the absolute terms, the number of child labour is very large, uncomfortably large. The number that is going around is about 4.35 million children in various kinds of labour. That is why this Bill is a move in the right direction.

Sir, rehabilitation of children and adolescents requires coordination among various Ministries such as Labour, Human Resource Development, Women and Child Development, Home Affairs and Rural Development. But, instead of having a

[Dr. Narendra Jadhav]

fragmented approach with a limited coordination among the Ministries, a new Child Labour Policy ought to have been brought forward, which would specify how the law should be implemented.

The third observation that I want to make is that the Standing Committee has made several recommendations. Some of those very valid recommendations have not been incorporated. For example, this Bill prohibits employment of children in any occupation but some exceptions are given. The Standing Committee had said that this provision about making exceptions available is something that creates loopholes because it is very difficult to keep a check on children working in their homes and finding out whether they are helping their parents or working to supplement their family income. Sir, my suggestion here is that all these exceptions should be removed and the employment should be prohibited in all occupations wherever there is a subordinate relationship of work and labour. This is something which needs to be done.

The next point that I have is that this Bill very rightly prohibits employment of adolescents, that is, between the age-group of 15-18. There, the meaning of hazardous occupations and processes has not been addressed. What the Bill does is to specify that the Central Government may specify the kinds of non-hazardous occupations and processes in which adolescents may be employed.

Sir, I wish to state that the meaning of hazardous occupations and processes should be widened to include all the occupations and processes that may jeopardise health, safety and morale of adolescents in line with the International Labour Organisation Convention-138.

The final point that I would like to make, Sir, is that this Bill empowers the appropriate Government to make periodic inspection of places of employment where employment of children is prohibited and hazardous occupations and processes are carried out. The Standing Committee had noted that while the Bill prohibits employment of children in all occupations and processes, the power to inspect should cover all places of work. In case of adolescents, this power may be limited to those places where hazardous occupations or processes are carried out.

Sir, I commend this Bill but with the modifications which were suggested in my intervention today. Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri A. V. Swamy. He is not here. Shri D. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. I have very strong reservations on this Bill. I have reasons for that. I am one who wanted

this Bill to be referred to a Select Committee for further scrutiny. Even now I hold that view. The Government may consider it. Sir, there are a few key issues. The child welfare must be the centre of our policies whenever we frame policies. They are the future. The intent of the Bill is a good one, but the content has the problem. The implementation has the problem. When I say this, Sir, there is improvement in the situation. I hail from Tamil Nadu. We had one Chief Minister, Mr. Kamaraj. When he was the Chief Minister, he introduced the Mid-day Meal Scheme, but it was a targeted one. The target was the *dalit* children. In those days, the word used was *Harijan*. That was the targeted programme. When Mr. MGR became the Chief Minister, that entire scheme became universal. After Mr. MGR, every successive Government in Tamil Nadu tried to strengthen that Noon Meal Scheme. Now, it has got the national recognition, it has got the global recognition.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Now *Amma* has announced morning meal scheme also.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: She has introduced breakfast also.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Now we have morning meal scheme.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a good thing.

SHRI D. RAJA: The point that I have been trying to make out is, it helped the State to increase the Enrolment Ratio. Children go to school, but it does not mean other things. Sir, I have a paper showing State-wise details of working children in the age group of 5-14 years as per the Census 2001 and Census 2011. Now, the 2011 Census says that there are 43,53,247 working children between 5-14 age group. This is the Government figure. That includes Tamil Nadu also. Sir, 2011 census says that in Tamil Nadu, there are 1,51,437 working children. I am quoting the official figure. Sir, now I come to the key issues. We will talk about children who are between 6-14 years now. They are children. This Parliament passed the Right to Education Act. They should be in schools. Yes, we want our children to be in schools, but it is not happening. The children are forced to work. They are used for economic and several other exploitations.

The Bill defines ‘children’ under fourteen years as one category and it says that ‘children’ between fourteen and eighteen – adolescents – should not work in hazardous occupations. That is what the Bill says.

The Bill also talks about penalties – penalizing parents, guardians, trusts, etc. The Bill speaks about these three key issues. The point here is, the hon. Minister has circulated several amendments to this Bill. In fact, incorporating all these amendments,

[Shri D. Raja]

the hon. Minister should have brought a new Bill and that new Bill should have been referred to a Select Committee. That is my position. Now, the first amendment talks about this. It says, 'Nothing in sub-section 1 shall apply where child helps his family or family enterprise which is other than any hazardous occupations or process set forth in the Schedule after his school hours or during vacations.' Sir, what is family? I am reading the explanation given by the hon. Minister. It says, 'Family, in relation to a child, means mother, father, brother and father's sister and brother and mother's sister and brother.' It can be extended also and you can call it an 'extended family.' Then, what is this 'family enterprise'? Here, the hon. Minister's amendment explains hazardous occupation. It says, 'Provided that the Central Government may, by notification, specify the nature of non-hazardous work to which an adolescent may be permitted to work under this Act.' ...(*Time-bell rings*)... So, these are all consequences. What I am trying to say is 'family enterprise' can be interpreted in many ways and it can perpetuate cost-based occupations also. It can lead to a situation where a manual scavenger's children should continue as manual scavengers or a bidi worker's child should continue as a bidi worker or a handloom worker's child will have to continue as a handloom worker! So, this is a very dangerous clause and this has been questioned by many sociologists in the country. What is this family enterprise? And, you are forcing child to be used in family enterprise! How can you justify this? That is why there are serious key issues involved in this Bill. It should not be passed in haste. And, we are considering a Bill concerning children who are the future of this nation. We should have concern for their welfare.

So, I oppose this Bill. I want the hon. Minister to reconsider his position and try to understand the concerns, refer it to a Select Committee and let us have another scrutiny. Thank you.

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी (आंध्र प्रदेश): सर, आज इतने साल की आज़ादी के बाद हम बाल श्रम पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। यह बड़ी अजीब बात है। सर, राजनीति में आए कई माननीय सदस्यों की उम्र गुजर गयी है। And, today, we are discussing child labour! To start with, it is an oxymoron, because child cannot be equated to labour; child is about childhood, innocence, *bhagwan ka roop*. We talk about children in these terms. We equate the term 'child' to this. So, where did this aberration or obscenity called 'labour' get attached to child? When you say 'child labour', in one stroke, you have taken away the childhood. So, you have to, actually, look at it again. I wish the hon. Minister would come to this House and say that this is the right to childhood that we are discussing, because you cannot, possibly, lay down terms and conditions on work which robs children of their childhood.

You rob children of their childhood. But when they become 18 years of age, many of the people who are sitting in Parliament will be going to ask for their Right to Vote. We will go and ask for their Right to Vote after having denied them any right to childhood. Sir, how is it that we continue to make amendments and come back to Parliament? All of us consciously talk about how it affects children, but don't hesitate to just make aberrations possible. Over the years, the Congress has struggled to ensure that a child has a right in making the destiny of this nation. It was the vision of Shri Rajiv Gandhi who said that the country is going to get younger and it is the youth who should have the right to decide their destinies. He empowered them with the right to vote, by giving them this right at the age of 18. Sir, he brought in technology. Today, rightfully, in the world, India is the youngest country. We have the biggest percentage of youth here, which means productivity for the nation. Youth and young people means, we educate them, we export intelligence and we man stations and sub-stations in the world internationally. One in every sixth citizen of the world is an Indian, which means the youth of this country, the children of this country, are not only going to produce and earn for this nation as adults and young adults, but they will also be contributing to global economies, because the world over, population is declining and they do not have people to run their show. Countries like Germany have taken people out of retirement, sought their physical fitness and reemployed them to execute their own policies because they don't have people. Japan has shown the most alarming negative growth in population in recent times, which means every one in sixth citizen is a product of India and this citizen will be working globally, internationally and for India. So, what does India do to invest in human capital? What is it that we do in Parliament and Assemblies? How sad it is that the child vote is not a vote bank! So a few political parties go out to canvass and say कि हम आपके बच्चों के लिए ये सब कुछ देंगे, आप इसीलिए हमें वोट दीजिए। Childhood is not relevant! We barely go asking for mother's vote, making a human vote relevant in this country. But they are not yet vote banks for this great nation of ours. So many years after independence, we still talk and we still bring about child labour amendments to the Bills that exist, and, then, we talk about how great we are. Sir, sadly, India is the biggest home to the child labour. Unfortunately, because of the size of our population, the percentages add up and we are seen as the largest number of child labourers in the world. Till recently, we had the excuse of poverty and social security, that these are some of the reasons. We, actually, look for reasons and say that these are the reasons why we have child labour. We justified it sometimes by saying that, actually, allowing children to work as domestic help gives them food and shelter. This is a conspiracy that is done silently, because this empowers the people to deny a child any rightful working hours. They work in extraneous circumstances. They are not given warm clothes to

[श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी]

wear during winters. They are not given food in time and they are brutally tortured, as has been exposed by the media repeatedly several times, where they show them being tortured. Frustrations of the people who employ these children are taken out on these poor children. People who employ these children use them as venting boards for their own frustrations and failures in their personal lives.

Then, Sir, we talk of industrial policies, we talk of progress and development, we come and thump our chests in Parliament and we talk about the *achhe din* which are coming, but which have not come so far. But we live in hope. We live in some optimism, praying that some time that dream or mirage will come true; and we see that when we pass industrial policies, we don't implement proper mechanisms. We are so excited about bringing multinationals into our country. But has India ever actually sat down across the table and said, 'Listen, when you come into my country and you want these assets from us, what is your contribution to the children'? Since that is an uncharted territory, you don't hold them accountable and that leads to the use of child labour. The lack of universal education was something that we all witnessed where families themselves said, 'We can't afford to educate our children. So, we will send them out to labour.' It was the Congress that visualized this and we said, 'Yes, that is a reality check. This is where the truth bites us'. We spoke to mothers across the country and they said, 'Yes, as a mother, I too have a dream. I want my child's life to be better than mine. I see television. Shri Rajiv Gandhi gave us the cell phone technology which brought the world into our palms. I am able to see my employer's children sitting in America and I can see their room there and what they are doing. Their photos come in the newspapers. They are big people, great people. I also want that for my child. I don't want my child to be a domestic help'. And, they aren't. There is a change that we saw when we empowered this nation, and, in my own lifetime, I can give you several anecdotes and you can verify them. A stone-breaker and a daily labourer lost his wife, but put his children into a welfare school, the welfare schools which were set up by the Congress Government. These children got educated. The daughter then married a Government School Headmaster and one of her children is an engineer and one tried to get into Med School but it was prohibitively expensive. He got the marks. But he is employed today in another job. This is in my lifetime, and these people are available. You can verify. But these are examples far and few in between. We need to address child labour not in isolation of labour laws but as a cognitive progress which is integrated with all other sections of so-called development and progress. We see people pushing children out of school. Why does that happen? It is not because of the wonderful food that you are giving them at mid-day meal! It

is when you are allotting Special Economic Zones. It is when you give permissions to build dams and you displace people without thinking. We worry about forest and environment. We worry about animal rights. But has anyone addressed what happens to children when they are shifted like that? Do they have access to schools, to Child Care Centres, to immunization policies? Can they afford to be just moved out like baggages or suitcases or pieces of furniture that they will be removed, transplanted from the area where they were born and grow up and suddenly by the stroke of one pen of the Union Government, they are displaced. You can electronically tag trees to count but you don't have identities for your children that they are just moved away. There is no psychological counselor or guidance there. What about my children in conflict areas? Kashmir is burning today. Assam is burning today. Schools are closed. Newspapers are not being printed. We talk about adults and their problems. Have you addressed what happens to children in these situations of that terror, the fear, the insecurity of displacement, seeing their parents horrified and terrified themselves? What do we do to these child minds which are born so pure and fearless? Is this what we do as instruments of change, progress and development that we throw them out? What happens to the children of farmers' suicides?

We talk about it here repeatedly. We discuss agrarian conflict and agrarian failures. Has anyone addressed the question as to what happens to the children of the farmers who kill themselves? What happens when there is an armed conflict? What about the high cost of healthcare? Just this morning we talked about hospitals and the huge exploitation that happens. Sir, what happens to children when a family, as a unit, has to invest in healthcare? The earning member of the family is given the priority. Next, the male child of the family is invested in. The girl child is a dispensable commodity! She can be denied healthcare and she can die! The most poignant, heart-rending news that all of us read recently was that of a couple and their child with a rare kidney disease. They couldn't afford the transplant and so, they actually went to Court and pleaded that they should have the right to kill their child as the child was going to die anyway because it was denied medical aid; they cannot afford it. What happens to such children? That is the tragedy of our times, Sir. We pay so much lip-service here. We address the media and we talk about so many things, but somewhere there is an erosion of values in us as human beings that we allow this to happen. Now, a lot of my hon. colleagues have quoted statistics. But, Sir, there are absolutely no statistics to show us actually what the figures pertaining to bonded labour are. Nobody knows what the figures for bonded labour are.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Renukaji, you are very relevant, but there is one more speaker. So, try to conclude.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, I think there is enough time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is one more speaker; that is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... She took 13 minutes; only 12 minutes remain. Renukaji, try to conclude in five minutes.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, it is a form of slavery. Children, who are bonded and in debt because their parents have taken money are then traded.

Sir, I wish to now quote a few examples of what is happening today in our society. Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand are glaring examples of violations of child rights. Meena Khalkho was raped. She was then accused of being a Naxalite and shot and killed by the Forces. The father, to date, says that his daughter was not a Naxalite. So, she becomes a double victim; she is raped and then she is shot dead. And, this system is allowed in 2016, in the era of telecommunication, in the era of transparency and the Right to Information! Nothing protects children and women. That is the tragedy of our times. Did you know about the Jhaliyamri Gaon incident that happened in Kanker district in Chhattisgarh? There is a *Adivasi Balika Ashram* there. Sir, about 40 children were repeatedly raped for a period of two years, many of whom got pregnant and died. What has happened in that case? Nothing, Sir! It did not even make national news. It is not important! They are children! They are the aborted foetuses which we see the dogs drag away and eat. They are abandoned babies whom you recover from Municipal waste bins. And these are for the sexual indulgence of ugly people. But, it is okay! It is accepted! These are the *achche din's* definition that we will keep seeing repeatedly. Aren't we all collectively ashamed and embarrassed a bit that the Supreme Court takes cognizance and passes strictures, and Parliament does not debate this?!

It is the Supreme Court that took cognizance and passed strictures against this vice. Eleven thousand women and children have vanished; they are not on the radar of India. They have disappeared. Houdini could not pull this act off? But the Governments have done it; they have wiped them out from the Census. There is no identity of these people, women and children who have disappeared. ...*(Interruptions)*... प्लीज, आप बैठ जाइए। जरा सब्र से सुनिए। बाद में बोलिएगा। Sir, I am sorry to say this, but these are statistics as Rajaji said. Fire crackers industry, pyrotechnics, diamond industry, in all these places where children are used ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not yielded and this should not go on record, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राम विचार नेताम (छत्तीसगढ़): उपसभापति जी, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, मैं अपनी बात रखना चाहता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*..

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी: आप बैठ जाइए। मैं आपको समय नहीं दे रही हूँ। Sir, I will take

double the time if he goes on talking like this. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राम विचार नेताम: छत्तीसगढ़ के बारे में ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: She is not yielding. ...(Interruptions)... She is not yielding. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: I am not yielding. ...(Interruptions)... आप बाद में बोलिए।

श्री राम विचार नेताम: सर, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Renukaji, he is on a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: I am not yielding. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: On a point of order, you have to. ...(Interruptions)... Tell me, what is your point of order?. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राम विचार नेताम: उपसभापति जी, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर यह है, ...(व्यवधान)... उपसभापति जी, एक तो मैं पहली बार यहां आया हूँ और पहली बार बोल रहा हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order? आपको प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर बोलना है। प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर बताओ।

श्री राम विचार नेताम: सर, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि आप बालक श्रम (प्रतिषेध और विनियमन) संशोधन विधेयक पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं, न कि जनरल चर्चा कर रहे हैं। यह मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी: आप नए आए हैं, आप समझिए। ...(व्यवधान)... बैठ जाइए, सुनिए। फिर आप अपनी टर्न पर बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राम विचार नेताम: इन्होंने चर्चा के तहत छत्तीसगढ़ के बारे में जिक्र किया। ...(व्यवधान)

श्री उपसभापति: बैठिए, बैठिए। There is no point of order in that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, children are used in bangle industry, fire cracker factories; they are used in dish washing in hotels. They are also used in National Highway *dhabhas*. The Ministry of National Highways should also be involved. What happens to run-away children, whom you find in railway stations, bus stations? People use children as couriers for distributing drugs because the Juvenile Law says that they will get a softer sentence. What happens to terrorists who use children to pass weapons and keep them running in conflict zones? This Bill doesn't spell out anything like that. And now I want to ask, and what Mr. Raja said is right, what do you mean by family. What is 'family enterprise'? Sir, family enterprise can be sexual exploitation. It is the *chacha* or the *mama* from the village who brings

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these young girls saying he will get them a job and sells them for sexual trafficking. What is the definition of 'family' in today's society? ...(Interruptions)... There are enough researches and enough reports which reflect that the girls who have gone ...(Interruptions)... Sir, please, I was the Minister of Women and Child Development and I know how many raids we conducted and how many children sat in terror and told us that they came to the city because they trusted their 'uncle'. This शब्द 'uncle' बड़ी गंदी चीज़ है। यह जो मामा होता है, शायद कंस मामा से शुरूआत हुई, पहचान वहां से हुई है, वहां से लेकर these uncles who come and these aunties who come are quite dangerous. There is no definition of this. How do you propose to identify or certify 'family enterprise'?

Where does this come from? How does it begin? And, I am also shocked and I want a clarification, through you, Sir, on the issue of 'hazardous occupations'. As I have come to learn, the Government has slashed 'hazardous occupations' from 18 activities to 3. How are you redefining 'hazardous occupations'?

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: In the name of 'ease of doing business'.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Yes. If you want to make human capital out of these children and you believe that you can do it, I am sorry, Sir, I have strong reservations regarding this and unless this porosity in this Bill is plugged, you will not be able to actually address the real issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, I am concluding. The list of 'hazardous occupations' has been made over years of process of understanding and eliminating. Now, overnight, you are suddenly authorized that you people come and strike it down and say that only three or four are relevant, बाकी सब बेकार है। This is absurd. You can't do that. We have also learnt that distant relatives are the traffickers, employers and abusers of child labour.

What has happened to the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights? This was something that the Congress Party brought in and we established protection of child rights so that a child, irrespective of the environment, had the accessibility, the affordability and the availability of protection under the NCPCR. That is not even mentioned in this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Please conclude now.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: I am concluding, Sir. What are the monitoring agencies in districts that will actually see this? Would the Government

please consider giving them identity cards? The children below 14 years of age should all be in schools. Regarding your *Anganwadis*, your Mid-Day Meal Scheme, your Child Right Panels, the people, who are supposed to be appointed in the districts, should ensure that the children are in schools. Give the RTE cards to the children in the age group of 6-14 years, so that they can be identified and they cannot be trafficked or sent to labour. Then, you have to see that the children between 14 and 18 years of age are given skill development. ...(Time bell rings)... Do not remove the skills that the country has and then talk about skill development. You have got to also discriminate between other skills and the heritage skills which some children learn, whether it is gold making or other skills. Such heritage skills should be nurtured in children after the age of 14 years. This should be taught to them so that they don't lose what they have in their families over centuries; and you instead teach them how to make rexine bags. Thank you very much, Sir, for the patient hearing. Jai Hind.

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA (Karnataka): Sir, I rise to support this Bill since it aims to bridge a fundamental gap in our society in the direction of what might be succinctly expressed as '*Bachpan Bachao*'. With the various Amendments moved by the hon. Labour Minister to the 2012 version of this Bill, this Bill is a step in the right direction since it harmonises the seemingly conflicting objectives of the Right to Education Act; the objectives of the Skill India Mission and the dire need to preserve and enrich the *paramparagat* generational continuity in arts and crafts that constitute the idea of India.

I shall commence with the '*Bachapan Bachao*'. When we grow older, the first sign of ageing dawns on us with impaired cognitive faculties and slow but steady progress of impaired memory. But it is a wonderful gift of God that while the memory of our recent past fades, the events in our distant past get etched with clarity in our memory. The glorious years of carefree childhood with all the attendant fun frolic, idiocy and madness comfort us insulating us from the rigours of ageing. As Tom Stoppard says "If you carry your childhood with you, you never become older." But let us introspect on the plight of those millions who never had a *bachpan*, who never had a childhood, mainly because of poverty. While I was studying this Bill, I was filled with wonderment how we have been chasing shadows ceaselessly in our march since 1950 when we gave to ourselves the Constitution of India, particularly the Part IV on Directive Principles of State Policy. Had we brought the Right to Education immediately after 1950, we need not have chased the shadow of adult literacy. By now the entire nation would have become literate. Had we paid heed to Article 39 which cautions the State against the abuse of tender age of children and the need for protecting childhood and youth against exploitation and moral and

[Shri Rangasayee Ramakrishna]

material abandonment, we would have abolished child labour and educated all our society. And, of course, there is Article 44 which talks of Uniform Civil Code, which is still being debated.

Coming to the Bill, this is the first serious attempt to protect childhood. Instead of specific enumeration of occupations or processes in the prohibited list, the present amendment prohibits the employment of children altogether in all occupations and processes, save those categories mentioned in Section 3(2) (a) and (b), both of which ensure that the exemption will be applicable only after school hours and vacations. In this manner, this Bill paves the way for the effective implementation of the Right to Education Act. The present Bill also creates a new category of adolescents, 'Age 14 to 18 years', and prohibits their employment in hazardous occupations and processes specified in the Schedule which can be modified only by the Central Government under its rule-making powers.

While the present Bill is in the direction of giving teeth to the right implementation of the Right to Education Act, I would draw the kind attention of the hon. Minister to a small slip between the cup and the lip. While the aim of the RTE Act is to provide elementary education to all irrespective of age, the current Bill seems to allow adolescents (14 to 18 years) to be employed even if they have not completed elementary education. It seems advisable to make child labour permissible to adolescents only if they have completed elementary education.

There is an apprehension that the exemptions proposed in Section 3(2) (a) and (b) may open the floodgates for continuance of child labour. This is not so. There is an objective behind this section, which is to preserve and continue the *paramparagat* occupations and skills which have been passed on from one generation to another in arts and crafts like handlooms and handicrafts, temple architecture, etc., which really constitute the idea of India. If this safeguard is not there, there is a danger of this legislation deskilling India and then compelling us to search avenues for re-skilling. I would say that only in post-Independence India, we seem to have played havoc with the school curriculum ignoring the need for imparting skills in the primary and middle school level. I recall that during my childhood schooling in a District Board School in Pattukottai in Tamil Nadu during the last days of British Raj, I had to learn carpentry as part of the curriculum.

The aroma of fresh wood shavings in the craft lab of that school is still lingering in my nostrils. I have some reservations on the wholesale exemption to entertainment industry. Working for a few hours outside the school hours for audio

6.00 P.M.

visual advertisements is one thing. But it is altogether a different ball game to engage children in mega serials like Bal Hanuman and Bal Ganesha which run for years and years during which period the child completely forfeits its entire childhood. I would suggest that the Ministries of I and B and Women and Child Development together with the Labour Ministry must constitute a joint committee to work out guidelines for such occupations.

To conclude, the proof of the pudding is in the eating. This Bill entirely depends on the State Governments to make it succeed or fail. Implementation is not necessarily achieved only in prescribing punishments. The focus of this Bill is intrinsically linked with the focus to RTE, the Right to Education. I would hence suggest that the Neighbourhood School is the right place for ensuring that this legislation works. Close monitoring of attendance in these schools should be the preferred route for making this legislation succeed.

The 1986 Act was successful to some extent in curbing child labour in the organised sector. But there is the prevalence of child labour in the pyrotechnic factories of Sivakasi in Tamil Nadu, which is my home State, and the luxury carpet weaving centres in UP and Rajasthan, which used to be my *karmabhoomi*, which employed mainly infant labour. The nimbler the fingers, the higher the knots are broadly the spectra of the past. But the evil has now spread to the unorganised sector. It is my earnest hope that this legislation which we are considering will altogether eliminate child labour and restore childhood to its rightful place. Kofi Annan said, "There is no trust more sacred than the one the world holds with children", and it is this trust in *Bachpan Bachao* which we honour through this historic testament enshrined in this Bill. With these words, I support this Bill. Thank.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Shri Ramakrishnaji. Now, Shrimati Vandana Chavan; not present. Now, Dr. K. Keshava Rao.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you, Sir. First of all, I am very unhappy with the Bill but, at the same time, I support the Bill. Well, life itself is a paradox because of the real situation. The complexities of the socio-economic conditions of this country need to be understood before we talk about child labour. The fact is, it is a curse to be born a poor and crime to live one. We all know this. And that is a reality. This is not a new Bill at all. Just a few amendments have been brought in and I don't think many things are added to it. You have brought in 'adolescent' here. The question today is: Why do we want this child labour to be prevented? You have linked it directly with the RTE. I think all the Members were provoked by the presence of Mr. Javadekar here, the new HRD Minister, and

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started talking about a new education system. This has nothing to do with the new education system. Which no doubt prepares a ground where you don't allow the children to go out and allow them a scope to get into the schools. That is entirely different. But if Javadekar *Saheb* can really attract those boys of that age-group into the schools — not saying schools, but play schools — wherein they can be attracted and taught, things would be different. Then, he has to look into the schooling system; he has to look into the syllabus; he has to look into the monitoring and all these things. That is another matter. I am not trying to talk about the foreign affairs and all other things. I am also not becoming such an emotional like Mr. Ravi Verma. We all know the kind of situation we have inherited. But the question today remains that there are something like half a million child labour. In fact, that is also a wrong figure, if we are taking into account the unorganised sector, it is more than two crores because 1.3 crores is the agriculture labour in which we are sure 80 per cent people are children. If you take those into account, a lot of people are there. That is the reality situation; that is a reality check.

Now what do we do? We have prohibition of child labour in place. We don't want our children to get out of the school to do work. I am not getting into semantics. Nor do I want to go into its nuances like whether the child work should be called a labour or something else. You can look into these things later. Now how do we face this reality? We have this Bill before us. Earlier also there was a Bill. They thought that that needed some amendments to tighten its clauses. But let me tell you one thing. Dr. Jadhav spoke before me. He raised just five things which I wanted to refer as points.

Sir, the question today is that the Bill that you have brought in has some porosity, as she has observed. I would not consider it as vacuum. First is age. Let me tell the former Advocate-General from Tamil Nadu that the age prescribed in the Bill need not be the age prescribed in other Bills. Age is not a problem here. But, age has become a problem because you have directly linked it with the RTE. What you have said there is, 'either six to fourteen years of age,' I am talking about the RTE, or what the so and so section of the RTE says. That RTE section says, 'until the child completes his elementary education.' The child may complete his elementary education by to fourteenth year or it may take some more years. Having connected that here he has brought in some kind of a distortion or disconnection which the hon. Member from Tamil Nadu was highlighting. They were very pertinent things. You must look into them since you have brought it to notice.

Now the second question that arises is this. You have provided some kind of exemption. You have also brought in 'adolescent sections.' First of all, you totally

banned the child labour. A debate is going on in the world whether it is correct or not. A strong debate is going on in the country about totally banning children from going there. In a particular socio-economic condition, is it right or wrong? Will cause a burden? Or will it solve the problem? I would not go into that. Nonetheless, I think it is a good step provided we are able to implement it. Legislation is neither a permanent solution nor a good solution nor a fool-proof solution of the issues that we raise. It at best gives legitimacy to an issue. We removed dowry but it still continues. Here every Member wanted to know about this. How do we implement it? When we talk about the exemptions that you have brought in like helping family enterprises, we want to know this. What is the monitoring system in place? Since I am involved in labour issues like you, I know that you don't have any inspectorate at all. The implementation is left to the States. What is the strength of the inspectorate there? Have we improved their resources? We have not done that. Now we are trying to monitor the entire families in the country. That will become another problem for you. But it should be there. I am only trying to draw your attention to some of the issues.

You have used the word 'hazardous.' The hon. Member was right in saying that from eighteen you have brought it to three. It is good because you have generalised the subject by mentioning mines and explosives etc. But as far as 'hazardous process' is concerned, you have copied it from the Factories Act. That is not correct here because it is about child labour. That was for the Factories Act. In the Factories Act, we have got 'eighteen' keeping in mind any accident that would lead to certain kind of a situation. When you are talking about a child, what you have done is that in haste, though I don't want to say that, you have copied the same words in the Schedule. That also needs to be looked into. But the saving grace is that you have said that the Central Government, if it wants, can change the Schedule.

Now I come to the issue of exemptions that you have given. You are saying that in these three categories they can work. But there are non-hazardous fields where a man is put to some kind of harassment or moral torture. The ILO Convention C138 spoke about the same thing. It wanted a ban on the child working. They brought up this particular issue about the physical, moral and mental torture that man is put to. We are aiming at the child not going to work at that particular age because he should go to school. He goes to school for eight hours; after that, he goes to work. So, it is an integrated thing. What I am saying is, we have made the best efforts. I think it is an improvement, though it is not enough. Much needs to be done. On the five points which Dr. Jadhav said, I join with him and I agree totally with him. I would again like to remind you that the National Child Labour Project, which you brought in, should come into the picture. If you are trying to

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implement this, don't forget about your NCLP because that could be an answer to many of things you are trying to do. ...(Time-bell rings)... You can have your own schooling system with a training program. ...(Interruptions)...

Sir, there is another thing, as Members have said. I welcome the object because it is an improvement on the earlier Act and it will continue. But, no policy instrument or legislation like this can be read in isolation, which you have done. There are other enactments. It has to be worked in collaboration and in coordination with other Ministries, particularly HRD, Women and Child Development, etc. A coordinated approach by these three will only be able to achieve this. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir. I definitely understand the intentions of the Government in bringing forward this Bill. But, we should also think whether the intentions are being actually carried out. The intent might be to prohibit children from working. But, there are amendments which have been brought in this which actually go against the intention of the Bill and we have to understand that. We should also understand that. I am sure in this House everybody has a child at home – a son or a daughter or a grandchild or somebody at home. Would we even dream of thinking that the child should come back home from school and work with us, assist us, go to a shop, sit and assist the father or go to the fields? Will we allow our children at home to do this? None of us would. So, what is not right for our children, what right do we have to expect that from children of other families just because they are not economically empowered? You cannot take away the childhood of children who are not economically empowered. This is exactly what we are trying to do. I think we should really look at that and understand that we are taking away the childhood of the children because they are economically depressed. Child labour is cruel, exploitative, socially and morally dangerous and it should be eradicated entirely. I am sure everybody has the same opinion. I also like to bring to the notice of this House what happened in Tamil Nadu in the early 50s. A system of *Kula Kalvi Thittam* was brought by Rajaji. He said that after school, children should go back home and do what their fathers and families were practising, practise the same occupations, the same kind of work which the parents were practising. It was actually a caste-based education system. You go back home and learn and continue with what your parents, family and caste did. There was a big opposition in Tamil Nadu against this. He was actually made to resign because of this *Kula Kalvi Thittam*, which he brought in the early 50s. After that, Shri Kamaraj, who took over as the Chief Minister, scrapped this. So, I would like to remind you that a Chief Minister was made to resign because the entire State and, especially, the *Dravidian* leaders were against this. They made sure

that the system was scrapped, and I hope that history will not repeat itself in the Central Government. I would like to bring this to the notice of this House.

We are talking about dropout rates in schools. Of course, my friends were taking credit for something which happened in 2010 in Tamil Nadu. The dropout rate was brought to 99.3 per cent. ...(Interruptions)... Yes. I am just saying it was in 2010. ...(Interruptions)... Yes, 2010. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: No, no.....(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, in the year.....(Interruptions)... The UNESCO report is there. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... Let her speak. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)... An hon. Lady Member is speaking, and another lady Member should not obstruct. ...(Interruptions)... A lady Member should not obstruct. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Navaneethakrishnan. ...(Interruptions)... Navaneethakrishnanji, please. ...(Interruptions)... Let her speak.....(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, I am not talking about child labour at all. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, if Tamil Nadu does not have child labour, I am the happiest. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let her speak. ...(Interruptions)... You continue. ...(Interruptions)... You continue. ...(Interruptions)... You address the Chair. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: I am very proud that Tamil Nadu does not have child labour. I am very proud. ...(Interruptions)... I am very happy. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You address the Chair. ...(Interruptions)... Don't look there. ...(Interruptions)... Address the Chair and continue your speech. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, we know of the dropout rates in schools. It is just not because the children cannot go to school. Now, the emphasis is on private schools. In many States, even in Tamil Nadu, many of the parents think that private schools are much better than Government schools. The Minister is here and I take this opportunity to bring it up and to make sure that the public education system is improved. I am not talking about the Central Government-run schools only. I think, the Central Government should assist them to make sure that these schools are up to the mark. There are instances of the Government closing down the State Government schools. This should be stopped to make sure that education is made affordable to everybody and not that everybody has to send their children to private schools to get the best education.

[Shrimati Kanimozhi]

One more issue is there. Do we really care about educating our children or are we trying to bring out concrete blocks similar to each other from our education system? I was talking to a child once as to why he hates school system so much. He told me about the education system and how exams here are like. This education system here is like asking a bird, a fish, a dog and a snake to climb a tree and then say that the one, who can climb the tree the best, is the best. That one gets the highest marks. What does a bird, fish or dog gain by climbing a tree? Nothing! But then most of our education system is aimed at doing that. They do not care about the children who have difficulties in learning. So, these children drop out. We do not care about helping them. We do not care about reaching out to them. These children turn towards working because they have no choice for their future. So, they immediately take up a job because the society and family condemns them as useless. I think, education has to be inclusive to stop child labour.

Apart from that, we also have to understand one important thing. This Bill says that children can go back home and help parents. How many parents are really aware of what is hazardous to the children and what is not? Not many parents are that aware or equipped enough to understand what can be hazardous to a child. There are so many such parents. We know that parents do not willingly or knowingly send their children to work in fireworks factory or cotton yarn factory. They do not know what will happen to their children, how their children's health will be affected.

But they still send them because they are not aware. We know what happened in Kerala because of Endosulfan; how many unborn children were affected. So how many parents are really aware as to how pesticides will affect the children? Would we allow our children, in our homes, to do that? We will not. Today, the school curriculum is so difficult for every child. If you expect a child to come back from school and help you in the kind of occupation you have been carrying out, how will the child finish the homework which is so much? How do they prepare for the tests? Practically, every school believes in having a test every second day. How do they prepare? So you are actually encouraging children to drop out from schools and take up jobs.

Child labour is one of the most important things. We cannot, actually, segregate child trafficking and child labour; they are inter-connected. Children, who are trafficked, are mostly employed as cheap labourers in construction sites, domestic works, factories and sold for child prostitution. During the period between 2010-2014, there were 3.85 lakh missing children, which means more than 77,000 children go missing every year and among them, 63 per cent are girls. More than 40 per

cent of them remain untraced even till today, over the years. So this Act should recognise these facts and should provide for rehabilitation of children and adolescents rescued. I think the Standing Committee has also insisted that rehabilitation is very important and it cannot be taken up by just one department, not just by the Labour Department, but, by all the Departments, Women and Child Welfare Department, HRD, Rural Development Department. There should be a concentrated effort by all the departments coming together to rehabilitate these children. Without that, nothing can really be changed in their lives. On the one hand, the Government is pushing for schemes such as Skill India and Skill Certification, and the same Government is indifferent to the plight of child labourers. We cannot say that a child is a child only till 14. Science has accepted and, all over the world, it is accepted that a child is developing emotionally till the age of 18. So we cannot take the childhood away. We cannot make the child to go and work just because they have crossed the age of 14. And working atmosphere is not easy for any child. No employment is going to be considerate. We have seen how they have been exploited. We have seen the abuses, and, especially, when it is a girl child, we have also seen cases of sexual abuses happening. I think our children have to be protected. Again, I would like to raise this point that what we will not want for our children, I think, we cannot allow any child in this country to undergo. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is the standard to be measured – what we don't want our children to do, should others do? It is a good thing. Now, Shri Madhusudan Mistry.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, one minute. Sir, fourteen poor children have been provided with financial assistance to study Medicine and Engineering by the hon. Chief Minister, Amma, this year. Sir, it must be on record.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right; it is already on record. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Once you have said, and it is on record.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, we want a Short Duration Discussion on this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you also want something on record? Mr. Derek O'Brien, you don't want something on record!

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, thank you very much for allowing me to speak. Sir, I have two-three questions for the Minister. I just want to ask him as to who represented to him to bring this law. Why are you changing the definition or amending the definition? Has anybody, any parent, any parents' association came to you to say, make it from 'child labour' to 'adolescents' or is it

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suo motu from the Government side? Whom are you making the way for? Is it for industries, multinationals or the promises you made during the elections? Why? If I have an income and if I have enough money, I will not send my children to work at the age of 15-18. I will better send them to schools and colleges. So, whose children you want to employ? Is it lower middle class or upper middle class or top class children? It is a very serious question. I want the Minister to reply to it. At whose behest are you bringing this Bill?

Number two is under your domain. While I was studying in 8th or 9th class, I worked at the age of 15 for ₹ 1 in Ahmedabad Cantonment Board. My children are not working because I have enough income. My grand children never heard of child labour. The point I am making is: Why don't you increase the minimum wages of the working class so that they have enough income to send their children to schools rather than amending this law?

I am quite surprised at the attitude of the Government as such. Whose children do they want to send as labour? It seems the entire working class is at your disposal and you want to send them anywhere you like.

Look at the agriculture sector. The minimum wages in this sector have not been increased for years. You have recommendations of the Seventh Pay Commission. But what about the minimum wages for the sectors under your Department? Why are your officers not thinking about it? That is my question to you.

Number three, what machinery does the Labour Department have? One Labour Officer is a Labour Officer under the Payment of Wages Act. He is under the Factories Act. He is under the Inter-State Migration Workers Act. He is also under the Child Labour Inspector. Under so many laws he is the Inspector. How many inspections he does in one year? What measures do you have to see the States are implementing these laws or not? What control do you have over the State Labour Departments? Did you look at the laws which are being enforced by the States?

My State, Gujarat is a model State. That is what they say despite the fact that the *Dalits* were beaten up badly in the State; and that is agitating the country. But the fact is that out of 4.2 million child labour which has been enumerated by the Census of India, the highest number is in Gujarat. What kind of a model do we have?

Recently, I went to Jamnagar from Ahmedabad which is 400 to 500 Kms. All the big industries have been employing them. What remedy do you have? What control do you have over the State Labour Department? What are you giving them? Have you ever taken a stock of how your Department is functioning as far as the

enforcement at the lower level is concerned? I was defeated simply because of raising the issue of child labour in agriculture in my Constituency; and farmers didn't like it. All the children were employed by an agency of Rajasthan which has brought cotton seeds in order to process them. We are the highest cotton producing State in the country. There is no machinery; there is no law for prosecution. In front of our eyes, wherever you officers go on the national highways, they can find children working in *dhabas*. What action have they taken? Have they ever asked the State Labour Department as to how they are functioning? These are the issues to which you must reply in this House. How are you going to strengthen this? Regarding the functioning of the Department, and the resources that they have, it is a very serious question. Labour Department is the biggest casualty on the advent of liberalization. They have no control over it.

The Prime Minister is from my State. I know how things are working in the entire industry, whether it is agriculture, whether it is the carpet industry, or, whether it is the sea-coast sector. It is everywhere. There are no laws. They do not exist. While replying to the debate, will he answer these questions? Otherwise, I do not think we should support the Amendment Bill. I feel that the Government must reply to all these very basic questions before bringing this law at the ground level.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Minister.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am really very happy. I feel that it is a historic day because this Bill, the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2012... *...(Interruptions)...*

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we are not able to hear him. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, I am happy that it is a historic Bill that I have brought before this august House. And I am also happy at the fact that fifteen hon. Members have participated in the discussion. The intentions of all the hon. Members are very clear, and they are very serious about the eradication of child labour, irrespective of their Party and other affiliations. I am happy for that.

First of all, Sir, I thank the hon. Prime Minister who has entrusted me with this responsibility of the Labour and Employment Ministry. I will reply to the observations made by the hon. Members a little later. But let me tell you, Sir, this amendment is very special and personal for me. I will narrate one incident to you. Of course, I will not take much of your time. I will shortly narrate how child labour exists, how family professions exist, how family enterprises exist. The thing is that it is a landmark amendment. First of all, employment of children below the age of 14 years is banned. No child below the age of 14 years can be employed in any

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establishment, in any occupation and so on. This is the first thing. Secondly, it is linked to the Right to Education Act of 2009. I need not elaborate it because most of the hon. Members have said something about the age, which age for elementary education, which age for higher education and so on. I will not go into that debate. But, regarding the second point, which I wanted to impress upon all of you, is – the first was about the total ban on employment of children below the age of 14 years... *...(Interruptions)...* Please. *...(Interruptions)...* Please. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Where is the total ban? They can work in family enterprises. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Let me clarify this. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: First, you let him complete.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: First, we have brought in a new category of persons called ‘adolescent’ about which the provision says that a child between the age of 14 and 18 years cannot be employed in hazardous occupations. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. Don’t do running commentary.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Yes, please try to understand it. I will reply to all your points. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I told you not to do any running commentary, please.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: I will reply to all the issues raised by you shortly. Shortly I will answer it because in hazardous areas and other areas, we have totally banned it.

Thirdly, regarding the punishment, we have made it very stringent. About that also I will tell you shortly. But the main objective of this Bill is, total eradication of child labour, and we have made the violation of the provisions of this Act a cognizable offence, that is, cognizable offence for an employer, not for guardians, not for parents. With regard to its violation by parents, there is only penalty. That is why we have studied it from a wholesome perspective. We have not gone ahead with it in a piecemeal manner. We have taken into consideration all its aspects.

Further, I am submitting before this august House that the Department-related Standing Committee on Labour and Employment has deliberated on this Bill thoroughly and they have given ten recommendations. Out of ten recommendations, I have accepted six recommendations *in toto*; the seventh one has been accepted partially by me. As for the issues which the hon. Members have raised, one was,

below the age of 14 years, employment of children should be totally banned. We have given exception to family and enterprise. Please try to understand it. Why am I telling this? Any Government or any responsible Government, if they want to formulate a policy, they have to go into the details of the entire issue. That is number one. Secondly, it should be implemented in the context of ground reality. Thirdly, in India, a large number of occupations are there. I come from a very poor family. The entire community is depending on these occupations. Like that, farmers are there. One of the hon. Members has stated that artisans are there. Crores and crores of people are depending on artisanry. They are run by their own family members. ...(Interruptions)... Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury, I will explain it to you. You are from Telangana. I will convince you. I have a very clear definition of a family. ...(Interruptions)... Vermaji, I will explain it to you. I have heard you well. ...(Interruptions)... Half knowledge is dangerous. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): यह आपको सोचना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... इसकी नॉलेज आपको है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister complete the answer ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Minister, you continue to speak.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: In the definition of a family, safeguards are also kept. The definition of a family is, child's mother, father, brother and sister, and others. Others mean father's brother and sister and mother's brother and sister ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him explain ...(Interruptions)... I am not allowing this. Let the Minister complete his reply ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: We have half knowledge ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: In this definition, only the family.. भारत देश में गरीब लोग हैं। जो बच्चा, किसी भी परिस्थिति में माता या पिता को खो देता है, उसको अपने रिलेटिव के पास जाकर रहना पड़ता है, पढ़ना पड़ता है। उसे काम सीखना पड़ता है, उसकी देखभाल करनी पड़ती है। यह स्थिति मेरे साथ भी आई है। ऐसे ही अभी भी काफी लोग family enterprises में सहायता करते हैं, लेकिन बाकी किसी भी family process में किसी को भी allowed नहीं है। इसलिए मैं stricter punishment लाया हूँ। यह मामूली punishment नहीं है, बहुत बड़ी punishment है। इसमें मैंने सुझाव भी दिया है। Guidelines में यह कहा गया है कि बच्चा केवल family की help कर सकता है, वह भी school hours के बाद। मैं आपको अपना example बताना चाहता हूँ। मेरे पिता बचपन में गुजर गए। मेरी माताजी उस्मानगंज जाती थीं, वे उस्मानगंज में प्याज बेचती थीं। अपनी माताजी की सहायता करने के लिए स्कूल के बाद मैं उनके साथ जाता था। मैं उनके साथ इसलिए जाता था, क्योंकि मेरी माताजी मुझसे बोलती थीं, "बेटा, मेरे लिए एक आदमी को रख कर उसको वेतन देना बहुत मुश्किल है। आप लोगों को पढ़ाना

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और पालना ही मेरे लिए बहुत मुश्किल है। एक और आदमी को लगा कर उससे काम करवाना मेरे लिए बहुत मुश्किल है।" इसलिए मैं अपनी माताजी के साथ 5 बजे से 7 बजे तक रहता था। जो vacations होते थे, उनमें मैं ही वहां जाता था। मेरी माताजी खाना पकाती थीं और मैं वहां जाकर auction में प्याज खरीदता था। मैंने सीखा। इंडिया में बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं, जिन्हें माता के, पिता के vocation से सीखना है। India is a different country. भारत एक बहुत अनोखा देश है। इस भारत की संस्कृति को, अपनी social conditions को हमें समझना पड़ेगा। अगर labour laws को लेकर इसको child labour बनाया जाता, तो मैं जेल जाता और मेरी माताजी भी जेल जातीं। इसलिए मैं आपसे request करना चाहता हूँ कि family enterprises में हम लोगों ने beyond school hours को रखा है।

दूसरा, it is a very important thing. There is no employee and employer relationship. There is not at all any employee and employer relationship. इसमें employee and employer relation नहीं है। Family enterprises में कोई वेतन नहीं दिया जाता है। कोई मेडिकल की शॉप चलाता है, उसमें आदमी बाहर जाता है, तो बच्चा घर में रहता है। किराने की दुकान में उसे माता-पिता की help करनी पड़ती है। अगर मैं इसको गुनाह कहूँ, तो इससे कितना exploitation हो जाएगा! इसको लेकर कितने लोग complaint करके कितने केसेज डालेंगे! इसीलिए यह practical रूप में है। Practical रूप में यह सुझाव लाया गया है। इतना ही नहीं, आप मेरे पास अलग से बैठिए, मैं आपको इसके बारे में और समझाऊँगा। मैं आपका ज्यादा समय नहीं लूँगा। Family enterprises और इसके बाद hazardous process के बारे में भी आप लोगों ने कहा। मैंने hazardous occupations or process के बारे में जो लिस्ट दी है, रेणुका जी ने लिस्ट के बारे में बताया, मैं उस लिस्ट का भी खुलासा करूँगा, लेकिन hazardous occupations or processes के बारे में भी adolescent की age हम लोगों ने 15 - 18 साल रखी है। 15 - 18 years, जब वह adolescent हो गया, तो hazardous occupations or processes में it is totally banned. Now, there will not be any which were there in the earlier list. There will be only three things - Inflammable substances or explosives, mines and hazardous process. Only these three things are there.

Number two, it is universal. When it is going to be universal, why do you see the old list and the new list? There will not be any of these at all. If at all any new list is there, we will prepare. Like, even today, there are small shops. छोटी-छोटी दुकानों में काम करने वाले बच्चे हैं, कई बच्चे मॉल्स में भी काम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन ऐसे बच्चे लिस्ट में नहीं हैं। हम एक नई लिस्ट बनाएंगे और नयी लिस्ट के साथ ऐसे लोगों पर कार्यवाही की जाएगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ऐसा नहीं है कि ऐसे बच्चों को लिस्ट से निकाल दिया गया है, हमने उन्हें निकाला नहीं है। We have made it universal. Please go through the Bill in detail. आप लोग डिटेल में जाइए। इसलिए मैं आप लोगों से रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहता हूँ, please go through 'family enterprises, hazardous and stricter punishment.' Stricter punishment में मैं एक ही बात आपके सामने बताना चाहता हूँ, इसमें जो existing penalty है, इसे आप थोड़ा ध्यान से सुनिए। अभी हमारे सुब्बारामी जी यहां नहीं हैं, उन्होंने इसमें अमेंडमेंट दिया है। इसमें मैंने जो दिया है, उसके बारे में मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। जो existing penalty है, वह

मिनिमम 10,000 रुपए है। In the existing penalty, in the first offence, the minimum penalty is ₹ 10,000. It may be extended to ₹ 20,000 with a fine. Now, I have enhanced it. The minimum would be ₹ 20,000 which may be extended to a maximum of ₹ 50,000. It is a fair amount. Thirdly, in addition to fine, there is imprisonment provision also. The minimum term earlier was three months and the maximum was one year. Now, I have enhanced the minimum term from six months to two years. It is for the first offence. When a second offence comes, I have increased the period of imprisonment. Earlier it was ranging from six months to two years. Now, I have increased it and it is ranging from one year to three years. So, this is a big signal. It is a big warning for any employer who violates the provisions. He will be punished strictly under the law. So, we are making a stricter punishment.

The fourth is an important aspect. I want to inform this august House that we have made a provision for creation of a Child Adolescent Labour Rehabilitation Fund. We have made a separate provision. In this rehabilitation scheme, I am happy to say that the Odisha Government, Tamil Nadu Government and some other State Governments are having best practices. We are happy about it.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: In Tamil Nadu, there is no child labour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why is Mr. Navaneethakrishnan getting up for everything? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, I have made a provision for participation of the State Governments. If a child is liberated in a State, the State Government has to make a contribution of ₹ 15,000, on its own for freedom. ₹ 15,000 should be provided by the respective State Governments. We would like to involve more State Governments and see to it that violators are punished strictly.

I would like to speak on another two-three aspects. Madhusudan Mistryji was saying something. You may have your own perceptions. My perception is only development agenda. My perception is not to get into debate with anybody. You are mentioning minimum wages and other things. I will talk on it on a different platform. But, regarding the child labour, please understand that it is not the pressure of the Governments, it is the pressure of the NGOs. There are some of the highly respected NGOs like Bachpan Bachao Andolan. मुझे हजारों-हजार एनजीओज़ के लोग मिले, उनसे चर्चा हुई, बातचीत हुई, उनके साथ मैं बैठा। उनके साथ बैठने के बाद जो प्रैक्टिकल बातों पर चर्चा हुई, उसके बाद मैं ये अमेंडमेंट्स लाया हूं। हमारे राजा जी अभी यहां नहीं बैठे हैं, वे चले गए हैं। I respect the CPI leader, Mr. Raja. राजा जी बोल रहे थे कि इस बिल को कमेटी में ले जाना चाहिए।

[Shri Bandaru Dattatreya]

सेलेक्ट कमेटी बनाओ। चार-पांच सालों से यह बिल पेंडिंग है, फिर सेलेक्ट कमेटी को जाना, इस तरह यह बच्चों के साथ अन्याय होगा, 14 साल से कम उम्र के बच्चों से काम करवाना अन्याय होगा। अगर यह कानून आ जाए, तो जैसा आपने बोला, बच्चों के बचपन के जीवन में आनंद होना चाहिए, संतोष होना चाहिए, उन्हें खेलना चाहिए, वह होगा, लेकिन आज वह परिस्थिति नहीं है। हम कानून बनाएंगे और कानून बनाने से इस देश में 14 साल से कम उम्र के किसी भी बच्चे से कोई भी एम्प्लॉयर काम नहीं करवा सकेगा। इसलिए यह बहुत इंपॉर्टेंट है।

लास्टली, हमारी स्कीम जो है, नेशनल चाइल्ड लेबर प्रोजेक्ट, एनसीएलपी। इस एनसीएलपी स्कीम को भी मैंने देखा है। तमिलनाडु की मैडम पर्सनली आई थीं, उन्होंने भी कहा था। हम एनसीएलपी स्कीम को आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं और इसको आगे बढ़ाकर हमने इस स्कीम में ज्यादा पैसा खर्च किया है। इसमें bridge education is very important. जैसा आप लोगों ने सुझाव दिया स्किल डेवलपमेंट करना चाहिए, तो उनके लिए हम स्किल एजुकेशन का भी प्रावधान करेंगे और प्रावधान करके स्किल एजुकेशन के बाद उनको एम्प्लॉयमेंट दिलाने का काम भी हम कर रहे हैं। यह स्किल डेवलपमेंट स्कीम भी एक बड़ी स्कीम है। एक और इंपॉर्टेंट विषय आईएलओ का है, जिसके बारे में कुछ लोगों ने कहा। आईएलओ का अपना स्टैंडर्ड है। This Bill is aligned with the statutes of the ILO Commission. I am humbly submitting to the House about these two Conventions, i.e. 138th and 182th. The 138th Convention, 167 countries have adopted and the 182nd Convention, 171 countries have ratified. Now, if we pass this Bill we will also be in line with the ILO. That is why I humbly appeal to all hon. Members to support this Bill wholeheartedly. Shri Ramakrishna made another suggestion. That suggestion is there. We will examine child labour along with other Ministries, the HRD Ministry, the Women and Child Development Ministry. We will once again sit and see that some of the guidelines are formed, and we are going to have a national policy on child labour. So, that is why I once again appeal to all the hon. Members to pass this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

“That the Bill further to amend the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, 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 4 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up Clause 5. There are three Amendments, i.e. Amendment (No. 12) by Shri Husain Dalwai, Amendment (No. 21) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy and Amendment (No. 3) by Shri Bandaru Dattatreya. Now, Shri Husain Dalwai, are you moving?

CLAUSE 5 - SUBSTITUTION OF NEW SECTION FOR SECTION 3

Prohibition of Employment of children in any occupation and process

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Yes. Sir, I beg to move:

(12.) That in the List of Amendments dated the 15th July, 2016, *for* amendment No. 3, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

"3. (1) No child shall be employed or permitted to work in any occupation or process.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall apply where the child works as an artist in an audio-visual entertainment industry, including advertisement, films, television serials or such other entertainment or sports activities except the circus, subject to such conditions and safety measures, as may be prescribed:

Provided that no such work under this clause shall affect the school education of the child.

Explanation.— For the purposes of this section, the expression "artist" means a child who performs or practices any work as a hobby or profession directly involving him as an actor, singer, sports person or in such other activity as may be prescribed relating to the entertainment or sports activities falling under sub-section (2)."

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Subbarami Reddy. He is not present. So, amendment is not moved. Now, Shri Bandaru Dattatreya to move the amendment.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, I move:

(3) That at page 2, *for* lines 15 to 20, the following be *substituted*, namely :-

"3. (1) No child shall be employed or permitted to work in any occupation or process.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall apply where the child,-

(a) helps his family or family enterprise, which is other than any hazardous occupations or processes set forth in the Schedule, after his school hours or during vacations;

(b) works as an artist in an audio-visual entertainment industry, including advertisement, films, television serials or any such other entertainment or sports activities except the circus, subject to such conditions and safety measures, as may be prescribed:

[Shri Bandaru Dattatreya]

Provided that no such work under this clause shall affect the school education of the child.

Explanation— For the purpose of this section, the expression,

- (a) “family” in relation to a child, means his mother, father, brother, sister and father’s sister and brother and mother’s sister and brother;
- (b) “family enterprise” means any work, profession, manufacture or business which is performed by the members of the family with the engagement of other persons;
- (c) “artist” means a child who performs or practices any work as a hobby or profession directly involving him as an actor, singer, sports person or in such other activity as may be prescribed relating to the entertainment or sports activities falling under clause (b) of sub-section (2).”.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up Clause 6. There are two amendments. Amendment (No. 22) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is absent. Amendment (No. 4) by Shri Bandaru Dattatreya. Are you moving?

CLAUSE 6 – INSERTION OF NEW SECTION 3A

Prohibition of employment of adolescents in certain hazardous occupations and processes

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, I beg to move:

- (4) That at page 2, *after* line 23, the following be *inserted*, namely:-

“Provided that the Central Government may, by notification, specify the nature of the non-hazardous work to which an adolescent may be permitted to work under this Act.”.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 6, as amended, was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 7 – AMENDMENT OF SECTION 4

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 7. There is one amendment (No. 13) by Shri Husain Dalwai. Are you moving?

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Yes, Sir, I am moving. I beg to move:

(13) That at page 2, clause 7, be *deleted*.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is insertion of a new Clause 7A by the Minister.

NEW CLAUSE 7A — AMENDMENT OF SECTION 5

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, I beg to move:

(5) That at page 2, *after* line 26, the following be *inserted*, namely:-

“7A. In section 5 of the principal Act,-

- (i) In the marginal heading, for the words “Child Labour Technical Advisory Committee”, the words “Technical Advisory Committee” shall be substituted.
- (ii) In sub-section (1), for the words “Child Labour Technical Advisory Committee”, the words “Technical Advisory Committee” shall be substituted”.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 7A was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up clause 8 of the Bill. There is one amendment (No. 6) by the Minister. Are you moving?

CLAUSE 8 – OMISSION OF PART III

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, I beg to move:

(6) That at page 2, *for* line 27, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

“8. In the heading of Part III of the principal Act, for “CHILDREN” substitute “ADOLESCENTS”

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 8, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, there is also an amendment (No. 7) to clause 8 by the Minister for insertion of new Clauses 8A to 8H. Mr. Minister.

NEW CLAUSES 8A TO 8H

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, I beg to move:

(7) That at page 2, *after* line 27, the following be *inserted*, namely:-

“8A. In section 6 of the principal Act, *for* the word and figure “section 3”, the word, figure and letter “section 3A” shall be *substituted*”.

“8B. In section 7 of the principal Act, *for* the word “child”, wherever it occurs, the word “adolescent” shall be *substituted*”.

“8C. In section 8 of the principal Act, *for* the word “child”, the word “adolescent” shall be *substituted*”.

“8D. In section 9 of the principal Act, *for* the word “child”, at both the places, where it occurs, the word “adolescent” shall be *substituted*”.

“8E. In section 10 of the principal Act, *for* the word “child”, at both the places, where it occurs, the word “adolescent” shall be *substituted*”.

“8F. In section 11 of the principal Act,

(a) *For* the word “children”, the word “adolescents” shall be *substituted*.

(b) *For* the word “child”, wherever it occurs, the word “adolescent” shall be *substituted*”.

“8G. In section 12 of the principal Act, -

(a) in the marginal heading, *for* the words and figures “section 3 and 14”, the words, figures and letter “sections 3A and 14” shall be *substituted*.

(b) *for* the words and figures “sections 3 and 14”, the words, figures and letter “section 3A and 14” shall be *substituted*.

“8H. In section 13 of the principal Act, *for* the word “children”, wherever it occurs, the word “adolescents” shall be *substituted*”.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clauses 8A to 8H were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause 9. There are two amendments (Nos. 14 and 15) by Shri Husain Dalwai. Are you moving the amendments?

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: No, Sir. I am not moving.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are three amendments (Nos. 23, 24 and 25) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is not present. And, there are two amendments (Nos. 8 and 9) by the Minister. Mr. Minister.

CLAUSE 9 – AMENDMENT OF SECTION 14

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, I beg to move:

(8) That at page 3, *after* line 3, the following be *inserted*, namely:-

“(1B) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) and (1A), the parents or guardians of any child or adolescent referred to in section 3 or section 3A, shall not be liable for punishment, in case of the first offence.”;

(9) That at page 3, *for* lines 4 to 8, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

“(b) for sub-section (2), the following sub-sections shall be *substituted*, namely:-

(2) Whoever, having been convicted of an offence under section 3 or section 3A commits a like offence afterwards, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than one year but which may extend to three years.

(2A) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2), the parents or guardian having been convicted of an offence under section 3 or 3A, commits a like offence afterwards, he shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees.”.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 9, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause 10 of the Bill. There are three amendments (Nos. 16 and 17) by Shri Husain Dalwai and (No.10) by Shri Bandaru Dattatreya.

CLAUSE 10 – INSERTION OF NEW SECTION 14 A

Offences to be cognizable

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Sir, I move:

(16) That in the List of Amendments dated the 15th July, 2016, amendment No. 10, *for* new section 14C, the following is *substituted*, namely:-

"14C. The child or adolescent, who is employed in contravention of the provisions of this Act and rescued, shall be rehabilitated in accordance with the rules as framed by the Central Government in this regard under this Act".

[Shri Husain Dalwai]

- (17) That in the List of Amendments dated the 15th July, 2016, amendment No. 10, in section 14D, *after* sub-section (3), the following proviso be *inserted*, namely:-

"Provided that a record of such composition shall be maintained by the District Magistrate along with details of the accused person according to the rules framed under this Act."

The questions were put and the motions were negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bandaru Dattatreya, are you moving?

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, I beg to move:

- (10) That at page 3, *for* lines 10 to 13, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

"10. After section 14 of the principal Act, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:-".

2 of "14A. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure,
1974 1973, any offence committed by an employer and punishable under section 3 or section 3A shall be cognizable.

"14B. (1) The appropriate Government shall constitute a Fund in every district or for two or more districts to be called the Child and Adolescent Labour Rehabilitation Fund to which the amount of the fine realized from the employer of the child and adolescent, within the jurisdiction of such district or districts, shall be credited.

(2) The appropriate Government shall credit an amount of fifteen thousand rupees to the Fund for each child or adolescent for whom the fine amount has been credited under sub-section (1).

(3) The amount credited to the Fund under sub-sections (1) and (2) shall be deposited in such banks or invested in such manner, as the appropriate Government may decide.

(4) The amount deposited or invested, as the case may be under sub-section (3), and the interest accrued on it, shall be paid to the child or adolescent in whose favour such amount is credited, in such manner as may be prescribed.

Explanation. – For the purposes of appropriate Government the Central Government shall include the Administrator or the Lieutenant Governor of a Union Territory under article 239A of the Constitution.

14C. The child or adolescent, who is employed in contravention of the provisions of this Act and rescued, shall be rehabilitated in accordance with the laws for the time being in force.”.

14D. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal 2 of 1974. Procedure, 1973, the District Magistrate may, on the application of the accused person, compound any offence committed for the first time by him, under sub-section (3) of section 14 or any offence committed by an accused person being parent or a guardian, in such manner and on payment of such amount to the appropriate Government, as may be prescribed.

(2) If the accused fails to pay such amount for composition of the offence, then, the proceedings shall be continued against such person in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(3) Where any offence is compounded before the institution of any prosecution, no prosecution shall be instituted in relation to such offence, against the offender in relation to whom the offence is so compounded.

(4) Where the composition of any offence is made after the institution of any prosecution, such composition shall be brought in writing, to the notice of the Court in which the prosecution is pending and on the approval of the composition of the offence being given, the person against whom the offence is so compounded, shall be discharged.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause 11 of the Bill. There is one amendment by Shri Husain Dalwai. Mr. Dalwai, are you moving?

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: No, Sir, I am not moving.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause 12 of the Bill. There are two amendments (No.19) by Shri Husain Dalwai and (No. 11) by Shri Bandaru Dattatreya.

CLAUSE – 12 AMENDMENT OF SECTION 18

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Sir, I beg to move:

(19) That in the List of Amendments dated the 15th July, 2016, amendment No. 11, *after* sub-clause (h), the following be *inserted*, namely:-

“(i) the manner of recording details of offenders including first time offenders, repeat offenders, parents and guardians and means to update such details regularly.”

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bandaru Dattatreya, are you moving?

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, I beg to move:

(11) That at page 3, *for* lines 26 to 30, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

"12. In section 18 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2):-	Amendment of section 18.
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(i) clause (a) shall be relettered as clause (b) thereof and before clause (b), as so relettered, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:-

“(a) the conditions and the safety measures under clause (b) of sub-section (2) and other activities under clause (b) to *Explanation* of sub-section (2) of section 3;”

(ii) in clause (b), as so relettered, *for* the words “Child Labour Technical Advisory Committee”, the words “Technical Advisory Committee” shall be *substituted*;

(iii) clauses (b), (c) and (d) shall be relettered as clauses (c), (d) and (e) thereof and in clause (c) as so relettered, for the word “child”, the word “adolescent” shall be *substituted*;

(iv) after clause (e), as so relettered, the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:-

“(f) the manner of payment of amount to the child or adolescent under sub-section (4) of section 14B;

(g) the manner of composition of the offence and payment of amount to the appropriate Government under sub-section (1) of section 14D;

(h) the powers to be exercised and the duties to be performed by the officer specified and the local limits within which such powers or duties shall be carried out under section 17A.”

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 12, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 13 of the Bill. There is one amendment (No.20) by Shri Husain Dalwai. Are you moving?

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Sir, I am not moving.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now take up Clause 1 of the Bill. There is one amendment (No.2) by Shri Bandaru Dattatreya. Are you moving?

CLAUSE-1 SHORT TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, I beg to move:

(2) That at page 1, line 3, *for* the figure "2012", the figure "2016" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now take up the Enacting Formula of the Bill. There is one amendment (No.1) by Shri Bandaru Dattatreya.

ENACTING FORMULA

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, I beg to move:

(1) That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word "Sixty-third", the word "Sixty-seventh" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Bandaru Dattatreya to move that the Bill as amended be passed.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed”.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Bill, 2016

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the next is Compensatory Afforestation Fund Bill, 2016. What do we do? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it is already 7 o'clock. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: No, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. It is 7 o'clock. ...(Interruptions)... I will do one thing. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Anil Madhav Dave can move and then. ...(Interruptions).. He will only move and then we will ...(Interruptions)... You can move. ...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of funds under the public accounts of India and the public accounts of each State and crediting thereto the monies received from the user agencies towards compensatory afforestation, additional compensatory afforestation, penal compensatory afforestation, net present value and all other amounts recovered from such agencies under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980; constitution of an authority at national level and at each of the State and Union Territory Administration for administration of the funds and to utilise the monies so collected for undertaking artificial regeneration (plantations), assisted natural regeneration, protection of forests, forest related infrastructure development, Green India Programme, wildlife protection and other related activities and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration".

The question was proposed.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Have you moved the Bill? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Yes, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That is all. ...(Interruptions)...

7.00 P.M.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, the Bill cannot be moved when the House is not in order. ...(Interruptions).. There is no consensus to extend it ...(Interruptions)... Sir, I am on a point of order now. ...(Interruptions)...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, it is beyond 6 o'clock. ...(Interruptions).. There is no consensus to. ...(Interruptions)...

**RE. STAND OFF ON TAKING UP OF THE COMPENSATORY
AFFORESTATION FUND BILL, 2016**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is already a consensus. ...(Interruptions)...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, not at all. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your objection? ...(Interruptions)... Tell me, what is your objection? ...(Interruptions)...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, बिल मूव हो गया है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह राज्यों के लिए है, इसको आप क्यों रोक रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... यह राज्यों के लिए है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your objection? ...(Interruptions)... Ghulam Nabi Azadji, what is your objection? ...(Interruptions)... All others will sit. ...(Interruptions)... All others will sit. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, राज्यों को केंद्र सरकार ...(व्यवधान)... पैसा देना चाहती है और आप चाहते हैं कि वह न हो। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All others will sit. ...(Interruptions)... Ghulam Nabi Azadji, what is your objection? I want to know. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)... No, please. ...(Interruptions)... Ghulam Nabi Azadji, hon. LoP, please tell what your objection is. ...(Interruptions)... No, I have asked Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad. ...(Interruptions)... No, listen. ...(Interruptions)... It is because it is listed in the Business. ...(Interruptions)... No, let me complete. ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete. No. No. ...(Interruptions)... No, please. It is listed in the Business for moving it in the House, and the List of Business has been with you throughout the day since this morning onwards. I did not get any objection from any Member regarding this Bill. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)... No, please. If you did not want me to take it up for consideration, you should have intimated to me

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

in ... *...(Interruptions)...* No, no; let me complete. *...(Interruptions)...* I will allow you. I have no problem. I will allow you. But let me complete. Don't do like that. Let me complete. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me complete. *...(Interruptions)...* What is in the List of Business is the property of the House. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): There are so many Bills listed every day. Do you finish all the Bills the same day? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am on my legs. So, please let me finish. See, what is there in the List of Business is the property of the House. It is circulated in advance to ensure that every Member knows about it. *...(Interruptions)...* No, please. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, beyond 6.00, you have to get the sense of the House. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Let me finish what I have to say. Let me complete. This morning itself, I remember, if I am correct, Shri Anand Sharma raised a point of order regarding the List of Business itself. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me complete. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me complete. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): That is in a different context. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, that is a different context. I am saying that. If any Member has an objection with regard to the List of Business, he should have either raised a point of order or should have informed the hon. Chairman or, at least, me that we have these objections. In that case *...(Interruptions)...* Let me complete. When I speak, please let me finish. In that case, if that objection had been brought to my notice, if you had intimated to me, I would have certainly taken the sense of the House. Now, what is there in the List of Business, which has not been objected to by anybody, it is the duty of the Chair to take that up. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me finish. *...(Interruptions)...* Listen, please. *...(Interruptions)...* I took it up. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me complete. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I am on a point of order. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me complete. *...(Interruptions)...* Yes, I will allow you. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me complete. I took it up for consideration, for moving. He moved. If you have objection, I have no problem. *...(Interruptions)...* If you have objection, we will postpone it for tomorrow ... *...(Interruptions)...* I have no problem. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Anandji, one minute, if you don't mind. ...(Interruptions)... One minute. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Since the Chair had taken by name, I am exercising my right. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir,(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, it is a point of order. Let him speak. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, you are referring to the List of Business as circulated and you just said that earlier when I raised the objection about the List of Business, I did not specifically refer to this. Yesterday, in the BAC, both I and the LoP had said with clarity that we have amendments and that this Bill should be passed by consensus and not listed until the Government and we have a meeting. ...(Interruptions)... And, besides that ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can move amendments. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: आपका अमेंडमेंट है, आपका अमेंडमेंट circulate किया गया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Please let me complete. ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, let him complete. ...(Interruptions)... Let him complete. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Don't interrupt. ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete. ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete. ...(Interruptions)... Please let me complete. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him complete. ...(Interruptions)... Naqviji, let him complete. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am addressing the Chair. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: इस बिल के द्वारा राज्यों को जो पैसा दिया जाना है, उत्तर प्रदेश को जो दिया जाना है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Naqviji, let him complete. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: You don't interrupt. You are the Minister.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: कर्णाटक को जो दिया जाना है...(व्यवधान)... हिमाचल प्रदेश को जो दिया जाना है...(व्यवधान)... आप उसको रोकना चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naqvi, let him complete. ...(Interruptions)...
Mr. Naqvi, let him complete. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Naqvi, please sit down.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: अगर ऐसे ही करना है, तो आप बिल पास करा लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, नहीं, कृपया आप बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)... You tell me. You address the Chair. ...(Interruptions)... Naqviji, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... No; let him complete.(Interruptions)... No, no.(Interruptions)... I will allow you. Let him complete.(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, आनन्द शर्मा जी जो बात कह रहे हैं, वह ठीक नहीं है।
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you too. ...(Interruptions)... नक़वी जी, बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Let him finish. After that you may....
(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please.(Interruptions)... नक़वी जी, बैठिए।
...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, please.(Interruptions)... I had not raised this particular objection. My objection was to the wording of the Calling Attention Motion where the States of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh have not been included.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. Your point is accepted.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Now, Sir, the point of order is about the time.
(Interruptions)... Sir, you had not taken the sense of the House.(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It has only been moved; nothing more.
...(Interruptions)... You can move your amendments.(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we are not(Interruptions)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No.(Interruptions)... You can move your amendments.(Interruptions)... Nobody prevents you from moving your amendments. You can move them. You can postpone it.(Interruptions)... Yes, we will take it

up tomorrow. I am not asking you to take it up now. I only called him and he has moved it, because moving is just one sentence and that has already been done! ...*(Interruptions)*... It is only one sentence. It has only been moved. That is all. Nothing happened here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Anandji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us not ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: You are continuing with your business without taking the sense of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No need! ...*(Interruptions)*... No need! ...*(Interruptions)*... When one business in the List of Business is over, I would go on to the next... ...*(Interruptions)*... Never would I do that. No Chairman can do that.*(Interruptions)*....

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, moving is also continuing with the business, without taking the sense of the House... ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, you must take the sense of the House ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not necessary, because in the List of Business... ...*(Interruptions)*....

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: But, Sir, after 6 o'clock, the sense of the House must be taken. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Anand Sharma, you see, it is not necessary. After one business is over... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, may I make a submission? Sir, he is a very senior Member and we have respect for him. We heard him patiently. He made his point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't get agitated or irritated. He is our friend and we have to continue like this.

Number one, in the Business Advisory Committee, we discuss the time allotted to a Bill. Number two, it is a part of the Business. Number three, Amendment has been moved. Having said this, if the House is not in a mood to discuss it further ...*(Interruptions)*... Just a minute, please. If the House is not in a mood to discuss it and pass it today, we can do that tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is an important Bill. It would help all the States. Money worth ₹ 40,000 crores would go to the States. ...*(Interruptions)*... We should not be seen as trying to oppose it.

[Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu]

...(Interruptions)... We have moved the amendments also. We have moved means we have given notice. We will take it up. We would consider all points and take a collective decision. Please bear with us. It has been moved. We should not be seen arguing with the Chair on that issue. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But I have to make... ...(Interruptions)... Yes, the LoP.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, yesterday, and even today, we had told the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that we do not want to be the stumbling block and that if they are interested in smooth functioning, which any Government should be, we would like to have a consensus on each Bill before it comes up for discussion on the floor of the House. This too is one such Bill where we had said that we would like to discuss the amendments before we come here. We must sit separately, discuss the amendments with the Government and whatever amendment is possible for the Government to accept, give-and take; we can and then pass it unanimously. Since that process is not complete, in the interest of the Government and in the interest of the passage of the Bill, I would request the Government that we should not fight like this. ...(Interruptions)... We too want to find a solution. Our Members too have some amendments. Instead of voting it out on the basis of strength and making everybody else fight for one group or the other, let us sit across the table and discuss it threadbare. Once that is settled, let us pass it unanimously. So, where is the difference of opinion? So, since that has not happened, let us adjourn the House for today, because even otherwise we have worked beyond 6 o'clock. There is no consensus as such. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let me make one point clear. After that I will allow... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: And don't make it an issue that tomorrow it should be taken up as the first Bill. I would request, let us not make it a strict point to take it up as the first Bill. Heaven is not going to fall even if we take it up the day after tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Leader of the Opposition, I want to make it very clear that I had the least intention of taking up this Bill today, discussing and passing it. All that I did was, as it was the next item, as usual, it was my duty to take up the next item. So, I took it up. That is all. So, the Bill was moved. If the Opposition Members do not want discussion today, we will not discuss it today. If you want negotiation, you can have negotiation. Nobody is objecting to it.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: That is a move forward. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Everything can be done. ...(Interruptions)... If you do not want to take it up tomorrow, that also you can decide. There is nothing... (Interruptions)... I have only done the normal duty of the Chair, that after finishing one item, I went to the next item. That is all I have done. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: We can't continue this tomorrow as the first item; we can have it the day after tomorrow. ...(Interruptions)... Tomorrow, you apprise us of it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: I agree with the suggestion of the hon. Leader of the Opposition. Hon. Leader of Opposition वे जो कह रहे हैं, हम उनसे सहमत हैं। कल सुबह जो भी बात करनी होगी, हम लोग कर लेंगे और उसके बाद कल इस पर discussion करेंगे।

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी: सर, जहां तक मेरी समझ में आ रहा है, यह बिल अभी तक introduce नहीं हुआ है इसलिए ..(व्यवधान).. कल हाउस में बात होगी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, you can have negotiation. If you reach a consensus, inform the Chair. That is all; no problem. Now, I will take up Special Mentions. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: So far as I understood, the Bill is not moved. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Bill is moved and the discussion will be later. ...(Interruptions)... It is moved. ...(Interruptions)... It is moved. You cannot undo that. ...(Interruptions)... You cannot undo that. ...(Interruptions)... How can you undo that? ...(Interruptions)... It is moved. I already said it. ...(Interruptions)... I think all Special Mentions are to be laid on the Table. ...(Interruptions)... But if somebody wants to read, we will allow him. ...(Interruptions)... If you want to lay it, lay it; if you want to read, read it. ...(Interruptions)... The House is not adjourned; please, don't walk away. ...(Interruptions)... The House is continuing. ...(Interruptions)... Please take your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Please take your seats.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY) *in the Chair*.]

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Now, the Special Mentions. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Before that, I have a point to make. ...(Interruptions)... If the House has to function beyond six, the sense of the House is always taken. If the House agrees, the House functions. That point has not been clarified. I want that point to be clarified.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Hon. Deputy Chairman has already clarified that the sense of the House is not at all required according to him. So, I cannot overrule whatever ruling has been given by the hon. Deputy Chairman. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please bear with me. ...(*Interruptions*)... Only Special Mentions are to be laid. ...(*Interruptions*)... Only Special Mentions are to be laid. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I think you are conversant with the established practice that after 6.00 p.m. the sense of the House has to be taken. Now that has not been taken, nor has it been sought. The House continued till 7.00 p.m. because this Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Bill was being discussed. Therefore, nobody raised any objection and the House continued. If, at that time, at six o'clock, and it should be recorded, the Chair had taken the sense of the House, we would not have objected; we would have continued. But, Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: महोदय, यह डिसाइड हुआ था कि beyond 6, 6 बजे के बाद तक बैठेंगे। यह बीएसी के रिकॉर्ड में है। हम 6 बजे के बाद तक बैठेंगे, यह बीएसी के रिकॉर्ड में है।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Now, at 7.00 p.m., we are continuing without taking the sense of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): It is all right. I have got your point. Whatever you have to say, it has been recorded and what the hon. Deputy Chairman has said, that has also been recorded. So, in between, I must not give any ruling on that. Whatever has been recorded, that is all right. Now, only Special Mentions are left. Please allow.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: These are only to be tabled.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Yes, only to be tabled. I will request the hon. Members to lay the Special Mentions. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, after 6 o'clock, the sense of the House has to be taken for continuing the sitting. I have been in this House for a long time and I always knew that the sense of the House is taken. ...(*Interruptions*)... If this rule is changed, then you have to change your ruling. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, यह क्या हो रहा है? हाउस की सेंस भी नहीं लेंगे और ऐसे इश्यू को उठाएंगे, यह तो नहीं होगा। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SPECIAL MENTIONS*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): I will request the Leader of the Opposition to discuss this matter, if necessary, in the meeting to be held tomorrow in the morning. Now, I have already called Dr. Subramanian Swamy. I would request him to please lay the Special Mention because every Member has become restless. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please lay the Special Mention.

Demand to expedite the steps for early listing and disposal of the case relating to dispute for construction of Ram Temple at Ayodhya

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Nominated): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to seek your permission to make a mention regarding the situation in Ayodhya arising from the long delay in the dispute settlement pending in the Supreme Court.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Please lay it on the Table.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: The Allahabad High Court had delivered a judgment on the dispute.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Please read the subject only.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: I have read the subject.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Yes, only the subject; nothing else.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, I am reading about the building of Ram Temple in Ayodhya. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Yes, that is all right. Read only the subject, not the text. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Do you want me to explain the subject?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): No; it is mentioned. Read only the subject.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, the subject is about the pending matter in the Supreme Court about building of Ram Temple in Ayodhya.

I lay it on the Table.

* Laid on the Table.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, I rise to seek permission of the Chair to make a mention regarding the situation in Ayodhya arising from the long delay in the dispute settlement pending in the Supreme Court. The Allahabad High Court had delivered a judgment on the dispute in 2010, and thereafter the parties had approached the Supreme Court. Since 2010, the matter has not progressed and no hearings on the Civil Suit Appeals have been held so far. Hence, the Government through its Law Officers should approach the Supreme Court and seek the listing of the pending cases and the holding of day-to-day hearings of the case till completion of all arguments. In an earlier related matter the Constitutional Bench of the Supreme Court, the Apex Court, had recorded in 1994 sworn affidavit of the Solicitor General of India to the effect that if it is determined that there was a pre-existing temple on the Babri Masjid site, then the Government will hand over the Ayodhya site to the Ram *Bhakt*s and find an alternative site for a mosque elsewhere in Ayodhya. Since the ASI has now on court monitoring found by excavation that there indeed was a large Hindu temple pre-existing, hence the Union Government must keep its sworn promise and undertake consultation for an amicable settlement of the dispute on Supreme Court monitoring of the settlement proceedings.

I urge the Government to take steps by August 15th this year and conclude the matter by October 15th before the Supreme Court.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): All right. Now, the next Member, Shri Shantaram Naik. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, the question is of day-to-day hearing in the matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Now, let us move to the next Special Mention. Shri Shantaram Naik, please mention the subject only.

Demand to adopt a balanced approach to address issue of drug offences in State of Goa

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, the State of Goa has been developing bad name in the matter of drug offences for the past few years. Reports say that additional police forces from the Indian Reserve Battalion are sometimes posted at some of the vulnerable places along the coastline, especially at Calangute and places in coastal Goa. Goa Police keeps a watch at all the places and venues where dance parties and music festivals are organized.

Role of police machinery is very important in dealing with the people indulging

in drug trade. Policemen also have to do an introspection as to why society tries to put blame on them for showing laxity.

Goa should not become Punjab with people calling the State as '*Uda Goa*'. Some Hindi movies have depicted Goa in exaggerated form by depicting imaginary stories. When Hindi movie, '*Dum Maro Dum*' was about to be released, I made a personal representation to the then Union Information and Broadcasting Minister. She expressed her helplessness with the Film Certification Board as the provision of revisional powers vested in the Government was struck down by the Supreme Court.

Law enforcement agencies also find themselves in embarrassing situation as children beg of them not to disclose to the parents their drug addiction. However, Police have also to play a role of social reformer.

The issue has to be seen with a balanced approach between freedom of expression and freedom to depict the drug use prevailing in the society.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Shantaram Naik.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Dr. Sanjay Singh not present. Shri Husain Dalwai.

Demand for immediate discontinuation of pellet guns to disperse crowds

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, in the recent protests in Kashmir Valley, a large number of cases of injuries by pellets have come forward. The Government justifies use of pellet guns to disperse crowd as they are considered non-lethal. But many of these pellet shots have left people with eye injuries, some causing total and permanent blindness.

If we were to add to this the fact that most of these protesters are youth, this method of crowd control is leaving many youth of the valley with a dark future. As per news reports, one of the latest victim is a fifteen year old girl who got hit by pellets while sitting on the window of her house and cannot be treated because pellets got lodged in her brain as well. The hospitals in the valley are not adequately equipped or staffed to handle all kinds of injuries. Many patients are forced to go to bigger hospitals in Sri Nagar or even in other States. After realizing its own mistake, the Central Government was forced to send in a team of ophthalmologists from AIIMS to Kashmir but the problem still remains.

In 2013, a PIL was filed in Jammu and Kashmir High Court asking for a ban

[Shri Husain Dalwai]

on use of pellet guns. In 2015, Amnesty India also appealed to the Government to stop using pellet guns as they are inaccurate and can cause incurable harm to even innocent bystanders. The Government must immediately discontinue use of pellet guns to control crowds.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention raised by Shri Husain Dalwai.

Demand to take urgent steps to ensure availability of safe and clean toilets for women on highways in the country

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I am extremely disturbed by the horrible suffering endured by women when they travel by bus or car because they just don't have any decent toilet options! Toilets on road stops are either unavailable or so filthy that they are unusable. It is sheer torture for women to travel for hours in any bus on any route in India and not be able to go for toilet.

Many Indians prefer travelling by bus because of non-availability of train tickets or the expense of flight tickets. But for women, senior citizens and people with disabilities, travelling by bus in India has always been a nightmare because of the toilet problem.

The Government needs to fix this huge problem with the Indian transport system. What is the point of futuristic highways and smart cities if women can't use these highways? Women are left with unhygienic or outright dangerous options like going into the nearby bushes, with strange men lurking around. Once in a while, there might be paid toilets. Even there, the hygiene is horrible. What is worse is that men can do their business for one or two rupees, but women, and children too, are charged five to fifteen rupees. Isn't it sheer discrimination? It is our right as Indian citizens to have decent and safe infrastructure, especially for travel.

The Government should take urgent action so that Indian women can travel knowing that they don't have to suffer without a bathroom stop for hours on end.

Demand to encourage farming of pulses by giving remunerative prices to farmers in Northern States, particularly Uttar Pradesh in the country

चौधरी मुनवर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, भारत के किसानों का दलहन की खेती से मोहभंग होना मध्यमवर्गीय और गरीब नागरिकों के चूल्हे से सीधा सम्बन्ध रखता है। वर्ष 1970-71 में दलहन की कुल खेती 2.25 करोड़ हेक्टेयर में की जाती थी, जबकि वर्ष 2014-15 में वह 2.47 करोड़ हेक्टेयर पर अटकी हुई है। पिछले तीन-चार दशक में जहां आबादी बढ़ने से दालों की मांग बढ़ी है, वहीं घरेलू पैदावार में उसके अनुरूप वृद्धि न होना एक चुनौती है। इस दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश

میں دو سے ڈائی लाख हेक्टेयर, हरियाणा में दस लाख हेक्टेयर, पंजाब में चार लाख हेक्टेयर, बिहार में तीन लाख हेक्टेयर, पश्चिमी बंगाल में चार लाख हेक्टेयर, राजस्थान में दो लाख हेक्टेयर और हिमाचल प्रदेश तथा जम्मू-कश्मीर में लगभग 50 हजार हेक्टेयर दलहन रकबा घटा है।

विशेष रूप से उत्तरी भारत की भूमि से दलहन खेती का लगभग समाप्त हो जाना केंद्र सरकार का किसानों के प्रति संवेदनहीन होने और लापरवाही का सबूत है। दलहन की खेती की समाप्ति के पीछे मूल कारण खाद-बीज का महंगा होना, जंगली जानवरों के जरिए किए गए उजाड़ तथा किसान और साहूकार के बीच कोई मूल्यांकन तथा कीमत का निर्धारण नहीं होना है। मैं हिन्दुस्तानी किसान के उस दर्द में शामिल होना चाहता हूँ, जो स्वर्गीय महेंद्र कपूर ने अपनी आवाज़ में यूँ बयां किया है— "मेरे देश की धरती सोना उगले, उगले हीरे मोती।"

महोदय, मैं किसान की कसक से खुद को जोड़ते हुए मांग करता हूँ कि सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश सहित तमाम उत्तरी राज्यों की दलहन की खेती को लागत के अनुसार मूल्य दे तथा विशेष सहयोग से पुनः स्थापित करे और अफ्रीकी देशों में खेती करने के अनुबंध के बजाए वह दलहन की खेती हेतु देश के किसानों को सुविधा मुहैया कराए।

† چودھری منور سلیم (اُتر پردیش): مہودے، بھارت کے کسانوں کا دل-ہن کی کھیتی سے

موہ -بھنگ ہونا متوسط طبقے اور غریب شہریوں کے چولہے سے سیدھا تعلق رکھتا ہے۔

سال 71-1970 میں دل-ہن کی کل کھیتی 2.25 کروڑ ہیکٹئیر میں کی جاتی تھی، جبکہ

سال 15-2014 میں وہ 2.47 کروڑ ہیکٹئیر پر اٹکی ہوئی ہے۔ پچھلے تین چار دہائیوں

میں جہاں آبادی بڑھنے سے دالوں کی مانگ بڑھی ہے، وہیں گھریلو پیداوار میں اس کے مطابق بڑھوتری نہ ہونا ایک چنوتی ہے۔ اس دوران ات ر پردیش مں دو سے ڈھائی لاکھ ہیکٹئیر، ہریانہ میں دس لاکھ ہیکٹئیر، پنجاب میں چار لاکھ ہیکٹئیر، بہار میں تین لاکھ ہیکٹئیر، مغربی بنگال میں چار لاکھ ہیکٹئیر، راجستھان میں دو لاکھ ہیکٹئیر اور ہماچل پردیش اور جموں کشمیر میں لگ بھگ پچاس ہزار ہیکٹئیر دل -ہن رقبہ گھٹا ہے۔ خاص طور سے ات ر بھارت میں زمین سے دل-ہن کھیتی کا لگ بھگ خاتمہ ہو جانا مرکزی سرکار کا کسانوں کے تئیں سنویدن -بین ہونے اور لاپرواہی کا ثبوت ہے۔ دل-ہن کی کھیتی کے خاتمے کے پیچھے بنیادی وجہ کھاد -بیج کا مہنگا ہونا، جنگلی جانوروں کے ذریعے کئے گئے اجاڑ، کسان اور ساہوکار کے بیچ کوئی مولیانکن و قیمت کا نردھارن نہیں ہونا ہے۔ میں ہندوستانی کسان کے اس درد میں شامل ہونا چاہتا ہوں، جو آنچہانی مہندر کپور نے اپنی آواز میں یوں بیاں کیا ہے - " میرے دیش کی دھرتی سونا اگلے، اگلے بیرے موتی "-

مہودے، میں کسان کی کسک سے خود کو جوڑتے ہوئے مانگ کرتا ہوں کہ سرکار ات ر پردیش سمیت تمام راجیوں کی دل -ہن کی کھیتی کو لاگت کے مطابق قیمت دے اور خاص سپیوگ سے دوبارہ استھاپت کرے اور افریقی دیشوں میں کھیتی کرنے کے انوبندھ کے بجائے وہ دل-ہن کی کھیتی پیتو دیش کے کسانوں کو سویدھا مہی ا کرائے۔

**Demand to take steps to provide better air connectivity to the
North-Eastern Region of the country**

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, geographical constraints have been the bane of the North-East which is attached to the mainland nation through an umbilical cord which we call the chicken's neck, impeding road and rail connectivity. This fact alone should have entitled the North-Eastern Region for better air connectivity but the Centre has so far remained insensitive on the issue.

The newly-announced Civil Aviation Policy aimed at providing more frequent and affordable connectivity between Tier-I Metro cities and Tier-II and Tier-III destinations augurs well for the development of civil aviation infrastructure in the region.

According to the Rohit Nandan Committee Report, the North-Eastern Region calls for deployment of smaller aircraft and most of the scheduled airlines in India are short of smaller aircraft. The new Civil Aviation Policy calls for smaller aircraft to serve Tier-II and Tier- III cities better.

To start with, the Borjhar Airport (Guwahati) needs to be expanded and renovated with construction of additional runways and aprons with linked taxiways. The early sunrise in the region and the daylight advantage need to be fully utilised to commence early operations of flights from Guwahati to other regions of the country. A preeminent requirement for promoting intra-region connectivity is to develop Guwahati and Agartala as hubs with night-halt facilities (hangar and parking). As the gateway airport to the region, Guwahati deserves upgrade both in size and grandeur.

I call upon the Centre, the Ministry of Civil Aviation, to work upon this elementary aspect of providing better air connectivity to the region.

**Demand to spread awareness among Jan-Dhan account holders about the
terms and conditions of facilities being provided to them**

श्री मोती लाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, जन-धन योजनाओं की शुरुआत बहुत जोर-शोर और उत्साह के साथ की गई थी, किन्तु 'ज़ीरो बैलेंस' पर खुले इन खातों को एक्टिव रखने में बैंकों को कठिनाई हो रही है। कुछ बैंकों द्वारा, भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक के दबाव पर, इन 'ज़ीरो

बैलेंस' खातों को एक्टिव रखने के लिए इनके खाते में एक-एक रुपया जमा कराया जा रहा है। चार करोड़ से अधिक 'ज़ीरो बैलेंस' खातों में खाताधारकों द्वारा कोई पैसा जमा नहीं कराया गया है। इसका कारण संभवतः उनकी गरीबी और लाचारी है।

ज़ीरो बैलेंस होने के कारण इन खाताधारकों को न तो बीमा लाभ मिल रहा है और न ही ओवरड्राफ्ट की सुविधा। सरकार द्वारा खाताधारकों को इन सुविधाओं को किस प्रकार प्राप्त किया जा सकता है, संभवतः भली प्रकार जानकारी नहीं दी गई है।

मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह सभी खाताधारकों को इस बात की जानकारी उपलब्ध कराये कि उन्हें बीमा लाभ और ओवरड्राफ्ट की सुविधा किन शर्तों को पूरा करने पर मिल सकती है। साथ ही सीमांत और मझोले किसानों द्वारा कर्ज की राशि समय से भुगतान न करने की स्थिति में उनकी संपत्ति को कुर्क न किया जाए।

Demand to bring amendment in SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 to stop untouchability and harassment in educational institutions

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, भारत में छुआछूत, गैर-बराबरी, उत्पीड़न को रोकने के लिए सर्वप्रथम 'नागरिक अधिकार संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1955' लागू किया गया। अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति पर बढ़ते अत्याचारों को रोकने के लिए अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति (अत्याचार निवारण) अधिनियम, 1989 लागू किया गया, जिसमें वर्ष 2015 में व्यापक संशोधन किए गए, लेकिन फिर भी छुआछूत, गैर-बराबरी, उत्पीड़न कम होने के बजाए निरंतर बढ़ रहे हैं।

गत वर्षों में उच्च शिक्षण संस्थाओं में ही नहीं, बल्कि स्कूलों में भी छुआछूत, गैर-बराबरी व उत्पीड़न की घटनाएं सामने आई हैं। जब छात्र इनके विरुद्ध अपनी आवाज़ उठाते हैं, तो उनकी शिकायतों पर कार्रवाई करने के बजाए उन्हें ही दबाने का प्रयास किया जाता है। कई छात्र बाध्य होकर आत्महत्या कर लेते हैं, तो कई बीच में ही पढ़ाई छोड़ देते हैं। मरने के बाद भी उन्हें न्याय नहीं मिलता।

दलित स्कॉलर, रोहित वेमुला को विश्वविद्यालय परिसर में मानसिक रूप से प्रताड़ित करने, केरल में निर्सिंग छात्रा को टॉयलेट क्लीनर पिलाने जैसी घटनाएँ पूरे देश ने देखी हैं, जिनकी जितनी भर्त्सना हो, उतनी कम है। शिक्षण संस्थाओं में इस प्रकार की शिकायतों के निवारण अथवा रोकने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

अतः आवश्यक है कि शिक्षण संस्थाओं में छुआछूत, गैर-बराबरी, उत्पीड़न को रोकने के लिए या तो 'अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति (अत्याचार निवारण) अधिनियम, 1989' में आवश्यक संशोधन किए जाएं या इस बारे में अलग से कानून बना कर ऐसी संस्थागत व्यवस्था की जाए ताकि इस वर्ग के छात्रों तथा अध्यापकों के विरुद्ध हो रही घटनाओं पर प्रभावी रोक लग सके और उन्हें न्याय मिल सके।

श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू (तेलंगाना): महोदय, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Wednesday, the 20th July, 2016.

*The House then adjourned at nineteen minutes past
seven of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Wednesday, the 20th July, 2016.*

Special Mentions — *Laid on the Table*

Demand to expedite the steps for early listing and disposal of the case relating to dispute for construction of Ram Temple at Ayodhya (pages 341-342)

Demand to adopt a balanced approach to address issue of drug offences in the State of Goa (pages 342-343)

Demand for immediate discontinuation of pellet guns to disperse crowds (pages 343-344)

Demand to take urgent steps to ensure availability of safe and clean toilets for women on highways in the country (page 344)

Demand to encourage farming of pulses by giving remunerative prices to farmers in Northern States, particularly Uttar Pradesh in the country (pages 344-346)

Demand to take steps to provide better air connectivity to the North-Eastern Region of the country (page 346)

Demand to spread awareness among Jan-Dhan account holders about the terms and conditions of facilities being provided to them (pages 346-347)

Demand to bring amendment in SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 to stop untouchability and harassment in Educational Institutions (pages 347-348)

