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No. 7



सत्यमेव जयते

Tuesday

26 July, 2016

4 Shravana, 1938 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 26th July, 2016/4 Shravana, 1938 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 40 of the Company Secretaries Act, 1980, Section 30B of Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 and Section 40 of Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs:—

- (1) ICSI No. 1 of February, 2016, dated the 5th February, 2016, notifying establishment of the Disciplinary Directorate in the Institute of Company Secretaries of India headed by Ms. J Meenakshi Gupta, Joint Secretary, designated as the Director (Discipline) *w.e.f.* 4th February, 2016 in place of Shri Ashok Kumar Dixit.
- (2) ICSI No. 1 of April, 2016, dated the 5th April, 2016, notifying the details of other employees deployed in the Disciplinary Directorate headed by Ms. Meenakshi Gupta in the Institute of Company Secretaries of India.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4958/16/16]
- (3) S.O. 1634(E) dated the 4th May, 2016, notifying establishment of a Tribunal and the names of its Members to decide disputes arising under Section 10A of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 in the matter of election to the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India held in December, 2015.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4959/16/16]
- (4) G.S.R. 498 (E), dated the 11th May, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 787 (E), dated the 15th October, 2015, to substitute certain entry in the original Notification.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4960/16/16]
- (5) G.S.R. 539 (E), dated the 23rd May, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R.

490 (E), dated the 13th July, 2007, to substitute certain entry in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4958/16/16]

(6) G.S.R. 541 (E), dated the 24th May, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 1693 (E), dated the 3rd October, 2007, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4960/16/16]

(7) G.S.R. 1940 (E), dated the 2nd June, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 1634(E) dated the 4th May, 2016, to substitute certain entry in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4959/16/16]

Report and Accounts (2014-15) of AIIMS, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 18 and Section 19 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956:—

- (a) Fifty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4905/16/16]

Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (4) of Section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—
 - (1) G.S.R. 538 (E), dated the 20th May, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 467 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

- (2) G.S.R. 550 (E), dated the 26th May, 2016, *Seeking* to provide that Notification No. 30/2012-Service Tax, dated the 20th June, 2012 shall be applicable *mutatis mutandis* for the purposes of Krishi Kalyan Cess.
- (3) G.S.R. 551 (E), dated the 26th May, 2016, *Seeking* to exempt such taxable services from whole of Krishi Kalyan Cess leviable % thereon which are either exempt from the whole of service tax or otherwise not leviable to service tax.
- (4) G.S.R. 552 (E), dated the 26th May, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 481 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) G.S.R. 553 (E), dated the 26th May, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 448 (E), dated the 1st July, 2013, to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) G.S.R. 554 (E), dated the 26th May, 2016, publishing the Service Tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 2016.
- (7) G.S.R. 575 (E), dated the 6th June, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 467 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (8) G.S.R. 576 (E), dated the 6th June, 2016, publishing the Service Tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2016.
- (9) G.S.R. 577 (E), dated the 6th June, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 472 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (10) G.S.R. 623(E), dated the 23rd June, 2016, *Seeking* to exempt taxable services with respect to which the invoice for the service has been issued on or before 31st May, 2016 from the whole of Krishi Kalyan Cess leviable thereon subject to condition that the provision of service has been completed on or before 31st May, 2016.
- (11) G.S.R. 624 (E), dated the 23rd June, 2016, *Seeking* to exempt service tax on taxable services by way of transportation of goods by a vessel from outside India upto customs station in India with respect to which the invoice for the service has been issued on or before 31st May, 2016 subject to the condition of production of customs certified copy of the

import manifest or import report required to be delivered under Section 30 of the Customs Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (11) *See* No. L.T. 4964/16/16]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 630 (E), dated the 24th June, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 861 (E), dated the 16th November, 2015 to insert/substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, under subsection (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944 and under sub-section (4) of Section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4966/16/16]

- III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 511 (E), dated the 14th May, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 255 (E), dated the 1st March, 2016 to substitute/omit certain entries in the original Notification, under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944 read with sub-section (3) of Section 179 of the Finance Act, 2016, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4967/16/16]

- IV. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 510 (E), dated the 14th May, 2016, directing that any reference to 'Clean Energy Cess' shall be construed as 'Clean Environment Cess', in the rules, notification, instructions, discussions or orders, made or issued, under sub-section (3) of Section 84 of the Finance Act, 2010 along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4964/16/16]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 444 (E), dated the 26th April, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 185 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 485 (E), dated the 5th May, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 185 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.

- (3) G.S.R. 486 (E), dated the 5th May, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 194 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to omit/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) G.S.R. 467(E), dated the 5th May, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 122 (E), dated the 1st March, 2005, to omit certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) G.S.R. 526 (E), dated the 17th May, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 291 (E), dated the 23rd July, 1996, to omit/ substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) G.S.R. 535 (E), dated the 19th May, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 590 (E), dated the 13th August, 2008, to omit/substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (7) G.S.R. 548 (E), dated the 26th May, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 153 (E), dated the 1st March, 2011, to omit certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (7) See No. L.T. 4963/16/16]

- (8) G.S.R. 569 (E), dated the 1st June, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 657 (E), G.S.R. 658 (E), G.S.R. 659 (E), G.S.R. 660 (E), G.S.R. 661 (E), G.S.R. 662 (E), G.S.R. 663 (E), G.S.R. 664 (E), G.S.R. 665 (E), G.S.R. 666 (E), G.S.R. 667 (E), G.S.R. 668 (E) and G.S.R. 669 (E), all dated the 11th September, 2009, G.S.R. 674 (E), dated the 14th September, 2009, G.S.R. 710 (E), dated the 29th September, 2009, G.S.R. 99 (E) and G.S.R. 100 (E), both dated the 18th February, 2013, G.S.R. 248 (E) and G.S.R. 249 (E), both dated the 18th April, 2013, and G.S.R. 252 (E), dated the 1st April, 2015, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5033/16/16]
- (9) G.S.R. 607 (E), dated the 16th June, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 153 (E), dated the 1st March, 2011, to omit certain entries in the original Notification.
- (10) G.S.R. 611 (E), dated the 17th June, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 185 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to omit certain entries in the original Notification.

- (11) G.S.R. 615 (E), dated the 21 June, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 590 (E), dated the 13th August, 2008, to add certain entries in the original Notification.
- (12) G.S.R. 616 (E), dated the 21 June, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 499 (E), dated the 1st July, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (13) G.S.R. 671 (E), dated the 6th July, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 153 (E), dated the 1st March, 2011, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (14) G.S.R. 678 (E), dated the 11th July, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 185 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (9) to (14) *See* No. L.T. 4963/16/16]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 442 (E), dated the 26th April, 2016, Seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of Synchronous Digital Hierarchy Transmission Equipment, originating in, or exported from People's Republic of China and Israel, for a period of five years from the date of imposition, that is, 26th April, 2016 pursuant to the final findings of sunset review investigations conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties.
- (2) G.S.R. 477 (E), dated the 2nd May, 2016, Seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of Measuring Tapes, originating in, or exported from the Chinese Taipei, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam, for a period of five years from the date of imposition, that is, 2nd May, 2016 pursuant to the final findings of investigations conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties.
- (3) G.S.R. 509 (E), dated the 13th May, 2016, Seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of Digital Versatile Discs-Recordable (DVD-R), originating in, or exported from Vietnam and Thailand, for a period of five years from the date of imposition, that is, 13th May, 2016 pursuant to the final findings of investigations conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties.

- (4) G.S.R. 527 (E), dated the 17th May, 2016, Seeking to impose provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of Seamless tubes, pipes and hollow profiles of iron, alloy or non-alloy steel originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China for a period of six months in the manner prescribed, pursuant to the preliminary findings of the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties.
- (5) G.S.R. 534 (E), dated the 19th May, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 657 (E), dated the 30th August, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) G.S.R. 557(E), dated the 27th May, 2016, Seeking to impose anti-dumping duty on 'Coumarin' of all types originating in or exported from the People's Republic of China, for a period of five years (unless revoked, superseded or amended earlier) from the date of publication of this Notification.
- (7) G.S.R. 565 (E), dated the 31st May, 2016, Seeking to impose anti-dumping duty on Methylene Chloride (Dichloromethane) of all types originating in or exported from People's Republic of China or Russia, for a period of five years (unless revoked, superseded or amended earlier), from the date of imposition of the provisional anti-dumping duty *i.e.* from the 08th December, 2015.
- (8) G.S.R. 566 (E), dated the 31st May, 2016, Seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on "Methyl Acetoacetate" originating in or exported from the USA and China PR, for a period of five years (unless revoked, superseded or amended earlier) from the date of publication of this Notification.
- (9) G.S.R. 574 (E), dated the 6th June, 2016, Seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on "Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE)" from the date of amendment of this Notification originating in or exported from Russia, for a period of five years (unless revoked, superseded or amended earlier) pursuant to the final findings of sunset review investigations conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties.
- (10) G.S.R. 581 (E), dated the 7th June, 2016, Seeking to prescribe for finalization of provisional assessments of all imports of Vitrified/ Porcelain tiles produced by M/s Foshan Sanshui Romantic Ceramics

Co Limited, China PR (Producer-I), and Heyuan Romantic Ceramics Company Limited, China PR (Producer-2) and exported by Foshan Beyond Import and Export Company Limited, China PR (Shipper) and Thai Impex Malaysia SDN BHD, Malaysia (Exporter) to India.

- (11) G.S.R. 582 (E), dated the 7th June, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 551 (E), dated the 10th July, 2012, to omit certain entries in the original Notification.
- (12) G.S.R. 596 (E), dated the 13th June, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 450 (E), dated the 14th June, 2011, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (13) G.S.R. 622 (E), dated the 23rd June, 2016, Seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on "Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC) Paste Resin" originating in or exported from Korea RP, Taiwan, China PR, Malaysia, Thailand and European Union for a period of five years.
- (14) G.S.R. 664 (E), dated the 5th July, 2016, Seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on Purified Terephthalic Acid, including its variants Medium Quality Terephthalic Acid (MTA) and Qualified Terephthalic Acid (QTA), originating in or exported from the People's Republic of China, Iran, Indonesia, Malaysia and Taiwan, pursuant to Final Findings in anti-dumping investigations conducted by the Directorate General of Antidumping and Allied duties, for a period of five years from the date of imposition of provisional anti-dumping duty *i.e.* 10th December, 2015 (except for the period from 10th June 2016 to 4th July, 2016).
[Placed in Library. For (1) to (14) *See* No. L.T. 4965/16/16]
- (15) G.S.R. 665 (E), dated the 5th July, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 285 (E), dated the 8th March, 2016, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5247/16/16]
- (16) G.S.R. 675 (E), dated the 11th July, 2016, Seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane or R-134a originating in or exported from People's Republic of China pursuant to Final Findings in anti-dumping investigations conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties, for a period of five years from the date of publication of this Notification.

- (17) G.S.R. 676 (E), dated the 11th July, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 539 (E), dated the 15th July, 2011, to omit certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (16) and (17) See No. L.T. 4965/16/16]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 443 (E), dated the 26th April, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 163 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to omit certain entry in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 488 (E), dated the 5th May, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 116 (E), dated the 1st March, 2011, to omit certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) G.S.R. 489 (E), dated the 5th May, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 117 (E), dated the 1st March, 2011, to omit certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) G.S.R. 490 (E), dated the 5th May, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 163 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to substitute/insert/omit certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) G.S.R. 491 (E), dated the 5th May, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 882 (E), dated the 24th December, 2008, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) G.S.R. 492 (E), dated the 5th May, 2016, amending Notification Nos. G.S.R. 471 (E), G.S.R. 472 (E), both dated the 26th June, 2001, G.S.R. 570 (E), dated the 6th September, 2004 and G.S.R. 572 (E), dated the 6th September, 2004, to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (7) G.S.R. 512 (E), dated the 14th May, 2016, notifying the CENVAT Credit (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 2016.
- (8) G.S.R. 525 (E), dated the 17th May, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 163 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

- (9) G.S.R. 555 (E), dated the 26th May, 2016, notifying the CENVAT Credit (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 2016.
- (10) G.S.R. 599 (E), dated the 14th June, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 547 (E), dated the 27th March, 1986, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (11) G.S.R. 600 (E), dated the 14th June, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 259 (E), dated the 16th March, 1986, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (12) G.S.R. 679 (E), dated the 11th July, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 464 (E), dated the 26th June, 2001, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (12) *See* No. L.T. 4962/16/16]

Notification of the Ministry of Civil Aviation

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Civil Aviation Notification No. G.S.R. 610 (E), dated the 17th June, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 751 (E), dated the 30th September, 2015, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5248/16/16]

Progress Report on the Action Taken pursuant to the Recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Stock Market Scam etc.

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा कॉरपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल): महोदय, मैं शेयर बाजार घोटाला और उससे संबंधित मामलों संबंधी संयुक्त संसदीय समिति (जेपीसी) (जून, 2016) की सिफारिशों के अनुसरण में की गई कार्रवाई संबंधी छब्बीसवें प्रगति प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4948/16/16]

Reports (2015-16) of the CAG of India

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल: महोदय, मैं संविधान के अनुच्छेद 151 के खंड (1) के अधीन निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2016 - Union Government, Department of Revenue (Indirect Taxes - Central Excise and Service Tax), Report No. 10 of 2016;

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4930/16/16]

- (ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2015 - Union Government - Scientific and Environmental Ministries/ Departments - (Compliance Audit), Report No. 12 of 2016;

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4931/16/16]

- (iii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2015 - Union Government (Railways), Report No. 13 of 2016;

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4932/16/16]

- (iv) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Suburban Train Services in Indian Railways - Union Government (Railways), Report No. 14 of 2016;

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4933/16/16]

- (v) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Public Debt Management - Union Government, Ministry of Finance - (Performance Audit), Report No. 16 of 2016;

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4934/16/16]

- (vi) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2015 - Union Government (Defence Services) - Navy and Coast Guard, Report No. 17 of 2016;

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4935/16/16]

- (vii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2015 - Union Government (Defence Services) - Air Force, Report No. 18 of 2016;

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4936/16/16]

- (viii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2015 - Union Government (Defence Services) - Army Ordnance Factories and Defence Public Sector Undertakings, Report No. 19 of 2016; and

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4937/16/16]

- (ix) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on e-Auction of Coal Mines - Union Government - (Compliance Audit), Ministry of Coal, Report No. 20 of 2016.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4938/16/16]

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA**The Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2016**

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

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th July, 2016."

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

RE. AN ISSUE ABOUT ALLEGED RAPE OF A GIRL CHILD

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, a two-year old child has been raped in Delhi yesterday? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also want to say something. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, आप पहले ऑनरेबल लेडीज़ की बात सुन लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: No, Sir. I did not give any notice. I want to raise it here. I want to discuss this issue in the House ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then you give notice ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, how can I give notice? You see, Sir, a girl child has been raped ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Jaya Bachchanji, what do you want to say?

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, it is a matter of great urgency. A girl child has been raped ...*(Interruptions)*... सर, यह तो गलत बात है। क्या यह कोई नोटिस देने वाली चीज़ है?

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: A girl child has been raped and you are talking about notice. What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, पहले आप इन लोगों की बात सुन लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You see, any subject can be discussed. Have you given a Zero Hour notice? ...*(Interruptions)*... आपको जीरो ऑवर नोटिस देना चाहिए था।

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: No, Sir.

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: सर, यह तो गलत बात है। यह क्या कोई नोटिस देने वाली चीज़ है?

श्री परवेज़ हाशमी (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): सर, हमारे देश में चार साल की बच्ची के साथ ऐसा हुआ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री शमशेर सिंह दुलो (पंजाब): सर, अखबारों में यह आ रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री परवेज़ हाशमी: अब दिल्ली किसी शरीफ आदमी के रहने लायक नहीं रह गई है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी (आन्ध्र प्रदेश): सर, हमारे देश में यह क्या हो रहा है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री शमशेर सिंह दुलो: सर, चार साल की छोटी बच्ची के साथ जो हुआ, वह हम सबके लिए बहुत चिंता की बात है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसमें नोटिस देने की क्या बात है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): सर, यह बहुत चिंता का विषय है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, आप इन लोगों की बात सुन लीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If all of you stand up and shout, I can't understand. If all of you stand up and shout, I am not able to understand ...*(Interruptions)*... All of you sit down. Why are you shouting? Please sit down ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me listen to Kanimozhiji. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is what I am saying. I called her. I don't want your recommendations. Listen, I don't want any recommendations. I had already called Kanimozhiji. I only asked her whether a notice has been given or not. You could have said 'yes' or 'no' ...*(Interruptions)*... I only wanted to know that. All of you sit down. Kanimozhiji, you raised the subject. I asked whether you have given a notice or not. Your duty is to say 'yes' or 'no'. If this subject is very important, you should have told me that it is a very important subject.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: That is what I was saying.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then why are other Members shouting? ...*(Interruptions)*... Jaya Bachchanji, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, because it is a very important issue and they want to support it, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shrimati Jaya Bachchan, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shrimati Jaya Bachchan, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; I am. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, she wants to support it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Because she wants to raise it, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Sir, she is making a request to you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I don't want your request. I already allowed her. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing you now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I gave a privilege notice... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me deal with this. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will come to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down, I will come to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, I want to tell you that when I already allowed a Member to speak, then others should not interfere, either for or against. ...*(Interruptions)*... I already allowed Shrimati Kanimozhi and others should then not interfere to create confusion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Tell me, what is your point? ...*(Interruptions)*... Shrimati Jaya Bachchan, you sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, I am associating... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; I am telling you that you should not stand up. ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow her if she wants. But why should she stand up? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, she is also associating herself with the issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: She is also associating herself. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, you sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shrimati Jaya Bachchan will speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, Shrimati Kanimozhi, you sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI : No; I want to speak, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you talking? ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, Shrimati Kanimozhi, sit down, Now, Shrimati Jaya Bachchan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI : Sir, I will speak and then she can associate herself.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you saying? ...(Interruptions)... You both
can't raise it at the same time. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI : No; no, I am just saying that she will associate
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I am saying that I will allow her later.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI : Okay, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. ...(Interruptions)... Sit
down. ...(Interruptions)... That is why I want to listen to it properly. ...(Interruptions)...
I understood that it is some important subject. ...(Interruptions)... That is why I want
to listen to it properly. ...(Interruptions)... That is why I want others to take their seats.
...(Interruptions)... I also said that I will allow Shrimati Jaya Bachchan after Shrimati
Kanimozhi. Therefore, she should not stand up. ...(Interruptions)... This is all what I am
saying. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Thank you, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No; you sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I told you that
I will call you later. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Now, what is your
point, Shrimati Kanimozhi? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, a four year old. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Pardon. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: A four year old child had been raped yesterday.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: A four-year old child, My God! ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: And, she is in the hospital. She is injured. The child
was bleeding, and the mother found it and tried to stop it; this was in a slum in Delhi.
...(Interruptions)... This is not the only incident which is happening in this country. It is
happening in so many places and, still, there are incidents of child abuse and child rape.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: My God!

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: We are not very sensitive to it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I think the Government has to take this as a very, very serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I agree. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: I think, we need stricter laws and we have to do something about this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I agree. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: There must be more awareness about it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: And, this is not a stray incident. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: A very, very stringent action should be taken. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: The child will be scarred for her entire life, emotionally also. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: My God! Now, Shrimati Jaya Bachchan.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, thank you. This is not the first instance. इसके पहले भी बहुत जगहों पर चार साल की लड़कियों के साथ बलात्कार हुआ है। Sir, this is terrible. I have been asking for a discussion on child protection and on the whole of women's issues. We have never discussed it. I, and several others, have given notices many times but we have never ever brought it and discussed it. We discuss on all kinds of atrocities but never against women and this is about a child, Sir. This is absolutely....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. But, regarding the discussion, anyhow, you have to give a notice. You give a notice. I will convey the feelings to the Chairman.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: I beg your pardon, Sir. I had given notices not only in the last Session but also in the sessions before that. I have been giving notices, but now I have given up.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; don't give up. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't give up. There are two things.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Whenever we give a notice, it never comes up. ...*(Interruptions)*... I need a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes; on women and child issues, the demand is to have a discussion, and the hon. Member said that she has given notices a number of times. ...*(Interruptions)*... I think the Government will also agree to that. I will convey your feelings to the Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... We can have a discussion. Then, the second point that I would like to say is please ensure that a very stringent and strong action is taken against the culprits regarding this incident of rape of a child. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please ensure that strong action is taken. ...*(Interruptions)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, इस तरह के अमानवीय जघन्य अपराधों की हम कड़े शब्दों में निंदा भी करते हैं और आपको यह भी आश्वासन देना चाहते हैं कि सरकार इस पर कड़े से कड़े कानूनी प्रावधानों के तहत कार्रवाई करेगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, kindly inform the House also what action is taken. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please inform the House what action is taken because it is a very serious matter. Jayaji, I am requesting you that you give a notice again regarding this issue. And I am sure...

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: I will bring back the copy of my notice.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; that is not needed. What is over is over. I am talking of giving a fresh notice.

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: सर, यही तो प्रॉब्लम है। What is over is over is the problem. This is the problem, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you listen to me.

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: मिनिस्टर ने कह दिया कि हम तहकीकात करेंगे। आप तहकीकात करते रहिए।

श्री उपसभापति: आप मेरी बात सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, कार्रवाई ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: आप कार्रवाई क्या करेंगे? ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि आप क्या कार्रवाई करेंगे? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Jayaji, my advice to you is,...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आन्ध्र प्रदेश): सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

†[جناب محمد علی خان: سر، --- (مداخلت)---]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I told you that I will allow you. You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: सर, मेरा नोटिस है। ...(व्यवधान)...

†[جناب محمد علی خان: سر، میرا نوٹس ہے --- (مداخلت)---]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mohd. Ali Khan, you are behaving too much, I am telling you. Every day you are doing this.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: मेरा नोटिस है। ...(व्यवधान)...

†[جناب محمد علی خان: میرا نوٹس ہے --- (مداخلت)---]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I told him, I will allow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: मैंने नोटिस दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

†[جناب محمد علی خان: میں نے نوٹس دیا ہے --- (مداخلت)---]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You sit down.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: सर, सरकार तेलंगाना में... ...*(Interruptions)*...

†[جناب محمد علی خان: سر، سرکار تلنگانہ میں --- (مداخلت)---]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not the way. I have noted a number of times that Mr. Mohd. Ali Khan is misbehaving. I am telling you, I will have to name you. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have already told Dr. Ramachandra Rao that I will allow him. So sit down. But before that, I have told Dr. Subramanian Swamy that I will allow him. So, I have to go by what I said. Now, Jayaji, my advice to you is, your request or demand for a discussion is very genuine. I also fully agree with you. But there is a procedure. That is all what I said. For such a discussion... ...*(Interruptions)*... For such a discussion, you have to give notice. The hon. Chairman has to admit it. The BAC will consider it and allow time. There is a procedure. Please give notice. Now, Dr. Subramanian Swamy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I want to say something.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you after Dr. Subramanian Swamy. ...*(Interruptions)*... On this subject?

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Subramanian Swamy, wait. Yes, please.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, she has given notice. You can *suo motu* decide to have a discussion on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already said in the House. Najmaji, I have already said in the House. I asked the Government, and the Government has no objection. That is why I said, you give notice.

Anyhow, notice is needed. That is all what I said. Now, Dr. Subramanian Swamy, what is your point?

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the point is that I have been asking and giving notices for a discussion on a matter which has been loosely talked about in the public, which is of great national importance.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the subject?

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: That is the unanswered questions on Mahatma Gandhi's assassination.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your Zero Hour notice is admitted. It is there. It is admitted. Sit down.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Yes, Sir. Let me say...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; since it is admitted on Zero Hour, you cannot say now.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Then, Sir,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call you. Sit down; sit down. It is there in the Zero Hour. Now, Ramachandra Rao.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have given a notice of breach of privilege under Rules 187 and 188 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay; when did you give the notice?

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, my prayer is that the MoS for Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi, for permitting his Members to go to the Well ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; now you listen to me. It is with me.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Committed a breach of privilege of the House and its Members. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, you must come to my rescue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rao, you please listen to me. Your notice is with me. It will be examined by the hon. Chairman, and the result will be intimated to you. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, it is there. Now, Zero Hour. Shrimati Viplove Thakur.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, ...

++ [جناب محمد علی خان: ڈپٹی چیئرمین سر، ... (مداخلت) ...]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your problem?

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, Mallanna Sagar Project, जो तेलंगाना में है, तेलंगाना सरकार किसानों की जमीन जबरदस्ती हासिल करके एक महीने से वहाँ से ...*(व्यवधान)*...

++ [جناب محمد علی خان: ڈپٹی چیئرمین سر، Mallanna Sagar Project، جو تلنگانہ میں ہے، تلنگانہ سرکار کسانوں کی زمین زبردستی حاصل کر کے ایک مہینے سے وہاں سے ... (مداخلت) ...]

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, we have given notice for Zero Hour, and he is speaking without notice! ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Have you given notice? ...*(Interruptions)*... Have you given notice?

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: किसान एजिटेशन कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† [جناب محمد علی خان: کسان ایجی ٹیشن کر رہے ہیں ... (مداخلت) ...]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mohd. Ali Khan, have you given notice?

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: गवर्नमेंट जबरदस्ती उनकी ...*(व्यवधान)*... नहीं कर रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† [جناب محمد علی خان: گورنمنٹ زبردستی ان کی ... (مداخلت) ... نہیں کر رہی ہے ... (مداخلت) ...]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: सर, मेरा यह मुतालबा है कि उनको ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† [جناب محمد علی خان: سر، میرا یہ مطالبہ ہے کہ ان کو ... (مداخلت) ...]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give notice.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: पुलिस लाठीचार्ज कर रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

---(مداخلت)---

جناب محمد علی خان: پولیس لاٹھی چارج کر رہی ہے۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Khan, you give notice.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: सर, मैंने नोटिस दिया है। ... (व्यवधान) ... मेरा नोटिस है।
... (व्यवधान) ...

جناب محمد علی خان: سر، میں نے نوٹس دیا ہے۔ ---(مداخلت)--- میرا نوٹس ہے
---(مداخلت)---

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Under what rule? Is it under Zero Hour or some other?

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: जीरो ऑवर के लिए है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

جناب محمد علی خان: زیرو آور کے لیے ہے۔ ---(مداخلت)---

श्री उपसभापति: अगर वह जीरो ऑवर के लिए है, तो it is not in the list today. You can approach the hon. Chairman for tomorrow. ... (Interruptions) ... Now, Shrimati Viplove Thakur. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: सर, यह बहुत important है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

جناب محمد علی خان: سر، یہ بہت امپارٹنٹ ہے۔ ---(مداخلت)---

You may meet Mr. Chairman. ... (Interruptions) ... It is not allowed. Please go back to your seat. ... (Interruptions) ... What are you doing? ... (Interruptions) ... कृपया आप मेरी बात सुनिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप मेरे दोस्त हैं, आप मेरी बात सुनिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... चूंकि यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है, इसलिए आप चेयरमैन साहब से जाकर मिलिए और उनके पास इस मुद्दे को explain कर दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Exploitation of women by advertising agencies

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, अभी इतनी बड़ी बात हो गई है कि महिला हो या बच्ची हो, इस शहर में, इस कंट्री में कोई भी सेफ नहीं है। मैं आज जो मुद्दा उठाना चाह रही हूँ, यह भी महिलाओं की dignity और personality के बारे में है। जितनी ये advertising agencies हैं, चाहे वह फेयर एण्ड लवली है, चाहे वह पॉन्ड्स है या चाहे कोई भी हो, ये सब रंगभेद की नीति को आगे लेकर जा रही हैं। हर एजेंसी अपनी क्रीम के बारे में कहती है कि आप इसको लगाओगे, तो आप गोरे हो जाओगे, आप फेयर हो जाओगे। ये हमारी औरतों के अंदर हीन भावना पैदा कर रही हैं। इनको बिल्कुल बंद किया जाना चाहिए। इस प्रकार एक तरह का competition हो रहा है। मैं एक दुकान पर गई, वहां पर एक औरत फेयर एण्ड लवली की क्रीम मांग रही थी कि शायद मैं भी सुंदर लग सकूँ और जब उसने उसकी कीमत पूछी, तो वह उसके बस में नहीं था और वह

[श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर]

मायूस होकर चली गई। हमारे देश में यह क्या हो रहा है? हमारी वह संस्कृति कहां गई, हमारी प्रथाएं कहां गईं, जहां पर औरत को औरत समझा जाता था, उसको एक मूर्ति नहीं माना जाता था। आज हर जगह एक competition चला हुआ है। आप अपने प्रोडक्ट्स को बदलने और बेचने के लिए एजेंसीज के ऊपर एजेंसीज आ रही हैं। यहां यह बात आई थी कि जो चीज बेची जाती है, पहले उसका प्रयोग होना चाहिए। मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि जो लोग इनकी advertising करते हैं, वे लोग इसका कितना प्रयोग करते हैं? वे कितने गोरे हो गए हैं? वे कितने सुंदर हो गए हैं? मेरा सुझाव है कि इन एजेंसीज को बंद किया जाना चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं यह बात आपके सामने इसलिए ला रही हूँ, क्योंकि मुझे पता है कि औरत का दर्द क्या होता है। वह क्या महसूस करती है, जब वह समझती है कि मेरी शादी इसलिए नहीं हो रही है, क्योंकि मेरा संग सांवला है, मैं सुंदर नहीं हूँ। हमारे यहां ऐसी जो बातें चल रही हैं, ऐसी जो प्रथा चल रही है, उसको दूर करना चाहिए। ऐसी एजेंसीज को खत्म करना चाहिए। आप अपने प्रोडक्ट्स बेचिए, इसमें मुझे एतराज नहीं है, लेकिन इस तरह की धारणाओं से, इस तरह के वायदे देकर, इस तरह की झूठी आशा देकर मत बेचिए। ऐसी बातें महिलाओं के मन को दुखी करती है, उनके मन को अशांत करती हैं, उनके दिल में हीन भावना पैदा होती है। उनके अंदर complex पैदा होता है कि इस समाज में हमारा कोई रुतबा नहीं है, हम इस लायक नहीं हैं। मैं चाहूंगी कि सरकार इस पर पूरी तरह से गौर के और इस तरह के प्रोडक्ट्स को बेचने से रोके और इस तरह की advertising agencies को बंद करे।

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

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

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

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

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

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

श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

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

[چودھری منور سلیم (اترپردیش): مہودے، میں بھی خود کو اس موضوع سے سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔]

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

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

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

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We all associate ourselves with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

Need for development of roads in rural areas connecting to urban areas and giving priority for developmental works in settlements of weaker sections

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं गांवों के हालात के बारे में और बरसात में वहां पर जो मुश्किलें हैं, इन सब बातों की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। हम जानते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान गांवों में बसा हुआ है और आवागमन के रास्ते बनाने की दृष्टि से हरेक सरकार ने कुछ पहलें की हैं, किन्तु आज भी ऐसे गांव हैं, जहां पहुंचने में मुश्किल होती है। और बरसात के दिनों में नदी-नालों के कारण वे सारे शहरों से कट जाते हैं। इस कारण स्वास्थ्य की तकलीफ होने के कारण से शहरों तक पहुंचना मुश्किल हो जाता है। आज भी गांव के लोग उपचार के अभाव में मर जाते हैं तथा उन्हें सुविधाएं नहीं मिल पाती हैं। इस प्रकार से गांवों में जो बसावट है, उन बसावट में भी जो गरीब बसावटें हैं, जो मजदूर वर्ग की बसावटें हैं, जो कमजोर वर्ग की हैं, अनुसूचित जाति की हैं, जनजाति के लोगों की हैं, ऐसी बसावटों में बरसात के दिनों में गंदगी, कीचड़ और उसके कारण से होने वाली बीमारियां परेशानी का सबब बनती हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि जो पहले हमने प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना का इस प्रकार का आगाज किया था और जिस कारण सड़कें बड़ी अच्छी बनती थीं, गुणवत्ता की बनती थीं, किन्तु उस समय जो सड़कें बनाई गई थीं, उसमें पुल-पुलियाओं के लिए क्वार्टर्स बना करके ही पूरा कर दिया गया था, बड़ी पुल-पुलियाएं नहीं बनाई गई थीं। जो पहले प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के तहत सड़कें बन गई थीं, उन सड़कों के ऊपर जो पुल बने हैं, पुलियाएं बनी हैं, उनको ऊंचा उठाने की जरूरत है। अभी जो नई सड़कें बन रही हैं, उनमें यह प्रावधान करना जरूरी होगा कि गांवों में बारहमासी आवागमन हो सके। अभी मैं पिछले शनिवार और रविवार को गांवों में गया था। वहां मैंने देखा कि रतलाम का जो सुखेड़ा गांव है, वहां कीचड़ ही कीचड़ है और आसपास की जो नदियां हैं, उन नदियों में पानी बढ़ जाने के कारण से वह गांव कट जाता है। उस गांव की आबादी लगभग 15-16 हजार की है। इस कारण से गांवों में कीचड़ और अन्य समस्याओं से शमशान तक पहुंचना भी मुश्किल हो जाता है। रविवार के दिन मैं बिलारागढ़ के गांव में गया था। वहां मैंने देखा कि गरीब बस्तियों में इस प्रकार के हालात हैं कि यहां पर जीना दूभर हो गया है। सरकार की मकान बनाने की जो योजना है, आवास देने की जो योजना है, उस योजना में दी जाने वाली जमीन का जो रकबा है, या जिस आवास के लिए जो जमीन दी जाने वाली है, उसमें शौचालय का भी प्रावधान करना चाहिए।

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ अपने को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**Non-payment of wages and failure to deposit provident fund amount
of workers by Western India Shipyard Limited**

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, there is a strike of the Western India Shipyard Union going on in Goa with three members on fast unto death from yesterday. The Western India Trade Union, duly registered under the Trade Union Act, having a majority characteristic which is working on a berth on the Mormugao Port Trust in Goa, is on a strike. There is a need of urgently protecting the jobs and livelihood of more than 315 workers of the company and thousands of their other family members who are the local sons of the soil, the 'Bhumiputras' of Goa. The ABG Western India Shipyard Ltd. (WISL) engaged in the business of ship repairs and ship building is one of the largest Floating Dock of Asia, ISO 2001 which is engaged in ship repairs and ship building having exclusive expertise and acumen in this Trade and Services. The Western India Shipyard Union is the leader in the ship repairs and ship building industry having a formidable pool of skilled workers and competent workforce at every level in its organisation. Sir, the situation of the Shipyard is becoming worse day-by-day resulting in heavy loss of salary and health of the workers and their family members as their salary for the last four months has not been paid. The Provident Fund of the workers has not been remitted to the Provident Fund Commissioner's office. The income tax deducted from the workers' salaries has also not been remitted to the income tax authorities. Under such circumstances, the retirement benefits such as P.F., Gratuity etc. have also not been paid to the workers. Whereas, as regards the plight of the heirs and family of the workers, who are already dead, less spoken the better. The ABG Group has shown its helplessness in continuing the operation of ship repairs in this regard. Sir, 90 per cent of the workmen have availed bank loans whose dues towards monthly installments are pending for months. As a result, the Damocles Sword of loan recovery and future litigation is hanging over the head of these workmen. That, on account of heavy burden of non-payment of salary, pending bills, enhancing rate of interest has resulted in prevalence of frustration among workmen and the same is self-evident from the fact as some of the workmen are thinking of committing suicide. I would also like to urge upon Shri Nitin Gadkari, the Minister for Shipping and Transport and the Defence Minister, who is of our House, to intervene in the matter and find a solution to this problem. Thank you.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour mention. And, I urge upon the Government to immediately intervene in this matter.

How long these people should be allowed to be under starvation and destitution. The Government must intervene.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by hon. friend.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by my colleague.

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by my colleague.

Use of money in elections to Rajya Sabha in Jharkhand and Karnataka

श्री संजीव कुमार (झारखंड): महोदय, हाल ही में झारखंड के राज्य सभा चुनाव में सत्ता दल ने जिस प्रकार मर्यादा की हर सीमा पार की है, वह हमारी व्यवस्था पर एक काला धब्बा है। मैं संसद को बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब विधायकों को धन बल एवं अन्य असंवैधानिक ताकतों से अपने समर्थन में वोट डालने को तैयार नहीं किया जा सका, तब दो विधायकों को पुराने केसों के नाम पर इतना परेशान किया गया कि वे वोट नहीं डाल सके और सत्ता पक्ष सिर्फ एक वोट से कम में चुनाव जीत गया।

जेएमएम का एक एमएलए, जो hospital में भर्ती था, को चुनाव के दिन ही 2013 के एक मामूली से मुकदमे में arrest किया गया और उसे कोर्ट में 24 घंटे के अंदर produce नहीं किया गया। इस तरह उसे वोट डालने से वंचित किया गया, जबकि जेल में बंद कई एमएलएज ने चुनाव के दिन अपने मताधिकार का प्रयोग किया।

महोदय, हाल ही में एक Audio/Video CD जारी हुई, जिससे साफ पता चलता है कि सरकार ने चुनाव में विधायकों को लालत देने, धमकाने एवं सभी नियमों के विरुद्ध किसी भी हालत में विरोधी दल के एमएलएज के वोट सरकार के candidate के पक्ष में डलवाने के लिए राज्य के एक Senior IPS Officer, जो ADG, Special Branch, Jharkhand है, को नियुक्त किया था। CD से यह साफ पता चलता है कि किस तरह का यह IPS Officer एक महिला विधायक के पति एवं Ex-Minister को बार-बार फोन कर लालच एवं धमकी देकर सत्ता पक्ष के candidate के लिए वोट डालने के लिए मजबूर कर रहा था।

महोदय, इस CD से यह भी साफ जाहिर होता है कि एक IPS Officer सर्विस रूल के खिलाफ राज्य सभा चुनाव में हस्तक्षेप ही नहीं कर रहा था, बल्कि लालच एवं धमकी के अलावा एक विपक्षी नेता एवं उसकी आदिवासी जाति के खिलाफ अभद्र टिप्पणी का प्रयोग कर रहा था।

महोदय, मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह सिर्फ राज्य सभा की एक सीट जीतने का मामला नहीं है, बल्कि राज्य सभा की गरिमा का मामला है, जिसे हाल ही में एक सदस्य पूरे संसार के सामने शर्मसार कर चुका है, जो इसी प्रकार चुनाव जीतकर आने के बाद गरीबों का 9,000 करोड़ से भी ज्यादा रुपया लेकर भाग गया है और विदेश में बैठकर हमें अंगूठा दिखा रहा है।

महोदय, मैं इस CD की प्रतिलिपि गृह मंत्री के अलावा प्रतिपक्ष के नेता, श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद एवं अन्य विपक्षी नेताओं को एक या दो दिन के अंदर मुहैया कराऊंगा। मैं संसद, विपक्षी दल के नेता और गृह मंत्री जी की conscience पर यह मामला छोड़ता हूँ, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: सर, इसके संबंध में सरकार को बात करनी चाहिए। यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है।...(व्यवधान)...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, this is a very serious matter. यह पहली दफा नहीं हुआ है।

श्री उपसभापति: यह Zero Hour है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: यह Zero Hour है, लेकिन यह एक सदस्य का सवाल है, जो इस हाउस का मेम्बर है, जिसने यह मुद्दा उठाया है। अगर CD है तो जैसा उन्होंने suggest किया, उस CD को दिखाकर, उस ऑफिसर को सर्विस से निकाल देना चाहिए। यह पहली दफा नहीं हुआ है। मेरे अपने इलेक्शन में सब सीनियर ऑफिसर्स को लगा दिया गया था। उस वक्त भी मैंने प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस में कहा था, तब वे दो दिन पहले हट गए थे। यह इस गवर्नमेंट का एक *modus operandi* बन गया है - सीनियर आईएएस ऑफिसर्स द्वारा इलेक्शंस जीतने के लिए एमएलएज को धमकाना, उनको डराना और अपने candidate को जिताना, यह तो बिल्कुल undemocratic and unacceptable है। This is not acceptable.

﴿جناب غلام نبی آزاد: یہ زیرو آور ہے، لیکن یہ ایک ممبر کا سوال ہے، جو اس ہاؤس کا ممبر ہے، جس نے یہ مدعہ اٹھایا ہے۔ اگر سی ڈی ہے تو جیسا انہوں نے سجسٹ کیا، اس سی ڈی کو دکھا کر، اس آفیسر کو سروس سے نکال دینا چاہیئے۔ یہ پہلی دفعہ نہیں ہوا ہے۔ میرے اپنے الیکشن میں سب سینئر آفیسرز کو لگادیا تھا۔ اس وقت بھی میں نے پریس کانفرنس میں کہا تھا، تب وہ دو دن پہلے ہٹ گئے تھے۔ یہ اس گورنمنٹ کا ایک *modus operandi* بن گیا ہے۔ سینئر آئی اے ایس آفیسرز کے ذریعے الیکشن جیتنے کے لیے ایم ایل ایز کو دھمکانا، ان کو ڈرانا اور اپنے امیدوار کو جتاننا، یہ تو بالکل undemocratic and unacceptable ہے۔ This is not acceptable.﴾

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): We all associate ourselves with this.

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

श्री शादी लाल बत्रा (हरियाणा): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री परवेज हाशमी (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

कुछ माननीय सदस्य: (हरियाणा): महोदय, हम भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करते हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: Zero Hour डीरेल हो जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): We all associate ourselves with the Zero Hour submission of my colleague.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: इस संबंध में सदन की हाउस कमेटी बनायी जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

جناب غلام نبی آزاد: یہ اس سمینڈھ میں سدن کی ہاؤس کمیٹی بنائی جائے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री उपसभापति: Zero Hour डीरेल हो जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि राज्य सभा के जो चुनाव हैं, उनकी एक साख थी। राज्य सभा के चुनाव में कभी इस तरह की धांधली नहीं होती थी। माननीय सदस्य जो मुद्दा उठा रहे हैं, वह एक जगह नहीं है। चुनाव आयोग के प्रति हमारा आदर है, respect है, लेकिन जो माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं कि उनके पास सीडी है। मैं सरकार से विनती करूंगा कि इन चुनावों में यदि किसी प्रकार की भी धांधली हुई है, तो वह इस देश के लिए बहुत गंभीर होगी, इस सदन के लिए बहुत गंभीर होगी। इसलिए मैं आपसे कहता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा है, इसको गंभीरता से लेना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I want that that CD be given. The matter should be properly investigated. The guilt should be established and the guilty should be punished. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): The House Committee should look into it. ...**(Interruptions)**...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात झारखंड और कर्णाटक के राज्य सभा चुनाव के संबंध में उठायी है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is not the Election Commission, it is the Government that is doing it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसाद (कर्णाटक): सर, हरियाणा राज्य भी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हरियाणा राज्य भी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, पहली बात यह है कि चुनाव आयोग और चुनाव आयोग की विश्वसनीयता ...*(व्यवधान)*... चुनाव आयोग के कामकाज पर हम सब को विश्वास है। हम सबको किसी भी तरह से चुनाव आयोग के कामकाज और उसकी विश्वसनीयता पर शक करने का कोई कारण नहीं है। जहां तक ...*(व्यवधान)*...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, जो हरियाणा में हुआ है, वह unprecedented है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: मैं भी झारखंड से सांसद चुनकर आया हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप सब बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इनको सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: इसलिए माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात कही है, मुझे लगता है कि वह तथ्यों से परे है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... वह सच्चाई से दूर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उसके बावजूद भी अगर माननीय सदस्य कोई सी.डी., कोई तथ्य या proof देते हैं, तो निश्चित तौर पर जो प्रक्रिया होगी, उसके अनुसार कार्रवाई होगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. You can give the CD to the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, the matter is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, Sir, a House Committee should look into it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Rangarajan. ...*(Interruptions)*... The hon. Minister has already said that they are ready to examine the CD. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the CD be submitted ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: सर, ऐसा हरियाणा में भी हुआ है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, हमारा आरोप है कि ऐसा ...*(व्यवधान)*...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, हरियाणा वाला मामला तो इससे भी ज्यादा गंभीर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ramgopalji, ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no. It is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Who will examine the CD? ...*(Interruptions)*... A House Committee should look into it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. That is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister has already said that the Government is ready to ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... With whom are you fighting? ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister has already said that if he is ready to submit the CD, they will examine it. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no. I cannot listen to everything. Let him submit the CD. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no, such remarks cannot be allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... That will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. Let it be submitted to the hon. Chairman. Now, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him submit it to the hon. Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay; okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Rangarajan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Problems being faced by students in getting education loan

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to bring to the attention of the House the problems relating to educational loan. This has two aspects. One is relating to the sanction of loan and the other is relating to the recovery of loan.

The education loan should not be equated with other loans. It is an investment on the youth of this country. None of the banks, which show so much enthusiasm to create awareness about home loans and car loans, have come forward to create awareness about educational loans. The Branch Managers show no empathy to the students who approach them.

The Government has announced 100 per cent interest subsidy to the eligible loan borrowers. But, in practice, MHRD gave 20 per cent interest subsidy, shifting the 80 per cent interest on the borrowers. The Government is not paying that interest subsidy and the loan is treated as NPA. The total mishandling of the subsidy has caused a lot of inconvenience to the students.

Sir, on the recovery side, certain shameful things are happening. Now, the State Bank of India has started selling their educational loans to the Asset Reconstruction Companies. As a result, the Asset Reconstruction Companies are approaching the

*Not recorded.

[Shri T.K. Rangarajan]

borrowers like Shylock of Merchant of Venice and threatening the borrowers. In one case in Tamil Nadu, the borrower of the educational loan, who was not able to bear the harassment, has committed suicide.

In view of the importance of educational loan, which alone can help the Backward and the SC and ST communities to go for higher education, I suggest that the Government should issue the order to banks that they should not handover these loans to the Asset Reconstruction Companies. The Special Credit Guarantee Fund should be created to enable the banks to claim their loan portfolio. Number three, 100 per cent interest subsidy promised by the Government should be disbursed to banks without any reduction. Number four, the education loan account, in case of default, should not be accounted for under NPA. Thank you.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, about ₹ 8.5 lakh crores of NPA by the big corporates are being given a holiday....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN:.....and the task of recovering study loans from students is being handed over to the Asset Reconstruction Company. ...*(Interruptions)*... Is this the approach of the Government? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. I fully agree with you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rangarajan, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, you sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: The Government must respond. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

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

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am going to

make a suggestion. Let me say something about that. You sit down. See, the point is, Mr. Minister, this is a very serious issue. A number of cases has come to my notice also. Especially, the weaker section, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students take loan. After taking loan, they complete their studies but they are not getting a job. Because they are not getting a job, they are not able to repay the loan, and the banks are harassing them like anything. To me also, some students came and they wept before me. They, actually, cried. Therefore, I think, something has to be done. I, personally, feel it is very, very serious. I would request you to bring this matter to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister. Something has to be done.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with your sentiments. Please urge them to do something.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes; I have asked them.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri Swapan Dasgupta.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: One minute, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have associated with it. That is enough.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: No, no. Our hon. Chief Minister, Amma, has provided financial assistance to 17 students. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; it is on record. Shri Swapan Dasgupta.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: The other leaders may follow that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Swapan Dasgupta.

Report of Shyam Benegal Committee on Central Board of Film Certification and Government's reaction thereto

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA (Nominated): Sir, I want to raise an issue which has the potential, if left unattended, to have a very serious effect on a ₹ 250 billion industry, and I refer to the film industry. I am referring mainly to some of the controversies which have affected the Central Board of Film Certification. This is not an indictment or a questioning of any individual, but of some of the norm, which have affected this institution. The element of arbitrariness, which has crept into policy-making, is very, very disturbing. For example, Sir, we have had, only in the past few weeks, one film,

[Shri Swapan Dasgupta]

namely, 'Udta Punjab', — may not be a film which I, personally, would like to associate with — where we have a bizarre situation of the CBFC making 89 cuts and the Bombay High Court releasing the film with only one cut! Now, between 89 cuts and one cut, Sir, there is a wide difference. It smacks of a degree of arbitrariness. In any case, the norms which govern film certification — the word 'censorship' should not be used really — are subjective. It depends on interpretation of what constitutes morality, what constitutes decency, what constitutes sovereignty, public law, etcetera, etcetera. It is subjective. But if the subjectivity extends from one extreme to another — between 89 and 1 — certainly, this is a cause for intense alarm. I think the Government, in this case, have a right under the Cinematography Act to, actually, determine the norms. We have had various committees which have been appointed from time to time. We had the Khosla Committee in the 60s; we had the Mudgal Committee, some time in 2013, and now, recently, the Shyam Benegal Committee Report, which, unfortunately, has not been made public as yet. Especially, given the fact that many of these have the potential of destroying India's reputation as an open society, even a small incident can do it. So, the issue really is to what extent the Government should, actually, come out, lay down norms, establish certain ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

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

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

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

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, Shri Shyam Benegal was our colleague. He was here with us in the House. If there is a report by him, I think, you should also make an effort to make sure that that is made public. ...(*Interruptions*)... Why are you not making that public as to what is said in that report? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself and hope for some ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Shwait Malik.

Concern over declining flight operations from Amritsar international airport

श्री श्वेत मलिक: डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण इश्यू पर बोलने के लिए समय दिया है। सर, इश्यू है, 'Rise and fall of Amritsar International Airport, Guru Ram Dass Jee International Airport.'

सर, यह एयरपोर्ट आजादी के पहले, before 1947 से, काम कर रहा है। इस एयरपोर्ट से जब कश्मीर के लिए लिफ्ट किया था, उसमें इस एयरपोर्ट का बहुत बड़ा योगदान रहा है। उसके बाद जब जनता पार्टी की सरकार आई, और जब अमृतसर से काबुल के लिए फ्लाइट शुरू हुई, तो इस एयरपोर्ट को primarily एक इंटरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट का दर्जा मिला। सर, वह बहुत profitable flight रही। उसके बाद मैं धन्यवाद दूंगा माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी को, जिन्होंने यह समझा कि यह एक ऐसा एयरपोर्ट है which can be an alternative to the Delhi International Airport which can reduce the traffic congestion from Delhi international Airport. इसे इंटरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट का दर्जा दिया गया और उस समय कई फ्लाइट्स उस समय यहां से शुरू हुईं। गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया की तरफ से इस एयरपोर्ट को elevate करने के लिए जो 500 करोड़ से अधिक की investment की गयी थी, उससे वहां infrastructure बहुत बढ़िया है - वहां एयरो ब्रिजेज हैं और हर तरह का infrastructure है।

अब 2010 तक यह एयरपोर्ट बहुत अच्छी तरह चला। वहां काफी इंटरनेशनल फ्लाइट्स आईं और यह profitable airport था। यह एयरपोर्ट की potential इसलिए भी है क्योंकि अमृतसर में हरमंदिर साहब हैं और हर साल साढ़े 3 करोड़ श्रद्धालु अमृतसर आ रहे हैं। उसकी वजह से 50 परसेंट विजिटर्स जो दिल्ली एयरपोर्ट्स पर आते हैं, वे पंजाब से आते हैं, लेकिन इस एयरपोर्ट के साथ conspiracy हुई। यहां Hon. Aviation Minister भी हैं, और Hon. MoS Aviation भी हैं, उसके बाद उस एयरपोर्ट की फ्लाइट्स को sabotage किया गया। पहले एयर इंडिया की फ्लाइट बर्मिंघम, यू0एस0 कनाडा को पूरी जाती थी क्योंकि वहां पर पंजाबी हैं। उसके बाद सिंगापुर एयरलाइंस की फ्लाइट्स आर्यों और वे भी बहुत अच्छी चलीं। जेट एयरवेज ने चलायी, वह बहुत अच्छी चली, लेकिन एक-एक कर के उन फ्लाइट्स को दिल्ली एयरपोर्ट के साथ divert किया गया। जो अमृतसर एयरपोर्ट के potential को conspiracy कर के दिल्ली एयरपोर्ट को लाभान्वित करने के लिए divert किया गया और जब से जीएमआर आई है, तब से सारे काम खत्म हो गए हैं। जीएमआर ने दिल्ली-अमृतसर-लंदन-टोरेंटो की एक बहुत बड़ी फ्लाइट थी, उसका आप डाटा चैक कीजिए, आप सिंगापुर एयरलाइंस का डाटा चैक कीजिए, कार्गो डाटा चैक कीजिए। इनके फिगर्स बोलते हैं कि कितनी profitability थी। उसे divert कर के ... दिल्ली-अमृतसर, अमृतसर-दिल्ली, वह फिर अमृतसर से उड़कर लंदन जाती है।

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

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा (पंजाब): सर, मैं इस विषय से अपने आपको associate करता हूँ।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको associate करती हूँ।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): सर, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको associate करती हूँ।

श्री रणविजय सिंह जूदेव (छत्तीसगढ़): सर, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको associate करता हूँ।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the GMR ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**Concern over bulk transfer of teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas
in Khammam, Telangana by KVS**

SHRIMATI REUNKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I am raising a matter of urgent public importance. Kendriya Vidyalayas are being established all over the country for the benefit of our Central Government employees and their children so that we facilitate a uniform and quality education spread equally across the nation. Today, unfortunately, Sir, in a new State like Telangana, disproportionately, a very few Kendriya Vidyalayas have been established, and one of them is in my district in Khammam where this Kendriya Vidyalaya was established in 2007. Surprisingly and absurdly, today, Sir, the total strength of the school is 1,220 children, which means we have a predominant profile of SC and ST children also because it is a reflection of the large population that we have there.

Now, Sir, as per the actual teacher-student ratio, there should have been 52 teachers in this school, but there are just 24 regular teachers, out of which — now you can hold your breath — 19 teachers have been transferred through a bulk transfer order. They have served for less than a year, or about a year, in this Kendriya Vidyalaya and only five regular teachers are left working in this school. Now, as per the schedule, Sir, the exams are going to start in August, 2016. How do you think these children would be able to appear in these exams? Why has this discriminatory policy been put in place? How can they be so unintelligent as to transfer teachers in bulk from a school that has been established in a district with a large SC/ ST population? Because of this the children and the school administration are feeling severely handicapped.

Sir, through you, I request the Government to take cognizance of this, issue immediate orders and ensure that in future such ridiculous and arbitrary transfers do not take place ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): This order should be revoked.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: This order should be revoked.
...(Interruptions)... The teachers have to be put back so as to facilitate the exams and the children. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Kahkashan Perween. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: I don't know if this is a reflection of the wonderful new Education Policy that this Government is going to bring out.
...(Interruptions)... Thank you.

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

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

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

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा (उत्तराखण्ड): उपसभापति जी, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

Need for toilets for women on National Highways

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया ...(व्यवधान)... मैं आज जिस मुद्दे को उठाने जा रही हूँ, वह औरतों के मान-सम्मान से जुड़ा हुआ मुद्दा है। एक तरफ सरकार "स्वच्छ भारत, स्वस्थ भारत" का सपना देख रही है - यह नारा उनका है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ अक्सर यह देखा गया है कि एन.एच. में सफ़र करती औरतें शौचालय जाने के लिए परेशान होती हैं। उन्हें या तो खुले में शौच करने जाना पड़ता है या वे इस परेशानी को बर्दाश्त करके, जब अपने गंतव्य स्थान पर पहुँचती हैं, तब इससे फ़ारिग होती हैं। मैं इनकी परेशानियों को आपके सामने रखती हूँ और सरकार से यह मांग करती हूँ कि एन.एच. में हर पाँच-पाँच किलोमीटर पर और जहाँ पर टोल है, वहाँ पर शौचालयों का निर्माण कराया जाए, जिससे औरतों को इन दिक्कतों का सामना न करना पड़े।

दूसरा, आप जो नौकरियों की बात कर रहे हैं, उसके लिए आप शौचालयों का निर्माण कराकर, इस काम को सुलभ जैसी संस्थाओं को देने का काम करें। इससे लोगों की बेरोज़गारी दूर होगी। मेरी सरकार से यही मांग है और मैं यह चाहती हूँ कि "स्वच्छ भारत, स्वस्थ भारत" का जो सपना आप देख रहे हैं, यह सपना तभी साकार होगा, जब औरतें खुले में शौच नहीं करेंगी। आपका यह सपना तभी साकार होगा, जब सफ़र में औरतें जिस तरह से परेशान हो रही हैं, उस तरह से परेशान नहीं होंगी। इन्हीं बातों के साथ मैं चाहती हूँ कि सरकार इस पर पूरा ध्यान दे।

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

†جناب جاوید علی خان (اتر پردیش): آپ سبھایتی جی، میں بھی خود کو اس موضوع سے سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

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

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI (Nominated): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a very, very genuine demand. The Government may take, note of it.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): माननीय सदस्या ने जिस विषय की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है, हम उस विषय से माननीय मंत्री जी को अवश्य अवगत कराएंगे।

Alleged delay in payment of compensation to dalits in Gujarat

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री (गुजरात): उपसभापति जी, गुजरात के अंदर चार दलित लोगों को मारने का जो incident हुआ, जिससे पूरे देश में एक बहुत बड़ा तहलका मच गया था, आज उस घटना को घटित हुए पन्द्रह दिन से ज्यादा हो गए हैं। वहाँ पर गुजरात सरकार ने हाउस के अंदर क्लेम किया था कि जितना हो सकता है, उतना सब कुछ गुजरात सरकार ने किया है। इस इतवार को गुजरात से हमारे जो राज्य सभा के नए सांसद चुनकर आए हैं, उनको मिनिस्टर भी बनाया गया, वे भी इस इतवार को जो victims थे, उनके यहाँ पर गए थे। जब newspapers में criticize हुआ कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी को क्रेडिट लेना भी नहीं आता, क्योंकि उन्होंने चाय नहीं पी, तब इन मिनिस्टर साहब ने, अन्य लोगों के साथ वहाँ पर जाकर चाय पी। सर, मेरा मुद्दा यह है कि सरकार ने उस वक्त इन सभी को चार-चार लाख रुपये का compensation देने का वायदा किया था, लेकिन, unfortunately, आज पंद्रह दिन होने के बावजूद भी गुजरात सरकार ने अभी तक इन पूरे victims को केवल एक लाख रुपये दिये हैं, न जाने बाकी पैसा कब देंगे?

सर, मैं इनको यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि कल या परसों के दिन, गुजरात के अंदर सूरत में, custody के अंदर एक दलित की मौत हुई है। इसके कारण कल हज़ारों की संख्या में दलित लोग सड़क पर आ गए। सर, यह मुद्दा दलितों के ऊपर अत्याचार का है, इसलिए मैं इनसे यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन पर यह अत्याचार कब बंद होगा? नंबर दो, ऊना के जो victims हैं, आप उन victims को कब तक compensation देंगे? उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इनसे इन बातों का assurance चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि यहाँ पर फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर बैठे हैं, पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर भी बैठे हैं और दूसरे मिनिस्टर्स भी हैं। वैसे तो आप छाती ठोक-ठोक कर कहते हैं कि हम सब दलितों के हामी हैं, तो पन्द्रह दिन गए, अभी तक आप लोगों ने उनके पैसे क्यों नहीं दिए हैं? क्या गुजरात सरकार के पास पैसे नहीं हैं या वह देना ही नहीं चाहती है? सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से इनसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस इंसिडेंट ने पूरे देश को हिला दिया है और सरकार इस तरह इसमें इतनी apathy क्यों जता रही है? शायद यह

[श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री]

कारण हो सकता है, चूंकि गुजरात के अंदर दलितों की सिर्फ 13 सीटें हैं, इसकी वजह से हो सकता है कि दलितों के वोट की इनको कोई फिक्र नहीं है और यह कि अगर ये सब वोट जाते हैं तो भले ही चले जाएं, इनके ऊपर ज्यादा ध्यान मत दीजिए। क्या यही कारण है, जिसकी वजह से आपने उनकी फैमिलीज को अभी तक पूरा कंपेंसेशन नहीं दिया है?

महोदय, उन्हें अभी तक सिर्फ एक लाख रुपया ही दिया गया है। उस दिन जब हमारे साथी यहां से बोल रहे थे, मैं उनसे भी कहना चाहता हूं कि आप सरकार के ऊपर दबाव लाइए, ताकि वह उनको पूरा पैसा दे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, हम आपके माध्यम से मिनिस्टर से जवाब जानना चाहते हैं कि इस बारे में वे क्या करने जा रहे हैं? उन लोगों को उनके पैसे कब मिलेंगे? ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मेरी यह मांग है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मैं मिनिस्टर से यह जानना चाहता हूं, यहां पर फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर भी बैठे हैं और पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर भी बैठे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मेरी बात तो पूरी हो गई है, लेकिन आप इनसे बोलिए, ये बताएं कि उन्हें कब पैसा देंगे? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने जो डिक्लेयर किया है, मैं उस पैसे की बात कर रहा हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, पहले ये बताएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; Shri Javed Ali Khan. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I have a point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**... I have a point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**... Shri Javed Ali Khan, you please speak. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am not allowing the point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**...

Alleged misuse of National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मेरे पास यह एक पत्र है, जो मुझे 'राष्ट्रीय उर्दू भाषा विकास परिषद' की ओर से मिला था। 'राष्ट्रीय उर्दू भाषा विकास परिषद' मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय की एक संस्था है, जिसमें माननीय सभापति जी के द्वारा राज्य सभा के सदस्य के रूप में मुझे नामित किया गया है। एक साल पहले मुझे इस संस्था का सदस्य नामित किया गया था और एक साल के बाद 21 तारीख को मुझे उनके किसी कार्यक्रम का पहला निमंत्रण मिला। उस कार्यक्रम में एक interactive session होना था, जिसमें उर्दू, अरबी और फारसी भाषा के विस्तार का क्या roadmap होगा, इस पर विचार-विमर्श होना था। जैसा इसमें लिखा गया है, इसमें eminent writers, experts, stakeholders इत्यादि को बुलाया गया था, लेकिन जब मैं उस कार्यक्रम में पहुंचा, तो मैं देखकर हैरान रह गया, वहां पर न तो उर्दू भाषा के विकास की कोई बात हुई, न अरबी के विकास की कोई बात हुई और न ही पर्शियन के विकास की कोई बात हुई। बल्कि वहां पर जो प्रवचन हुआ, वह प्रवचन इस बात पर हुआ कि तलाक कैसे होना चाहिए, तीन बीवियां रखनी चाहिए या एक बीवी रखनी चाहिए, मुसलमानों और उर्दू बोलने वालों को किस तरीके से राष्ट्र भक्ति सीखनी चाहिए और किस तरीके से भारत माता की जय बोलनी चाहिए। वहां पर इन सब बातों पर प्रवचन हुआ और यह प्रवचन

وئی بھاشاود نہیں کر رہے تھے یا کوئی پرشنین کے جانکار یا بھاشاود نہیں کر رہے تھے، اس سنسٹھا کے اندر یہ پروجن ایک ایسا ویکٹی کر رہا تھا، جس ویکٹی کا نام مالیگاؤں کے آروپیوں کے ذریعے ڈسکلوزر میں دیا گیا تھا۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ یہ پروجن وہ ویکٹی کر رہا تھا، جس ویکٹی کی طرف سی بی آئی نے اپنی جانچ کے دوران اجمیر گیس پلانٹ معاملے میں اشارہ کیا ہے آپ ٹھیک سمجھ رہے، میں جس کی طرف اشارہ کر رہا ہوں، وہ آر ایس ایس کی راشٹریہ کارنی کے سدسے اور جانے مانے دنگوں میں آروپی،(*) ہیں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ وہ این سی پی یو ایل کے پروگرام میں اس طرح کے شبیدوں کا استعمال کر رہے تھے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot mention names. ... (Interruptions)... Name is expunged. ... (Interruptions)...

ش्री جاوید علی خان: ٹیک ہے، آپ نام نکال دیجیے۔۔۔(ব্যবধান)...

†[جناب جاوید علی خان: ٹیک ہے، آپ نام نکال دیجیئے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Name is expunged. ... (Interruptions)... I have expunged it. ... (Interruptions)...

ش्री جاوید علی خان: जब हम कहते हैं कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार। ... (ব্যবধান) ... हम कहते हैं कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार। ... (ব্যবধান)...

†[جناب جاوید علی خان: جب ہم کہتے ہیں کہ بھارتیہ جنتاپارٹی کی سرکار۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ ہم کہتے ہیں کہ بھارتیہ جنتاپارٹی کی سرکار۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over. ... (Interruptions)... Dr. Subramanian Swamy ... (Interruptions)...

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

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, नाम से ही यह स्पष्ट होता है। ... (ব্যবধান) ... नाम नहीं निकाला जाना चाहिए। ... (ব্যবধান)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If it is an allegation, I will remove it; if it is not an allegation, I will not remove it. ... (Interruptions)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, उस नाम को सारे लोग जानते हैं। ... (ব্যবধান) ... उस नाम को सब लोग जानते हैं। ... (ব্যবধান)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, why should the name be removed? ... (Interruptions)...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will go through it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Please ask the Government for an explanation ...*(Interruptions)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, जिनके बारे में कहा जा रहा है, वे इस सदन के सदस्य नहीं हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि यह एक sweeping allegation है, ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसको निकालना चाहिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, I will go through it. Now, Dr. Subramanian Swamy ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, नाम नहीं निकाला जा सकता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, नाम नहीं निकाला जा सकता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will see it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will go through it. ...*(Interruptions)*... हम देखेंगे, ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम re-examine करेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, नाम नहीं निकलना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Subramanian Swamy ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, floor is given to Dr. Subramanian Swamy. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Subramanian Swamy ...*(Interruptions)*... You speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**Need for review of new evidence from National Archives on
assassination of Mahatma Gandhi**

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, recently, the Narendra Modi Government has placed most of the files regarding the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi in the National Archives. And, I had a chance to go through it, and, I think, it is very important for us because a lot of scurrilous comments are being made outside. Even parliamentarians are making these remarks and the Supreme Court had to pull them up and give them a stern warning. Sir, this is the time the House should discuss it and I can, for the benefit of the House, point out three basic facts, which have come out by my reading of the archival records. ...*(Interruptions)*... One is...*(Interruptions)*...

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

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Let the Members calm down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is already allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: On what basis is he standing up? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is already allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: He cannot stand on a point of order on a ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is already allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, tell him to sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is already permitted by the hon. Chairman.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Yes; he is no one to question the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is a mischievous agenda. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: At least, listen to what he is saying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: If a wrong thing has been permitted, we can protest. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: At least, listen to what he is saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Anand Sharma, unless you hear what he is saying, how can you object? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, he has made a comment about the Supreme Court's observation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me hear. He only said that the Supreme Court has made some observation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Mr. Deputy Chairman, for example, the record shows...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't take any name.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: I will not take any name except Mahatma Gandhi. I will not take any other Gandhi name. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want to say that the record

shows that Mahatma Gandhi was not subjected to any post-mortem. As a consequence, there was a dispute, in the trial, on the number of bullets fired. The newspaper said, "four bullets"; the prosecution said, "three bullets"; and, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over. Now, it is time for the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Time over; it is time for the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is time for the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, why have you allowed this Zero Hour matter? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is allowed by the hon. Chairman.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): This is our say. Please tell the hon. Chairman.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will go through the record. If there is anything objectionable, I will remove it. ...*(Interruptions)*... If there is anything objectionable, I will remove it. I will go through the record. But it is allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, यह allow नहीं हो सकता। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, यह नहीं हो सकता है। *, तो यह चेयर उसे नियम 9 के तहत बदल सकती है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... नियम 9 में चेयर को पूरी पावर है कि उसको बदल दे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will go through the record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Read the Sardar Patel's. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let that order be discussed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why had Sardar Patel banned RSS? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 91. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sharma *saheb*, Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question Hour.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Who killed Mahatma Gandhi? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Yes. Let the answer be given. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. This is Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question Hour, Sharma *saheb*. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. Let the answer be given. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**Collection of User Development Charges from arriving passengers**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that User Development Charges from arriving passengers are collected at all the airports in the country; and

(b) 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) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) User Development Fee (UDF) is being levied on arriving passengers only at Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi.

(b) UDF is levied at airports as a revenue enhancing measure to bridge any revenue shortfall so that the airport operator is able to get a fair rate of return on investment. UDF is generally levied on embarking domestic and international passengers.

At Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi, UDF is being levied on arriving passengers at the rate of ₹ 207.32/- and ₹ 414.65/- for short and long haul domestic flights respectively and at ₹ 461.77/-, ₹ 741.16/- and ₹ 932.95/- for short, medium and long haul international flights respectively.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Sir, the argument for privatization of airports was that the airports would be user-friendly, customer-friendly and operation-friendly. An answer has been received regarding the User Development Fee (UDF). On the airports which are operated by the Airports Authority of India, the UDF is lesser. Now, the answer says that the UDF is levied only for arriving passengers in case of Delhi Airport. Other private airports are there where the UDF is not levied on arriving passengers. So, what is the special case with the operator, GMR, which is running the Delhi Airport, that permission has been given to levy the UDF on arriving passengers?

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as you know, the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) is the one which regulates tariffs at all of these airports. It is a practice around the world at several airports. For example, Brussels, Sydney, Canberra, and Darwin are some places where User Development Fees have been levied on arriving passengers as well. So, it is, in fact, a global practice and it is done to ensure

that a certain return on the invested capital is provided to the airport operator on the basis of their regulated asset base model.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Sir, this answer says that the UDF is levied at airports as a revenue-enhancing measure to bridge any revenue shortfall. So, in case of GMR, there must be a revenue shortfall. I want to know specifically from the Minister whether the revenue arising out of the five per cent land that was given for consumer purposes — where the aerocity has been built, where the hotels have been built — has been calculated or has been left out, and the GMR is saying that there is a revenue shortfall.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Sir, the accounts of the airport operator are fully audited by the audit agencies and by AERA as well, and, all revenues, which are accrued to the airport operator, whether they are aeronautical charges or non-aeronautical charges, whether they are real estate charges, are added together to assess as to what the revenues collected by the airport operator are. Once those revenues are collected, it is also appropriate that somebody who has made an investment and created an asset base gets an appropriate return on their invested capital, and, when there is a revenue shortfall in that regard, that is when the User Development Fees is charged. At all the airports of India, the User Development Fee is levied only on embarking passengers, but, as I have said, there is a global practice which says that in case of both the arriving and embarking passengers, the User Development Fee can be levied because after all, all passengers are using those airport facilities. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Privatisation is building up the burden on the people. Is that the purpose? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Sitaram Yechury. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, it is not a global practice to put it on arriving passengers. It is a global exception. There may be some airports somewhere around which are doing it. But that is not a global practice. Don't take that recourse. The point is that the airport operator operates the airport. The revenue is collected there and if there is a shortfall, you are putting the User Development Fee. But the airport operator has also been given land by the Government when the airport was built. On that land, five per cent of the land was permitted for commercial purposes. That is not the revenue for operating the airport but that is the revenue for the company that is operating the airport. If you go strictly on the basis of audited accounts, only of the airport accounts, there may be a loss. I am not disputing that, I do not know those figures. But, rightfully, what should

happen is that in the case of the airport operator who has been given that entire land, all avenues of income from non-airport activities, which are there from the aerocity and other commercial activities, should also be added. I think, that is not being done and this is the problem. I may tell you that as the Chairman of Parliamentary Standing Committee for a long time, we had always been pointing it out and all these reports are there, and, these have been given to successive Governments. But the point is: Are you adding that revenue? If you do that, then I don't think there is a loss in operating the airport.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member, of course, has been a Member of these Committees. The Public Accounts Committee has studied very closely the existing agreements between the airport operator — in this case, the Delhi International Airport and the Government of India. All of these revenues coming from real estate, of course, are included in the rate base, are included in the revenue calculations. The hon. Member is right that there is a lot more potential, as far as real estate is concerned, and our effort, through the AERA and through our policies, is to ensure that these real estate assets are fully utilized. And those revenues are, in fact, added to the airport revenue so that the charges for all passengers are reduced accordingly.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Praful Patel. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: But why a special treatment ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this relates to a time when the airports were privatized. I happened to be the Minister of Civil Aviation at that time. Sir, as the reply has come, I wish to say the UDF, as a concept, is universal and there is no question of anybody having any opposition to that. But the issue here is — I would like to inform the Members for their knowledge, and Mr. Yechury is aware of it as he was earlier the Chairman of that Committee — that in the case of Delhi and Mumbai Airports, because the costs were going higher than what were anticipated at the time of tender, an additional amount by way of Airport Development Fee, ADF, over and above the UDF, was granted. It was allowed and then it was subsequently even challenged. It went all the way to the Supreme Court which eventually upheld that the ADF over and above the UDF was to be permitted for 'X' number of years, which has now, I think, come to an end. One more thing is important, Sir, because of the sentiments. The Airports Economic Regulatory Authority was set up as an autonomous body, to independently assess the tariffs and decide whether UDF should be charged or at what rate it should be charged. Obviously, the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority takes into account all the factors which have

been mentioned here about whether the revenues come from non-aeronautical functions or real estate or whatever. So, the only point I would like to mention here, and I would like to know from the hon. Minister, is: Has the UDF, only on arriving passengers, been approved by the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority? If it has, I would also like to point out and ask you that in your recent National Civil Aviation Policy, which has been unveiled just now, you have bypassed the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority and directed them how they should be charging the tariffs on the airports. So, there is, I would say, a mismatch. When you set up a regulatory authority, it is with the intention to have an arm's length so that the Government has no role in that and it is decided independently. But under the new policy, you have directed the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority as to how they should be charging the tariffs. So, is that correct? And if it is true, then what does the AERA do in future?

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member has brought up two points. The first point that he brought up was regarding the Development Fee *versus* the User Development Fee and the second one is regarding the independence of AERA. I will answer both the points that he has raised.

With respect to the Development Fee and the User Development Fee, the two are different. The Development Fee is used prior to the operation of a particular terminal. For example, it is on passengers who are not necessarily using those facilities. It reduces the cost of capital in the future. So, in some ways, it can be much more economic, and it has been used in Delhi and Mumbai Airports in that regard. The User Development Fee is used if there is a shortfall in revenues so that the weighted cost of capital can be recovered for the regulatory asset base, and that is why it is being done in Delhi. So, that is the answer to your first point.

On your second point, with respect to the independence of AERA, that is, of course, enshrined in law. It is a statutory body as a part of the AERA Act of 2008 ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: That is not the AERA Act ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: And we will ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: We will naturally adhere to all the laws ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: That should be corrected in the ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri Rajeev Shukla.

श्री राजीव शुक्ला: सर, एक चीज़ तो यह है कि पैसेंजर यूज़र फ्रेंडली फी अराइवल पर भी ले रहे हैं और डिर्पाचर पर भी ली जाती है। दूसरी बात, स्टैंडिंग कमेटी बहुत दिनों से यह कह रही है कि पैसेंजर्स को हर तरह से हैसल किया जाता है। आप देखिए कि जिस तरह से पहले एयरलाइंस की बात आई कि वे किस तरह से किराये बढ़ा रही हैं, उसके बारे में कोई मैकेनिज्म निकाला जाए, कोई अपर कैप निकाली जाए, लेकिन आज तक कुछ नहीं किया गया। ये अराइवल चार्जेज़ एक अथॉरिटी के नाम पर, जोकि एक इंडिपेंडेंट अथॉरिटी है, लिए जा रहे हैं। महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वे पैसेंजर्स को राहत देने के लिए क्या कोई अपर कैप एयरलाइंस पर लगा रहे हैं, जिससे उनको ज्यादा किराया न देना पड़े, क्योंकि यह किराये में शामिल होता है। जो आप अराइवल पर लगा रहे हैं, यह भी किराये में शामिल होता है, तो इसको कम करने के लिए आप कोई अपर कैप लगाएंगे, जिससे अनाप-शनाप किराये न बढ़ाए जा सकें?

श्री जयंत सिन्हा: चेयरमैन सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य को बड़ा स्पष्ट बताना चाहता हूँ कि यहां दो तरीके की प्राइसिंग हो रही है, एक जो प्राइसिंग हो रही है वह हवाई अड्डे की प्राइसिंग हो रही है। जो 24 मेजर एयरपोर्ट्स हैं, एयरपोर्ट इकोनॉमिक रेग्युलेटरी अथॉरिटी का उन पर रेग्युलेशन है और वे टैरिफ सेट करती हैं। जैसा मैंने अभी बताया कि वह इंडिपेंडेंट statutory body है और उस पर सरकार का कोई दबाव नहीं बनता है। जो आंकड़े हैं, जो लॉजिक है, उसके आधार पर टैरिफ सैटिंग होती है। हम लोग जो दूसरी प्राइसिंग की बात कर रहे हैं, वह एयरलाइंस की प्राइसिंग की बात कर रहे हैं और वहां आज के समय कानून की जो रूपरेखा है, मार्केट फोर्सेज़ यह तय करती हैं कि वह प्राइसिंग कितनी होनी चाहिए।

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: The passenger is suffering from both sides.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Why AERA is being directed? ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, ... (Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. ... (Interruptions) ... Prafulji, please. ... (Interruptions)...

Implementation of OROP scheme

*92. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Finance Ministry has made allocation of ₹ 1.10 lakhs crores to meet liability for the 7th Central Pay Commission and implementation of OROP scheme, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the allocation made for implementation of OROP covers all issues raised by Ex-servicemen Association that was to be covered before implementation; and

(c) if not, which are the issues that have been covered and allocation of funds made for them and which are the issues which have not been covered and reason therefor?

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

Statement

(a) The Finance Ministry had provided a tentative increase of 16 per cent for salaries/pensions in Budget 2016-17, pending decision on the recommendations of the 7th Pay Commission. An additional provision of ₹ 92,859 crore including for Railways has been allocated towards salaries/pensions in BE 2016-17. This also includes ₹ 12,456 crore for OROP. This includes provision on account of normal increase on account of annual increments and dearness allowance. Further requirements for salaries/pensions during the year will be provided at the RE stage.

(b) and (c) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, I would like to request you to grant me some more time because I want to bring up a very, very important matter before all of us. Sir, on 2nd December, 2014, in a reply to the hon. Member of Parliament, Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar, the then Defence Minister had defined 'OROP'. I would like to quote if you allow. Sir, the definition was, "One Rank One Pension implies that uniform pension be paid to the Armed Forces Personnel retiring in the same rank with the same length of service, irrespective of their date of retirement and any future enhancement in the rates of pension to be automatically passed on to the past pensioners. This implies bridging the gap between the rate of pension of the current pensioners and the past pensioners and also future enhancement in the rate of pension to be automatically passed on to the past pensions." Sir, the same Government on November 7, 2015, defined OROP in a different way. So, I would quote that also. I quote, "OROP implies that uniform pension be paid to the Armed Forces Personnel retiring in the same rank with the same length of service, regardless of their date of retirement which implies bridging the gap between the rates of pension of the current pensioners and past pensioners at periodic intervals."

MR. CHAIRMAN: What's the question?

SHRIANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, I will come to that. The pension would be refixed every five years. Hon. Finance Minister might tell me that hon. Defence Minister had replied, so how is he related, but his Ministry is going to handle the financial implication. Sir, I just want to know: How and who made this difference? Can it be clarified how has the definition of 'OROP', once given in the Parliament, been altered and which authority has approved the alteration? The Ex-servicemen Association is demanding that every year, there has to be revision and the pension has to be refixed. But, the Government has said that it would be done in periodic intervals, that means, in five years. Will the Government say that in these five years, there won't be any change?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, the principal question really does not relate to the definition of the words 'OROP'? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, I am his fan. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would request him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... That's beside the point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: I would request him to answer me in a very simple language. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him answer. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: I am a simple man to understand simple words. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: See, the principal question really is: What is the quantum of amount which is there in the Seventh Pay Commission which has been prescribed for in the Budget and what is the amount which has been kept as far as OROP is concerned? Now, OROP has been a very long-standing demand as far as the Defence Forces are concerned. OROP did not have a standardised definition as such. There were different interpretations being given. After a detailed consultation between the Government and the Organisation of the retired Defence personnel, the Defence Ministry itself came with the particular proposal. That proposal is the one which has been announced in the year 2015, which the Government has committed itself to implement. Under that proposal, the revision takes place after a period of every five years. Otherwise, the impact of the definition, as you are mentioning—it was the earlier interpretation which has been given—is that at small periodic intervals when every employee retires then you would have a situation where a large number of revision itself would take place. It was even financially not viable as far as the Government is concerned. After all, the Government has a responsibility to spend on various areas and Defence Forces is certainly, one of our prime areas. After consultation, this particular definition, which has been given by the Ministry, has been accepted and implemented by the Ministry where a revision would take place every five years.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Does the Minister agree that it will have some difference because every year there is a change. Sir, it goes to both of you. How can you say that it would be done in five years?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: In the case of civilian employees it takes place when the

Pay Commission meets every ten years. Therefore, in the case of Armed Forces, it is five years. That is the decision which the Government has taken, keeping into account all resources so that the benefit also accrues as far as the Defence Forces' retired personnel are concerned. This itself gives to all retired persons a significant amount of an advantage after the implementation of the OROP.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Have the issues of pre-mature retirement cases been referred to a single Justice Committee, for looking into the anomalies of OROP? If not, then why, and if yes, then by when; because lakhs of ex-servicemen must be watching this and they are waiting for his answer? We all are answerable to them.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: There were seven points in the decision that the Ministry of Defence announced when it announced the implementation of the OROP. There were certain issues which related either to anomalies or about certain other issues which were pending. They have all been referred to a Committee headed by a retired Chief Justice. That Committee is currently hearing all parties. It has asked for a slight extension. I do hope that the Committee, headed by a retired Judge, which is the judicial tribunal, is trying to resolve all unsettled views, all ambiguities and anomalies and will come out with its recommendations very soon.

युवाओं को रोजगार हेतु मुद्रा बैंक योजना के अंतर्गत ऋण प्रदान किया जाना

***93. श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मुद्रा बैंक योजना के अंतर्गत देश में अब तक कुल कितने युवाओं को रोजगार हेतु ऋण प्रदान किया गया है और कुल कितनी धनराशि संस्वीकृत की गई है;

(ख) मुद्रा बैंक योजना के अंतर्गत राजस्थान में, जिला वार, कुल कितने युवाओं को उक्त ऋण के रूप में कितनी धनराशि स्वीकृत की गई है, तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) राजस्थान में उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत किस-किस बैंक का कितना-कितना ऋण प्रदान करने का लक्ष्य था और आज की तिथि तक संस्वीकृत की गई धनराशि का बैंक-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार): (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) प्रधान मंत्री मुद्रा योजना (पीएमएमवाई) के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2015-16 के दौरान बैंकों तथा सूक्ष्म वित्त संस्थाओं द्वारा सभी आयु वर्ग के 3.48 करोड़ उधारकर्ताओं को 1,37,449.27 करोड़ रुपए की राशि स्वीकृत की गई है।

(ख) वर्ष 2015-16 के दौरान राजस्थान में पीएमएमवाई के अंतर्गत 11,59,819 उधारकर्ताओं को

5,484.95 करोड़ रुपए की राशि स्वीकृत की गई है। सभी आयु वर्ग के व्यक्तियों को स्वीकृत ऋणों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा विवरण-I में दिया गया है। (नीचे देखिए)

(ग) राजस्थान के लिए सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों तथा क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों, निजी/विदेशी बैंकों तथा सूक्ष्म वित्त संस्थाओं (एमएफआई) द्वारा स्वीकृत राशि का बैंक-वार ब्यौरा विवरण-I में दिया गया है। विवरण-II (नीचे देखिए)।

विवरण-I

वर्ष 2015-16 में राजस्थान में मुद्रा ऋण

जिले का नाम	खातों की संख्या	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रुपए)
अजमेर	19768	186.93
अलवर	15882	136.42
बांसवाड़ा	10573	50.09
बारां	5939	27.51
बाड़मेर	8562	80.76
भरतपुर	9110	71.07
भीलवाड़ा	9973	113.71
बीकानेर	11315	127.35
बूंदी	7498	52.81
चित्तौड़गढ़	7438	76.39
चुरू	11230	83.54
दौसा	7451	53.55
धौलपुर	3527	22.53
डूंगरपुर	5231	38.29
हनुमानगढ़	8537	66.06
जयपुर	55070	630.33
जैसलमेर	4881	39.38
जालोर	5698	42.14
झालावाड़	8672	35.49
झुंझुनू	10966	66.00
जोधपुर	17456	201.47
करौली	5600	31.93
कोटा	27264	164.25
नागौर	12957	113.79

जिले का नाम	खातों की संख्या	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रुपए)
पाली	11831	119.65
प्रतापगढ़	3267	34.61
राजसमंद	5684	56.74
सवाई माधोपुर	11129	63.39
सीकर	10952	81.77
सिरोही	4972	43.48
श्री गंगानगर	13191	118.89
टोंक	11602	54.46
उदयपुर	13089	155.76
जिला कुल (पीएसबी + आरआरबी)	376315	3240.56
निजी+विदेशी बैंक	160136	1049.47
एमएफआई+एनबीएफसी-एमएफआई	623368	1194.92
सकल योग	1159819	5484.95

विवरण-II

पीएमएमवाई के अंतर्गत राजस्थान में स्वीकृत लक्ष्य और ऋण

(राशि करोड़ रुपए में)

क्रम सं.	बैंक का नाम	2015-16 हेतु लक्ष्य	स्वीकृत राशि 2015-16	2016-17 हेतु लक्ष्य	स्वीकृत राशि 2016-17 (01.04.2016-15.07.2016)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	भारतीय स्टेट बैंक	245.32	304.39	368.04	10.04
2.	स्टेट बैंक आफ बीकानेर एंड जयपुर	1205.00	1203.75	1330.00	440.21
3.	स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद	2.00	3.24	5.00	1.23
4.	स्टेट बैंक आफ मैसूर	1.25	1.63	1.50	0.17
5.	स्टेट बैंक आफ पटियाला	49.95	50.44	70.54	7.75
6.	स्टेट बैंक आफ त्रावणकोर	1.20	1.13	3.00	0.39
7.	इलाहाबाद बैंक	23.20	18.51	26.00	2.77
8.	आन्ध्रा बैंक	55.00	16.56	58.00	4
9.	बैंक आफ बड़ौदा	433.79	300.72	434.00	37.98
10.	बैंक आफ इंडिया	34.76	48.8	64.97	12.36

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	बैंक आफ महाराष्ट्र	23.57	28.64	41.40	1.68
12.	केनरा बैंक	137.25	153.13	160.00	14.93
13.	सेन्ट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया	81.79	63.9	93.99	26.31
14.	कार्पोरेशन बैंक	25.00	49.7	45.00	6.09
15.	देना बैंक	18.00	9.99	24.29	1.79
16.	इंडियन बैंक	14.90	12.16	30.00	7.39
17.	इण्डियन ओवरसीज़ बैंक	24.00	9.32	38.30	0.9
18.	ओरियंटल बैंक आफ कामर्स	118.85	137.58	140.50	14.45
19.	पंजाब नेशनल बैंक	275.09	238.97	305.00	66.46
20.	सिंडिकेट बैंक	34.48	53.23	55.00	7.33
21.	यूनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया	104.00	50.91	107.20	19.75
22.	युनाइटेड बैंक आफ इंडिया	22.20	12.65	27.01	2.92
23.	पंजाब एंड सिंध बैंक	20.40	25.13	49.00	2.06
24.	यूको बैंक	245.00	105.05	175.00	21.04
25.	विजया बैंक	70.00	59.32	65.00	8.67
26.	आईडीबीआई बैंक लि.	27.70	47.77	57.29	16.89
27.	भारतीय महिला बैंक	0.60	2.83	3.50	0.74
	पीएसबी कुल	3294.31	3009.45	3778.52	736.3
	आरआरबी*	138	231.11	300	44.05
	निजी+विदेशी बैंक	उ.न.	1049.47	उ.न.	270.82
	बैंकों का कुल	3432.31	4290.03	4078.52	1051.17
	एमएफआई**	उ.न.	1194.92	उ.न.	319.02
	सकल योग		5484.95		1370.19

* क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक

** सूक्ष्म वित्त संस्थाएं

MUDRA Bank loan for youth employment

†*93.SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of youth provided with loan for employment so far in the country under Mudra Bank Scheme and total amount sanctioned;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of total number of youths along with amount sanctioned to them as loan under Mudra Bank Scheme in Rajasthan, district-wise; and

(c) the names and targets of the banks for said scheme in Rajasthan and the details of amounts sanctioned, bank-wise, till date?

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

Statement

(a) Under the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) ₹ 1,37,449.27 crore was sanctioned to 3.48 crore borrowers across all age group by banks and Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) during 2015-16. Information relating to age profile of borrowers extended PMMY loans is not maintained centrally.

(b) ₹ 5,484.95 crore have been sanctioned as loans under PMMY to 11,59,819 borrowers in Rajasthan during 2015-16. District wise sanction of loans, across all age groups is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Details of the targets accepted by banks for Rajasthan, the amount sanctioned, bank-wise, by Public Sector Banks and by Regional Rural Bank, Private/Foreign Banks and by Micro Finance Institutions (MFI) is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Mudra loan in Rajasthan 2015-16

District Name	Number of Accounts	Amount Sanctioned (in crore)
Ajmer	19768	186.93
Alwar	15882	136.42
Banswara	10573	50.09
Baran	5939	27.51
Barmer	8562	80.76
Bharatpur	9110	71.07
Bhilwara	9973	113.71
Bikaner	11315	127.35
Bundi	7498	52.81
Chittorgarh	7438	76.39

District Name	Number of Accounts	Amount Sanctioned (in crore)
Churu	11230	83.54
Dausa	7451	53.55
Dholpur	3527	22.53
Dungarpur	5231	38.29
Hanumangarh	8537	66.06
Jaipur	55070	630.33
Jaisalmer	4881	39.38
Jalor	5698	42.14
Jhalawar	8672	35.49
Jhunjhunu	10966	66.00
Jodhpur	17456	201.47
Karauli	5600	31.93
Kota	27264	164.25
Nagaur	12957	113.79
Pali	11831	119.65
Pratapgarh	3267	34.61
Rajsamand	5684	56.74
Sawai Madhopur	11129	63.39
Sikar	10952	81.77
Sirohi	4972	43.48
Sri Ganganagar	13191	118.89
Tonk	11602	54.46
Udaipur	13089	155.76
Dist Total (PSBs + RRBs)	376315	3240.56
PVt+Foreign bank	160136	1049.47
MFIs+NBFC-MFI	623368	1194.92
GRAND TOTAL	1159819	5484.95

Statement-II*Targets and Loan Sanctioned in Rajasthan under PMMY*

(Amount ₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Bank Name	Target for 2015-16	Sanctioned Amount 2015 16	Target for 2016-17	Sanctioned Amount 2016-17 (01.04.2016-15.07.2016)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	State Bank of India	245.32	304.39	368.04	10.04
2.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	1205.00	1203.75	1330.00	440.21
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	2.00	3.24	5.00	1.23
4.	State Bank of Mysore	1.25	1.63	1.50	0.17
5.	State Bank of Patiala	49.95	50.44	70.54	7.75
6.	State Bank of Travancore	1.20	1.13	3.00	0.39
7.	Allahabad Bank	23.20	18.51	26.00	2.77
8.	Andhra Bank	55.00	16.56	58.00	4
9.	Bank of Baroda	433.79	300.72	434.00	37.98
10.	Bank of India	34.76	48.8	64.97	12.36
11.	Bank of Maharashtra	23.57	28.64	41.40	1.68
12.	Canara Bank	137.25	153.13	160.00	14.93
13.	Central Bank of India	81.79	63.9	93.99	26.31
14.	Corporation Bank	25.00	49.7	45.00	6.09
15.	Dena Bank	18.00	9.99	24.29	1.79
16.	Indian Bank	14.90	12.16	30.00	7.39
17.	Indian Overseas Bank	24.00	9.32	38.30	0.9

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	118.85	137.58	140.50	14.45
19.	Punjab National Bank	275.09	238.97	305.00	66.46
20.	Syndicate Bank	34.48	53.23	55.00	7.33
21.	Union Bank of India	104.00	50.91	107.20	19.75
22.	United Bank of India	22.20	12.65	27.01	2.92
23.	Punjab and Sind Bank	20.40	25.13	49.00	2.06
24.	UCO Bank	245.00	105.05	175.00	21.04
25.	Vijaya Bank	70.00	59.32	65.00	8.67
26.	IDBI Bank Limited	27.70	47.77	57.29	16.89
27.	Bharatiya Mahila Bank	0.60	2.83	3.50	0.74
PSBs TOTAL		3294.31	3009.45	3778.52	736.3
RRBs*		138	231.11	300	44.05
PVT+Foreign Bank		NA	1049.47	NA	270.82
Total for Banks		3432.31	4290.03	4078.52	1051.17
MFIs**		NA	1194.92	NA	319.02
GRAND TOTAL			5484.95		1370.19

* Regional Rural Bank

** Micro Finance Institutions

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैंने यह प्रश्न पूछा था कि इस देश के अंदर ऐसे बेरोजगार युवा, जो बिल्कुल मध्यम श्रेणी के हैं, दलित हैं, गरीब हैं, ऐसे कितने युवाओं को मुद्रा बैंक के तहत 50 हजार रुपए से लेकर 10 लाख रुपए तक के लोन स्वीकृत किए गए? मैं आपके माध्यम से आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने अपने उत्तर में यह बात लिखी है कि अभी तक एक वर्ष में 3 करोड़, 48 लाख ऐसे युवाओं को 1,47,449 करोड़ रुपए की राशि स्वीकृत की गई है।

मान्यवर, एक भ्रम फैलाया जा रहा था, असत्य प्रचार किया जा रहा था कि प्रधान मंत्री जी योजनाएं घोषित करते हैं, लेकिन उनका कियान्वयन नहीं होता है, इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इसका उत्तर बहुत श्रेष्ठ आया है।

महोदय, वित्त मंत्री जी के उत्तर के विवरण-॥ में सत्र 2015-16 में जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया था और जो लक्ष्य हासिल हुआ, उसकी तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा। श्रीमान्, आपके 14 बैंक ऐसे हैं, जिन्होंने लक्ष्य को प्राप्त किया, कई-कई बैंक तो ऐसे हैं, जिन्होंने दोगुना या तीन गुना तक लक्ष्य हासिल किया है और 9 बैंक ऐसे हैं, जिन्होंने लक्ष्य से बहुत कम हासिल किया। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने ऐसे बैंकों के बारे में जो लक्ष्य से अधिक हासिल करते हैं, उनको कोई पारितोषिक देने या उनको बढ़ावा देने की कोई योजना तय की है या जो बैंक बिल्कुल न्यूनतम पर हैं, उनके लिए किसी तरह की समीक्षा का प्रावधान किया गया है?

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार: महोदय, हमने 2015-16 का लक्ष्य 1,22,000 करोड़ रुपए का रखा था और हमें यह बताते हुए प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि हमने इस लक्ष्य को पार किया और 1,32,000 करोड़ रुपए का आबंटन किया, जो लोग ले चुके हैं। इससे प्रभावित होकर अगले वर्ष का लक्ष्य हमने बढ़ाकर 1,80,000 करोड़ रखा है। जैसा कि बताया गया है, हम सामान्यतः इसकी लगातार मॉनिटरिंग कर रहे हैं कि यदि कहीं पर कोई बैंक लोन देने में असुविधा कर रहा है तो उसकी समीक्षा की जाए, क्योंकि समस्या समझ में आती है। इतिहास में ऐसा पहली बार हुआ है कि आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के निर्देश पर बिना किसी जमानत के ऋण मिल रहा है, जो कि अपने आप में एक आश्चर्यकारी कदम है। इसके लिए जिस प्रकार से लोग आ रहे हैं, उनमें खास तौर से नौजवान और महिलाएँ हैं। मुझे यह बताते हुए प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि इस लोन के करीब 79 परसेंट महिलाएँ ले रही हैं। मैं इतना कह सकता हूँ कि मेरा सभी सदस्यों से आग्रह है कि यदि कहीं पर कोई समस्या या असुविधा हो तो उसको हमें बताने का प्रयास करें, हम उसमें सुधार करेंगे और आने वाले वर्षों में इसको और अच्छे ढंग से लागू करने का काम करेंगे। इसी बात को ध्यान में रखकर हमने अगले वर्ष के लिए 1,80,000 करोड़ का लक्ष्य रखा है।

श्री सभापति : दूसरा प्रश्न।

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया: श्रीमान्, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न राजस्थान से संबंधित है। अनुक्रमांक एक में राजस्थान के सभी जिलों के बारे में लक्ष्य दिखाया गया है। मैं मंत्री जी को ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा कि धौलपुर, जैसलमेर, प्रतापगढ़ और सिराही, ऐसे चार जिले हैं, जहाँ अगर आप संख्यात्मक दृष्टि से देखेंगे, तो वहाँ बहुत कम लोगों को लोन दिया गया है।

इसी के साथ मैं एक और निवेदन यह करूँगा कि अनुक्रमांक दो में वर्ष 2016-17 के लिए आपने जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है, उसको अगर आप देखें तो पता चलेगा कि 9 बैंक ऐसे हैं, जिन्होंने अभी केवल एक या दो प्रतिशत लक्ष्य हासिल किया है। मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि अभी साढ़े तीन महीने बीत गए, तो क्या सरकार ने इसकी मॉनिटरिंग के लिए कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था की है, जिससे जहाँ कम कार्य हुआ है, उसको ठीक किया जाए और इसके साथ-साथ आने वाले समय में उसकी गति हो एवं गत वर्ष की तरह ही युवाओं को लोन मिल सके?

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार: सर, हम इस संबंध में जानकारी लेंगे और जहाँ पर कम आ रहा है, उसको हम निश्चित रूप से सुधार करने की कोशिश करेंगे। हम संबंधित बैंक के अधिकारियों को बुलाकर इस पर चर्चा करेंगे और उनसे फीडबैक लेंगे।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Respected Chairman, Sir, in our country, the banking sector is in distress. With the latest confused intention of the Union Government to merge certain flourishing banks into the State Bank of India, it has got compounded. And the ambitious programme of Mudra neither created any hope nor laid a path. It is a truth which is coming out from the studies of several Parliamentary Standing Committees, including Industry, Subordinate Legislation and others. In this backdrop, I have seen, from my knowledge, that the Regional Rural Banks, which have been assigned with Mudra loan disbursement, could only achieve less than five per cent. This is on record and before the Ministry of Finance. That is number one. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, this has a very larger complication; that is why I am putting one additional point. The rebranding of microfinance loans has been shown as Mudra loans. This is the tragedy. You are not going to gain any good name; instead, you are complicating the entrepreneurs' enthusiasm. I would like to know whether the Union Finance Ministry is taking these complications into cognizance to study and streamline the Mudra loans; otherwise, this will turn into a microfinance scandal. Thank you, Sir.

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार: सर, ऐसा नहीं है। सरकारी बैंकों के अलावा करीब 146 संस्थाएँ ऐसी हैं, जिनके माध्यम से हम यह ऋण दे रहे हैं। जहाँ कहीं भी शिकायत आती है, उसकी हम समीक्षा करते हैं। यह बात सही है कि किसी संस्थान या आरआरबी का काम कुछ और भी है, लेकिन उसके अलावा भी वे फाइनेंस करते हैं, पर अगर कहीं पर भी शिकायत मिलती है तो हम उसकी समीक्षा करते हैं और उसको देखते हैं। सर, माननीय सदस्य जो बता रहे हैं, हम इनकी शिकायत पर ध्यान देंगे और यदि कोई समस्या होगी तो उसको दूर करने का काम करेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND BHASKAR RAPOLU: Those reports ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is all. Thank you. Question No. 94.

भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण के अंतर्गत क्रीड़ा-केन्द्रों की स्थापना

***94. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :** क्या युवक कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) खेल प्रतिभाओं को ओलंपिक खेलों सहित विश्व-स्तरीय अंतर्राष्ट्रीय खेल प्रतिस्पर्धाओं हेतु विकसित और संवर्धित करने की दिशा में एकीकृत और पूर्णतया सुसज्जित आधुनिक क्रीड़ा-केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने हेतु क्या-क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(ख) भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण के अंतर्गत आने वाले क्रीड़ा-केन्द्रों का ब्यौरा क्या है और इन केन्द्रों में से प्रत्येक केन्द्र को पूर्ण रूप से विकसित करने हेतु अनुमानित तौर पर कितनी धनराशि की आवश्यकता है और तत्संबंधी वित्तीय प्रबंधन हेतु क्या-क्या प्रावधान किए गए हैं?

युवक कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गोयल): (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) 'खेल' राज्य का विषय है। तथापि, युवा कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण (साई) के माध्यम से खिलाड़ियों को राष्ट्रीय तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगिताओं में उत्कृष्ट प्रदर्शन करने के लिए प्रशिक्षित करने हेतु केंद्रों की स्थापना करने के लिए निम्नलिखित मुख्य स्कीमें कार्यान्वित कर रहा है:-

क्रम सं.	स्कीम का नाम	केंद्रों की संख्या
1.	साई प्रशिक्षण केंद्र (एसटीसी)	59
2.	उत्कृष्टता केंद्र (सीओई)	15
3.	राष्ट्रीय खेल अकादमियां (एनएसए)	5

भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण ने अपनी स्कीमों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए 12 क्षेत्रीय केंद्र/शैक्षणिक संस्थान स्थापित किए हैं। 2015-16 के दौरान 11733 प्रतिभावान खिलाड़ियों (6626 लड़के तथा 5147 लड़कियां) को आवासीय तथा गैर आवासीय आधार पर 27 खेल विधाओं में प्रशिक्षण दिया गया।

चयनित प्रशिक्षकों को अनुमोदित स्कीम मानदंडों के अनुसार विशेषज्ञ कोचों, खेल उपस्करों, भोजन एवं आवास, खेल किट, प्रतियोगिता अनुभव, शैक्षणिक व्यय, चिकित्सा/बीमा और वृत्तिका के रूप में सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाती हैं।

अत्याधुनिक खेल सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए भाखेप्रा के शासी निकाय ने संबंधित राष्ट्रीय खेल परिसरों के सहयोग से अंतर्राष्ट्रीय खेल प्रतियोगिताओं के लिए खेल प्रतिभाओं को बढ़ावा देने हेतु देशभर में एकल विधा राष्ट्रीय खेल अकादमियां स्थापित करने का अनुमोदन किया है। प्रस्तावित 13 राष्ट्रीय खेल अकादमियों में से भाखेप्रा ने निम्नलिखित 05 अकादमियां स्थापित की हैं:-

क्रम सं.	राष्ट्रीय खेल अकादमी
1.	साई नेशनल एथलेटिक्स अकादमी फार स्प्रिंटस एंड जम्पस, तिरुवनंतपुरम
2.	साई नेशनल एथलेटिक्स अकादमी फार मिडल डिस्टेंस, भोपाल
3.	साई नेशनल साइक्लिंग अकादमी, आई.जी. स्टेडियम, नई दिल्ली
4.	साई नेशनल स्वीमिंग अकादमी, डा. एसपीएमएसपीसी, नई दिल्ली
5.	साई नेशनल गोल्फ अकादमी, तिरुवनंतपुरम

भाखेप्रा ने सुप्रसिद्ध खिलाड़ियों द्वारा स्थापित निम्नलिखित खेल अकादमियों के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर भी किए हैं:

- पी टी ऊषा एथलेटिक्स अकादमी
- मेरी काम मुक्केबाजी अकादमी
- गोपीचंद बैडमिंटन अकादमी
- अश्वनी नचप्पा एथलेटिक्स अकादमी

चूंकि, संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा एसटीसी और एसएजी केंद्रों के लिए सामान्यतः अपेक्षित स्तर की खेल अवसंरचना प्रदान नहीं की जाती है, इसलिए भाखेप्रा ने हाल ही में यह निर्णय लिया है कि प्रत्येक राज्य में विद्यमान एसटीसी/एसएजी केंद्रों में से कम से कम एक केंद्र को मॉडल केंद्र के रूप में विकसित किया जाएगा जो कि सभी अन्य एसटीसी/एसएजी केंद्रों के लिए एक बेंचमार्क का काम करेगा। मॉडल केंद्र में राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर की प्रतियोगिताओं में उत्कृष्टता हासिल करने के लिए खिलाड़ियों के प्रशिक्षण हेतु आधुनिकतम अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर की खेल सुविधाएं होंगी।

(ख) भाखेप्रा केंद्रों का क्षेत्रवार/राज्यवार ब्योरा विवरण में दिया गया है। (नीचे देखिए)।

वित्त वर्ष 2016-17 के दौरान खेलों के विकास और संवर्धन हेतु परियोजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण ने ₹ 909.00 करोड़ रु. की मांग प्रस्तावित की है जिसका ब्योरा निम्नलिखित है:

	(करोड़ ₹)
1. पूंजीगत परियोजनाओं/निर्माण कार्य	150.00
2. भाखेप्रा की खेल संवर्धन स्कीमों का कार्यान्वयन	150.00
3. खेल विकास व्यय	226.00
4. शैक्षणिक और मानव संसाधन विकास	25.00
5. वैज्ञानिक सहायता और उपस्कर सहायता	33.00
6. स्टेडिया सहित अवसंरचना का रखरखाव	160.00
7. अन्य अवस्थापना और विविध व्यय (योजनेतर व्यय)	165.00
सकल योग	909.00

प्रस्तावित आबंटन और प्राप्त निधियों का ब्योरा निम्नलिखित है:

1.	2016-17 के दौरान कुल अपेक्षित निधि	:	909.00 करोड़ रु.
2.	कम: प्रत्याशित आंतरिक प्राप्ति	:	070.00 करोड़ रु.
3.	बजट 2016-17 में प्राप्त आबंटन	:	416.30 करोड़ रु.
4.	निबल अतिरिक्त आवश्यकता	:	422.70 करोड़ रु.

विवरण

वर्ष 2015-16 के दौरान साईं केन्द्रों के स्थान का राज्य-वार विवरण

-
- एनएसटीसी रेगुलर स्कूल
- दक्षिणी**
- कर्नाटक**
1. सेंट जोसेफ इंडियन हाई स्कूल, बंगलौर
- आंध्र प्रदेश**
2. वीपीएस पब्लिक स्कूल, विजयवाड़ा
- पूर्वी**
- ओडिशा**
3. सेंट मैरी जीएच स्कूल, सुंदरगढ़
- त्रिपुरा**
4. उमाकांत अकादमी, अगरतला
- मध्य**
- मध्य प्रदेश**
5. महारानी लक्ष्मीबाई बहुउद्देशीय एचएस, जबलपुर
- आरसी लखनऊ**
- उत्तर प्रदेश**
6. उदय प्रताप इंटर कालेज, वाराणसी
- आरसी, मुंबई**
- महाराष्ट्र**
7. मुक्तगंगा इंगलिश स्कूल, पुणे
8. भोंसला मिलिट्री स्कूल, नासिक
- पश्चिमी**
- राजस्थान**
9. भूपाल्स नोबल्स एचएस स्कूल, उदयपुर
10. श्री गुरु नानक खालसा स्कूल, श्रीगंगानगर
- एनसी, चंडीगढ़**
- चंडीगढ़**
11. डीएवी सीनियर सैकेंडरी स्कूल, सेक्टर-8 चंडीगढ़
- पूर्वोत्तर**
- मणिपुर**
12. सैनिक स्कूल, इम्फाल
-

-
- एनएसटीसी रेगुलर स्कूल
आरसी, गुवाहाटी
असम
13. डोन बोस्को एचएस, गुवाहाटी
 आईजीएमए
एलएनसीपीई त्रिवेन्द्रम
केरल
1. व्यास विद्या पीथम कालेकड (पीओ) पलाकट जिला
तमिलनाडु
2. विवेकानन्द विद्यालय कांधा पोदीकर कनकर जिला, अम्बुर
3. राजकीय उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालय, थंजावुर
दक्षिणी
तेलंगाना
4. श्री श्रद्धा धमाम, ग्राम बंगालगुडा, जागीर हैदराबाद-30
पूर्वी
झारखंड
5. स्वामी श्रद्धानन्द डीएवी सेन्टनेरी पब्लिक स्कूल, खुंटी
पश्चिमी
महाराष्ट्र
6. धर्मवीर संभाजी उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालय, औरंगाबाद
7. श्री हनुमान व्यायाम प्रसारकमंडल अमरावती
एनईआरसी, इंफाल
मणिपुर
8. बाल विद्या मन्दिर, गांव डाकखाना दोबल, मणिपुर
9. पंथोईडी जगोई सिंदम अकादमी
एनसी, चंडीगढ़
पंजाब
10. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फेंच अकादमी, जंदीआला, गुरु, अमृतसर
आरसी, गुवाहाटी
असम
11. मार्शल अथोरिटी, असम, तेंगपर, कोराझर
-

अखाड़ा

आरसी मुम्बई

महाराष्ट्र

1. क्रीड़ा विकास व्यायाममंडल, सांगली
2. गवर्नमेंट कुश्ती केंद्र, कोल्हापुर
3. वीर हनुमान काला क्रीडा समाजसेवी संस्कृति और व्यायाममंडल तालीम, सांगली
4. विश्वात्मक जंगली महाराज कुश्ती सेंटर, कोथमथम, अहमदनगर
5. मोतीबाग तालीम केन्द्र कोल्हापुर
6. मामासाहेब मोहोल कुश्ती अखाड़ा, कटराज, पुणे-411 046
7. भारती विद्यापीठ, पुणे, काड़े गांव, ताल: काड़े गांव, जिला सांगली
8. एनएन बल्कवाड़े व्यायामशाला, अखाड़ा 1002, तिलकपथ, पोस्ट भागुर, जिला नासिक
9. रंगनाथ मरकड़ क्रीडा व युवक मंडल इंद्रापुर, जिला पुणे
10. जय शिव राज एजुकेशन सोसाइटी, मुरगुढ कोगल जिला, कोल्हापुर
11. एमदेशमुख कला विज्ञान और कोमर्स, एन. कॉलेज, अहमदनगर
12. गांधी एजुकेशन सोसाइटी कुंडल जिला सांगली
13. किशनवीर व्यायाम मंडल, अखाड़ा, भूइंज
14. जोग महाराज व्यायामशाला, प्रदक्षिणा रोड, पुणे
15. हर हर महादेव, मारोटी नगर, धुले

राजस्थान

16. लव कुश अखाड़ा, भीलवाड़ा

एनआरसी, सोनीपत

हरियाणा

17. लाला दीवानचंद मार्डन कुश्ती केन्द्र, चारा, झज्जर
18. चौ. भरत सिंह मेमोरियल स्पोर्ट्स स्कूल, निदानी, जिला जींद
19. कैप्टन रामकरण व्यायामशाला, सेक्टर-37, कच्च चमरियान रोड, रोहतक
20. शहीद भगत सिंह अखाड़ा, मिर्चपुर, हिसार

दिल्ली

21. मास्टर चंदगी राम व्यायामशाला श्री महाकाली आश्रम, सिविल लाइन, दिल्ली-54
22. गुरु हनुमान अखाड़ा, दिल्ली
23. गुरु जस राम बाल व्यायामशाला, दिल्ली
24. लाला राम व्यायामशाला प्रबंधक समिति, रोशनारा बाग, सब्जी मंडी, दिल्ली
25. गुरु मुन्नी माया व्यायामशाला, दिल्ली
26. सोनकर व्यायामशाला, गुडमंडी, दिल्ली

अखाड़ा

27. महेन्द्र सिंह अखाड़ा, शाहबाद दौलतपुर, दिल्ली

28. गुरु द्रोणाचार्य, गांव बकौली, दिल्ली

एनसी, चंडीगढ़**पंजाब**

29. बाबा शेख फरीद कुश्ती अखाड़ा, फरीदकोट

30. पदम श्री करतार सिंह अखाड़ा, अमृतसर

31. गुलजार सिंह कुश्ती अखाड़ा, जिकपुर

मध्य**मध्य प्रदेश**

32. श्री औचित्यानंद गुरु व्यायामशाला, उज्जैन

33. श्री बिंदा गुरु अखाड़ा, इंदौर

34. देशवाली समाज अखाड़ा, उज्जैन

आरसी, लखनऊ**उत्तर प्रदेश**

35. गुरु गया सेठ, वाराणसी

36. चौधरी महावीर सिंह खेल समिति, अशोक विहार, लोनी जिला गाजियाबाद,
उत्तर प्रदेश

37. मेघु पहलवान व्यायामशाला, वाराणसी

38. सत्यनारायण, मिर्जापुर

आरसी, गुवाहाटी**असम**

39. लंगहिन, तिनीआली स्पोर्ट्स एसोसिएशन, लंगहिन, जिला कार्बी आंगलोंग

पूर्वी**ओडिशा**

40. गुरुकुल आश्रम, अमसेना, नुआपाड़ा

एबीएससी**मेघालय**

1. 58 गोरखा प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, हैप्पी वैली, शिलांग-07 (सी/ओ 99 एपीओ)

बिहार2. बिहार रेजिमेंट सेंटर, दानापुर (सी/ओ 56 एपीओ)

एबीएससी

महाराष्ट्र

3. बी ई जी एवं सेंटर, किरकी (सी/ओ 56 एपीओ)
4. सेना खेल संस्थान, पुणे (सी/ओ 56 एपीओ)
5. मेकेनाइज्ड इन्फैंट्री रेजिमेंटल सेंटर, अहमदनगर (सी/ओ 56 एपीओ)
6. आर्टिलरी सेंटर, नासिक

तेलंगाना

7. आर्टि केन्द्र, हैदराबाद (सी/ओ 56 एपीओ)
8. आर्मी आर्डिनेंस कोर्पस रेजिमेंटल सेंटर, सिकंदराबाद

कर्नाटक

9. एएससी सेंटर एंड कॉलेज, बंगलौर (सी/ओ 56 एपीओ)
10. एमईजी एवं सेंटर, बंगलौर (सी/ओ 56 एपीओ)

दिल्ली

11. राजपूताना राइफल्स रेजिमेंटल सेंटर, दिल्ली कैंट-10 (सी/ओ 56 एपीओ)

उत्तर प्रदेश

12. आर वी सी सेंटर एंड कॉलेज, मेरठ कैंट (सी/ओ 56 एपीओ)
13. डोगरा रेजिमेंटल सेंटर, फैजाबाद-224001 (सी/ओ 56 एपीओ)
14. 11 गोरखा राइफल्स रेजिमेंटल सेंटर लखनऊ (सी/ओ 56 एपीओ)
15. राजपूत राइफल रेजिमेंट सेंटर, फतेहगढ़ (सी/ओ 56 एपीओ)

उत्तराखंड

16. बी ई जी एवं सेंटर, रुड़की
17. गढ़वाल राइफल्स रेजिमेंटल सेंटर, लैंसडाउन

मध्य प्रदेश

18. 1 सिग्नल प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, जबलपुर (सी/ओ 56 एपीओ)

एसटीसी

दक्षिणी

कर्नाटक

1. धारवाड
2. मेडिकरी
3. बंगलौर

आन्ध्र प्रदेश

4. एलुरु

एसटीसी

5. कुरनूल

6. विशाखापटनम

तेलंगाना

7. सिकंदराबाद
8. मेडक

तमिलनाडु

9. चेन्नई

	एसटीसी		एसटीसी
10.	सलेम		हिमाचल प्रदेश
	पांडिचेरी (यूटी)	30.	धर्मशाला
11.	पांडिचेरी	31.	बिलासपुर
	केरल क्षेत्र		पंजाब
	केरल	32.	मस्ताना साहिब
12.	त्रिचूर	33.	बादल
13.	कोल्लम	34.	लुधियाना
14.	कालीकट		एनआईएस पटियाला
15.	तिरुवनंतपुरम	35.	पटियाला
	मध्य		एनआरसी, सोनीपत
	मध्य प्रदेश		हरियाणा
16.	भोपाल	36.	कुरुक्षेत्र
17.	धार	37.	भिवानी
18.	जबलपुर	38.	हिसार
19.	टीकमगढ़	39.	सोनीपत
	छत्तीसगढ़		दिल्ली (यूटी)
20.	रायपुर	40.	राजीव गांधी स्टेडियम, बवाना
21.	राजनांदगांव		पूर्वी
	आरसी, लखनऊ		पश्चिम बंगाल
	उत्तर प्रदेश	41.	कोलकाता
22.	लखनऊ और जीएसएस कॉलेज, लखनऊ	42.	लेबोंग
23.	रायबरेली	43.	वर्धवान
24.	सैफई, इटावा	44.	सिलिगुड़ी
25.	इलाहाबाद		ओडिशा
26.	बरेली	45.	कटक
27.	वाराणसी	46.	धेनकनाल
	उत्तराखंड		बिहार
28.	काशीपुर	47.	पटना
	साई नार्थ, चंडीगढ़		पश्चिमी
	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर		गुजरात
29.	जम्मू	48.	गांधीनगर

	एसटीसी		एसएजी
	राजस्थान		अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप
49.	जोधपुर		समूह
50.	अलवर	6.	पोर्ट ब्लेयर
51.	जयपुर		त्रिपुरा
	साई आरसी, मुम्बई	7.	अगरतला
	महाराष्ट्र		पश्चिम बंगाल
52.	कांदिवली	8.	बोलपुर
53.	औरंगाबाद		दक्षिणी
	गोवा		तमिलनाडु
54.	पोंडा (पंजिम एवे पेड्म)	9.	मयिलादुथुराई
	एनईआरसी, इंफाल		केरल क्षेत्र
	मणिपुर		केरल
55.	इंफाल	10.	एलेप्पी
	नागालैंड	11.	तेलीचेरी
56.	दीमापुर		नोर्थ पूर्वी क्षेत्र, इंफाल
	आरसी, गुवाहाटी		मणिपुर
	असम	12.	इंफाल
57.	गुवाहाटी	13.	उत्तल्लोव
58.	गोलाघाट		मिजोरम
	मेघालय	14.	आइजवाल
59.	शिलांग		आरसी, गुवाहाटी
	एसएजी		अरुणाचल प्रदेश
	पूर्वी	15.	नाहरलागुन
	झारखंड		असम
1.	रांची	16.	तिनसुकिया
	ओडिशा	17.	कोकराझार
2.	जगतपुर		सिक्किम
3.	सुन्दरगढ़	18.	नामची
	बिहार		मध्य
4.	किशनगंज		मध्य प्रदेश
5.	गिधौर	19.	धार

क्रम सं. साई आरसी, मुम्बई

विस्तार केन्द्र

साई आरसी, मुम्बई

दमन एवं दीव

1. राजकीय कॉलेज, दमन

गुजरात

2. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय नं.3, सूरत

महाराष्ट्र

3. नव कृष्णा स्कूल और जूनियर कॉलेज, सांगली

4. न्यू इंग्लिश स्कूल, नूल कोल्हापुर

5. मूलाजी जैता कॉलेज, जलगांव

6. कोडोली हाई स्कूल एवं एसटी पाटिल जूनियर कॉलेज, कोडोली

7. महात्मा एजुकेशन सोसाइटी रसायनी रायगढ़

8. राष्ट्रसंत टूकाडोजी महाराज नागपुर विश्वविद्यालय, नागपुर

9. श्री हनुमान व्यायाम प्रसारक मंडल, अमरावती

पश्चिमी

राजस्थान

10. बाल विद्यालय, कोटा

11. गवर्नमेंट कॉलेज, अजमे

12. भोपाल आर्य स्कूल, श्रीगंगानगर

13. सरस्वती गर्ल स्कूल, हनुमानगढ़

14. श्री गुरु नानक गर्ल्स सीनियर सेकेन्डरी स्कूल, श्रीगंगानगर

15. सोफिया कॉलेज, अजमेर

16. गो. हायर से. बारोई, सीकर

17. राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालय एसटीसी, एक्सटेंशन (अलवर)

साई नार्थ, चंडीगढ़

जम्मू एवं कश्मीर

18. गवर्नमेंट सीनियर सैकेंडरी स्कूल, सिंगपुरा कलां, बारामूला

19. बरख्शी स्टेडियम, श्रीनगर

चंडीगढ़

20. पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय, चंडीगढ़

पंजाब

21. चकवाल राष्ट्रीय सीनियर सैकेंडरी स्कूल, कुराली

22. गुरुनानक देव विश्वविद्यालय, अमृतसर

23. खालसा सीनियर सैकेंडरी स्कूल, रोपड़

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24. एसडी कॉलेज, बरनाला
हिमाचल प्रदेश
25. रेनबो इंटरनेशनल स्कूल, नगरौटा बागवान, कांगड़ा
एनआरसी, सोनीपत
दिल्ली
26. ममता मार्डन स्कूल, विकास पुरी
27. राष्ट्र शक्ति विद्यालय, गांव हस्तल, नई दिल्ली
28. वी.एस. एग्रीकल्चर, सी.से. स्कूल, खेखा गरी, दिल्ली (जेबीएचए)
हरियाणा
29. चौ. प्रताप सिंह मेमोरियल समिति, खरखोदा, सोनीपत
मध्य
मध्य प्रदेश
30. ईएक्सटी सेंटर खंडवा (ईएक्सटी आफ एसटीसी धार)
31. गवर्नमेंट ब्याइज बहुउद्देशीय हायर सेकेंडरी स्कूल, मल्हार आश्रम, इंदौर (ईएक्सटी आफ एसटीसी धार)
आरसी, लखनऊ
उत्तराखंड
32. समर वैली स्कूल, देहरादून
33. देव सिंह ग्राउंड, पिथौरागढ़
34. स्पोर्ट्स स्टेडियम, अल्मोड़ा
उत्तर प्रदेश
35. यूपी बैडमिंटन अकादमी, विपिनखंड, लखनऊ
36. नंदिनी नगर महाविद्यालय, गोंडा
37. गोंडविन पब्लिक स्कूल, मेरठ
38. यूपी इंटर कॉलेज, वाराणसी
39. राईफल एसोसिएशन, जौहरी, तहसील बडौत, जिला बागपत
40. अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय
साई एलएनसीपीई
केरल
41. मालाबार क्रिश्चन कॉलेज हायर सेकेंडरी स्कूल, कालीकट
42. मार एथेसिएस कॉलेज, कोठामंगलम
43. मार बासिल हायर सेकेंडरी स्कूल, कोठामंगलम
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44. सेंट जार्ज हायर सेकेंडरी स्कूल, एर्नाकुलम
45. सेंट थॉमस कॉलेज कोजहेंनचेरी
46. कलाड़ी हायर सेकेंडरी स्कूल, कुमारमपुथुर, पलक्कड़
47. परली हाई स्कूल, पलक्कड़
48. मुंडूर हाई स्कूल, मुंडूर
49. मेरी माथा हाई स्कूल, पंथालमफर्दन
50. निर्मला कॉलेज, मूवाट्टुपुषा, एर्नाकुलम
51. क्राइस्ट कॉलेज, इरिन्जालाकुडा
52. चेरुपुषम हाई स्कूल, चेरुपुषम, कन्नूर
53. कोट्टायम राजस हाई स्कूल, पथीरीयाड, कन्नूर
54. सेंट एंथोनी पब्लिक स्कूल, कंकीरापल्ली कोट्टायम
55. श्रीपरायर स्पोर्ट्स एंड गेम्स एसोसिएशन, श्रीपरायर
56. सेंटमाइकल्स, अलेप्पी
57. केमेवलूर, एस.एच.एम., कोट्टायम
58. मेरिएन कॉलेज, कुट्टीकनम, इडुकी
59. राजीव गांधी इंडोर स्टेडियम परमाणम, कोन्नी, परमाणम, कोन्नी
- तमिलनाडु**
60. एस विद्यालय विश्व, एम.आर., कोट्टन कुलथूर, जिला कांचीपुरम (तमिलनाडु)
61. सेक्रड हार्ट कॉलेज, तिरुपत्तूर, वेल्लोर
- कर्नाटक**
62. लोयोला हाई स्कूल, मुडंगोड
- आंध्र प्रदेश**
63. आंध्र लोयोला कॉलेज, विजयवाड़ा
- पूर्वी**
- ओडिशा**
64. साई हिंदुस्तान ऐरोनाटिक लिमिटेड (एचएएल), कोरापुट
- अंडमान एवं निकोबार**
65. एसएजी के विस्तार केंद्र, कार निकोबार
- झारखंड**
66. संत इग्नेसियस हाई स्कूल, गुमला
- एनईआरसी, इंपाल**
- मणिपुर**
67. मैरीकॉम मुक्केबाजी अकादमी, इम्फाल
-

मिजोरम

68. महिला हॉकी सेंटर, तेंजवाल (एसएजी एक्सटेंशन)
 69. जिला खेल परिसर, लुंगलेई एसएजी (एक्सटेंशन)

नागालैंड

70. सेनायंगबा हायर स्कूल, मोकोकचुंग

आरसी, गुवाहाटी**असम**

71. डिब्रूगढ़ जूडो एसोसिएशन, डिब्रूगढ़
 72. टेबल टेनिस अकादमी, जोरहाट
 73. दाखा देवी रेसिडेसिया कॉलेज, छाबुआ, डिब्रूगढ़
 73. एएचसीएचएस, स्कूल माजुली, जोरहाट
 सीओई

पश्चिमी**गुजरात**

1. गांधीनगर
 साई आरसी, मुम्बई
 महाराष्ट्र

2. कांदिवली
 3. औरंगाबाद

मध्य**मध्य प्रदेश**

4. भोपाल

उत्तरी**हरियाणा**

5. सोनीपत
 6. हिसार

एनएस एनआईएस**पंजाब**

7. पटियाला

दक्षिणी**कर्नाटक**

8. बंगलौर

केरल क्षेत्र**केरल**

9. तिरुवनंतपुरम
 10. एलेप्पी

पूर्वी**पश्चिम बंगाल**

11. कोलकाता

ओडिशा

12. जगतपुर

आरसी, लखनऊ**उत्तर प्रदेश**

13. लखनऊ

एनईआरसी, इंफाल**मणिपुर**

14. इंफाल

आरसी, गुवाहाटी**मेघालय**

15. एनईएचयू, शिलांग

एनएसए**दिल्ली**

1. साई नेशनल साइक्लिंग अकादमी, आई.जी.स्टेडियम, नई दिल्ली
2. साई नेशनल स्वीमिंग अकादमी, डा. एसपीएमसी, तालकटोरा स्टेडियम, नई दिल्ली

केरल

3. साई नेशनल एथलेटिक्स अकादमी फार स्प्रिंट्स एवं जम्पस, त्रिवेंद्रम
4. साई नेशनल गोल्फ अकादमी, त्रिवेंद्रम

मध्य प्रदेश

5. साई नेशनल एथलेटिक्स अकादमी फार मिडल डिस्टेंस रन, भोपाल

संक्षिप्तीकरण

1. देशज गेम और मार्शल आर्ट्स (आईजीएमए)
2. राष्ट्रीय खेल प्रतिभा प्रतियोगिता (एनएसटीसी)
3. सेना बाल खेल कंपनी (एबीएससी)
4. भाखेप्रा प्रशिक्षण केंद्र (एसटीसी)
5. विशेष क्षेत्र खेल (एसएजी)
6. उत्कृष्टता केंद्र (सीओई)
7. राष्ट्रीय खेल अकादमी (एनएसए)

Sports centres under Sports Authority of India

†*94.DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to set up integrated and fully equipped modern sports centres towards development and promotion of sporting talent for world level international sports, including Olympics; and

(b) the details of sports centres under Sports Authority of India and estimated funds required to fully develop each of these centres and provisions for financial management thereof?

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

Statement

(a) "Sports" is a state subject. However, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (MYA and S) through Sports Authority of India (SAI) is implementing the following

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

major schemes for setting up centres to train sportspersons to excel in national and international competitions:

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Number of Centres
1.	SAI Training Centre (STC)	59
2.	Centre of Excellence (CoE)	15
3.	National Sports Academies (NSA)	05

Sports Authority of India has established 12 Regional Centres/Academic Institutions to implement its schemes. During 2015-16, total 11773 talented sports persons (6626 boys and 5147 girls) were trained in 27 sports disciplines on residential and non-residential basis.

The selected trainees are provided with facilities in the form of expert coaches, sports equipment, boarding and lodging, sports kit, competition exposure, educational expenses, medical/ insurance and stipend as per the approved scheme norms.

In order to provide state of the art sports facilities, Governing Body of SAI has approved establishment of single discipline National Sports Academies (NSAs) across the country for promotion of sporting talent for international level competitions in collaboration with concerned National Sports Federations. Out of the proposed 13 NSAs, SAI has established 05 as follows:

Sl.No.	National Sports Academy(s)
1.	SAI National Athletics Academy for Sprints and Jumps, Thiruvananthapuram.
2.	SAI National Athletics Academy for Middle Distance, Bhopal.
3.	SAI National Cycling Academy, I.G. Stadium, New Delhi.
4.	SAI National Swimming Academy, Dr. SPMSPC, New Delhi.
5.	SAI National Golf Academy, Thiruvananthapuram.

SAI has also signed MOU with the following Sports Academies established by eminent sports persons:

- PT Usha Athletics Academy
- Mary Kom Boxing Academy
- Gopichand Badminton Academy

Since the sports infrastructure provided by the respective State Governments for STC and SAG center is not generally of desired standard, SAI has recently decided to develop at least one model centre from among the existing STC / SAG Centres in each State which could act as a benchmark for all ether STC / SAG Centres. The model centre shall have the latest international standard sports facilities to train sports-persons for excellence in National and International level Competitions.

(b) The Region-wise/State-wise details of SAI centres are given in Statement (*See below*).

To implement the its projects for development and promotion of sports during the financial year 2016-17, Sports Authority of India has projected the demand to the tune of ₹ 909.00 crores, as detailed below:

Sl. No.	(₹ in crore)
1. For capital projects/ construction works	150.00
2. Implementation of Sports Promotional Schemes of SAI	150.00
3. Sports development expenditure	226.00
4. On academics and HRD	25.00
5. For scientific backup and equipment support	33.00
6. Maintenance of Infrastructure including Stadia	160.00
7. Other establishment and Misc. expenditure (Non-Plan expenditure)	165.00
GRAND TOTAL	909.00

The details of the allocation projected and fund received are as under:

1. Total fund requirement during 2016-17	:	₹ 909.00 crores
2. Less : anticipated internal receipts	:	₹ 070.00 crores
3. Allocation received in Budget 2016-17	:	₹ 416.30 crores
4. Net additional requirement	:	₹ 422.70 crores

Statement*State-wise location of SAI Centres during the year 2015-2016*

-
- NSTC Regular Schools
SOUTHERN
Karnataka
1. St Joseph's Indian High School, Bangalore
- Andhra Pradesh**
2. VPS Public School, Vijayawada
- EASTERN
Odisha
3. St. Mary G.H. School, Sundergarh
- Tripura**
4. Umakanta Academy, Agartala
- CENTRAL
Madhya Pradesh
5. Maharani Laxmibai Multipurpose HS, Jabalpur
- RC, LUCKNOW
Uttar Pradesh
6. Udai Pratap Inter College, Varanasi
- RC, MUMBAI
Maharashtra
7. Muktangana English School, Pune
 8. Bhonsla Military School, Nasik
- WESTERN
Rajasthan
9. Bhupal's Nobles HS School, Udaipur
 10. Shri Guru Nanak Khalsa School Shriganganagar
- NC, CHANDIGARH
Chandigarh
11. DAV Sr. Sec. School, Sector-8
-

NSTC Regular Schools

NORTH-EAST

Manipur

12. Sainik School, Imphal

RC, GUWAHATI

Assam

13. Don Bosco HS, Guwahati

IGMA

LNCPE Trivandrum

Kerala

1. Vyasa Vidya Peetham Kallekkad, Palakkad Distt.

Tamilnadu

2. Vivekananda Vidyalaya, Kandha Podikara, Kanakkar Street, Ambur

3. Govt. Girls Higher Sec. School, Thanjavur

SOUTHERN

Telangana

4. Shri Sharda Dhamam, Vill. Bangalguda, Jagir, Hyderabad-30

EASTERN

Jharkhand

5. Swami Shardhanand DAV Centenary Public School, Khunti

WESTERN

Maharashtra

6. Dharamaveer Sambhaji Hr. Sec. School, Aurangabad

7. Shree Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal, Amravati

NERC, IMPHAL

Manipur

8. Bal Vidya Mandir, Vill. and PO Dhobal, Manipur

9. Panthoidi Jagoi Sindam Academy

NC, CHANDIGARH

Punjab

10. International Fetch Academy, Jandiala, Guru, Amritsar

RC, GUWAHATI

Assam

11. Martial Authority of Assam Tengapara, Kokrajhar
-

Akharas

RC MUMBAI

Maharashtra

1. Krida Vikas Vyayammandal, Sangli
2. Govt. Wrestling Centre, Kohlapur
3. Veer Hanuman Kala Krida Samajshevi Sanskruti and Vayammandal Talim, Sangli
4. Vishwamnak Jangli Maharaj Wrestling Centre, Kothamtham, Ahamadnagar
5. Moti Bagh Talim Kendra Kolhapur
6. Mamasahab Mohol Kusti Akhara, Katraj, Pune-411 046
7. Bharti Vidyapeeth, Pune, Kadegaon, Tal. Kadegaon, Distt. Sangli
8. N. L. Balkwade Vyamshala, Akhara 1002, Tilakpath, Post Bhagur, District Nasik
9. Rangnath Markad Krida and Yuvak Mandal Indapur, Distt. Pune
10. Jai Shiv Raj Education Society, Murgud Kogal, District Kolhapur
11. M. N. Deshmukh Arts Science and Commerce College, Ahmednagar
12. Gandhi Education Society Kundal, District Sangli
13. Kishanveer Akhara, Bhuinj
14. Jog Maharaj Vyayamshala, Pardikshina Road, Pune
15. Harhar Mahadev, Maroti Nagar, Dhule

Rajasthan

16. Lav Kush Akhara, Bhilwara
- NRC, SONEPAT

Haryana

17. Lala Diwanchand Modern Wrestling Centre, Chara, Jhajjar
18. Ch. Bharat Singh Memorial Sports School, Nidani, District Jind
19. Capt. Ram Karan Vyayamshala, Sec-37, Kachaa Chamariyan Road, Rohtak
20. Shaheed Bhagat Singh Akhara, Mirchpur, Hissar

Delhi

21. Master Chandgi Ram Vyamshala, Shri Mahakali Ashram, Civil Lines, Delhi-54.
 22. Guru Hanuman Akhara, Delhi
 23. Guru Jas Ram Bal Vyayamshala, Delhi
 24. Lala Ram Vyamshala Prabandhak Samiti, Roshanara Bagh, Subzi Mandi, Delhi
 25. Guru Munni Maya Vyaymshala, Delhi
-

Akharas

26. Sonkar Vyayamshala, Gurmandi, Delhi
 27. Mahender Singh Akhara, Shahbad Daulatpur, Delhi
 28. Guru Dronacharya, Village Bakoli, Delhi
- NC, CHANDIGARH

Punjab

29. Baba Sheikh Farid Kusti Akhara, Faridkot
 30. Padam Shree Kartar Singh Akhara, Amritsar
 31. Gulzar Singh Wrestling Akhara, Zirkpur
- CENTRAL

Madhya Pradesh

32. Shri Achyutanand Guru Vyayamshala, Ujjain
 33. Shri Binda Guru Akhara, Indore
 34. Deshwali Samaj Akhara, Ujjain
- RC, LUCKNOW

Uttar Pradesh

35. Guru Gaya Seth, Varanasi
 36. Choudhary Mahavir Singh Khel Samiti, Ashok Vihar, Loni Distt. Ghaziabad, UP
 37. Meghu Pehalwan Vyayamshala, Varanasi
 38. Satayanarayan, Mirzapur
- RC, GUWAHATI

Assam

39. Langhin Tiniali Sports Association, Langhin, Distt. Karbi Anglong
- EASTERN

Odisha

40. Gurukul Ashram, Amsena, Nuapada
- ABSC

Meghalaya

1. 58 Gorkha Training Centre, Happy Valley, Shillong-07 (C/o 99 APO)

Bihar

2. Bihar Regiment Centre, Danapur
-

ABSC

Maharashtra

3. BEG and Centre, Kirkee (C/o 56 APO)
4. Army Sports Institute, Pune (C/o 56 APO)
5. Mechanized Infantry Regimental Centre, Ahmadnagar (C/o 56 APO)
6. Artillery Centre, Nasik

Telangana

7. Arty Centre, Hyderabad
8. Army Ordinance Corps Regimental Centre, Secunderabad

Karnataka

9. ASC Centre and College, Bangalore (C/o 56 APO)
10. MEG and Centre, Bangalore (C/o 56 APO)

Delhi

11. Rajputana Rifles Regimental Centre, Delhi Cantt.-10 (C/o 56 APO)

Uttar Pradesh

12. RVC Centre and College, Meerut Cantt. (C/o 56 APO)
13. Dogra Regimental Centre, Faizabad-224001 (C/o 56 APO)
14. 11 Gorkha Rifles Regimental Centre, Lucknow (C/o 56 APO)
15. Rajput Rifle Regiment Centre, Fatehgarh (C/o 56 APO)

Uttarakhand

16. BEG and Centre, Roorkee
17. Garhwal Rifles Regimental Centre, Lansdowne

Madhya Pradesh

18. 1 Signal Training Centre, Jabalpur (C/o 56 APO)

STC

Southern

Karnataka

1. Dharwad
2. Medikeri
3. Bangalore

Andhra Pradesh

4. Eluru

5. Kurnool

6. Visakhapatnam

Telangana

7. Secunderabad
8. Medak

Tamil Nadu

9. Chennai
 10. Salem
-

	Pondicherry(UT)	31. Bilaspur
11.	Pondicherry	Punjab
	Kerala Region	32. Mustana Sahib
	Kerala	33. Badal
12.	Trichur	34. Ludhiana
13.	Kollam	NIS Patiala
14.	Calicut	35. Patiala
15.	Thiruvananthapuram	NRC, Sonapat
	CENTRAL	Haryana
	Madhya Pradesh	36. Kurukshetra
16.	Bhopal	37. Bhiwani
17.	Dhar	38. Hissar
18.	Jabalpur	39. Sonapat
19.	Tikamgarh	Delhi (UT)
	Chhattisgarh	40. Rajiv Gandhi Stadium, Bawana
20.	Raipur	EASTERN
21.	Rajnandgaon	West Bengal
	RC, Lucknow	41. Kolkata
	Uttar Pradesh	42. Leborg
22.	Lucknow and G.S.S. College, Lucknow	43. Burdwan
23.	Raibareilly	44. Silliguri
24.	Safai Etawah	Odisha
25.	Allahabad	45. Cuttack
26.	Bareilly	46. Dhankenal
27.	Varanasi	Bihar
	Uttarakhand	47. Patna
28.	Kashipur	WESTERN
	SAI North, Chandigarh	Gujarat
	Jammu and Kashmir	48. Gandhinagar
29.	Jammu	Rajasthan
	Himachal Pradesh	49. Jodhpur
30.	Dharamshala	50. Alwar

51. Jaipur	West Bengal
SAI RC, MUMBAI	8. Bolpur
Maharashtra	SOUTHERN
52. Kandivali	Tamil Nadu
53. Aurangabad	9. Mayiladuthurai
Goa	KERALA REGION
54. Ponda (Panjim & Peddem)	Kerala
NERC, IMPHAL	10. Alleppey
Manipur	11. Tellicherry
55. Imphal	NORTH EASTERN REGION, IMPHAL
Nagaland	Manipur
56. Dimapur	12. Imphal
RC, GUWAHATI	13. Utlov
Assam	Mizoram
57. Guwahati	14. Aizwal
58. Golaghat	RC, GUWAHATI
Meghalaya	Arunachal Pradesh
59. Shillong	15. Naharlagun
SAG	Assam
No. Eastern	16. Tinsukia
Jharkhand	17. Kokrajhar
1. Ranchi	Sikkim
Odisha	18. Namchi
2. Jagatpur	CENTRAL
3. Sundergarh	Madhya Pradesh
Bihar	19. Dhar
4. Kishanganj	
5. Giddaur	
A & N Islands	
6. Port Blair	
Tripura	
7. Agartala	

EXT. CENTRES**SAI RC, Mumbai****Daman and Diu**

1. Govt. College, Daman

Gujarat

2. Kendriya Vidyalaya No.3 Surat

Mahrashtra

3. Nav Krishna School & Jr. College, Sangli
4. New English School, Nool, Kohlapur
5. Moolaji Jaitha College, Jalgaon
6. Kodoli High School & ST Patil Jr. College, Kodoli
7. Mahatma Education Society Rasayani Raigarh
8. Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur
9. Sri Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal, Amravati

WESTERN**Rajasthan**

10. Bal Vidyalaya, Kota
11. Govt. College, Ajmer
12. Bhopal Arya School, Sriganganagar
13. Saraswati Giri School, Hanumangarh
14. Sri Guru Nanak Girls Sr.Sec.School, Sriganganagar
15. Sophia College, Ajmer
16. Govt. Hr. Sec. School Baori, Sikar
17. University of Rajasthan, Jaipur (**Ext. Of STC Alwar**)

SAI NORTH, CHANDIGARH**Jammu and Kashmir**

18. Govt. Sr. Sec. School, Singhapura Kalan, Baramulla
19. Bakshi Stadium, Srinagar

Chandigarh

20. Punjab University Chandigarh

Punjab

21. Chakwal National Sr. Sec. School, Kurali
-

22. Gurunanak Dev University, Amritsar

23. Khalsa Sr.Sec.School, Ropar

24. S.D.College, Barnala

Himachal Pradesh

25. Rainbow International School, Nagrota Bagwan, Kangra

NRC, SONEPAT

Delhi

26. Mamta Modern School, Vikas Puri

27. Rashtra Shakti Vidyalaya, Village Hastals, New Delhi

28. V.S.Agriculture Sr.Sec.School, Khera Gari, Delhi (JBHA)

Haryana

29. Ch. Pratap Singh Memorial Samiti, Kharkhoda, Sonapat

CENTRAL

Madhya Pradesh

30. Ext. Centre Khandwa (**Ext. Of STC Dhar**)

31. Govt. Boys Multipurpose Hr.Sec. School, Malhar Ashram, Indore (**Ext. of STC Dhar**)

RC, LUCKNOW

Uttarakhand

32. Summer Valley, Dehradun

33. Dev Singh Ground, Pithoragarh

34. Sports Stadium, Almora

Uttar Pradesh

35. U.P. Badminton Academy, Vipinkhand, Lucknow

36. Nandini Nagar Mahavidyalaya, Gonda

37. Godwin Public School, Meerut

38. U.P. Inter College, Varanasi

39. Rifle Association, Johri, VPO:Johri, Tehsil Baraut, Bagpat

40. Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh

SAI NCPE

Kerala

41. Malabar Christain College Hr. Sr. School, Calicut

-
42. Mar Athasius College, Kothamangalam
 43. Mar Basil Higher Sec. School, Kothamangalam
 44. St. George's Higher Sec. School, Ernakulam
 45. St. Thomas College Kozhencherry
 46. Kalladi Hr. Sec. School, Kumaramputhur, Palakkad
 47. Parli High School, Palakkad
 48. Mundur High School, Mundur
 49. Mary Matha High School, Panthalamphdam
 50. Nirmala College, Muvattupuzha, Ernakulam
 51. Christ College, Irinjalakuda
 52. Cherupushpam High School, Cherupushpam, Kannur
 53. Kottayam Rajas High School, Pathiriyad, Kannur
 54. St. Anthony's Public School, Kankirapally, Kottayam
 55. Thriprayar Sports & Games Association, Thriprayar
 56. St. Michels, Alleppey
 57. K.M.H.S. Mevalloor, Kottayam
 58. Marian College, Kuttikkanam, Idukki
 59. Rajiv Gandhi Indoor Stadium, Pramadam, Konni,
- Tamilnadu**
60. S.R.M. University, Kottan Kulthur, District Kancheepuram
 61. Sacred Heart College, Tirupattur, Vellore
- Karnataka**
62. Loyola High School, Mundgod
 63. Andhra Pradesh Andhra Loyola College, Vijayawada
- EASTERN**
- Odisha**
64. SAI Hindustan Aeronautic Limited (HAL), Koraput
- Andman and Nicobar**
65. Car Nicobar Extension Centre of SAG
- Jharkhand**
66. St. Ignatius High School, Gumla
-

NERC, Imphal

Manipur

67. Mary Kom Boxing Academy, Imphal

Mizoram

68. Women Hockey Centre, Thenzawl (SAG Ext.)

69. District Sports Complex, Lunglei (SAG Ext.)

Nagaland

70. Senayangka Higher School, Mokokchung

RC, GUWAHATI

Assam

71. Dibrugarh Judo Association, Dibrugarh

72. Table Tennis Academy, Jorhat

- 73.. Dakha Devi Rasiwasia College, Chabua, Dibrugarh

74. AHCHS School, Majuli, Jorhat

COE

KERALA REGION

Western

Kerala

Gujarat

9. Thiruvananthapuram

1. Gandhinagar

10. Alleppey

SAI RC, MUMBAI

EASTERN

Maharashtra

West Bengal

2. Kandivali

11. Kolkata

3. Aurangabad

Odisha

CENTRAL

12. Jagatpur

Madhya Pradesh

RC LUCKNOW

4. Bhopal

Uttar Pradesh

NORTHERN

13. Lucknow

Haryana

NERC, IMPHAL

5. Sonapat

Manipur

6. Hissar

NS NIS

14. Imphal

Punjab

RC, GUWAHATI

7. Patiala

SOUTHERN

Meghalaya

Karnataka

15. NEHU, Shillong

8. Bangalore
-

NSA Delhi

1. SAI National Cycling Academy, I.G. Stadium, New Delhi
2. SAI National Swimming Academy, Dr. SPMC, Talkatora Stadium, New Delhi

Kerala

3. SAI National Athletics Academy for Sprints & Jumps, Trivandrum
4. SAI National Golf Academy, Trivandrum

Madhya Pradesh

5. SAI National Athletics Academy for Middle Distance Run, Bhopal

Abbreviation:

1. Indigenous Games & Martial Arts (IGMA)
2. National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC)
3. Army Boys' Sports Company (ABSC)
4. SAI Training Centres (STC)
5. Special Area Games (SAG)
6. Centre of Excellence (COE)
7. National Sports Academy (NSA)

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं युवा कार्यक्रम के यूथफुल एवं युवावान मंत्री का स्वागत-अभिनन्दन करता हूँ। अभी इन्होंने "रियो ओलम्पिक" हेतु जागृति पैदा करने के लिए एक दौड़ का आयोजन किया है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि इस दौड़ से हम ओलम्पिक में भी कुछ पदक प्राप्त करने का साहस और उत्साह प्राप्त कर सकेंगे। मेरा कहना यह है कि हमारे यहां पर जो खेल संरचनाएं हैं, वे बहुत फैली हुई हैं और उनकी स्थिति भी बहुत जगह पर अच्छी नहीं है। जहां-जहां कुछ अच्छे प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं, वहां पर हमें परिणाम मिलते हैं, किन्तु इतना बड़ा देश होने के नाते हमें प्रतिस्पर्धाओं में पदक की अभिलाषा रहती है और इन पदकों को प्राप्त करने के लिए जिस स्तरीय खेल के मैदान चाहिए, उनकी कोचिंग चाहिए, उन्हें खुराक चाहिए, आवास चाहिए और अन्य सुविधाएं चाहिए, अगर हम उन्हें ये सारी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराएंगे तभी हम उम्मीद कर सकते हैं कि पिछले ओलम्पिक में हमने जितने पदक प्राप्त किए हैं, इस साल उससे डबल मिलेंगे, लेकिन वह संख्या भी...

श्री सभापति: आपका सवाल है?

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: मेरा सीधा प्रश्न यह है कि किसी भी खेल में, जहां हमारी प्रतिभाएं हैं और जहां हम ओलम्पिक के रिकॉर्ड के बराबर जाने वाले हैं, उन खेलों में विशेष रूप से ध्यान देकर हम उस स्तर को प्राप्त करने के लिए क्या उपाय करेंगे, जिससे हम ओलम्पिक खेलों में पदक प्राप्त कर सकें?

श्री विजय गोयल: सर, हमारी सरकार खेलों को बहुत ही महत्व देना चाहती है। इसके साथ-साथ आधुनिक सुविधाएं, modern facilities सब जगह मिलें - जैसा कि डा० सत्यनारायण जटिया, जो

खुद Standing Committee के चेयरमैन हैं, जो वहां विजिट भी करके आए हैं - उसके लिए हमने काफी सारी योजनाएं बनायी हैं। इस ओलम्पिक के लिए भी Target Olympic Podium नामक योजना बनी, उसके अंदर हमने उन्हें customized training दी, better से better equipments दिए, better से better Coach दिए, foreign coach भी दिए। मैं समझता हूं कि अभी सन् 2020 का जो ओलम्पिक है, उसकी कोचिंग अभी से हमने चार सेंटर्स के अंदर शुरू कर दी है। जो माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे, हमने Quality Council of India को मामला रेफर किया है, वह, जितने भी हमारे SAI के सेंटर्स हैं, जो लगभग 59 हैं, उनके अंदर यह देखकर हमें रिपोर्ट देगा कि हमारे सेंटर्स के अंदर कहां-कहां, क्या कमी है और उनके अंदर क्या modern facilities होनी चाहिए। SAI का एक बहुत बड़ा infrastructure है। वित्त मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं। हमारे देश की 65 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा जनता युवा है। हमारा एक लक्ष्य तो है कि हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा पदक जीतें और दूसरा लक्ष्य है कि पूरे देश के अंदर, गांव-गांव, गली-गली तक हम खेलों का विस्तार करें, यह भी हम चाहते हैं।

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: माननीय सभापति जी, जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि SAI के अंतर्गत वे खेलों के विकास के बारे में काम करना चाहते हैं। SAI ने 13 राष्ट्रीय खेल अकादमियों के लिए प्रस्ताव दिए हैं। 13 राष्ट्रीय खेल अकादमियों में से अभी तक हम 5 अकादमियां ही स्थापित कर पाए हैं। मेरा यह कहना है कि इन सबके लिए वित्तीय सहायता की जरूरत है। SAI के लिए पीएसयूज से, बैंकों से और इंडस्ट्रीज से वित्तीय सहायता जुटाने के लिए जो NSDF बनाया गया है, उसको फिर से प्रेरित करने की दृष्टि से, जैसे CSRF बना है, क्या उपाय करेंगे? इसके अतिरिक्त उन 13 खेल अकादमियों में पांच शुरू की गयी हैं। बाकी की अकादमियों के लिए आप कहां से उपाय करेंगे और इन्हें प्रारम्भ करने के लिए किस तरह से योजना बनाएंगे?

श्री विजय गोयल: सर, माननीय सदस्य ने बड़ी अच्छी बात कही है कि ये खेल केवल सरकार के सहारे नहीं चलेंगे। इसके अंदर जहां एक ओर federation का बहुत बड़ा contribution चलता है, दूसरी तरफ corporate sector का भी चलना चाहिए। इसलिए हमने National Sports Development Fund बनाया है। उस National Sports Development Fund के रिएक्शन भी आए हैं, response भी आए हैं। अच्छी बात यह है कि हमारे देश में पी.टी. ऊषा, मेरकॉम, गोपीचंद, अश्विन नाचप्पा जैसे लोगों ने अकादमी खोली है और हम भी उन्हें सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं। जो हमारे National Sports Development Fund में contribute करता है, उसको उतनी ही मैचिंग ग्रांट गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया से मिल जाती है। मैंने अभी इन दिनों में ASSOCHAM के पदाधिकारियों और FICCI के office bearers से बात की थी, ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को हम ला पाएं। हम देश में एक ऐसा SAI का मॉडल सेंटर खोलना चाहते हैं, जिसे फिर बाकी स्टेट्स फॉलो करें। सर, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का काम है, to promote sports और सेंटर काम काम है, to achieve excellence.

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी: सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को मुबारकबाद देना चाहूंगा। मेरे ख्याल से वे स्वयं नेशनल बास्केटबॉल प्लेयर रह चुके हैं। मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हमारे देश में 65 परसेंट यूथ हैं। हमारे पास जो आंकड़े हैं, जितने भी hostel academies में बच्चे हैं, sportspersons हैं, वे 11,773 हैं, जो मेरे ख्याल से future में ओलम्पिक्स को देखते हुए या Asian Games को देखते हुए बहुत कम हैं। मैं एक example देना चाहता हूं। सर, मैं उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा

कि हमारे ओडिशा में 50 सीट्स के लिए ट्रायल हुआ था। वहां पर 4,500 बच्चे सेलेक्शन के लिए गए थे और मात्र 50 सीट्स थीं। इसीलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि स्पोर्ट्स होस्टल्स की संख्या को जितना को सके, उतना बढ़ाया जाए, जिससे कि हमारे यूथ स्पोर्ट्स होस्टल्स में आएंगे तथा करिकुलम उन्हें मिल पाएगा।

मैं आपसे पूछना चाहूंगा कि क्या आप ट्राइबल्स स्पोर्ट्स एकेडमी बनाने का प्रयास करेंगे? मैं दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जितने भी हमारे होस्टल्स हैं, एकेडमीज़ हैं या डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं, वहां पर कोच से ज्यादा इम्पोर्टेंट ट्रेनर्स हैं, जो कि फिटनेस कोच हैं। बहुत सी होस्टल एकेडमीज़ में फिटनेस कोच, ट्रेनर्स नहीं हैं, इसलिए मैं आपसे जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या आप एक नेशनल फिटनेस ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीट्यूट बनाने का प्रयास करेंगे?

श्री विजय गोयल: सभापति महोदय, हम सिंगल डिसिप्लिन एकेडमीज़ बनाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। एक जगह पर हॉकी की कोचिंग हो रही है, एक जगह पर बॉक्सिंग की कोचिंग हो रही है, एक जगह पर स्विमिंग की कोचिंग हो रही है, एक जगह पर ऑर्चरी की कोचिंग हो रही है, इस तरीके से हम प्रोत्साहन देना चाहते हैं। जो माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, वह उनका बहुत ही अच्छा सुझाव है। हमारे पास अभी स्पेशल एरिया गेम्स हैं, अभी उनके 19 सेंटर्स हैं। मैं यह नहीं कह सकता कि वे अभी काफी होंगे। सदन को यह जानकर खुशी होगी कि अभी जो ओलम्पिक गेम्स हुए, कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स हुए, एशियाड में, जो हमारे ग्रुप्स जाते हैं, contingents जाते हैं, उसमें 80 परसेंट से ज्यादा लोग ट्राइबल एरियाज से, गांव की पृष्ठभूमि से, गरीब पृष्ठभूमि से आते थे। जहां तक ओलम्पिक गेम्स का सवाल है - मैं कह सकता हूं कि SAI के trainers की संख्या अगर अभी के लगभग 11000 से ज्यादा कर दिए, तो शायद लोग कहेंगे कि इनमें से प्लेयर निकल कर आ जाएंगे। अगर मैं यह कहूंगा कि देश के अंदर खेल को बढ़ाना है, तो फिर सेंटर्स और खोलने पड़ेंगे। निश्चित रूप से माननीय सदस्य ने जो सुझाव दिया है, उस पर हम जरूर गौर करेंगे।

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश में स्पोर्ट्स को last priority समझा जाता है। पूर्व वित्त मंत्री महोदय भी यहां पर बैठे हैं और वर्तमान वित्त मंत्री महोदय भी यहां पर बैठे हैं। सवा सौ करोड़ की पॉपुलेशन के देश में जो इंटरनेशनल गेम्स होते हैं, उनमें एक गोल्ड मेडल और एक-दो सिल्वर मेडल हम लोग जीतकर आते हैं और तालियां बजाते हैं। यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है।

श्री सभापति: आपका क्वेश्चन क्या है?

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: सभापति महोदय, मैं क्वेश्चन करूं, उससे पहले यह गोयल साहब का मेडन ऑन्सर है, इसके लिए मैं इनको बहुत बधाई देता हूं। श्रीमान् जी, आपके मंत्रालय द्वारा 900 करोड़ रुपये की डिमांड की गई और आपको कुल मिलाकर 416 करोड़ रुपये का एलोकेशन हुआ। श्रीमान् जी, चार सौ करोड़ रुपया एक करोड़ से ज्यादा पॉपुलेशन को मिला। इससे आप स्पोर्ट्स डेवलपमेंट की बात कर रहे हैं? इससे क्या डेवलपमेंट करेंगे? क्या आप चार करोड़ रुपये में एक स्पोर्ट्स सेंटर बना सकते हैं? दिल्ली जैसे शहर को अगर चार, सवा चार करोड़ रुपये की एवरेज से एलोकेशन स्पोर्ट्स डेवलपमेंट के नाम पर हो चुका है, तो यह बहुत दुर्भाग्य की बात है।

श्री सभापति: आपका सवाल क्या है?

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: श्रीमान् जी, दूसरे देशों में जैसे चीन है, रूस है और दूसरे कंट्रीज़ हैं, या वेस्टर्न कंट्रीज़ हैं, जहां पर 4-4 साल, 5-5 साल के बच्चों को अडॉप्ट किया जाता है, उनके पैरेंट्स को उनके साथ रखा जाता है और उनको ट्रेन किया जाता है। आप एक लॉग टर्म पॉलिसी बनाइए, जिसके तहत स्पोर्ट्स को वास्तव में डेवलप किया जा सके। नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में कितनी प्रतिभा है, साउथ में कितनी प्रतिभा है, बिहार, झारखंड में कितनी प्रतिभा है। झारखंड की एक बेटी ने तीरंदाजी में गोल्ड मेडल लाने का टारगेट बना रखा है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the question be answered.

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: उसके पिता श्री व्हीलर चलाते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: उसके पास पैसे भी नहीं हैं।

श्री सभापति: आप जवाब सुन लीजिए। आपने जो सजेशन दिया है, उसका जवाब सुन लीजिए।

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: माननीय मंत्री जी, आपने अभी चार्ज लिया है। जो रोज कंट्रोवर्सी आ रही है, कभी नरसिंह यादव की, कभी इंद्रजीत सिंह की...

श्री सभापति: आप सवाल पूछ लीजिए।

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: आप इसके बारे में क्या कर रहे हैं? दूसरा, स्पोर्ट्स डेवलपमेंट के लिए क्या आपने कोई लॉग टर्म पॉलिसी बनाई है या सोची है?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Please reply to the question.

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: क्या वित्त मंत्री महोदय स्पोर्ट्स के लिए और फंड का एलोकेशन करेंगे?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No more speech-making.

श्री विजय गोयल: सर, स्पोर्ट्स स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है। हम सेन्टर से तो 400 करोड़ रुपए मांग ही रहे हैं। अगर हम साई के सेन्टर को अपग्रेड करना चाहें, तो उसके लिए हमें 160 करोड़ रुपए चाहिए, लेकिन स्टेट्स को भी अपने बजट बढ़ाने होंगे। आप देखिए, गुजरात ऐसा राज्य है, जिसके अंदर स्पोर्ट्स का बजट अकेले 500 करोड़ रुपए है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप एक मिनट सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prem Chandji, Please sit down. No. argument Please. Prem Chandji, would you please resume your Seat? Let him finish...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता : स्पोर्ट्स पॉलिसी कैसे दी जा सकती है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विजय गोयल: सर, हम चाहते हैं कि केवल क्रिकेट ही नहीं, फुटबॉल, हॉकी, खो-खो, कबड्डी, ये सब भी बढ़ें। बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि अगर हमारे देश में ब्रिक्स फुटबॉल हो रहा है और अगले साल FIFA World Cup Under-17 Football Championship हो रहा है। हम चाहते हैं कि देश में football और दूसरे खेलों का भी आयोजन हो। अभी Sports Pro Kabaddi चल रही है। जाहिर तौर पर स्टेट्स को भी अपना बजट बढ़ाना है और हमें भी बजट बढ़ाना है।

जहां पर नरसिंह यादव का मामला है, हमने कल उस पर स्पष्टीकरण दे दिया था। इस पर ज्यादा कुछ कहने को नहीं है। अभी वह प्रोजेक्टनी सस्पेंड है। अगर कोई नई development नहीं हुई, तो वह नहीं जा पाएंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prem Chandji, you have finished. Please don't interfere. This is not fair ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My supplementary arises out of the reply given by the hon. Minister regarding sports development schemes. Some time back, there was a scheme involving the Members of Parliament to have projects of sports development in their areas where MPs used to offer a fund in which the maximum amount was supposed to be given by the Sports Department of the Government. I would like to know whether the same scheme is being implemented or the Minister is thinking of another scheme involving the Members of Parliament in the development of sports. Thank you.

श्री विजय गोयल: MPs कितना फंड लेकर आएंगे? MPs सिर्फ डिमांड रखेंगे, उससे तो बात नहीं बनेगी, क्योंकि हमारे पास तो लिमिटेड फंड्स हैं और लिमिटेड इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर्स हैं। अब देश के अंदर ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, सुनिए। देश के अंदर अब ग्राउंड्स भी कम होते चले जा रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Mr. Minister, there is already a scheme in the Ministry. Please go through that.

श्री विजय गोयल: अभी इस MPs वाली स्कीम के ऊपर कोई ऐसा वर्क नहीं हो रहा है। जब आप कोई बात बताएंगे, तो मैं उस स्कीम को देखकर, दोबारा से उसे चालू करूंगा।

श्री सभापति: शरद पवार जी, आप कुछ कहना चाहते हैं?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, the hon. Minister has said that there are insufficient funds, especially for the development of infrastructure and other things. About five years back, the Indian Cricket Board had decided to give ₹ 50 crores to the Sports Ministry just to encourage the budding players. Money was paid and the Cricket Board had received a communication from the Finance Ministry stating therein that your income tax exemption has been removed because you have spent money elsewhere other than cricket. I recollect the then Leader of Opposition of this House and myself met the then Finance Minister to resolve that issue, but that issue is still pending. Is it possible to find some solution to this?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I will certainly have the matter looked into.

**Capital expenditure and revenue deficit as outlined in
Thirteenth Finance Commission**

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

(a) whether Government is aware that in 2014-15, the capital expenditure of the Union Government was 1.71 per cent of GDP, well below the 4.5 per cent level set out for the year in the fiscal consolidation path set out by the Thirteenth Finance Commission;

(b) whether the revenue deficit of 2.92 per cent of GDP was in contrast to the revenue surplus of 0.50 per cent of GDP to be achieved in 2014-15, as outlined by the Thirteenth Finance Commission; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) The Central objective of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act 2003 is to ensure inter-generational equity in fiscal management. The rules formed thereunder envisaged this to be achieved through the elimination of revenue deficit and build-up of revenue surpluses. Together with a fiscal deficit of 3 per cent of GDP, this would ensure that all borrowings are devoted to enhancing capital expenditure.

The Thirteenth Finance Commission had submitted their Report in 2009 for the award period 2010-11 to 2014-15 after an assessment of the fiscal situation in India. The Commission had recommended that the revenue deficit of the Centre needs to be progressively reduced and eliminated by 2013-14, followed by emergence of a revenue surplus by 2014-15. The Report had also envisaged that in doing so the capital expenditure of the Central Government would go up to a level of 4.5 per cent of GDP in 2014-15. The Government accepted the recommendation about the revenue deficit in principle in their 'Explanatory Memorandum as to the Action Taken on the Recommendations Made by the Thirteenth Finance Commission' in February 2010.

Later, recognising that, as per the scheme of classification and definitions, large grants transferred to States which were capital in nature had to be recorded as revenue expenditure in the Union accounts, the Government introduced the concept of effective revenue deficit in the Union Budget 2011-12. Effective revenue deficit indicates the difference between revenue deficit and grants from the Centre to States for creation of capital assets. Accordingly, the Amendments to the FRBM Act enacted *vide* the Finance

Act 2012 mentioned that, "The Central Government shall take appropriate measures to reduce the fiscal deficit, revenue deficit and effective revenue deficit to eliminate the effective revenue deficit by the 31st March, 2015 and thereafter build up adequate effective revenue surplus and also to reach revenue deficit not more than 2 per cent of Gross Domestic Product by the 31st March, 2015 and thereafter as may be prescribed by rules made by the Central Government".

The fiscal outlook for 2014-15 was constrained by the global economic environment, weak growth, moderate increase in indirect taxes, a large subsidy burden and not so encouraging tax buoyancy. Consequently, the capital expenditure of the Central Government in 2014-15 was 1.6 per cent of GDP. Against this background and the need for balancing the requirements of spending in social and welfare sectors for the protection of vulnerable sections, the FRBM Act was amended in 2015 to extend the time frame for the elimination of effective revenue deficit from 31st March 2015 to 31st March 2018. As the correction of 1.2 percentage points of GDP in effective revenue deficit in a year's span from 2016-17 to 2017-18 was found to be very challenging and may entail undue pressures on other developmental expenditure, given the available revenues, the target for elimination of effective revenue deficit was further extended by one year in the Union Budget 2016-17.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, in fact, not only the Finance Minister is here, but I note that there are two former Finance Ministers who are here in the House, Dr. Manmohan Singh and Shri P. Chidambaram. The answer has a noble intention of elimination of revenue deficit and build up of revenue surplus. Sir, my first supplementary relates to the RBI data of 2016. That data shows that there are 10 States and each State has these huge financial burdens; Maharashtra with ₹ 4 lakh crores, -- I am not giving the figures -- but they are all in excess of ₹ 2 lakh crores. These States include Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Kerala. Sir, it is a long list of 10-12 States. The figures are obviously available for this. The States, Sir, are being burdened with paying back this money, especially so, the debt stressed States like Bengal, where I come from, Punjab and Kerala. My specific question, Sir, to the Finance Minister is about giving the States some level of confidence. Would the Government consider setting up a Committee of State Finance Ministers headed by the Union Finance Minister for addressing this specific problem so that he can meet its noble goal?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, this issue has been raised by some State Governments,

especially, by the State from which my learned friend comes. The hon. Chief Minister of West Bengal, recently, raised it at the Inter-State Council meeting also. At the end of the day, Sir, we have a structure which is defined, under which the Centre and the States will have to meet their own expenditure requirements which include both their revenue requirements and the capital needs. There is also a system by which the States, in addition to their income, also get devolution as far as the Central share of taxes are concerned. Eventually, we all have to live within the limitations of those limited resources available. The whole essence of fiscal deficit, the States would have or the Centre would have, is that we are borrowing in order to finance either the revenue or capital needs of the current generation. And, therefore, we have to borrow as much as we can afford to serve it. That is a planning that every State will have to do and even the Centre will have to do that. Now, the appointment of a committee is possible, but at the end of the day, it is the prudent fiscal planning which every State will have to do, that is, to raise its own level of resources by greater generation of economic activity and moderating its expenditure accordingly.

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Sir, my second supplementary, actually, relates to a phrase, which the Finance Minister just used, that is, about devolution, which he said to be 32 to 42 per cent. Sir, I have two specific facts on which my second question is based. Sir, the Centre has withdrawn financial support from 39 major schemes which the States were getting. My second fact, is in as many as 58 important schemes, the Centre-State structure of percentage has been dramatically changed. So, sometimes, it was 50:50. For the same 50:50, today, the State is paying 70 or 75 and the Centre has reduced its contribution. Sir, sometimes, it becomes 90:10. So, my specific question is this. Sir, for example, in the BRGF, where my State was to receive ₹ 6,400 crores, we actually received ₹ 2,000 crores. That is one example. The other commitment made was for CST. When CST was brought down from 4 per cent to 2 per cent, there again, the States were supposed to be compensated. I have given the Finance Minister, through you, two examples -- the BRGF and the CST. So, the promises were made before we set up this Committee. Would he consider addressing these two specific cases for all States, including mine, and to release these funds at the earliest? Thank you, Sir.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY : Sir, as far as the second question is concerned, I would tell the hon. Member that the Governments have a continuous identity even if political parties in power do change. With regard to the CST, even though the commitment arose when the previous Government was in power, when the States discussed with us, we undertook to discharge that liability. In the last two years, one-third and one-third, that is, two-thirds of

the liability have been discharged. This year, the balance one-third is being discharged, the first instalment of which has already been paid for the current year as far as the States are concerned and I am sure during the course of this year, the second instalment would also be paid and the CST balance as far as the States is concerned would be discharged.

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Sir, BRGF was a specific question.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: As far as devolution is concerned, if one looks at the accurate data, the entire structure, after the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, has changed. Thereafter, the NITI Aayog itself appointed a Committee of Chief Ministers. That Committee decided which are the schemes which would now be financed by the States, which are the schemes which would be entirely financed by the Centre and that some of the schemes would be financed in the ratio of 60:40, that is, 60 by the Centre and 40 by the States. We have accepted that recommendation of the Chief Ministers' Committee. Now, if you take the amount with regard to any of the particular heads, it may have gone down on a certain head, but when 32 becomes 42, it increases. So, what you are eventually to see is, what the overall position is. Let us say, compare the year 2014-15 with the years 2015-16, when the Thirteenth Finance Commission was there and the Fourteenth Finance Commission is there. The net difference between the two years itself is significant.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I seek your protection. I had asked a very specific question on the BRGF. The hon. Finance Minister is so good with words. I asked a simple question. Sir, ₹ 6,000 crores owed to my State. Sir, against ₹ 6,000 crores, we received ₹ 2,000 crores!

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: As far as one specific head of your State or any other State is concerned, if you have a specific question, I will get back to you with the figure itself. Please bear in mind that after the Fourteenth Finance Commission, even though some of the schemes may have gone into sharing, the net being received by States is something close to ₹ 1,88,000 crores compared to what they received in the Thirteenth Finance Commission.

AIIMS'S report on facilities in ambulances

*96. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) has submitted

a report earlier prescribing facilities that should be available in ambulances, if so, the details thereof;

(b) what are the reasons for not implementing the recommendations; and

(c) by when these recommendations would be implemented to protect the lives of citizens?

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) AIIMS has not submitted any report on Ambulances to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. However, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) had constituted a multi-disciplinary committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Shakti Kumar Gupta, who was then the Head of Hospital Administration and Medical Superintendent, All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi, to formulate 'National Ambulance Code' along with detailed specifications for various types of ambulances for the country.

(b) and (c) The committee has submitted its report and the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has approved the recommendations of the said report. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has subsequently issued a draft gazette notification on 23rd March, 2016, seeking comments regarding implementation of the National Ambulance Code [Automotive Industry Standard - AIS:125 (Part 1)] with effect from 1st April, 2017.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, the hon. Minister has given a good answer. It is heartening to note that the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways had constituted a multi-disciplinary Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Shakti Kumar Gupta, who was then the Head of Hospital Administration and Medical Superintendent, AIIMS, to formulate 'National Ambulance Code', along with detailed specifications for various types of ambulances for the country. May I know from the hon. Minister the detailed specifications for various types of ambulances? Further, the implementing authority should be strict while giving the licenses to the ambulances. In fact, they should conform to the stipulated facilities in the ambulance; only then should the MoRTH give licences to the operating ambulances. If so, what steps are being taken by the Government to implement the Code? This is my first supplementary, Sir.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, first of all, I would like to say that this question belongs to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then, why did you take it?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Because the question related to AIIMS, it was given to us. The 'National Ambulance Code', which comes under the automotive industry standards, is dealt with by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. But, yes, a Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of Dr. Shakti Kumar Gupta, who was then the Medical Superintendent of AIIMS. So far, six deliberations have taken place, and in those deliberations, we have gone through the detailed specifications of the ambulances. We have done consultations with all the stakeholders and also the companies which are running the ambulances in the States, and we are trying to see to it that those specifications are mentioned accordingly.

Sir, the draft Gazette Notification was issued on 23rd March, 2016, and it will be implemented from 1st April, 2017. The final notification is with the hon. Minister, and it is going to be signed very soon.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, the hon. Minister has rightly said that the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has issued a notification on 23rd March, 2016, seeking comments on implementation of the National Ambulance Code. Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the clarifications or comments are invited from the State Governments; and if so, then, how many State Governments have sent their comments on that.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, we have consulted all the stakeholders. As I said, we have consulted even the companies or the concerns which are running ambulances in large numbers in various States. The deliberations have taken place. I don't have the exact number as to how many States were consulted. But I would like to say that all the stakeholders have been taken into consideration.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, there is a need for specialized ambulances with advanced life support system. Most of the ambulances available around the country are called as 'white vans' with just a stretcher in them. What is the Government doing to actually bring in more ambulances with advanced life support system? This will be of great help for accident victims, cardiac patients and other life-threatening issues.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, we are very much aware of it. We have got very strict specifications as far as ambulances are concerned. We have got two types of categories, namely, advanced life support system and basic life support system. Sir,

8,083 ambulances are running in the country with advanced life support system and basic life support system. At the same time, 6,325 are empanelled vehicles which run on these specifications. So, we are very strict on those specifications. The technical specifications and medical equipments in ambulances have been furnished. We see to it that those equipments are made available in the ambulances. There are some 24 equipments which are needed in basic life support system and five are additional equipments which are there for advanced life support system.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, the Minister was talking about conflict between the two different Ministries about whose responsibility this is. Following up on Mrs. Kanimozhi's point, when you think about these ambulances not just as ambulances but, during the spare time, as vehicles that can provide healthcare services to rural areas and remote areas, etc., why not think through this in a fresh, comprehensive manner? This was something that Mr. Raj Narain had started as Health Minister in the 70s about using vehicles to provide adequate healthcare and emergency services, as a way to upgrade the whole system in such a manner that we can actually serve a much larger population, both in times of emergency as well as during routine periods.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, so far, there is no conflict between the Ministries. I only said that this question on ambulance service code comes under the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and the technical aspects are taken care of by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. So, there is no conflict and I am giving the answer accordingly. As far as the ambulances are concerned, we have gone a long way. If you notice, 8,083 ambulances are there which come under the 108 number. That is for the emergency response for any trauma taking place or accident taking place. In the same way, we have got 8,553 ambulances which are called on the number 102. This is for the mother and child welfare, for carrying pregnant mothers for deliveries and other facilities. So, we have a large number of ambulances and we are trying to see to it that when the States demand for it, as much as they demand, we are going to give it.

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Sir, my question is about air ambulances. In this country, hardly one or two air ambulances are there and they belong to the private sector. In urban areas like Bengaluru or Kolkata or Mumbai, reaching a patient to a hospital is very difficult. With the air ambulances, patients can be lifted from places where the hospital facilities are not available. Is the Government planning to have air ambulances in every State capital which would be a life-saving facility?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, at the moment, there is no such proposal.

As I said, we decide on issues as and when proposals come from the States. If any proposal comes, we will think on it.

Joint Indo-US naval patrols in South China Sea

*97. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States and India have held talks on conducting joint naval patrols in the Indian Ocean and in the disputed South China Sea;

(b) if so, China's reaction thereon;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Indian Navy has never carried out joint patrols with another country;

(d) if so, whether Government has brought any change in its policy of only joining an international military effort under the United Nations' flag; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) to (e) Government takes all measures to ensure our maritime security. However, at present, these measures do not include joint patrolling with foreign navies including United States. No talks have been held with United States on conduct of any joint naval patrols. Further, Indian Navy has never carried out joint patrols with another country. Indian Navy, however conducts Coordinated Patrols (CORPATs) with Indonesia, Thailand and Myanmar along the International Maritime Boundary Line (IMBL). Further, there is no change in the policy of the Government of only joining an international military effort under the United Nation's flag.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सर, मैंने इनका जवाब पढ़ा है और उससे लगता है कि मैंने जो पूछा था, इन्होंने उसका जवाब नहीं दिया है, केवल यह कहा है कि हम कोई ऐसा कदम नहीं उठा रहे हैं। सबसे पहले मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि हमने सिक्योरिटी के क्या पैमाने रखे हैं और हम किस तरह से सिक्योरिटी कर रहे हैं? आप कृपया यह बताने की कृपा करें, क्योंकि आपने कहा है, "Government takes all measures to ensure our maritime security." इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से यह

जानना चाहती हूँ कि वह क्या पैमाना है और उसके लिए क्या किया जा रहा है, क्योंकि चारों तरफ से हमारे समंदर का किनारा बहुत बड़ा है?

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: The question on joint patrols,'...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सिक्योरिटी के बारे में आपने ही जवाब दिया है।

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: I know that, but the question is basically on joint patrols and we have specifically clarified that we take care of our maritime security and do not go into the joint patrol part of it because we do not agree with joint patrol. Our ships and submarines do conduct extensive exercise in the Indian Ocean region. They visit other countries. We conduct joint exercises. We conduct CORPAT, which is a coordinated patrolling with the Maritime Border States and all these aspects are carried out, but joint patrol is not part of the aspect of any maritime security. To strengthen coastal and offshore security, we have undertaken various measures: setting-up of Joint Operation Centres at Mumbai, Kochi, Visakhapatnam and Port Blair; setting-up of a specialised force, the Sagar Prahari Bal comprising 1000 personnel and 80 Fast Interceptor Craft; induction of 23 Immediate Support Vessels for offshore security; and establishment of National Command Control Communication and Intelligence Network interlinking 51 nodes of the Indian Navy and ICG. There are more also coming.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सर, मेरा सेकंड क्वेश्चन है, मैंने साउथ चाइना के बारे में प्रश्न पूछा था, चूंकि जो The Hague की जजमेंट आई है, उसकी arbitration को चाइना ने मानने से इंकार कर दिया है, तो क्या इसका हमारे ऊपर कोई इम्पैक्ट या इफैक्ट पड़ेगा? इसके लिए हमारी गवर्नमेंट क्या करने जा रही है?

श्री मनोहर पर्रिकर: साउथ चाइना के बारे में हमारा इतना ही कहना है कि any country should respect the international court, whichever decision they have given and freedom of navigation cannot be compromised.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to put an important question. On 22nd morning at 8.30, one Indian Air Force aircraft took off from Chennai near Tambaram. Twenty-nine personnel were in the aircraft. Now, what is the status?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It does not relate to this question.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: The Minister is available. He visited the spot. I have seen in the newspapers. Then only I decided to know what is the position.

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: It is a small part of the...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is an unfortunate incident.

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: An unfortunate incident has taken place, but we have put in all the resources. As of now, there is no confirmed finding, but wherever there were small leads, -- there were four to five blinks which were noticed -- we are trying to find out whether they are misleading or whether they have some meaning. But no resources have been left. We have used satellite imagery. We have used surveillance. We have used P-8i extensively. We have used almost about 20 ships, including the Coast Guard, the Indian Navy and the Merchant ship. Submarine is already in the area. So, everything is with time. Not only that, in order to locate it, we are getting a deep rescue vessel also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; it is not on the question.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, this is a very serious matter. The reason given is technical lapse. ...*(Interruptions)*... Is it the reason for the same accident... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; please sit down. That is a separate discussion.

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: I would not like to comment on the reason, but I can say very clearly to the hon. Member and everyone that this is one of the safest aircraft, the Indian Air force flies and there have been only two reported accidents in the last ten years. What you are talking of are small, minor issues which crop up every time you, fly and they are rectified, snags as they are called. They are not the reason.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, in Coastal Guard, the Defence Ministry have a separate arrangement, but the MHA also has the same arrangement for the Coastal Guard. Are you working jointly? The Army and the Coastal Guard are controlled by the MHA. Are you functioning jointly? What is your role?

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: The Coast Guard is under the Ministry of Defence. And, we have coordination between the Coastguard and the Navy. They keep coordinated efforts in maritime security. They are not under the Ministry of Home Affairs. What you may be referring is Marine Police.

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

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Violation of Companies Act by Non-Chit Fund Companies**

*98. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note that many Non-Chit Fund Companies are misusing public money by operating as Chit Fund Companies thereby violating the provisions of the Companies Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of such cases reported during the last three years and the current year, company-wise, State/ UT-wise; and

(c) the number of cases in which inquiries were conducted along with the action taken against the companies, including imposition of penalties during the said period, State/ UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) There are no provisions in the Companies Act, 1956 or 2013 relating to Chit Funds or 'Chit Fund Companies'. Provisions to this effect are contained in the Chit Funds Act, 1982 which is a Central Act administered by the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) but its implementation vests in the State Governments concerned who register entities running Chit Funds and regulate their affairs and proceed against violators including by companies running chit funds without such registrations. Central Government has, however, *inter alia* ordered investigation into the affairs of 162 companies during the last three years and current year for violation of the Companies Act through Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) and these companies have been found to be involved in Chit fund/ MLM/ Ponzi activities. Of these, investigation has been completed in 97 companies and instructions have been issued to SFIO to file prosecution in respect of investigation of 64 companies. State-wise details of such companies are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise list of companies ordered for investigation during the last three years and current year

State	Year				Total
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	
1	2	3	4	5	6
West Bengal	57	29	26	—	112

1	2	3	4	5	6
Assam	01	--	06	--	07
Uttar Pradesh	05	--	--	--	05
Jharkhand	--	02	--	--	02
Bihar	--	02	--	--	02
Odisha	--	18	08	--	26
Maharashtra	--	--	05	01	06
Punjab	--	--	02	--	02
TOTAL					162

Cap on rise in population

*99. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total population of the country as per the census held on 2011 and estimated as on date, respectively;
- (b) the expected population by the year 2025;
- (c) the year when the population growth is expected to stabilise; and
- (d) whether any fresh steps have been initiated by Government in the last six months to contain the rise in population, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Total population of the country was 121 Crores as per census 2011. Estimated population in 2016 is 127 Crores (approx.) and projected population of India by 2025 would be 139 Crore (approx.) as reported by office of the Registrar General of India on the basis of Census 2001.

(c) The population growth of the country is likely to stabilise by 2045 as per National Population Policy 2000.

(d) Yes. The fresh steps taken by the Government during the last six months to contain the rise in population are as follows:

1. Special efforts in high focus districts: 146 districts across 9 States where the

TFR (Total Fertility Rate) is more than 3.0 have been identified where focused efforts are being made to provide better coverage of Family Planning services.

2. Expansion of basket of choice through introduction of new contraceptives: Injectable contraceptive DMPA (Antara), Oral contraceptive pills- Centchroman (Chhaya) and Progesterone only pills (POP) have been introduced in the public health system.
3. New Contraceptive Packaging: The packaging for Condoms, Oral contraceptive pills and emergency contraceptive pills has now been improved so as to increase the demand for these commodities.
4. New Family Planning Media Campaign: A new Family Planning communication campaign with Shri Amitabh Bachhan as the brand ambassador has been launched.

Steps taken to deal with financial burden of the Seventh Pay Commission

†*100. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is estimated that there will be further reduction in number of employees in the departments of Central Government because of the likely financial burden due to implementation of recommendations of the Seventh Pay Commission;

(b) the steps taken by Government to deal with the financial burden likely to arise due to implementation of the same; and

(c) whether due to this burden, the fiscal deficit and inflation are estimated to increase?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) The number of employees in the Central Government depends upon the functional requirement to discharge various Governmental functions and not on the likely financial impact arising out of the implementation of the recommendations of the Seventh Central Pay Commission.

(b) and (c) While making its recommendations, the Seventh Central Pay Commission has duly taken into account the likely financial impact of its recommendations on the ratio of expenditure on Pay, Allowances and Pension (PAP) to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and the fiscal deficit target presented in the Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement 2015-16. The Commission estimated 0.65% increase in PAP as percentage of GDP in 2016-17 as a result of implementation of its recommendations. The Commission further mentioned that the total impact of its award is less than that of the 6th Central Pay Commission. The Commission has, therefore, expressed the view that this represents an extremely reasonable

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

increase in PAP- GDP ratio in the initial year of the award and has felt that the macroeconomic impact of its recommendations is in conformity with the need for fiscal prudence and macroeconomic stability.

Expenditure incurred on International Yoga Day, 2016

*101. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) how much amount was spent by Government for organising and promotion of the International Yoga Day, 2016;

(b) whether any private agency was hired for organising and promotion of the said event; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, including the payment made to the agency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) An expenditure of ₹ 21,59,74,485/- has been approved by Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) for organization and promotion of 2nd International Day of Yoga 2016. Ministry of External Affairs has incurred an expenditure of ₹ 8,00,00,000/- for organizing the event in 191 Nations.

(b) and (c) As part of celebration of the International Day of Yoga 2016, the main National event of Mass Yoga Demonstration was organized at Capitol Complex, Chandigarh, by the UT Administration of Chandigarh.

The Chandigarh Administration had hired the following agencies for the general arrangements of the event at the expenditure mentioned against each:

(i) M/s. Arch Concept Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	-	₹ 3,33,25,318/-
(ii) M/s. Nagpal Tent House, Chandigarh	-	₹ 4,41,335/-
(iii) M/s. Capital Graphics, Chandigarh	-	₹ 2,52,000/-
(iv) M/s. Bhardwaj Steel, Chandigarh	-	₹ 1,15,000/-
(v) M/s. Mahak Florist, Chandigarh	-	₹ 1,85,000/-
(vi) M/s. Toouchwood, New Delhi	-	₹ 24,80,001/-

Recruitment and permanent commissioning of women officers

*102. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that army is likely to recruit more than 200 women and grant them permanent commission in various branches;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that this will end the grievances of women officers who have to quit the army after 15 years of services as Short Service Commission officers; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (d) Women are inducted as Short Service Commissioned Officers (SSCOs) alongwith men SSCOs in Army with a tenure of upto 14 years within the overall authorized strength of the officers' cadre. Women SSCOs are presently eligible for consideration for grant of permanent commission alongwith Men SSCOs in specific Branches in the three Services *viz.* Judge Advocate General (JAG) and Army Education Corps (AEC) of Army and their corresponding branches in Navy and Air Force; Naval constructor in Navy and Accounts, Technical, Administration, Logistics and Meteorology Branches in Air Force.

Implementation of decision on NEET

*103. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any representation from any State regarding deferment of implementation of National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Test (NEET) for getting admissions into medicine courses in the States, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) what are the objections raised by different States in the meeting held recently with regard to implementation of NEET across the country and the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* its orders dated 28th April and 9th May 2016 in WP No. 261/2016 directed that NEET shall come into effect immediately for UG admission. However, some State Governments indicated that it would be in the larger interest of the students' community across the country to hold NEET for undergraduate

admission from the year 2017-18 onwards instead of 2016-17 due to the following reasons:

- (i) State Level examinations for admissions have already been conducted and students will have to appear for a second examination;
- (ii) State examinations are also conducted in regional languages. It is not appropriate to make all students to take examination in Hindi and English, particularly when only two months are left for NEET Phase-II examination; and
- (iii) The syllabi for the State level examinations are different from the AIPMT, which is going to be the basis for NEET [Phase-II] examination.

In the meeting held with State Health Ministers on 16th May, 2016, the State of Tamil Nadu informed that they have discontinued common entrance examinations as it favours the urban students. Admission to medical/dental colleges in the State is instead granted on the basis of Class XII marks. Andhra Pradesh informed that they grant admission through merit prepared on the basis of State Exam (75%) and Class XIIth Exam(25%). The States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana also raised the issue of regional language, variable State Board syllabi and their special status under Article 371 D of the Constitution.

The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2016 and the Dentists (Amendment) Ordinance, 2016 were promulgated on 24th May, 2016 to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and Dentists Act, 1948 respectively to provide for a Uniform Entrance Examination for Undergraduate and Post Graduate admissions with the option to the States to fill up the Under Graduate seats for 2016-17 in respect of State Quota seats as per existing arrangement or by adopting NEET. This exception does not apply to management quota seats of private medical colleges which shall fill up the Under Graduate seats only on the basis of NEET.

Standardising costs of healthcare

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

- (a) what steps are being taken to check the exorbitant costs of healthcare in private hospitals in India;
- (b) whether Government is working towards standardising cost of healthcare so that poor can also afford quality healthcare at a reasonable cost; and
- (c) what steps are being taken by Government to regulate the cost of essential life saving drugs?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) Health is a State subject and regulation of all healthcare related matters including matters relating to costs fall within the domain of the State/UT Governments. In addition to the healthcare facilities provided to the public health institutions free of cost, the Government of India has enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 and has also notified Rules thereunder in 2012. Currently, the Act is applicable in 10 States namely Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Assam and all Union Territories except Delhi as other States have not adopted the Act as yet. The National Council for Clinical Establishments has approved a standard list of medical procedures and a standard template for costing such procedures for facilitating States/Union Territories to determine "Standard procedure cost" for regulation of medical treatment charges in the respective States/Union Territories. The said standard list of medical procedures and standard template for costing of procedures has been shared with the States/UTs. Separately, the Government has also brought out the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM), 2015. The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority has already included drugs in the NLEM in Schedule I of the Drug Price Control Order for regulating their prices. This measure will also help in reducing the cost of treatment. Besides, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has also started AMRIT (Affordable Medicines and Reasonable Implants for Treatment) stores where essential life saving medicines are being provided at a substantial discount *vis-a-vis* the Maximum Retail Price.

Audit of autonomous boards/institutions

*105. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans to do audit of autonomous institutions like BCCI, ICAI, ICWAI and other such boards which have huge financial assets;

(b) if so, the details thereof and list of such boards/institutions which have more than ₹ 1000 crores of assets;

(c) whether Government proposes to amend such laws which keep these institutions away from the scrutiny and audit by Government agencies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) Government has a policy of according due autonomy to the professional institutes *viz.*

Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) and the Institute of Cost Accountants of India (ICoAI) (formerly known as ICWAI). No public funds are disbursed by the Government of India to these Institutes. These institutes have been established and are governed as per the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 and the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959 respectively. No provisions exist in these Acts under which the Government may conduct audit of the accounts of these institutes. The audited accounts of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Institute of Cost Accountants of India are notified through the official Gazette of India and a copy of the same are laid on the table of the both Houses of the Parliament in accordance with the relevant provisions contained in the respective Acts. As regards Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI), it has been stated by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports that BCCI is an autonomous body registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and does not get any financial assistance from the Government of India.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Storage facilities for raw medicinal herbs

862. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that in the process of making Ayurvedic medicines, the raw medicinal herbs are being purchased from local shopkeepers/ pansaries, who do not have proper storage facilities;

(b) if so, whether Government has any plan to provide and promote cultivation of quality herbs, harvested at proper stage and stored under controlled conditions to improve the quality of Ayurvedic medicines; and

(c) whether the Ministry has any plan to coordinate with Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare for improving production of medicinal herbs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) The Government is aware that the quality of Ayurvedic medicines is dependent on the use of quality raw medicinal herbs.

Hence, with a view to ensure the availability of quality raw medicinal herbs for making quality Ayurvedic medicines, the National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB), Ministry of AYUSH has been promoting large scale cultivation of herbs / medicinal plants in a mission mode under "Medicinal Plants" component of "Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National

AYUSH Mission (NAM) which is being implemented since 2015-16 throughout the country. The "Medicinal Plants" component of the NAM scheme is primarily aimed at supporting cultivation of medicinal herbs / plants on farmers land with backward linkages through establishment of nurseries for supply of quality planting material and forward linkages for Processing and Post - Harvest Management including Marketing Infrastructure (drying sheds / storage godowns etc.).

Prior to NAM Scheme, the cultivation of medicinal herbs / plants was being supported under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "National Mission on Medicinal Plants" of NMPB, Ministry of AYUSH which was implemented from years 2008-09 to 2014-15.

The scheme for cultivation of medicinal herbs / plants is being implemented through Mission Directors identified in different States / UTs who are mainly from State Agriculture / Horticulture Departments.

Identification of land for opening National Institute of AYUSH in Uttarakhand

†863. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the process of identification of land by the Ministry is under progress for opening National Institute for Ayush in Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, whether efforts are being made to identify the land near the railhead and airport of the State;

(c) whether it is a fact that the purpose for which this Institute has to be opened is found only in the mountainous Himalayan region; and

(d) if so, the rationale behind identifying the land in plain areas?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Expenditure allotted for Ayurvedic treatment system

†864. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation made towards promoting Ayurvedic treatment system by Government during the years 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the year-wise expenditure details thereof; and

(c) the number of new Ayurvedic hospitals proposed to be set up every year and hospitals to be made operational during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The allocation and expenditure under Plan and Non-Plan made towards promoting Ayurvedic treatment system by Government during the years 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 is given below:

(₹ in crore)

2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
302.00	250.73	297.14	208.19	270.43	208.16

(c) During 2016-17 two new Institutes namely, All India Institute of Ayurveda (AHA), New Delhi and North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy (NEIAH), Shillong are complete for operationalization. All India Institute of Ayurveda (AHA), New Delhi is conceived as an Apex Institute for Ayurveda with 200 bed referral hospital. North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy (NEIAH), at Shillong have 100 bedded Ayurveda and 50 bedded Homoeopathy hospital.

Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), Government of India has approved 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital which include Ayurveda during 2014-15 and 2015-16 as per proposals reflected in the State Annual Action Plan(SAAP) received from the States/UTs. The details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Status of 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital approved under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) during 2014-15 and 2015-16.

Sl. No.	State/UT	Proposal approved	Units	Amount Approved during 2014-15 (₹ in lakhs)	Amount Approved during 2015-16 (₹ in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50 bedded Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Yoga and Naturopathy Hospital at Vishakhapatnam.	1	30.00	50.00
2.	Bihar	50 bedded Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Yoga Hospital at Patna	1		102.695
3.	Goa	50 bedded AYUSH Hospital at North Goa.	1		107.05
		50 bedded AYUSH Hospital at South Goa	1		107.05
4.	Haryana	50 bedded Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Yoga and Naturopathy Hospital at Panchakula	1		83.34
5.	Nagaland	50 bedded Ayurveda and Homoeopathy Hospital at Noklak, Tuensang District	1		333.55
6.	Puducherry	50 bedded Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Siddha Hospital at Dhanwantari Nagar, Gorimedu	1		70.00
7.	Sikkim	50 bedded Ayurveda and Yoga and Naturopathy Hospital at Kyongsa, Near BhanuShalling Area, Gyalshing, West Sikkim	1		444.44
8.	Uttar Pradesh	50 bedded AYUSH Hospital at Kushi Nagar	1		83.332
		50 bedded AYUSH Hospital at Bilhour, Kanpur	1		83.332
		50 bedded AYUSH Hospital at West Katli, Lucknow	1		83.332
		50 bedded AYUSH Hospital at Badrasi, Varanasi	1		83.332
		50 bedded AYUSH Hospital at NawabGanj, Barailly	1		83.332

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	West Bengal	50 bedded Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Yoga and Naturopathy Hospital at Topsikhata, District Alipurduar.	1	300.00	300.00
TOTAL			14	330.00	2014.565

Authenticating of herbal products

865. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state whether any guidelines are under the consideration of Government to ensure the authenticity of the claim of 'Herbal' or 'Herbal products' and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): Legal provisions for regulation and quality control of herbal products of Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani systems are prescribed in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder and standards of their identity, purity and strength are provided in the respective pharmacopoeias. Certificate of Good Manufacturing Practices and proof of safety and effectiveness are required for grant of manufacturing license. Recently, in November 2015 Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 have been amended to include the provisions for regulation of phytopharmaceutical drugs, for which specific data has to be submitted to the regulator alongwith the application to conduct clinical trial or import or manufacture any phytopharmaceutical drug.

Ayurvedic anti-diabetic medicine

†866. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ayurvedic medicine, BGR-34, developed by Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) is proving very successful for treating diabetes;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to promote Ayurveda; and

(c) the details of the efforts made by Government to promote Ayurveda during the last two years?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), through its constituent laboratories jointly developed scientifically validated herbal product NBRMAP-DB as anti-diabetic, hypoglycemic formulation with hepato-protective and anti-oxidant properties. The knowhow for the product was licensed to M/s AIMIL Pharma Ltd., Delhi who are manufacturing and marketing it as BGR-34. It has been reported by M/s AIMIL Pharma Ltd. that the product has shown consistent growth right from the initial promotional phase since Oct, 2015 with the total sales turnover being Rupees 25 crores and about approximately a million diabetic patients benefited.

(b) and (c) Ministry of AYUSH through Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), an autonomous organization, under Ministry of AYUSH has taken the following steps during the last two years to promote Ayurveda:

- Tribal Health Care Research Programme in 15 States/UTs involving 16 CCRAS peripheral Institutes under Tribal Sub Plan.
- Ayurveda Mobile Health Care Programme under SCSP has been initiated in 18 States involving 20 CCRAS peripheral Institutes.
- Swasthya Rakshan Programme has been initiated in 19 States involving 21 CCRAS peripheral Institutes.
- Integration of Ayurveda in NPCDCS programme at 3 identified districts *viz.* Gaya (Bihar), Surendranagar (Gujarat) and Bhilwada (Rajasthan).
- Ayurvedic Health Centres under NE Plan of CCRAS is being initiated in 3 States *viz.* Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim involving 3 CCRAS peripheral Institutes through 20 health care centres.

Further, the Ministry of AYUSH also takes up the following Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities:

- Dissemination of IEC material and other published information through National/State level Arogya Mela, medical camps and exhibitions in different States of the country.
- Further, the council has been generating awareness among common masses in scientific community in the country and abroad by publishing research journals, Technical report and monographs.

In addition the system is being promoted under National AYUSH Mission (NAM).

AYUSH hospitals in Puducherry

867. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is not even a single AYUSH hospital in Puducherry;
- (b) if so, what are the reasons behind this;
- (e) the efforts being made to open AYUSH hospitals in Puducherry in the coming 1-2 years;
- (d) the details of AYUSH dispensaries in Puducherry as on April 1, 2016;
- (e) whether it is also a fact that there are no Unani and Naturopathy dispensaries in Puducherry; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the efforts being made to open the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) Health is a State subject. Opening of AYUSH hospitals in the States/ Union Territories comes under the purview of respective State/UT Governments. However, as per the information received from UT Government of Puducherry, for construction of 50 bedded integrated AYUSH hospital, site has been selected and fund provision has been made by the UT Government. Further, for the same purpose, the Ministry of AYUSH under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) has approved ₹ 70.00 lakhs and ₹ 50.00 lakhs during 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively.

(d) As per the information furnished by UT Government of Puducherry, there are 72 AYUSH dispensaries in UT of Puducherry:

- 1. Ayurveda- 27
- 2. Siddha- 24
- 3. Homoeopathy-17
- 4. Yoga & Naturopathy- 4

(e) and (f) As per the information furnished by UT Government of Puducherry, one Naturopathy dispensary is functioning at Puducherry. No Unani dispensary is available.

Practitioners of yoga in the country

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that all citizens practicing yoga and naturopathy are becoming healthier;
- (b) whether the number of yoga practitioners has increased as compared to earlier times;
- (c) whether yoga remains confined to the urban areas only or it has been taken to the rural areas also; and
- (d) whether it is also a fact that yoga teachers have been appointed in the country, if so, the number of States where this kind of Institutional mechanism is being operated and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yoga and Naturopathy systems are seen to have positive impact on the health and well-being of those who practice them regularly. Many life style and other diseases can be well managed by the regular practice of Yoga.

- (b) No such survey have been carried out.
- (c) No.

Yoga has been practiced in different parts of the world irrespective of whether rural or urban area. Recently, the Ministry of AYUSH through Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN), an autonomous organization under this Ministry has implemented One Month Yoga Camp Programme in all the districts of the country to celebrate International Day of Yoga from 21st May to 21st June, 2016 which indicates that people from rural or urban areas have attended this Yoga camp in large number.

(d) Ministry of AYUSH does not appoint yoga teachers. However, the Ministry facilitates the appointment of such teachers in the private and public sectors through its Scheme for Voluntary Certification of Yoga Professionals. First phase of the scheme to certify yoga teachers was launched on June 22, 2015. The scheme is being operated by the Quality Council of India (QCI), an apex quality facilitation and accreditation body, under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The Government of India has approved the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

National AYUSH Mission (NAM) which, *inter-alia*, envisages better access to AYUSH services including Yoga and strengthening of AYUSH educational institutions.

Expansion of regional reach by Air India

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Air India will expand its regional reach to connect new cities;
- (b) if so, the details of new connectivity which have been started by Air India during the last two years;
- (c) the proposals from the State Governments which have been received by the National carrier therein; and
- (d) the details of the present status of the new airports which have been started during the last two years and the forthcoming plan proposals of Government therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Air India currently operates to 52 destinations in the country and plans to expand its regional reach to connect new cities subject to improvement in availability of resources and financial viability.

Details of new connectivity started by Air India during last two years is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The details of proposals received from the State Governments is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) In the last two years in-principle approval has been given for construction of Greenfield airport at Dholera, Gujarat; site clearances given for constructing Greenfield airport at Dagaderthi in Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh; Bhogapuram near Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh; Oravakallu in Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh and Kotkasim Tehsil in Alwar District, Rajasthan.

Statement-I

Year	New Air Connectivity
2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deihi-Vadodara v.v. route with effect from 8th January, 2014- Daily. • Mumbai/Bhuj/Mumbai w.e.f. 15th May 2014 - 4 times per week. • Kolkata/Silchar/Tezpur and v.v. w.e.f. 01st August 2014 - 3 times per week. • Kolkata/Guwahati/Lilabari and v.v. w.e.f. 01st August 2014 - 4 times per week. • Delhi/Pantnagar/Delhi w.e.f. 14th October 2014 - 4 times per week.
2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct daily flight on Delhi-Vijayawada vv route in the year 2015. • Delhi-Vishakhapatnam-Port Blair and vv from 9th Apr. 2015. • Delhi-Surat-Delhi from 1st Oct. 2015. • Introduced daily flights on Mumbai-Calicut vv route with effect from 1st November, 2015. • Varanasi-Bhubaneswar and vv from 8th Nov. 2015. • Kolkata-Durgapur-Delhi and vv from 22nd Dec. 2015. • Delhi/Rajkot/Delhi w.e.f. 23rd February 2015 - Daily. • Mumbai/Diu/Mumbai w.e.f. 25th October 2015-4 times per week. • Hyderabad/ Vijayawada/Viizag and v.v. w.e.f. 01 st November 2015 - 4 times per week. • Mumbai/Surat/Mumbai w.e.f. 25th December 2015 - 3 times per week. • Mumbai/Gwalior/Mumbai w.e.f. 25th December 2015-3 times per week.
2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bengaluru-Trivandrum-Bengaluru from 27th March, 2016.. • Delhi/Gorakhpur/Delhi w.e.f. 15th January 2016 - 6 times per week. • Kolkata/Agartala/Kolkata w.e.f. 01st April 2016. • Delhi/Jammu/Delhi w.e.f. 07th April 2016-3 times per week. • Mumbai/Bhavnagar/Mumbai w.e.f. 21st April 2016 - 4 times per week. • Delhi/Bhopal/Delhi w.e.f. 23rd May 2016 - Daily. • Bhopal/Jabalpur/Hyderabad and v.v. w.e.f. 23rd May 2016 - 4 times per week. • Bhopal/Raipur/Bhopal w.e.f. 23rd May 2016 - 3 times per week. • Bangalore/Hubali/Bangalore w.e.f. 20th July 2016 - 4 times per week.

Statement-II

State	Date	Issues
Gujarat	Aug, 2014	New flights required on following sectors:-Delhi-Bhuj-Rajkot-Delhi, Delhi-Rajkot-Bhuj-Delhi, Surat-Kolkata, Surat-Bengaluru-Chennai
Bihar	Sep., 2014	Regular services from Gaya during Pitrapaksha
Madhya Pradesh	Nov., 2014	Air Service between Bhopal and Srilanka
Sikkim	Dec., 2014	Rescheduling of Delhi-Bagdogra flight
Tripura	Dec., 2014	increase in frequency on Kolkata-Agartala
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Jan., 2015	Operation of Charter flights to Portblair Connectivity from Portblair to Coimbatore, Madurai, Trivandrum International connectivity from Port Blair.
Odisha	Jan., 2015	International operation from Bhubaneswar
Arunachal Pradesh	Jan., 2015	Air connectivity for Army and Paramilitary forces from Lilabari
Bihar	Jan., 2015	Flights to Buddhist circuit in Summer
Karnataka	Jan., 2015	Operation to Bidar
Punjab	Jan., 2015	International flights from Chandigarh
Himachal Pradesh	Jan., 2015	Flights to Dharmshala and Kullu
Kerala	Jan., 2015	Development of Kochi as International hub
Jammu and Kashmir	Jan., 2015	More flights to Leh
Maharashtra	Jan., 2015	International operations from Nagpur
Mizoram	Jan., 2015	Increase flights to Aizwal
Pondicherry	Jan., 2015	Flights to Pondicherry
Daman and Diu	Jan., 2015	Flights to Diu
Tripura	Feb., 2015	Increase in frequency on Kolkata-Agartala
Tripura	Jun., 2015	More flight on Kolkata-Agartala sector for patients
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Jun., 2015	Extension of Chennai-Portblair flight to Phuket
Tripura	July, 2015	Introduction of 02 Airbus flights from Agartala for Stretcher Patients.

State	Date	Issues
Odisha	Jul., 2015	International flight from Bhubaneshwar
Assam	Jul., 2015	Connectivity from Guwahati
Tripura	Jul., 2015	Increase in frequency on Kolkata-Agartala
Bihar	Aug., 2015	Regular services from Gaya during Pitrapaksha
Nagaland	Sep., 2015	Extension of Delhi-Guwahati-Imphal flight to Dimapur
Bihar	Sep., 2015	Additional flights from Gaya and Patna during 350th Anniversary of Shri Guru Govind Singhji
Maharashtra	Sep., 2015	Flights from Amritsar to Nanded
Gujarat	Sep., 2015	Flights to Kandala
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Sep., 2015	Deployment of New Aircraft on Portblair flight
Odisha	Oct., 2015	International flight from Bhubaneshwar Flight from Varanasi to Bhubaneshwar
Rajasthan	Nov., 2015	Flights to Bikaner, Jodhpur, Jaipur and Udaipur
Andhra Pradesh	Oct., 2015	More flights from Vijayawada
Uttar Pradesh	Dec., 2015	Flights from Varanasi to Bhubaneshwar
Madhya Pradesh	Jun., 2016	Change of Aircraft on Delhi-Bhopal route
Bihar	April., 2016	Flight from Patna to Kathmandu
Maharashtra	Jun., 2016	Flight on Delhi-Mumbai-Nanded route
Gujarat	April., 2016	Flights to Porbandar

Linking of Jodhpur airport to international services

†870. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to connect airport of Jodhpur with international air services, if so, by when, if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether there is any plan to install Instrument Landing System (ILS) in Jodhpur civil airport, if so, by when, if not, the reasons therefor; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether night air services will be started in Jodhpur civil airport, if so, by when, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Sir, start of international operation on any route is guided by the commercial judgments of respective airlines and Government does not interfere in their operation plan. However, the Government would consider allowing Indian air carriers to operate from Jodhpur to international destinations, if they seek permission.

(b) Yes Sir. The Indian Air Force (IAF) has planned to install ILS (CAT-II) at Jodhpur airport and the work has already commenced at site.

(c) Presently, there is no plan of Indian carriers to start night air operations from Jodhpur airport. However, the Government may consider in consultation of Indian Air Force to allow night operations at Jodhpur airport, if any airline requests for the same.

Low utilisation of traffic rights by Indian carriers in overseas locations

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

(a) the details of flying rights that India has with other countries, country-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that in spite of having flying rights, our airlines are not getting slots in overseas locations; if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons due to which the utilisation of traffic rights by Indian carriers is low;

(d) whether the Ministry is thinking of including slots in the Air Service Agreement with other countries; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Details of flying rights that India has with other countries is given in the Statement.

(b) In December 2015 Federation of Indian Airlines had drawn the attention of the Government towards the non availability of viable slots for Indian carriers at Dubai International Airport. However, as on date Indian carriers are utilising almost all entitlements on India - Dubai sector.

(c) The primary reason of low utilisation of traffic rights by Indian carriers include lack of adequate resources and financial strength of the Indian carriers.

(d) No Sir.

(e) Air Service Agreement provides a legal framework for operation of any airlines which inter alia provides provision for traffic rights, points of call, designation of airlines etc. whereas slot is a right granted by an airport owner which allows an airline to schedule a landing or departure during a specific time period.

Statement

Details of flyig rights that India has with other countries

(per week)

Country	Capacity Entitlements	Country	Capacity Entitlements
Afghanistan	14 services	Germany	24400 seats
Armenia	600 seats	Ghana	2 services
Australia	6500 seats	Hongkong	45 services + 1250 seats
Austria	14 services	Hungary	7 services
Azerbaijan	7 services	Iceland	14 services
Bahrain	11500 seats + 14 services	Indonesia	28 services + unlimited perations from *18 tourist destinations in India
Bangladesh	61 services + unlimited perations from *18 tourist destinations in India	Iran	31 services
Barbados	7 services	Iraq	12 services
Belarus	2 services	Israel	14 services
Belgium	35 services	Italy	24 services
Bhutan	unlimited	Ireland	21 services
Brazil	21 services	Japan	42 services
Brunei	28 services + unlimited operations from *18 tourist destinations in India	Jordon	14 services
Bulgaria	7 services	Kazakhstan	21 services
Cambodia	28 services +	Kenya	21 services

Country	Capacity Entitlements	Country	Capacity Entitlements
	unlimited operations from *18 tourist destinations in India		
Canada	35 services	Kuwait	12000 seats
Chile	14 services	Kyrgyzstan	14 services
China	42 services	Lebanon	5 services
Croatia	2 services	Lithuania	450 seats
Cyprus	2 services	Macau	2 services
Czech Republic	14 services	Madagascar	2 services
Denmark, Sweden and Norway	21 services Jointly	Malaysia	20670 seats + unlimited operations from *18 tourist destinations in India
Egypt	14 services	Maldives	8400 seats + unlimited operations from *18 tourist destinations in India
Ethiopia	28 services	Malta	2 services
Fiji	3 services	Mauritius	14 services
Finland	14 services	Mongolia	2 services
France	35 services	Mexico	unlimited
Georgia	2 services	Morocco	2 services
Myanmar	28 services + unlimited operations from *18 tourist destinations in India	Switzerland	16 services
Nepal	30000 seats + unlimited operations from *18 tourist destinations in India	Syria	2 services
Netherland	21 services	Taiwan	14 services
New Zealand	7 services	Tajikistan	2 services

Country	Capacity Entitlements	Country	Capacity Entitlements
Nigeria	4 services	Tanzania	14 services
Oman	21147 seats	Thailand	26354 seats + unlimited operations from *18 tourist destinations in India
Pakistan	28 services	Tunisia	7 services
Philippines	7 services	Turkey	14 services
Poland	7 services	Turkmenistan	2750 seats
Portugal	7 services	UAE-Abu Dhabi	50000 seats
Qatar	24292 seats	UAE-Dubai	65200 seats
Republic of Korea Korea	19 services	UAE-Sharjah	110 services/17841 seats
Romania	2 services	UAE-Ras Al Khaimah	7 services/1400 seats
Russia	52 services	Uganda	7 services
Rawanda	7 services	United Kingdom	56 services from Delhi and Mumbai to London, other unlimited
Spain	21 services	Ukraine	600 seats
Saudi Arabia	75 services + Open sky to Dammam	USA	unlimited
Seychelles	7 services	Uzbekistan	18 services
South Africa	28 services	Vietnam	28 services + unlimited operations from *18 tourist destinations in India
Singapore	29400 seats + unlimited operations from *18 tourist destinations in India	Yemen	14 services
Sri Lanka	112 services + unlimited operations		

Country	Capacity Entitlements	Country	Capacity Entitlements
	from *18 tourist destinations in India	Yugoslavia	2 services
Senegal	7 services	Zambia	3 services
Slovakia	8 services	Zimbabwe	7 services

* 18 destinations: Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Aurangabad, Bhubaneswar, Calicut, Cochin, Gaya, Goa, Guwahati, Jaipur, Khajuraho, Lucknow, Patna, Port Blair, Thiruvananthapuram, Tiruchi, Varanasi, Vishakhapatnam

High cancellation charges on air tickets

†872. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the aviation companies recover more money as cancellation charges of air tickets than actual amount of fare itself; and

(b) if so, whether any action against such aviation companies is being taken by Government to bring down the cancellation charges and date change fees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) As per prevailing CAR Section 3, Series 'M' Part II issued by DGCA effective as on date, airlines are required to return the PSF collected by them from the passengers on non-utilization / cancellation of tickets.

As per the Revision-1 of the CAR effective from 01.08.2016, the airlines are required to refund all statutory taxes and User Development Fee (UDF) / Airport Development Fee (ADF) / Passenger Service Fee (PSF) to the passengers in case of cancellation / non-utilization of tickets / no show. Under no circumstances, the airlines can levy cancellation charges more than the basic fare plus fuel surcharge. The airlines shall not levy any additional charge to process the refund.

Sensitive and hyper sensitive airports in India

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

(a) which are the sensitive and hyper sensitive airports in India with regards to security;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) which of these airports are not guarded by the CISF;
- (c) what alternative security mechanism is available at airports not guarded by CISF;
- (d) which airports have implemented Counter Terrorist Contingency Plan at approach roads to airports;
- (e) what counter terrorism strategy is in place for other airports;
- (f) the amount of funds earmarked for airport security and the expenditure on the same for the last three years; and
- (g) the details of the deficiencies in airport security workforce and gadgets in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Due to security reasons, the details of such airports cannot be placed in the public domain.

(c) to (e) Due to security reasons, no specific information regarding these aspects can be placed in the public domain.

(f) No specific, year-wise, funds are earmarked for the purpose of meeting expenditure on security at airports.

(g) The requirement of manpower for security and gadgets is dynamic in nature and is periodically reviewed by Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS), the regulatory authority for civil aviation security in India, in consultation with the other concerned agencies including Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) and airport operators and corrective measures are taken.

Second airport in NCR region

874. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any proposal has been made for second airport in National Capital Region in view of high volume of air traffic projected in the coming three or four years;
- (b) if so, whether Government has made any survey for setting up of Second Airport at Jewar, Greater Noida or Bhiwadi in Rajasthan;
- (c) whether the details regarding project cost, financing, schedule of project

implementation etc., are worked out with various stakeholders, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) by when the decision will be made for specific location of second airport and timeline to make it operational, with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes Sir. Government of India (GoI) has granted 'Site Clearance' approval for setting up of Greenfield Airport at Bhiwadi, District Alwar, Rajasthan in November, 2015 taking into consideration saturation of existing IGI Airport at Delhi.

(b) International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) had done Air Traffic Forecast for Airports in the National Capital Region of India for Airports Authority of India (AAI).

(c) and (d) Any new Greenfield Airport requires two stage clearances *i.e.* 'Site Clearance' and 'in-principle' approval. The details regarding project cost, financing, schedule of project implementation etc. are worked in Detailed Project Report (DPR) which is prepared during 'in-principle' approval stage. The timeline for construction of airport projects depends upon many factors such as land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances, financial closure, etc. by the individual operator.

Safety audit of aviation sector by ICAO

875. SHRI A.K SELVARAJ:

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) raised safety concerns during its recent safety audit of India's aviation standards, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in a very recent audit conducted by ICAO our compliance rates as regards quality control, regulatory framework and in-flight, passenger and cargo security were assessed to be 99.25 per cent against a world average of about 66 per cent; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) ICAO during the audit of India under its Universal Safety Oversight Audit Programme (USOAP) in December 2015 had asked about the steps being taken to ensure adequate number of ATS (Air Traffic Services) personnel in Airports Authority of India

(AAI). In response, the risk assessment and the immediate mitigations measures already put in place by AAI to ensure adequate number of ATS personnel was communicated to ICAO who accepted the measures adopted. Thus no safety concern was raised by ICAO.

(b) and (c) ICAO conducted audit of Civil Aviation Security in India in October 2015 under their four yearly Universal Security Audit Programme - Continuous Monitoring Approach (USAP-CMA). India's compliance with ICAO regulations has been rated at 99.25%.

Non-deposit of PSF collected at Delhi airport

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Passenger Service Fee (PSF) charges collected at Delhi airport has not been deposited to the Government for the last few years; and

(b) 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 prescribed procedure, the Passenger Service Fee (Security Component) collected at Delhi Airport, by the Airlines is directly deposited into the Escrow Account operated by M/s Delhi International Airport Ltd. (DIAL). DIAL have reported that as on 30th June, 2016, the PSF(SC) monies so collected have been deposited into the Escrow Account pertaining to Delhi Airport, except for the outstanding dues of ₹ 822.04 lacs, out of which ₹ 788.06 lakh is due against Air India.

The Passenger Service Fee (Facilitation Component) has been discontinued since 2012-13 at Delhi Airport after introduction of User Development Fee (UDF) charges.

City offices of Air India

877. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many city offices of Air India are working in the Metro cities like, Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata for booking/cancellation of air tickets;

(b) whether these services are found to be unsatisfactory and not upto the mark; and

(c) what are the steps taken by Government to upgrade, train the employees and other facilities at these city offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) There are 4 city offices of Air India, one each in Mumbai, New Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata for booking/cancellation of Air tickets.

(b) No, Sir. The functioning of Booking Offices in the metro-cities is found to be satisfactory.

(c) The staff working at City Booking Offices are well trained in Reservations/Fares and Ticketing by Air India. Staff are updated/trained as and when any amendment/up-gradation takes place in the Reservation Process.

Management of service charge on passenger service fee

878. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to deposit the amount collected as Passenger Services Fee-Security Component (PSF-SC) in the Consolidated Fund of India, instead of in an Escrow account;

(b) if so, reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that JV airport developer had incurred capital expenditure from this account that was not allowed; and

(d) if so, whether no monitoring of this account was being done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. During the inter-ministerial consultation carried out in the matter of revision of the Standard Operating Procedure (SoP) for account/audit of Passenger Service Fee (Security Component) PSF(SC), it was considered better to switch over from the present system of deposition of PSF(SC) collection in the respective Escrow Accounts of the Private/JV Airport Operators concerned to the system of depositing the PSF(SC) into the Consolidated Fund of India.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The monitoring mechanism in respect of the Escrow Accounts has already been in place. The accounting/auditing procedure in respect of PSF(SC) was issued in 2009. Secondly, the Escrow Accounts, where the PSF(SC) collected at JV/Private Airports are deposited, are regularly audited by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India. During the process of such audits, it was observed that some Private/JV Airport Operators have incurred capital expenditure out of PSF(SC) funds. A direction was issued by Ministry of Civil Aviation on 18.02.2014 to the airport operators to reverse the entire

capital expenditure wrongly incurred out of PSF(SC) Escrow Account since inception along with interest. This order was however, challenged by the Private/JV airport operators in Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Cochin and Hyderabad in the High Court of the respective jurisdiction. The matter is currently *sub judice*.

Predatory fare in Kerala-Gulf route during busy seasons

879. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that in certain seasons airline companies charge two-three times more than the normal charges as in the case of Kerala-Gulf flights, particularly during busy seasons;

(b) if so, will Government intervene to protect the interests of NRIs hailing from southern States; and

(c) whether Government will ensure that such rates are reduced and if airline companies do not agree, whether Government will permit other airline companies to operate flights in that region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Sir, airlines offer fares on various levels, which are driven by market forces. As the demand goes up, the seats on lower fare levels get filled. This is a global practice in the aviation industry. Airlines are free to fix reasonable tariffs under the provision of sub-rule (1) of Rule 135, Aircraft Rules 1937 having regard to all relevant factors, including the cost of operation, characteristics of service, reasonable profit and the generally prevailing traffic. However, airlines remain compliant with the regulatory provisions of sub-rule 2 of Rule 135 as long as the fare charged by them does not exceed the fare established and displayed on their website.

(b) An intervention by the Government in the matter of airfare reduction of domestic airlines operating on international sector to protect the interest of NRIs would not only be in contravention of Indian law, but also anti-competitive.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (b).

Alternative site for development of Pune airport

880. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pune Airport is experiencing increased traffic recently;

(b) whether this airport is under the control of Indian Air Force; and

(c) if so, the steps taken for identification of an alternative site for development of airport in Pune?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Pune Airport has handled 5.4 million passengers during 2015-16 registering a growth of 29.3% over 2014-15.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The State Government of Maharashtra through Maharashtra Airport Development Company Ltd. (MADC) had recommended three sites at Chakan, Rajguru Nagar Chakan and Khed for development of a Greenfield Airport at Pune. Airports Authority of India (AAI) has carried out pre-feasibility studies at all the three sites and submitted the reports to the State Government.

Expansion of airports in Tamil Nadu

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

(a) whether Government has any plan to develop and expand the airports in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total funds allocated so far, in this regard; and

(c) whether Government has any plan to provide more direct links to various international and national terminals from Tiruchirapalli, Coimbatore and Madurai and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Development and expansion of airports is a continuous process, which is undertaken by Airports Authority of India (AAI) from time to time depending upon the availability of land free of cost and free from all encumbrances, traffic demand, commercial viability, technical feasibility, etc. The details of works undertaken by AAI for development of airports in Tamil Nadu along with their projected cost are as follows:

(i) Chennai Airport:

Re-surfacing of runway 07/25 - ₹ 40.90 crores

Provision of poly carbonate sheet enclosure at city side arrival, departure and airside bus terminal lounge along with development of area around metro station - ₹ 3.75 crores

(ii) Coimbatore Airport:

Expansion of apron for 2 additional parking bays - ₹ 6.42 crores

Construction of airside corridor with fixed aero-link corridor for isolation of 2 additional aerobridges for the integrated passenger terminal building - ₹ 2.63 crores

(iii) Tuticorin Airport:

Resurfacing of existing runway, taxiway and strengthening of apron - ₹ 4.80 crores

(c) Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) under the National Civil Aviation Policy 2016 envisages enhancement of air connectivity to various destinations in the country. The airlines are free to operate anywhere within the country subject to compliance of Route Dispersal Guidelines. However, the airlines have to take into account the traffic demand and commercial viability for mounting a service.

Refusal by airlines to join regional connectivity scheme

†882. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the airlines are not agreeing to provide services under the scheme with a cap of ₹ 2500 on airfare for an hour-long flight;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether services under this scheme will be provided only by the Government owned airline, Air India; and

(c) if not, the airlines which are ready to provide the new services under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) In compliance with the National Civil Aviation Policy (NCAP) 2016, Ministry of Civil Aviation has released Draft Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) on 01.07.2016 for inviting suggestions/feedback of the stakeholders.

Heliports in the country

883. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of heliports operating in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of heliports which are planned to be established in next two years, State-wise;

(c) whether these heli flights are economically viable for passengers as compared to normal air fare; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) At present, there is no heliport in the country. Pawan Hans Limited has constructed a heliport at Rohini, Delhi. However, State-wise list of the number of helipads based on the data collected from State Governments is given in Statement (*See* below). The fare in case of helicopter operations are generally higher as compared to the fare of the fixed wing aircraft of large capacity.

Statement

Total number of helipads

Data compiled on basis of information received from State Governments

Sl. No.	State and Union Territories	No. of helipads
1.	Uttar Pradesh	68
2.	Jharkhand	16
3.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	48
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	51
5.	Tamil Nadu	56
6.	Haryana	12
7.	Andaman and Nicobar	19
8.	Himachal Pradesh	186
9.	Madhya Pradesh	21
10.	Rajasthan	33
11.	Sikkim	13
12.	Gujarat	24
13.	Uttarakhand	25
14.	Mizoram	11
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	67
16.	Sikkim	17
17.	Chhattisgarh	156
18.	Kerala	10

Sl. No.	State and Union Territories	No. of Hospitals
19.	Meghalaya	06
20.	Tripura	50
21.	Lakshadweep	12
22.	Maharashtra	39
23.	Punjab	11
24.	Karnataka	113
25.	Odisha	09
26.	Nagaland	07
27.	Manipur	04
TOTAL		1084

New air traffic control tower at IGI airport

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

(a) whether Indira Gandhi International Airport is going to get a new air traffic control tower with state-of-the-art equipment;

(b) what will be the height of the tower and the total cost involved in its construction and the time to be taken for its completion;

(c) whether the old control tower will also remain operational when the new tower becomes operational and if so, upto what period; and

(d) the details thereof?

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

(b) The height of the new Air Traffic Control (ATC) tower at IGI Airport is 102m. The cost of the tower and equipment as part of overall project cost as approved by the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) is ₹ 350 crores. It took around 4 years to construct this tower.

(c) and (d) The old control tower will remain operational till the new ATC Automation System in the New Control Tower is stabilized.

Steps to check indiscipline in Air India

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

- (a) whether Government has identified what ails Air India, the National carrier; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the remedial steps contemplated to check indiscipline?

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

(b) Air India Ltd. has been facing losses in the past few years on account of a multitude of factors. The main reasons for the losses of the company are as under:

- High fuel prices
- High interest burden
- Increase in competition especially from low cost carriers
- High Airport User Charges
- Adverse impact of exchange rate variation due to weakening of the Indian Rupee

Remedial steps taken to check indiscipline:

All employees of Air India Ltd. are governed by Service Regulations. Stern actions imposing various penalties including termination of services are taken against the erring employees to act as a deterrent to check indiscipline by the employees. Air India also has well-established Vigilance and Internal Audit Departments which play a major role for checks and balances of the various activities/processes performed by its employees.

Hindrance in movement of flights during winter in Delhi

†886. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flights departing from Delhi airport of Air India and other airlines which were cancelled or delayed and which reached Delhi late on 15th December, 2015 and 30th January, 2016, the details thereof;

(b) whether any system is in place at Delhi airport at present to avoid hindrance in movement of flights during winters due to fog, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of the cutting-edge mechanical devices which are proposed to be installed at Delhi airport, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The date-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Yes, Sir. The following actions are taken on daily basis in coordination with all the stakeholders to mitigate flight diversion at Indira Gandhi International (IGI) airport during winters due to low visibility/fog:

- (i) Fog forecast issued by Indian Meteorological Department everyday is analysed.
- (ii) To ensure smooth flow of Air Traffic during low visibility without compromising safety of aircraft operations, all the operators are timely advised to plan all flights in/out of Delhi with Cat 3 trained flight crew and Cat 3 compliant aircraft.
- (iii) Operators have also been advised to reschedule flights of non-Cat 3 compliant aircraft in case of unfavourable visibility conditions and passengers to be informed well in advance to avoid inconvenience.
- (iv) Details of all rescheduled flights are forwarded to DIAL Airport Operation Control Center for proper traffic flow management.
- (v) Participation of the airlines during fog in Airport Collaborative Decision Making (CDM).

(c) At present, there is no mechanical equipment being installed at IGI airport for handling fog. However, many continuous improvements have been implemented over the last few years at IGI Airport in close collaboration with Air Traffic Control, Indian Meteorological Office, DIAL and the airlines. IGI Airport is equipped with a total of 18 Transmissiometers to measure the Runway Visual Range (RVR) along all three runways. Airport -Collaborative Decision Making (A-CDM) has been implemented for a well-planned and precise flight operations.

Statement

Date-wise details of cancelled and delayed flights from IGI airport

15th December 2015

Flights Cancelled: 04

Air India Domestic: 02

Air India International: NIL

15th December 2015

	Other International Carriers: 02
Delayed Flights (Departure): 108	Air India: 38 flights (19 domestic and 19 international flights)
	Other domestic carriers: 47 flights
	Other International Carriers: 23 flights
Delayed Flights (Arrival): 201	Air India: 43 flights (24 domestic and 19 international flights)
	Other domestic carriers: 111 flights
	Other International Carriers: 47 flights

30th January 2016

Flights Cancelled: 06	Air India Domestic: 04
	Air India International: NIL
	Other Domestic Carriers: 02
	Other International Carriers: NIL
Delayed Flights (Departure): 79	Air India: 31 flights (13 domestic and 18 international flights)
	Other domestic carriers: 25 flights
	Other International Carriers: 23 flights
Delayed Flights (Arrival): 139	Air India: 29 flights (14 domestic and 15 international flights)
	Other domestic carriers: 70 flights
	Other International Carriers: 40 flights

Discontinuance of basic facilities in Air India

887. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India has dispensed with the basic facilities like providing pillows and shawls to its onboard passengers in the Economy Class; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No, Sir. There is no change in policy. Blankets and Pillows are provided on demand to the passengers in the Economy Class on Domestic sector flights.

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

Monitoring of performance of CSR activities

888. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the performance of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities of the profit-making companies, public sector companies and other private companies, separately in the last two years, since the law came into effect;

(b) whether it is being regularly monitored by Government, if so, the details thereof;

(c) what are the schemes in which CSR activities are engaged by the companies; and

(d) whether the guidelines issued by Government are being followed by companies, or any violations have been reported, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) The year 2014-15 was the first year of implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) by companies under Companies Act, 2013. An assessment of CSR expenditure of 4257 companies for the year 2014-15 indicates that 116 Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and 1790 Private Sector companies together have spent ₹ 8029 crores during 2014-15 as summarised below:

CSR Expenditure during 2014-15 (in ₹ Crore)

Sl. No.	Company Type	Total companies	No. of Companies with CSR expenditure	No. of Companies with no CSR expenditure	Actual CSR expenditure (in ₹ Crore) (2014-15)
1.	PSUs	169	116	53	2364
2.	Private Sector Companies	4088	1790	2298	5665
	TOTAL	4257	1906	2351	8029

(b) and (c) Monitoring of CSR is the responsibility of Board of Directors of a company under the provisions of section 135 of the Act. Ministry of Corporate Affairs has no role to play in this regard. Schedule VII of the Act, enlists various activities that can be undertaken by the companies under their CSR policies.

(d) This Ministry has issued Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 which were notified on 27th February, 2014. No violation has been noticed in case of 4257 companies for which CSR data is available.

Courses to assist retiring servicemen

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

(a) whether there were alleged irregularities in Directorate General of Resettlement (DGR) which assists retiring service personnel with courses for starting a second career for retiring soldiers, if so, details thereof;

(b) whether these courses fit into the criteria of the Ministry of Skill Development, if so, details thereof, if not, reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has asked DGR to re-design courses as per National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF), if so, details thereof and progress made; and

(d) whether Government has realised the inconvenience caused to thousands of retiring soldiers because of cancellation of all courses, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Allegations and complaints received in connection with the functioning of Directorate General of Resettlement (DGR) are investigated/examined and appropriate punitive, administrative and corrective actions are taken as per extant rules. Certain complaints regarding conducting training by the DGR for different courses through training institutes have been received; however, these allegations have not been established.

(b) to (d) The training calendar for the financial years 2015-16 and 2016-17 was approved in February, 2015 and the DGR training courses were being conducted accordingly. Ministry of Defence has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship in July, 2015 *vide* which all skill courses of DGR are to be aligned to National Occupational Standards (NOS) by December, 2016. Subsequently, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has issued a Gazette Notification on 8th August, 2015 on Common Norms which is binding to all Government sponsored/funded training programmes with effect from 01.04.2016. The resettlement training courses were temporarily put on hold to align the courses to the new

norms of the Government on skill development. It has been already decided to recommence the resettlement training courses.

Corruption-free defence deals

†890. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of defence deals linked by the Government of India with foreign countries in the past had to be cancelled because of lack of transparency and corruption, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has recently taken any policy measures in order to make these defence deals more transparent and free from corruption and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) Capital Procurement of defence equipment from Indian and foreign vendors is progressed as per provisions of the Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP). The new DPP which has come into effect from 01.04.2016 incorporates provisions to ensure the highest degree of probity, public accountability, transparency, fair completion and level playing field. The DPP 2016 envisages signing of an integrity pact between Government and the bidders for all capital procurement/ schemes of ₹ 20 crore and above. Earlier such pacts were required only for cases involving ₹ 100 crores and above. DPP 2016 provides that a foreign vendor is required to disclose full details of any such person, party, firm or institution engaged by them for marketing of their equipment in India, either on a country specific basis or as a part of a global or regional arrangement. It also stipulates conditions for appointment of agents. It further provides that the seller has to confirm and declare to the buyer that it is the original manufacturer of the stores contracted and that no agent has been engaged to influence or manipulate award of the contract, or indulge in corrupt and unethical practices.

No case involving corruption in defence procurements undertaken during the last two years has come to light.

FDI in naval warship building industry

891. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Navy has achieved considerable lead in construction of indigenous naval warships, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has approved FDI in this sector also; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. Warship building has matured in the country and various types of warships *viz.* aircraft carrier, destroyers, stealth frigates, corvettes, submarines and other minor war vessels are being built in the country. Currently, all orders for warships and submarines for Indian Navy have been placed on Indian shipyards (*i.e.* on Defence PSU/PSU/private shipyards).

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Foreign Investment upto 49% is allowed through automatic route and above 49% under Government route, wherever it is likely to result in access to modern technology or for other reasons to be recorded. So far, 36 FDI proposals/Joint Ventures have been approved in defence industry sector for manufacture of various licensable defence items, both in public and private sector.

Reforms in defence sector

892. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken any Defence reforms measures; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) Defence Reforms is a key priority for the Government. Many initiatives have been taken including in the areas of defence manufacturing, research and development.

Key policy changes such as liberalization of FDI policy and industrial licensing policy, simplification of export procedures and creating a level playing field for Indian private and public sector companies have been implemented.

The Defence Procurement Procedure-2016 came into effect from 1.4.2016. It focuses on institutionalising, streamlining and simplifying procedures to boost 'Make in India' initiative of Government through indigenous design, development and manufacturing of defence equipment, platforms and systems.

Purchase of Howitzer tanks

893. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to purchase the Howitzer tanks from a foreign country to replace the existing Bofors tanks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) how these tanks are better than the existing tanks being already used in the country?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (d) There is no such proposal to purchase Howitzer Tanks. However, acceptance of Necessity (AoN) has been accorded for the procurement of 145 x 155mm/39 Calibre Ultra-Light Howitzers (ULH) from the USA under Foreign Military Sales (FMS) route. The procurement is being resorted to in order to meet certain operational requirement of the Army.

Expediting process of OROP

894. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans to expedite the process of one rank one pension (OROP) policy for the benefit of millions of service personnel in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the total additional expenditure to be incurred to Government exchequer for implementing the proposed one rank one pension scheme;

(c) whether Government has taken into confidence the servicemen and ex-servicemen while making any final decision on the one rank one pension scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) On 07.11.2015, Government has issued orders for implementation of One Rank One Pension (OROP). So far, 18,90,635 out of 20,68,292 Ex-servicemen/family pensioners have been paid ₹ 3819.33 crores towards OROP arrears/revised pension under OROP Scheme. Instruction have been issued to clear the pending cases.

(b) Financial implication of OROP is estimated at ₹ 7,488.70 Crores recurring expenditure per annum at current rates and ₹ 10,925.11 Crores towards arrears for the period of 01.07.2014 to 31.12.2015.

(c) and (d) Ex-Servicemen Associations, Indian Ex-Servicemen Movement (IESM), Indian Ex-Servicemen League (IESL) etc. were consulted before taking decision on OROP.

Joint military exercises with foreign nations

895. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of joint exercises conducted by Indian Armed Forces with friendly Nations during the last three years and details thereof;

(b) what are the benefits in terms of capabilities and strategy to our Armed Forces; and

(c) whether joint exercises are conducted with the Asian Nations as part of 'Act East' policy, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) The number of exercises conducted with friendly foreign nations during the last three years are as under:

2013	-	23
2014	-	28
2015	-	28

(b) These exercises help enhance interoperability with defence forces of friendly foreign countries and in increasing military to military cooperation.

(c) In 2015, Joint Exercises have been conducted with Bangladesh, Indonesia, Myanmar, Singapore, Thailand etc.

Intrusion by Chinese army in Arunachal Pradesh

†896. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chinese army had intruded into Yangtse region of Kameng district of Arunachal Pradesh in the last month of June and they had to turn back after the intervention of the Indian army;

(b) if so, the details of the intrusions of the Chinese army in different parts of India during the last three years; and

(c) the details of the ungarded areas on the Indo-China border?

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 including Yangtse 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) Indo-China border is adequately guarded and the areas along borders are being

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

kept under surveillance by regular patrolling by troops and other aerial, optronic and electronic means.

Implementation of OROP

897. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of implementation of One Rank One Pension (OROP) scheme by Government;

(b) the total budget allocated for the purpose and how much amount has been disbursed and the number of ex-servicemen benefited, so far;

(c) for addressing the anomaly in the implementation among various ranks and cadres, whether any committee is constituted; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and by what time, the report is expected to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) Budgetary provision of ₹ 12,456.66 crores is made in the Financial Year 2016-17 for implementation of OROP (₹ 4,967.96 crores towards payment of two instalments of OROP arrears and ₹ 7,488.70 crores towards annual recurring expenditure for the revised pension at current rates). So far 18,90,635 out of 20,68,292 Ex-servicemen/family pensioners have been paid ₹ 3,819.33 crores as arrears/revised pension under OROP Scheme..

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. A Judicial Committee on OROP headed by Justice L. Narasimha Reddy, Retired Chief Justice of Patna High Court has been appointed *vide* notification dated 14.12.2015 to look into anomalies, if any, arising out of implementation of OROP. The Committee will submit its report within one year of its constitution.

Raising of Army's women combat unit

898. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to raise women combat unit in the Army, as in the Air Force, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the efforts being made by Defence Ministry to bring gender parity in the three wings of Armed Forces; and

(c) by what time, an all-women battalion would be raised in the Army and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (c) Presently, there is no proposal to raise women combat unit in the Army. However, women pilots have been inducted into the Fighter stream of IAF on an experimental basis.

There is no gender discrimination in the Armed Forces as the working conditions, promotion prospects, pay and allowances and service conditions of women officers are same as those of male officers.

Defence projects through private sector

899. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has listed out defence manufacturing projects of the armed forces for execution through private industries of the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide assistance such as indigenous technology or acquisition of the same from other countries, to the domestic private industries showing interest in defence projects?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (c) Defence capital acquisitions are carried out as per Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) wherein emphasis has been given to boost domestic defence industry by according higher preference to 'Buy (Indian-IDDMM)', 'Buy (Indian)' and 'Buy & Make (Indian)' categories of capital acquisition over 'Buy (Global)' category. Any Indian company, as defined in the DPP, can participate in the procurement cases-categorised as 'Buy (Indian-IDDMM)', 'Buy (Indian)' and 'Buy and Make (Indian)'.

In the financial year 2015-16, the Government has accorded Acceptance of Necessity (AoN) for proposals worth ₹ 45900 Crore approximately, in 'Buy (Indian)' and 'Buy and Make (Indian)' categories of capital acquisition. Some of the major projects categorized under these "categories are Successor 1099 Air Defence Gun, Multi-purpose Vessels, High Mobility Vehicles (HMTV GS 6x6), Short Span Bridges, Multi Spectral Camouflage Net (MSCN) etc.

Some of the major policy initiatives taken by the Government to assist the domestic private sector towards acquisition of indigenous technology or from other countries are as follows:

- * Indian companies are allowed for tie-ups with a foreign Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) for Transfer of Technology (ToT) under 'Buy & Make (Indian)' category.
- * Under 'Buy & Make' Category of Capital Acquisition, the foreign vendor is required to transfer the Technology to Indian Production agency for indigenous production of the items. Provisions have also been made to allow Foreign OEM to select Indian Production agency of its choice for transfer of technology.
- * Defence Offset Guidelines provides for Transfer of Technology to Indian companies as one of the eligible avenues for discharge of offsets.
- * Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has issued Guidelines for Transfer of Technology which provides for an institutional mechanism for transfer of technology developed by DRDO to public and private sector industry.

Upgradation of airport at Jodhpur

†900. SHRINARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Defence Ministry proposes to convert the airport located in Jodhpur district of Rajasthan, into full civil airport, if so, by when;
- (b) whether the Ministry of Defence has built second airport in Bindri village of Jodhpur, if so, by when the Ministry of Defence will start operations from this airport; and
- (c) whether it is a fact that night services are banned in Jodhpur airport, if so, by when the same will be started?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Jodhpur airfield is an Indian Air Force controlled joint user airport wherein civil scheduled flights operate on a regular basis. There is no plan to convert Jodhpur airfield into a full civil airport.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) At present, watch hours from sunrise to sunset are provided for the civil scheduled flights at Jodhpur airport. Government has approved the requisite manpower for extension of watch hours from 0600 hours to 2200 hours.

Intrusion into Indian territory

901. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that intrusions into Indian territory from Chinese and Pakistani sides have increased during the last one year;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, how Government is planning to deal with the situation; and

(c) the data regarding intrusion into Indian territory from Chinese and Pakistani sides during the period of last three years including the current year?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (c) There have been no instances of intrusion by troops of China or Pakistan into Indian territory.

However, as 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.

Non-fulfillment of compensation for Kargil martyrs

902. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the compensations announced by Government for Kins of Kargil martyrs have not been fulfilled even after the passage of number of years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government is not serious to the welfare of the kins of the martyrs; and

(d) if not, the extent to which the announcements made for the kins of Kargil martyrs have been fulfilled till date and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

FDI in defence sectors

903. DR. SANJAY SINH:

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has allowed 100 per cent FDI in the defence sector;

(b) if so, the items in the defence sector on which this will be applicable;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the confidentiality of the defence sector will be affected after the arrival of foreign companies; and

(d) if so, the manner in which it will be dealt with and the ensuing effect of this step on domestic industries working in defence sector?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (d) The Government *vide* Press Note 5 (2016) dated 24.06.2016 notified review of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy on various sectors including defence. According to the revised guidelines, foreign investment up to 49% is allowed through automatic route and above 49% under Government route wherever it is likely to result in access to modern technology or for other reasons to be recorded. The foreign investment in defence sector is further subject to industrial licence under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951.

2. The Government *vide* Press Note 3 of 2014 Series dated 26.06.2014 has notified defence products list for the purpose of issuing Industrial License for manufacture of licensable items under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951.

3. Foreign investment in defence industry sector is subject to industrial licensing. Licensing Committee in Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) takes into account security clearance from the Ministry of Home Affairs and views of the Ministry of Defence. The Licensed Defence Companies are required to follow detailed security guidelines applicable to them as per security instructions/architectures prescribed in "Security Manual for Licensed Defence Industries" available at www.ddpmod.gov.in based on their categorization. The Manual provides detailed guidelines on physical security/materials security/documents security/information security etc. The companies are also subjected to external security audit by Intelligence Agencies once in two years and cyber security audit by CERT-IN empanelled auditors once every year.

4. Foreign investment above 49% is permitted in cases wherever the proposal is likely to result in access to modern technology or for other reasons to be recorded. Such proposals are considered by Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) based on the security clearance of MHA and comments of Ministry of Defence. In such cases, foreign investment is expected to bring in modern technology and production capability in the domestic defence production sector.

Production of Tejas aircraft

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

(a) by when the production of Tejas would be started on large scale;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the number of such projects which are pending for decades and by when these are likely to be completed; and

(c) whether Tejas is capable to meet the current requirements of the Air Force?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) HAL has an installed capacity to produce 8 Light Combat Aircraft - Tejas per annum.

(b) There is no fighter aircraft project which is pending for decades.

(c) Tejas aircraft will partially meet IAF's requirement in Light Weight fighter category.

Call centres and rest houses for soldiers

†905. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to establish soldier assistance call centres in each State for the redressal of problems of soldiers, if so, by when such centres would be established; and

(b) whether Government also proposes to open new soldier rest houses and war widow hostels in the State of Rajasthan, if so, the places where such rest houses and hostels would be opened and by when?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Intrusion by Chinese troops

906. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: 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, patrolling the area on both sides?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) There have been no instance 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.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(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.

Women officers in the army

907. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has assessed the requirement of women officers in the Army since 1992 when the doors were first opened for their induction;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) what is the total number of women in the Army; and
- (d) whether there is a shortage of women officers in the Army and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) The induction of Women Officers is based on the organizational requirement, fighting efficiency, combat effectiveness and functionality of the Army. There has been a progressive enhancement in the induction of women in the Army since 1992.

Initially, women were inducted in Army Service Corps, Army Ordnance Corps, Army Education Corps and Judge Advocate General Branch. In 1996, Engineers, Signals, Intelligence and Electrical and Mechanical Engineering branches were opened for Women. Subsequently, two more Branches were opened *viz.* Aviation and Air Defence.

Since September 2008, Women Officers are eligible for grant of Permanent Commission (PC) in Army Education Corps and Judge Advocate General Department.

(c) The total number of women officers in the Army (excluding Army Medical Corps, Army Dental Corps and Military Nursing Service), as on 01.04.2016, is 1514.

(d) Women are inducted as Short Service Commissioned Officers (SSCOs) along with men SSCOs in Army within the overall authorized strength of the officers' cadre. As such, the question of shortage of women officers in the Army does not arise.

One man Judicial Committee on OROP

908. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any change in the terms of reference of the One Man Judicial Committee set up to look into anomalies in One Rank One Pension (OROP) scheme, if so, details thereof;

(b) whether the One Man Judicial Committee is accepting representations, from various ex-servicemen/veteran organisations directly;

(c) whether a Public Notice has been issued for Defence Forces pensioners/family pensioners, Defence Pensioners' Associations to submit their representations suggestions/views on One Rank One Pension scheme to Ministry of Defence and Department of Ex-Servicemen Welfare (DESW); and

(d) the time line for submission of final report of One Man Judicial Committee?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) As per the Terms of Reference, the Judicial Committee will examine and make recommendations only on references received from the Central Government.

(c) A Public Notice was issued on 13.04.2016 for calling representations, suggestions/ views on the revised pension as notified under the orders.

(d) The Committee will make its recommendations within one year from the date of its constitution.

Amendment in FDI norms

909. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed to formulate any "Amendment in FDI norms" for defence sector, if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how it will help to strengthen the defence sector of the country?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (c) The Government, recently, *vide* Press Note 5 (2016), dated 24.06.2016 *inter alia* reviewed the FDI Policy in Defence sector. Foreign Investment up to 49% is allowed through automatic route and above 49% under Government route wherever it is likely to result in access to modern technology or for other reasons to be recorded. The foreign investment in defence sector is further subject to industrial licence under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951.

The amendments made in the policy could be the most trusted route to technology transfer which would help in increasing the defence production base and providing the much needed impetus to self-reliance and indigenisation in defence sector.

Upgradation of Barak Missile System

910. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has developed the upgraded version of Barak Missile System in collaboration with Israel, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) how it would strengthen the external security of the country?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Long Range Surface to Air Missile (LR-SAM) and Medium Range Surface to Air Missile (MR-SAM), upgraded version of Barak Missile System, are being jointly developed/produced by Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) and IAI, Israel.

LR-SAM: Project has an estimated cost of ₹ 2606.02 crore for which contract was signed on 27th January 2006. It has a range of 70 Km. Home on Target (HOT) test has conducted successfully in November 2014. HOT-2 test was also conducted in Israel successfully on 23rd November 2015. Two Operational Flight Trials (OFT) have been conducted successfully from INS Kolkata on 29th December 2015.

MR-SAM: Project has an estimated cost of ₹ 10075.68 Crore for which contract was signed on 27th February 2009. Built-to-specification (BTS) has been finalized. Preliminary and Critical Design Reviews of the system have been completed. DRDO has recently flight tested 3 MR-SAM systems successfully at ITR, Chandipur during 30th June/1st July 2016.

(c) LR-SAM/MR-SAM: can detect incoming enemy aerial targets *i.e.* aircraft or anti-ship missile over 100 km away and destroy them at range out to 70 km and thus provide the air defence capability to the assets of Indian Armed Forces.

Manufacturing of AK-47 rifles

911. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that AK-47 rifles are going to be manufactured in the country very soon under 'Make in India' initiative; and
- (b) whether Russia has agreed to transfer technology of the rifle, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) At present there is no proposal to manufacture AK-47 rifles in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

Soldiers killed in terrorist attacks

†912. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian soldiers are being killed on the Pakistan border in frequent terrorist attacks, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is not a matter of grave concern that the terrorist attacks are taking place year after year; and

(c) the action taken against them till date and by when such an enormous problem would be sorted out and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) During the last one year (15th July, 2015 to 15th July, 2016) Indian Army suffered 07 fatal and 18 non-fatal casualties while eliminating infiltration bids by terrorists along the Line of Control in Jammu & Kashmir (J&K).

(b) and (c) In order to counter terror activities, there exists a close and effective coordination between Intelligence and Security agencies at the Centre and State levels. The Multi Agency Centre (MAC) has been strengthened and re-organised to enable it to function on 24x7 basis for real time collation, analysis and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence agencies and States, which ensures seamless flow of information between the State and the Central Agencies. This has resulted in busting of many terror modules in the country by the Security Agencies.

Road project along McMohan line

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

(a) whether an ambitious road project planned along the McMahon Line in Arunachal Pradesh has hit the Indian Army hurdle, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Army is opposed to constructing any road close to disputed border with China, if so, the details thereof and present status in this regard?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) Sir, the Part (a) of the Question does not make specific mention of the road project along the McMahon Line in Arunachal Pradesh that has hit the Indian Army hurdle.

Prior consultation with the Army is made before taking a decision in regards to construction of roads in the border areas.

At present, based on operational requirements of the Army and to support the socio-economic needs of the local populace, the following Inter Valley Connectivity Scheme connecting Seppa, Sarli, Huri, Taliha, Tato, Bile, Migging, Yingkiong, Dumro, Etalin, Hunli, Hayuliang and Changwinti, by Boader Roads Organisation and Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is under progress.

Export of defence equipment

914. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the value of defence equipment exported during the last two years; and
- (b) whether Government has taken steps to improve research and development for increasing export of defence equipment and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) Based on the information obtained from Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs), Ordnance Factories (OFs), Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) in respect of SCOMET items and NOCs issued to private companies by the Department of Defence Production (DDP), the value of defence equipment exported during the last two years is ₹ 3484.50 crore.

To increase the self-reliance and export of defence equipment, there is a greater focus now on indigenous design, development and manufacture of defence equipment as outlined in the Defence Production Policy and the Defence Procurement Procedure. In the Defence Procurement Procedure, 'Make' category of acquisition provides for indigenous design and development of defence equipment by the industry with financial support from the Government. Defence Research & Development Organisation (DRDO) also helps the industry including DPSUs and OFs in design and development of defence equipment.

Threats faced by Trishul airbase

† 915. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that after the terrorist attack on Pathankot Airbase, the security of all airbases has been tightened by Government;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is also a fact that Trishul Airbase, Bareilly has written to administration regarding security threats and problems posed by a number of mobile towers, unauthorised construction, illegal slaughter houses and kite flying nearby it; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government so far in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Adequate measures are in place to ensure safety and security of the airbases. 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.

(b) Air Force station, Bareilly (Trishul airbase) has, on various occasions, informed the District Administration about the unauthorised constructions and mobile towers around the vicinity of airfield.

(c) District Magistrate, Bareilly has issued an order dated 07.04.2016 restricting construction within 100 m from the outer limit of Air Force Station, Bareilly. A team has also been constituted to demarcate unauthorised buildings within 100 m from the boundary of the Air Force Station by the Bareilly Development Authority.

Issuing of ECHS smart cards

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

(a) whether all beneficiaries under the Ex-servicemen Contributory Health Scheme have been issued ECHS Smart Cards;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the projected time-frame by which it will be achieved; and

(c) whether it is a fact that there has been over payment of ₹ 3.51 crore to the ECHS empanelled hospitals on account of inflated bills in excess of authorised package rates of ₹ 1.92 crore and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The period of contract awarded to the vendor for making Smart Cards for the ECHS beneficiaries has expired on 31.05.2015. The process to award contract to a new vendor for making smart cards has been initiated. It is likely to take approximately 10-12 months for finalisation of the contract and restoring of smart card making process.

(c) The over payment to ECHS empanelled hospitals on account of medical bills has not been established so far.

Revenue loss due to non-payment of service tax

917. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of revenue loss due to instances of non - payment/short -payment of service tax; incorrect availing/utilization of CENVAT credit and non- payment of interest on delayed payments in the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that arrear collection in Financial Year 2015 has fallen to 1.17 per cent as compared to 10.46 per cent in Financial Year 2014; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) In instances when default in payment of service tax due to non-payment, or short payment of tax, or delayed payment of tax, or tax evasion, or incorrect availment/utilization of CENVAT credit is detected, a show cause notice (SCNs) is issued. The show cause notices (SCNs) are adjudicated and where the demand is confirmed the same has to be recovered. The show cause notices issued pertaining to service tax in the last three years are as below:

Year	No of SCNs issued	Amount involved (₹ in crores)
2013-14	16932	40972.56
2014-15	22246	58166.64
2015-16	24580	60594.19

(b) and (c) The arrears collection figures (₹ in crores) for service tax for the last three years are:

Pending arrears	F.Y.2013-14 (as on 31.03.2014)	F.Y.2014-15 (as on 31.03.2015)	F.Y.2015-16 (as on 31.03.2016)
Total arrears pending	71,257	79,743	90,170
Recoverable arrears pending	9,090	2,102	2,658
Arrears	7,311*	901	1,565
Realized	1,232**		

* Including spot recovery (pre-adjudication)

** Excluding spot recovery

Arrears realized figures of ₹ 7311 crores in 2013-14 includes spot recoveries (pre-adjudication). Since 2014-15 onwards these spot recoveries (pre-adjudication recoveries) have not been included in arrears as these are not confirmed demands and hence do not qualify as arrear recovery. In view of this, though there appears sudden decline in the arrear realization in 2014-15 but the actual recovery in 2013-14 (without including spot recoveries) is only ₹ 1,232 crores; thus there is no steep decline in arrears recovery in 2014-15 as compared to 2013-14; the arrears recovery has actually increased in 2015-16 to ₹ 1565 crores. In the first quarter of this financial year (April-June 2016-17), actual recoveries have increased to ₹ 551 crores as compared to ₹ 251 crores for the same period last year (April- June 2015-16)—an increase of 119%.

Tenure of RBI Governor

918. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government feels that a three year term for RBI Governor is enough;
- (b) whether at any time the tenure for RBI Governor was more than the present tenure;
- (c) what is the view of Government to the RBI Governor's suggestion to have a tenure for, at least 4 years like the Federal Reserve of the United States of America; and
- (d) whether tenure of RBI Governor is a part of the Government's proposal to restructure the RBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Section 8(4) of RBI Act, 1934 provides that the Governor and Deputy Governor shall hold office for such term and not exceeding five years as the Central Government may fix when appointing them and shall be eligible for re-appointment. Generally, Governor of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has initially been appointed for a period of three years.

(c) and (d) No such suggestion from Governor, RBI has been received in this Department.

Loan agreement with AIIB

919. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has signed any loan agreement with AIIB (Asian Infrastructural and Investment Bank);

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details regarding the terms and conditions and time-period of the above agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) is a new multilateral development bank that has commenced operations in January, 2016. No proposal from India seeking AIIB funding has yet been taken up by its Board of Directors.

Non-agricultural growth rate in the country

920. SHRI K.T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state non-agricultural growth rate in March quarter of 2015 and that in 2016, and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): The growth rate of gross value added (GVA) at constant (2011-12) basic prices in non-agricultural and allied sectors during the quarter 4th Quarter (January-March) of 2015 and 2016 are given in the following table:

Sector-wise growth in GVA at constant (2011-12) Basic Prices (Per cent)

Sectors	2014-15 (1st RE)	2015-16 (PE)
	Quarter 4 (January-March)	Quarter 4 (January-March)
Industry	5.7	7.9
Services	9.3	8.7
Non-Agricultural & allied sectors-Total	7.9	8.4

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO).

1st RE: First Revised Estimates. PE: Provisional Estimates.

Black money collected under VDS scheme

921. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total value of money expected to be collected under Voluntary Income Disclosure Scheme (VDS) before 31 March, 2017;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the total unaccounted money is estimated around 1.5 lakh crores and are mostly dumped in real estate and gold/diamond market;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has any plans to give wide publicity for VDS and also to bring in Chartered Accountants, Company Secretaries and financial consultants in this process; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Since, the Income Declaration Scheme, 2016 provides for declaration of undisclosed income on voluntary basis, no such estimation has been drawn.

(b) and (c) There is no official estimation of the amount of black money/unaccounted money within the country. However, the Government had commissioned a study, *inter alia*, on estimation of unaccounted income and wealth inside and outside the country, through National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP), National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) and National Institute of Financial Management (NIFM). Reports received from these Institutes are under examination of the Government and the same is expected to be completed within next few weeks.

(d) and (e) The Government is carrying out publicity of the Income Declaration Scheme, 2016 (the Scheme) through various media such as print advertisements in national and regional newspapers across the country, campaigns on TV and radio, outdoor publicity campaigns, web campaigns etc. Efforts are aimed at reaching out to all the stakeholders to spread awareness about the provisions of the Scheme.

Curb on gold smuggling at IGI Airport

922. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about the fact that smugglers are using the duty-free shop at the Indira Gandhi International Airport to sneak gold into the country;

(b) whether this has forced Government to step up vigil at duty-free shops to curb gold smuggling;

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to curb gold smuggling from the duty-free shop at the IGI Airport; and

(d) a detailed report on the *modus operandi* of the smugglers and persons involved in gold smuggling and the steps being taken or proposed to be taken for its curbing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) Question do not arise in view of (a) above.

(d) The *modus operandi* of the smugglers and persons involved in gold smuggling *inter alia* are, personal concealment in body parts/garments/electronic equipment, coating of gold with white and black metal or other alloys; concealment in the toilet, life jacket and various places like under the seat, etc. of aircrafts; in some cases hiding the gold in the aircraft and deplane while another passenger/carrier boarded the same flight on the domestic route and walked out with the gold.

In order to curb smuggling of gold, Customs field formations including Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) of CBEC have been alerted and strict vigil is kept in sensitive areas at airports/borders; flights from sensitive sectors are scrutinized and the baggage x-rayed and passengers diverted for security through metal detectors, these are also rummaged on random basis. On detection of cases, strict action is taken by way of imposing deterrent fine and penalty as per relevant provisions of law.

Income Declaration Scheme, 2016

923. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has commenced the Income Declaration Scheme, 2016, if so, the total amount disclosed on June 30, 2016;

(b) the total number of individuals and the amount disclosed as part of the window for declaring undisclosed income abroad; and

(c) whether the Government has already initiated action against culprits for failing to declare undisclosed income abroad, the details of the action taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes Sir, the Income Declaration Scheme, 2016 (the Scheme) has commenced on 01.06.2016 and shall be open for declarations till 30.09.2016. The information regarding the amount disclosed under the Scheme shall be firmed-up after the closure of the Scheme.

(b) and (c) Undisclosed foreign assets amounting to ₹ 4164 crore were disclosed by 648 declarants under the one time compliance window provided under the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015 (the Black Money Act).

Appropriate action against tax evasion, including tax evasion by way of failing to declare undisclosed income/assets abroad, is an on-going process. Such appropriate

action under direct tax laws includes searches, surveys, assessment of income, levy of tax, penalty and filing of prosecution complaints before criminal courts,, wherever applicable. The Black Money Act came into force w.e.f. 01.07.2015 and is applicable from Assessment Year 2016-17.

Panel for a change from financial year to calendar year model

924. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government plans to change the financial year to calendar year model;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has set up a panel to look into the matter; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and by when the panel will submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) The Government has constituted a Committee, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Shankar Acharya to examine the desirability and feasibility of having a "new financial year".

(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.
2. 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.
 3. 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:
 - (i) appropriate timing of change;
 - (ii) the determination of a transitional period;
 - (iii) the change in tax laws during the transitional period;
 - (iv) the amendments that may be required in various statutes; and
 - (v) changes in the coverage of the recommendations of the Finance Commission.
 4. The Committee may interact with experts, institutions, Government Departments and others as deemed necessary and shall submit its report to the Government by 31st December 2016. The Committee is expected to soon convene its first meeting.

Complaints against listed companies registered with SEBI

925. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a rise in the number of complaints against listed companies in India;
- (b) if so, the details of number of such complaints registered with SEBI during the last three years; and
- (c) the total number of such complaints pending with SEBI as of now, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) The complaints received against the listed companies in Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Complaints Redress System (SCORES) in the last three years are as follows:

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Total complaints received against listed companies	14,247	12,536	14,978

As may be seen from the above, there is no clear trend in receipt of complaints. The increase seen in 2015-16 over 2014-15 is due to the increase in the number of complaints received (3,573) regarding non-receipt of Annual Reports, which was just 138 and 224 in the years 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. However, since such complaints fall under the purview of Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the complaints were closed in SCORES.

(c) From amongst the complaints received in the previous three years as per the table above, the number of complaints in SCORES (as on 18.07.2016) pending against listed companies are as follows:

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Total complaints pending against listed companies	256	373	974

Checks on release of grants by the Government

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that release of grants by Government of India is the single largest item of expenditure for Government;
- (b) what checks are applied to ensure that grants of such large magnitude are being spent for the intended purpose; and
- (c) whether Government proposes to strengthen the accountability mechanism for ensuring that grants are not diverted/misappropriated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) The requirement of Utilisation Certificate as stipulated under the General Financial Rules, 2005 (GFRs) is enforced by Ministries/Departments after sanctioning any grant, within a stipulated time.

Government panel on NPAs of PSBS

927. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has set up a panel to look into non-performing assets (NPAs) of Public Sector Banks;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with its terms of reference; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to evolve mechanism to plug the holes in the current loan approval/recovery process of the Public Sector Banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) To improve asset quality of banks, and to prevent slippages, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued instructions which stipulate that each bank is to have a Board approved loan policy, loan recovery policy, put in place an effective mechanism for information sharing for sanction of fresh loans/ad-hoc loans/renewal of loans to new or existing borrowers. As part of 'Framework for Revitalising Distressed Assets in the Economy', the Reserve Bank has set up the Central Repository of Information on Large Credits (CRILC) to collect, store and disseminate credit data to lenders. Banks furnish credit information to CRILC on all their borrowers having exposure of 50 million and above with them on a quarterly basis.

The Government has taken specific measures to address issues in sectors such as Infrastructure (Power, Roads etc.), Steel and Textiles where incidence of NPAs is high. The Government has also approved establishment of six (6) new Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs), to speed up the recovery of bad loans of the banking sector, in addition to existing thirty three. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has also undertaken steps which include (i) Formation of Joint Lenders' Forum (JLF) for revitalizing stressed assets in the system, (ii) Flexible Structuring for long term project loans to Infrastructure and Core industries, and (iii) Strategic Debt Restructuring (SDR) scheme, (iv) Scheme for Sustainable Structuring of Stressed Assets (S4A). The Government has recently issued advisory to banks to take action against guarantors in event of default by borrower under relevant sections of SARFAESI Act, Indian Contract Act & RDDB&FI Act, since in the event of default; the liability of the guarantor is co-extensive with the borrower.

Tax evasion and avoidance by MNCs

928. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the Multi-National Corporations (MNCs) are resorting to avoidance and tax evasion practices;
- (b) if so, the details and the estimated loss of tax revenues; and
- (c) the steps proposed by Government and Tax authorities to pre-empt tax evasion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) All cases of evasion by taxpayers including Multi-National

Companies, detected by the Department are investigated and appropriate action under the relevant laws is taken.

(b) Disclosure of information regarding specific taxpayers is prohibited except as provided in section 138 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Separate data in respect of tax evasion cases detected against Multi-National Corporations (MNCs) is not maintained centrally.

(c) Direct Tax.

The Government has taken several effective measures, both by way of policy-level initiatives as well as through more effective enforcement action on the ground, to tackle tax evasion. 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 DTAA's with other countries to bring the Article on Exchange of Information to International Standards and expanding India's treaty network by signing new DTAA's 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.

Further through the Finance Act, 2016 a number of legislative measures have been taken to check the incidences of tax avoidance, including the following:

- (i) The residence requirement for Foreign Incorporated Companies has been modified and place of effective management concept has been introduced.
- (ii) In line with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) report on Action 13 of Action Plan on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) which recommends standardised approach to transfer pricing documentation including country by country report which has been provided in newly inserted section 286 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. This will provide tax administrations with useful information to assess transfer pricing risks in respect of Multi-National Companies.
- (iii) Further, to counteract aggressive tax planning with the use of sophisticated structures, statutory provisions, namely, General Anti Avoidance Rule (GAAR),

codifying the doctrine of "substance over form" where the real intention of the parties and effect of transactions and purpose of an arrangement is taken into account for determining the tax consequences, irrespective of the legal structure that has been superimposed to camouflage the real intent and purpose; General Anti Avoidance provisions have been included in the Act by way of insertion of Chapter XA. These will become effective from Assessment Year 2018-19 onwards, *i.e.*, it will apply to income relating to financial year 2017-18 onwards.

Indirect Tax

The Government takes preventive as well as corrective action to detect evasion of taxes. The Directorate General of Central Excise Intelligence (DGCEI) and the Directorate General of Revenue Intelligence (DGRI) are the two premier investigating agencies under CBEC dealing with Central Excise, Service Tax and Customs Duty evasion cases. These agencies, besides undertaking operations against large scale evasion of taxes, also issue *Modus Operandi* Circulars in the cases having all India ramifications/revelation of any unique *modus operandi*, to apprise the field formations in respect of *modus operandi* adopted by the offenders to enable them to tackle similar cases at local levels. Further, scrutiny of returns and audit of records of taxpayers is undertaken to pre-empt tax evasion/avoidance.

Taxation policy for inclusion of income of private practitioners

†929. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that no policy has been formulated till date to bring the income earned by doctors and lawyers from private practice under tax bracket;
- (b) if so, the reason therefor; whether this income will not encourage black money and tax evasion; and
- (c) if not, the policy under which doctors and lawyer pay tax?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No. Income-tax Act, 1961 already contains provisions for taxation of income earned by doctors and lawyers from private practice.

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

(c) Doctors and lawyers are required to pay tax on their income as per the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Further *vide* Finance Act, 2016 presumptive taxation regime is

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

also provided for professionals including doctors and lawyers having gross receipts up to rupees fifty lakh in a previous year.

Impact of cash transfers on economy

930. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether cash transfers have directly improved the economic levels of India's poor;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) how far it has raised economic efficiency and market distortions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) The Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Schemes since its introduction into various schemes with the help of aadhaar seeded bank accounts of the beneficiaries have been helpful in better targeting of the beneficiaries by way of elimination of fake/duplicate/ghost beneficiaries as well as curbing pilferage. The DBT has also achieved process re-engineering of government schemes for simpler and faster flow of information and funds. Till date, a total of 74 schemes pertaining to Central Sector, Centrally Sponsored Sector and State Sector have been boarded on the DBT platform.

Increase in emoluments of Government employees on pay revision

931. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) what average increase (in percentage) did Government employees get when pay revision was introduced in 1996 and 2006;
- (b) what is the corresponding percentage proposed this time;
- (c) what is the logic for reported decrease in average percentage increase in emoluments; and
- (d) what is the ratio between the smallest pay and highest pay according to present revision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) The 7th Central Pay Commission has mentioned that while the real increase given in 1996 and 2006 in minimum pay was 31% and 54% respectively, the same is 14.29% based on its recommendations.

- (c) The 7th Central Pay Commission has worked out its recommendations on pay based on all relevant factors having a bearing upon the prevailing circumstances and,

therefore, viewing the increase on this occasion in the light of the circumstances obtaining 10 and 20 years ago is not appropriate.

(d) The ratio between the minimum pay of ₹ 18,000 per month and the pay of ₹ 2,25,000 per month in the Apex Grade works out to 1:12.5.

Discrepancies in calculation of GDP of the country

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

(a) the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of country for financial year 2015-16, if calculated on the basis of the previous parameters;

(b) GDP of country for financial years 2013-14 and 2014-15, if calculated by the present parameters;

(c) whether any "discrepancies" have been reported in calculation of GDP for financial year 2015-16 as per new parameters set for the said calculation;

(d) if so, the total amount in rupees and in percentage of the "discrepancies" reported in calculation thereof; and

(e) the objective behind calculation of GDP growth rate of country in a given financial year, and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) The Central Statistics Office has revised the base year of national accounts from 2004-05 to 2011-12. Estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) are not compiled with reference to the previous base year (2004-05) any more, and, hence, the GDP of the country for financial year 2015-16, calculated on the basis of the previous parameters, is not available.

(b) For financial years, 2013-14 and 2014-15, the GDP at current prices, estimated based on present parameters, is ₹ 1,12,72,764 crore and ₹ 1,24,88,205 crore respectively. The corresponding estimates of GDP at constant (2011-12) prices are ₹ 98,39,434 crore and ₹ 1,05,52,151 crore respectively.

(d) For the year 2015-16, statistical discrepancies arising in the estimation of GDP at current market prices were ₹ 9,135 crore. These discrepancies accounted for 0.1 per cent of GDP at current market prices. Discrepancies arising in the estimation of GDP at constant market prices were ₹ 2,14,843 crore in 2015-16, which accounted for 1.9 per cent of GDP at constant prices.

(e) GDP is a broad measure of a nation's overall economic activity in a given financial year. Adjusting for inflation on an year-to-year basis, or estimating GDP at constant base-year prices, helps in tracking a nation's economic growth.

Crop loans for farmers in the State of Telangana

933. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is aware that the banks are harassing farmers in sanctioning crop loans in Telangana and forcing farmers to turn to private money lenders;
- (b) whether the banks are insisting on clearing the old loan with interest to become eligible for fresh loans despite the State Government's interest waiver scheme; and
- (c) if so, what action has been taken to help farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC), Telangana has reported that it has not come across any such cases. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has also reported that it has not received any such complaint.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that they receive complaints in regard to certain issues relating to agriculture credit and on receipt of such complaints, the matter is taken up at appropriate level for redressal thereof. RBI has further stated that as on date no complaint is pending with them.

(b) and (c) SLBC, Telangana has reported that interest subvention is available from both Government of India and State Government of Telangana. Under the GoI's Interest Subvention Scheme, additional subvention of 3% is given to those farmers who repay their short term crop loan upto ₹ 3.00 lakh in time, *i.e.* within one year of disbursement, thereby reducing the effective rate of interest to 4% for such farmers. The Vaddi Leni Runalu Scheme of the State Government of Telangana provides for further reimbursement of 4% interest subvention for loans upto ₹ 1.00 lakh to those borrowers who repay their loan within one year. Thus, in Telangana crop loans upto ₹ 1.00 lakh, if repaid within one year, bear no interest under the interest-subvention schemes of GoI and State Government of Telangana put together.

SLBC, Telangana has reported that while the interest repayment by the borrower is not insisted upon in case of those farmers who are renewing the loans within one year from the date of availment, as per the extant guidelines, the principal loan amount is to be repaid by the borrower for renewal of the account.

Increase in borrowing limit of Telangana

934. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has increased the borrowing limit of Telangana to 3.5 per cent from the existing 3 per cent of GSDP;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reason therefor; and
- (c) what are the reasons that other States like Andhra Pradesh are also demanding an increase of their GSDP but Government has not increased their limit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) The Central Government has approved Additional fiscal deficit to States under the two flexibility options recommended by Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) in para 14.64 to 14.67 of its report. Accordingly, the following fiscal parameters have been taken into account before determining States' eligibility for additional borrowings of 0.5% of GSDP for the year 2016-17:

- (i) Additional borrowing space of 0.25% of GSDP if Interest Payment (IP)/Total Revenue Receipt (TRR) ratio based on the data as contained in Finance Account for t-2 (i.e. 2014-15) is less than or equal to 10%.
- (ii) Additional borrowing space of 0.25% of GSDP if Debt/GSDP ratio based on the data as contained in Finance Account for t-2 (i.e. 2014-15) is less than or equal to 25% of GSDP.
- (iii) The two options under the above flexibility provisions can be availed of by a State either separately, if any of the above criteria is fulfilled, or simultaneously if both the above stated criteria are fulfilled only if the States are in Revenue Surplus as per Finance Account for t-2 (i.e. 2014-15) and as per Revised Budget Estimates for t-1 (i.e. 2015-16 RE) and State's FRBM Act should be duly amended to provide for the statutory flexible limits on fiscal deficit.

The State of Telangana was allowed additional borrowing limit of 0.25% of GSDP for the year 2016-17 since it was in Revenue Surplus for 2014-15 (actual as per Finance Accounts) and 2015-16 (RE), its debt/ GSDP ratio for 2014-15 was less than 25% and it has amended FRBM act to provide for the statutory flexible limits on fiscal deficit.

- (c) The above flexibility for increase in borrowing limit is not available to some of the States including Andhra Pradesh due to non-fulfilment of the prescribed eligibility conditions by FFC.

Decline in loan growth of commercial banks

935. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the loan growth of major commercial banks of the country has declined over the years;
- (b) if so, the details of these banks and their loan percentage decline;
- (c) which factors are responsible for low growth of loans of these commercial banks; and
- (d) what are the proposed plan of Government to make this loan growth, a positive one?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The gross advances and growth of gross advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) for previous three years is given in Statement (*See below*). It is observed that the growth in gross advance is continuously declining.

(c) Lower credit growth of PSBs could be possibly on account of rebalancing of portfolio in the wake of increasing impairments leading to higher credit costs including provisions, stress in certain sectors etc.

(d) The Government has taken a four-year recapitalization program for PSBs under which ₹ 25,000 crore was given last year and another ₹ 25,000 crore has been allocated this year. It is expected that going further, provisioning requirements will go down and profitability will improve. The PSBs have been allowed to raise capital from Public markets through Follow-on Public Offer (FPO) or Qualified Institutional Placement (QIP) by diluting Government of India holding upto 52% in phased manner based on their capital requirement, their stock performance, liquidity, market conditions etc.

Statement*Bank-wise data on Gross Advances outstanding as on end of March -**(Amount in ₹ crore)*

Sl. No.	Bank Name	2014		2015		2016	
		Gross	Gross	Gross	Gross	Gross	Gross
		Advances	Advances	Advances	Advances	Adv-	Advances
			growth		growth	ances	growth
			(y-o-y)		(y-o-y)		(y-o-y)
			in %		in %		in %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Allahabad Bank	1,40,905	7.61	1,53,095	8.65	1,57,707	3.01
2.	Andhra Bank	1,10,649	10.50	1,29,576	17.11	1,36,371	5.24
3.	Bank of Baroda	4,03,699	21.30	4,37,280	8.32	4,05,517	-7.26
4.	Bank of India	3,76,228	28.42	4,11,727	9.44	3,81,662	-7.30
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	90,369	18.29	1,01,210	12.00	1,11,240	9.91
6.	Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	89	0.00	352	297.39	621	76.40
7.	Canara Bank	3,03,431	24.39	3,34,947	10.39	3,41,987	2.10
8.	Central Bank of India	1,83,321	4.02	1,94,967	6.35	1,90,153	-2.47
9.	Corporation Bank	1,38,643	16.16	1,47,708	6.54	1,45,706	-1.35
10.	Dena Bank	78,622	18.31	80,629	2.55	85,811	6.43
11.	IDBI Bank Limited	2,03,376	1.62	2,15,792	6.10	2,26,477	4.95
12.	Indian Bank	1,24,359	16.05	1,28,832	3.60	1,32,632	2.95
13.	Indian Overseas Bank	1,81,081	10.17	1,79,041	-1.13	1,72,727	-3.53
14.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1,40,765	8.13	1,48,039	5.17	1,53,639	3.78
15.	Punjab and Sind Bank	57,858	11.60	64,796	11.99	65,277	0.74
16.	Punjab National Bank	3,59,646	14.08	3,92,422	9.11	4,32,775	10.28
17.	Syndicate Bank	1,76,241	17.95	2,05,804	16.77	2,06,449	0.31
18.	UCO Bank	1,53,163	16.41	1,51,812	-0.88	1,35,508	-10.74
19.	Union Bank of India	2,34,332	10.58	2,62,757	12.13	2,77,725	5.70
20.	United Bank of India	67,982	-2.48	69,070	1.60	71,412	3.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21. Vijaya Bank		82,425	16.89	87,692	6.39	90,765	3.50
22. State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur		65,333	11.73	71,184	8.96	74,743	5.00
23. State Bank of Hyderabad		98,827	7.39	1,08,710	10.00	1,14,566	5.39
24. State Bank of India		12,45,122	15.44	13,35,424	7.25	15,09,512	13.04
25. State Bank of Mysore		50,862	10.62	53,296	4.78	55,418	3.98
26. State Bank of Patiala		77,811	3.12	80,648	3.65	85,941	6.56
27. State Bank of Travancore		70,782	3.50	69,907	-1.24	67,004	-4.15
28. Public Sector Banks		52,15,920	14.38	56,16,717	7.68	58,29,346	3.79
29. Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.		8,854	-1.36	9,582	8.22	7,957	-16.96
30. City Union Bank Ltd.		16,224	5.74	18,089	11.50	21,253	17.49
31. Dhanlaxmi Bank Limited		8,120	2.83	7,976	-1.78	7,218	-9.49
32. Federal Bank Ltd.		44,157	-2.30	51,951	17.65	58,791	13.16
33. ING Vysya Bank Ltd.		36,029	12.97	40,719	13.01		0.00
34. Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.		47,138	18.28	46,301	-1.78	52,494	13.38
35. Karnataka Bank Ltd.		28,624	12.62	31,995	11.78	34,273	7.12
36. Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.		34,226	15.22	36,691	7.20	39,476	7.59
37. Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.		13,038	9.63	16,513	26.65	19,819	20.02
38. Nainital Bank Ltd.		2,469	13.55	2,596	5.12	2,739	5.50
39. Ratnakar Bank Ltd.		9,882	54.53	14,530	47.03	21,316	46.70
40. South Indian Bank Ltd.		36,403	13.71	37,726	3.63	41,471	9.93
41. Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.		17,366	6.11	19,545	12.55	22,821	16.77
42. Axis Bank Ltd.		2,32,499	16.89	2,84,009	22.15	3,42,312	20.53
43. Bandhan Bank Limited		0.00	0.00			12,446	0.00
44. DCB Bank Ltd.		8,212	21.61	10,558	28.56	13,033	23.44
45. HDFC Bank Ltd.		3,04,963	26.38	3,67,888	20.63	4,67,579	27.10
46. ICICI Bank Ltd.		3,47,212	16.35	3,98,962	14.90	4,50,183	12.84
47. IDFC Bank Limited			0.00		0.00	49,667	0.00
48. IndusInd Bank Ltd		55,539	24.41	69,141	24.49	88,874	28.54
49. Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.		53,517	9.40	66,795	24.81	1,20,211	79.97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
50. Yes Bank Ltd.		55,782	18.47	75,775	35.84	98,674	30.22
51. Private Sector Banks		13,60,253	17.35	16,07,339	18.16	19,72,608	22.73
52. AB Bank Ltd.		66	3.49	69	4.16	66	-4.23
53. Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank Ltd.		1,136	118.56	1,778	56.44	2,018	13.54
54. American Express Banking Corp.		2,131	23.71	2,334	9.50	3,014	29.15
55. Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited		2,066	-14.10	2,258	9.32	2,531	12.06
56. BNP Paribas		12,448	60.54	14,211	14.17	20,002	40.74
57. Bank Internasional Indonesia		51	0.00	86	67.02	170	97.95
58. Bank of America, National Association		8,515	11.70	9,268	8.85	12,346	33.21
59. Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait BSC		773	7.07	986	27.62	956	-3.07
60. Bank of Ceylon		163	60.46	220	34.96	245	11.66
61. Bank of Nova Scotia		4,751	-39.00	6,272	32.02	5,305	-15.43
62. Barclays Bank Pic		8,476	-4.54	13,646	61.00	16,861	23.56
63. CTBC Bank		315	4.32	430	36.51	566	31.55
64. Citibank N.A.		57,303	8.88	61,432	7.21	62,103	1.09
65. Commonwealth Bank of Australia		342	107.00	391	14.44	300	-23.35
66. Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank		2,617	8.81	4,225	61.47	5,685	34.55
67. Credit Suisse AG		858	88.57	1,368	59.42	1,820	33.04
68. DBS Bank Limited		15,726	11.45	16,471	4.74	18,535	12.53
69. Deutsche Bank (Asia)		29,155	29.58	36,182	24.10	43,343	19.79
70. Doha Bank Qsc			0.00	0	0.00	345	0.00
71. Firststrand Bank		233	-17.15	283	21.41	498	76.02
72. HSBC Bank Oman S.A.O.G		1	-72.90	1	-43.17		0.00
73. Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.		40,780	12.56	47,171	15.67	55,595	17.86

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
74.	Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited	436	29.19	1,053	141.74	1,152	9.38
75.	Industrial Bank of Korea		0.00		0.00	7	0.00
76.	JP Morgan Chase Bank, National Association	4,449	-17.14	5,161	16.01	10,056	94.85
77.	JSC VTB Bank	126	41.89	40	-68.41	56	39.93
78.	KEB HANA Bank		0.00		0.00	164	0.00
79.	KBC Bank NV	732	-9.70	365	-50.16	0	0.00
80.	Krung Thai Bank pcl	13	-19.81	6	-52.07	3	-52.52
81.	Mashreq Bank PSC	178	225.59	268	50.57	166	-38.00
82.	Mizuho Corporate Bank,Ltd.	7,194	29.47	6,783	-5.71	9,285	36.88
83.	National Australia Bank	379	131.76	199	-47.56	103	-48.15
84.	Rabobank International (Cooperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A.)	852	44.36	1,083	27.13	1,790	65.38
85.	SBER Bank	331	795.08	311	-6.17	338	8.78
86.	SBM Bank (Mauritius) Ltd.	613	-26.84	695	13.36	672	-3.37
87.	Shinhan Bank	1,310	8.62	2,577	96.71	3,088	19.80
88.	Societe Generale	2,656	51.10	3,635	36.87	3,566	-1.89
89.	Sonali Bank Ltd	21	3.27	25	24.18	24	-6.87
90.	Standard Chartered Bank	73,910	14.00	74,828	1.24	76,657	2.44
91.	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	856	0.00	2,071	142.00	3,948	90.63
92.	The Bank of Tokyo - Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd.	5,833	-14.72	5,744	-1.52	7,651	33.19
93.	The Royal Bank of Scotland NV.	11,255	-11.92	11,227	-0.24	3,539	-68.48
94.	UBSAG	0	-100.00	0	0.00	0.00	
95.	United Overseas Bank Limited	213	496.37	876	310.76	1,115	27.24
96.	Westpac Banking Corporation	175	0.00	288	64.29	648	125.22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
97. Woori Bank		140	0.00	291	108.16	291	0.04
98. Foreign Banks		2,99,575	11.38	3,36,609	12.36	3,76,621	11.89
99. ALL SCBs		68,75,748	14.82	75,60,666	9.96	81,78,575	8.17

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

Regarding loan waiver by Government

†936. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies which had taken loans of more than ₹ 50 crores from the nationalised banks and did not repay it;

(b) whether Government has waived-off these loans;

(c) if so, the list of companies along with the amount of loan taken by them and the amount of their loan waived-off;

(d) whether Government will take a decision to waive off the loans taken by farmers, on the same lines; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) In exercise of powers conferred under Section 27 (2) of the Banking Regulation Act 1949, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) collects credit information from banks under the CRILC reporting system operationalised from September, 2014. Similarly by exercising powers conferred upon it in terms of Section 45-C of the RBI Act 1934, the RBI collects returns containing credit information from banks. Under Section 28 of the BR Act 1949 as well as Section 45-E of RBI Act 1934, Reserve Bank can disclose information in such consolidated form the Bank deems fit. RBI is prohibited from disclosing borrower-wise credit information collected as per provisions of the above statutes. The details of the loan written-off by PSBs in the financial year 2015-2016 is given in Statement.

(d) and (e) RBI has issued instructions on 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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

commercial judgement and extant regulatory guidelines. RBI has issued the following circulars in this regard:

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.

RBI circular dated October 24, 2001 permitting banks to participate in Lok Adalats organized by DRTs/DRATs.

RBI circular dated August 3, 2004 increased the ceiling of cases referred to Lok Adalats from ₹ 5 lakhs to ₹ 20 lakhs.

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.

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. 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. The decision relating to Compromise settlements including Write off is done by banks as per a Board approved policy.

Statement

Public Sector Bank-wise data on Write-offs as on 31.3.2016

(₹ in crore)

Bank Name	Write offs
Allahabad Bank	2,097
Andhra Bank	1,179
Bank of Baroda	1,664
Bank of India	2,374
Bank of Maharashtra	903
Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	0
Canara Bank	3,387
Central Bank of India	1,279
Corporation Bank	477

Bank Name	Write offs
Dena Bank	1,488
IDBI Bank Limited	5,459
Indian Bank	926
Indian Overseas Bank	2,578
Oriental Bank of Commerce	1,668
Punjab and Sind Bank	335
Punjab National Bank	7,340
Syndicate Bank	1,995
UCO Bank	1,573
Union Bank of India	792
United Bank of India	649
Vijaya Bank	510
Nationalised Banks	38,674
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	1,399
State Bank of Hyderabad	1,569
State Bank of India	15,763
State Bank of Mysore	588
State Bank of Patiala	1,156
State Bank of Travancore	398
SBI Group	20,873
Public Sector Banks	59,547

Source: RBI

Utilisation of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan Cess

937. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of cess collected under the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan Cess since November, 2015 and the total amount utilised out of it;

(b) the details of the cess amount distributed among States, State wise; and

(c) steps taken by the Ministry to duly use the amount and avoid the amount lying unused?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The amount of cess collected in financial year 2015-16 is ₹ 3,901.78 crore (Provisional). The total amount of cess utilised in the financial year 2015-16 under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) (SBM-G) is ₹ 24,00 crore and under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) (SBM-U) is ₹ 159.2 crore.

(b) The State-wise distribution of Swachh Bharat Mission Cess alone for the financial year 2015-16 is not available.

(c) The Swachh Bharat Mission Cess fund is a non-lapsable fund under Public Account of India with the nomenclature "Rashtriya Swachhata Kosh" (RSK). The funds accruing into RSK will be distributed between the Sub-Missions *i.e.* Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) (SBM-G) and Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) (SBM-U) in the ratio of 80:20 respectively. The proceeds of Cess thus transferred to the 'Rashtriya Swachhata Kosh' will be utilized as per the guidelines and components of SBM-G and SBM-U with due appropriation authorized by the Parliament. The expenditure from the RSK will be monitored through the Management Information System (MIS) of the respective Ministries (Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation and Ministry of Urban Development). The accounts of the RSK shall be subject to internal and statutory audit. Funds under SBM-G and SBM-U are released to State Governments only after obtaining utilization certificates and as per Swachh Bharat Mission guidelines.

Health insurance products for people living with HIV in India (PLHIVs)

938. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 1833 given in the Rajya Sabha on 10th May, 2016 and state whether people living with HIVs (PLHIVs) are provided full coverage under public health insurance such as Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): People living with HIVs (PLHIVs) are not excluded in Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) and can get any treatment as per RSBY benefit package, within the limit of ₹ 30000/- per family per year.

Performance of micro-finance companies in India

939. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any recent study about the performance of Microfinance companies in India, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any cases of violation of norms from Micro-finance companies are reported during the last three years, and if so, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) A Sub-Committee was set-up under the chairmanship of Shri Y. H. Malegam, the then Member, Central Board, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to examine, *inter alia*, prevalent practices of Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) in regard to interest rates, lending and practices to identify trends that impinge on borrowers' interest etc. The Sub-Committee submitted its report in January, 2011 and recommended *inter alia*, a separate category of Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) *viz.* NBFC-MFIs along with a regulatory framework for the same, interest rate caps, minimum net worth, lending process, recovery process etc. New regulations were thereafter issued by the RBI for NBFC-MFIs.

(b) Complaints regarding violation of norms by Micro-finance Companies have been reported from time to time. State-wise data for the last three years in this regard is given in the Statement.

Statement

The State-wise data for the last three years about complaints regarding violation of norms by Micro Finance Companies

Sl. No.	State	Name of the NBFC - MFI	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
			Number of Complaints/ Violations	Status	Number of Complaints/ Violations	Status	Number of Complaints/ Violations	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Maharashtra	SKS Micro Finance Ltd.	0	0	0	0	2	Resolved
2.	Maharashtra	Hindusthan Microfinance Ltd.	0	0	0	0	1	Resolved
3.	Karnataka	Janalakshmi Financial Services Pvt. Ltd.	2	Resolved	5	Resolved	1	Resolved
4.	Karnataka	Ujjivan Financial services Pvt. Ltd.	0	0	2	Resolved	1	Resolved
5.	Karnataka	BSS Micro Finance Ltd.	1	Resolved	1	Resolved	0	0
6.	Karnataka	NABARD Financial Services Pvt. Ltd.	1	Resolved	1	Resolved	0	0
7.	Karnataka	Future Financial Services Pvt. Ltd.	0	0	1	Being Followed up	0	0
8.	Karnataka	Chaitanya India Fin Credit Pvt. Ltd.	0	0	1	Resolved	0	0
9.	Karnataka	Navachetana Microfin Services Pvt. Ltd.	0	0	1	Being Followed up	0	0
10.	Karnataka	IDF Financial Services Pvt. Ltd.	0	0	2	Resolved	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.	Karnataka	Nirantara Fin Access Pvt. Ltd	0	0	1	Resolved	0	0
12.	Karnataka	RORS Finance Pvt. Ltd.	0	0	1	Resolved	0	0
13.	Karnataka	Samastha Micro Finance Ltd.	0	0	1	Resolved	0	0
14.	Gujarat	Disha Microfin Pvt. Ltd.	0	0	1	Resolved	0	0
15.	Gujarat	Namra Finance Ltd.	0	0	0	0	1	Resolved
16.	Gujarat	Pahal Financial Services Ltd.	0	0	2	Resolved	0	0
17.	Gujarat	Shroff Capital and Finance Ltd	0	0	3	Resolved	0	0
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Sonata Finance P Ltd	1	Resolved	0	0	0	0
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Utkarsh Micro Finance Pvt Limited	0	0	0	0	1	Resolved
20.	Uttar Pradesh	Margdarshak Financial Services Limited	0	0	0	0	4	Resolved
21.	Telangana	SKS Microfinance	7	Resolved	0	0	7	Resolved
22.	Telangana	Spandana Sphoorthy Finance Ltd.	5	Resolved	11	Resolved	5	Resolved
24.	Telangana	Asmitha Microfin Limited	3	Resolved	6	Resolved	2	Resolved
25.	West Bengal	Bandhan Finnacial Services Ltd.	0	0	1	Resolved	0	0
26.	West Bengal	Village Financial Services Private Limited	1	Resolved	0	0	0	0
27.	New Delhi	Saija Finance Pvt. Ltd.	0	0	1	Resolved	0	0
28.	Tamil Nadu	ESAF Micro Finance and Investments Pvt. Ltd.	0	0	4	Resolved	3	Resolved
29.	Tamil Nadu	MADURA Micro Finance Ltd.	1	Resolved	2	Resolved	3	Resolved

30. Tamil Nadu	ASIRVAD Micro Finance Ltd.	7	Resolved	0	0	0	0
31. Tamil Nadu	EQUITAS Micro Finance Ltd.	3	Resolved	4	Resolved	4	Resolved
32. Tamil Nadu	MSM Micro Finance Limited	0	0	5	Being Followed up	1	Being Followed up
33. Tamil Nadu	Belstar Investment and Finance Private Limited	4	Resolved	0	0	0	0
34. Tamil Nadu	Growing Opportunity Finance (India) P Ltd	0	0	9	Resolved	1	Resolved
35. Tamil Nadu	Repro Micro Finance limited	7	Resolved	0	0	0	0
36. Tamil Nadu	SMILE Micro Finance Limited	9	Resolved	0	0	0	0
37. Tamil Nadu	Virutcham Micro Finance Ltd.	6	Resolved	0	0	0	0
38. Tamil Nadu	Vizhuthugal Development Finance Private Limited	4	Resolved	0	0	0	0
39. Tamil Nadu	Varam Capital Private Limited	15	Resolved	0	0	0	0
40. Tamil Nadu	Grama Vidiyal Micro Finance Ltd.	1	Resolved	5	Resolved	0	0
TOTAL		78		71		37	

Source: RBI

Note: The complaints/violations observed include deficiencies in the KYC policy put in place by the entity, deficiencies observed in the Adherence to Fair Practice Code guidelines by the company, lack of nomination of Principal Officer by the company as required under KYC norms, not putting in place a system of risk categorisation of its customers by the company etc.

Enhancement of central funds for Himachal Pradesh

940. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made an assessment or survey of the financial condition of the States;

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

(c) whether some states including Himachal Pradesh are facing financial crisis, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government proposes to enhance funds to Himachal Pradesh; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the aforesaid fund is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (e) The Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC), *inter-alia*, reviewed the state of finances, deficit and debt levels of the States and observed that the predominant feature of State finances between 2004-05 and 2014-15 was the overall improvement in fiscal indicators. State-wise fiscal position measured in terms of Revenue Deficit (RD), Fiscal Deficit (FD) and Outstanding Debt as ratios of their respective Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) during 2014-15 (Finance Accounts), 2015-16 (Budget Estimates) and 2016-17 (Budget Estimates) is given in the Statement (*See below*).

FFC has made far-reaching changes in tax devolution that will move the country toward greater fiscal federalism, conferring more fiscal autonomy on the States. As per the recommendation of FFC, the Union Government has decided to devolve biggest ever increase in vertical tax devolution/ share of the States in the Divisible Pool of Central taxes from 32% to 42% to fill the resource gap of each State to the extent possible. Besides, Post devolution revenue deficit grant has been provided to eleven States including Himachal Pradesh where devolution alone could not cover the assessed gap. In addition, FFC has recommended local body grants (both to rural and urban local bodies) and grants for augmenting the State's Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) to States including Himachal Pradesh. FFC has estimated total tax devolution of ₹ 28225 crore to Himachal Pradesh for the period 2015-20 against actual release of ₹ 11,131 crore during the 13th FC period (2010-15), an increase of ₹ 17094 crore. In addition, FFC has also recommended grant-in-aid for the State of Himachal Pradesh to the tune of ₹ 43810 crore (including Revenue Deficit grant of ₹ 40625 crore) for the period 2015-20, an increase of ₹ 33356 crore over actual release during the 13th FC period. The higher tax devolution will allow States greater autonomy in financing and designing of schemes as per their needs.

Statement*RD, FD and Debt as ratios of GSDP of States during 2014-15 (FA), 2015-16 (BE) and 2016-17 (BE)*

Sl. No.	States	RD/GSDP			FD/GSDP			Debt/GSDP			(In per cent)
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	
		FA	BE	BE	FA	BE	BE	FA	BE	BE	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.9	1.2	0.8	4.4	3.0	3.3	28.4	22.4	24.4	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-13.2	-13.1	NA	-3.5	2.9	NA	40.7	38.4	NA	
3.	Assam	0.5	-2.7	-2.3	3.0	2.2	2.0	19.8	19.8	20.1	
4.	Bihar	-1.5	-2.5	-2.7	2.9	2.8	3.0	25.8	23.1	23.9	
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.8	-1.7	-1.9	4.0	2.7	3.1	15.4	15.2	17.5	
6.	Goa	NA	-0.6	NA	NA	2.4	NA	NA	25.2	NA	
7.	Gujarat	-0.6	-0.7	-0.3	2.0	2.2	2.3	22.1	22.7	23.0	
8.	Haryana	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.7	3.2	4.7	19.2	20.9	27.7	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2.1	1.7	0.4	4.5	4.9	3.5	41.1	39.5	38.3	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.4	-2.3	-5.6	6.0	6.3	5.6	52.1	44.0	53.0
11.	Jharkhand	0.1	-2.2	-2.6	3.1	2.4	2.1	20.4	23.0	23.5
12.	Karnataka	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	2.9	2.7	2.3	23.1	24.2	17.8
13.	Kerala	3.0	1.5	1.6	4.1	3.4	3.2	31.0	30.9	29.0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-1.4	-0.9	-0.6	2.5	2.8	4.5	24.2	19.4	27.1
15.	Maharashtra	0.7	0.2	0.2	1.8	3.0	1.7	17.8	19.7	18.5
16.	Manipur	-4.7	-4.2	NA	3.9	3.2	NA	47.7	40.1	NA
17.	Meghalaya	-0.8	-2.7	-1.4	4.2	2.8	3.6	29.3	27.3	30.6
18.	Mizoram	NA	-7.6	-8.8	NA	0.8	0.2	NA	43.7	44.8
19.	Nagaland	NA	-1.0	-4.1	NA	5.0	2.5	NA	34.8	41.0
20.	Orissa	-1.8	-1.5	-1.0	1.7	3.1	4.0	15.4	16.7	19.1
21.	Punjab	2.1	1.6	1.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	30.8	31.3	32.3
22.	Rajasthan	0.6	-0.1	0.0	3.3	3.0	3.2	26.0	24.7	34.3
23.	Sikkim	-5.9	-3.1	-1.5	2.2	3.0	3.5	28.3	23.0	26.7

24.	Tamil Nadu	0.7	0.4	1.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	20.4	20.2	18.8
25.	Telangana	-0.1	-0.1	-0.6	2.4	3.3	3.8	23.5	22.3	22.0
26.	Tripura	-6.4	-9.7	-6.4	3.8	5.5	4.7	33.4	30.1	31.3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	-2.3	-3.1	-2.3	3.4	2.9	4.0	32.2	26.7	33.8
28.	Uttarakhand	0.7	0.0	0.0	4.2	4.4	3.1	24.4	23.6	22.2
29.	West Bengal	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	1.7	2.0	NA	31.9	33.5
ALL STATES		0.2	-0.4	-0.2	2.8	2.9	2.9	23.7	23.8	24.9

- Sign indicates surplus; NA- Not Available

Demand for central funds from Kerala

941. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government of Kerala is facing scarcity of funds in financing plan and capital expenses;
- (b) whether Central Government has received any request from Kerala Government for financial help; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) took a comprehensive approach to the assessment of expenditure needs by taking both Plan and non-Plan expenditure in the revenue account and recommended biggest ever increase of 10% in the share of States in net proceed of shareable pool of Union taxes from 32% to 42%. Further, for the States assessed to be in post-devolution revenue deficit, FFC recommended grants to eleven States including Kerala.

Accordingly, in 2015-16, the devolution of taxes and Finance Commission (FC) recommended grants to State of Kerala increased to ₹ 12691 crore and ₹ 5171 crore respectively as compared to tax devolution of ₹ 7926 crore and FC grants of ₹ 1694 crore in 2014-15, which was the last year of the award period of Thirteenth Finance Commission. The State of Kerala had therefore received a total increase of ₹ 8242 crore in 2015-16 over 2014-15 on account of tax devolution and FC grants enabling the State to have extra fiscal space and to allow the State to greater autonomy in design and financing of schemes as per their need and local requirements. Further, in view of the preponderance of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) being interventions in key sector of national importance, the Government of India has retained about 30 CSS with the revised sharing pattern. Hence the adequate mechanism exists for transfer of Central resources to the States including Kerala for financing of Plan and Capital expenditure.

(b) The recent request received from the State of Kerala for enhancement of borrowing limit to tide over the pay revision requirement has been addressed within the ambit of recommendation of Fourteenth Finance Commission.

Amalgamation of SBI Banks

942. DR. PRADEEPKUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to merge all the State Bank subsidiaries into a single Bank, if so, the details thereof, and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Association of Bank Employees has expressed their objections to the said merger, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Banks have called for Nation-wide strike against this move of Government, the details thereof; and

(d) the stand of Government in view of the Employees Union's strike and the steps being taken by Government to counsel the Unions to explain the advantages of the merger, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The Central Government has sanctioned the proposal of State Bank of India (SBI) u/s 35(1) of SBI Act, 1955 to enter into negotiations with Subsidiary Banks of SBI for acquiring the businesses including the assets and liabilities. The reasons for merger are *inter-alia* to achieve scale economy by lowering operational cost, reduce vulnerability to geographical concentration risk, supervision risk and compliance risk.

(b) SBI has informed that the Association of employees of SBI have not expressed any objection to the merger. Association of Bank Employees of Associate banks do have objection to the said merger. The reason cited are *inter-alia* dominant lenders in the state economy, loss of identity of the Associate Banks on account of merger. Incidentally Association of officers in Associate Banks have not voiced their opposition to the merger.

(c) SBI has informed that the employee association of Associate Banks has called for strike on 12-13 July, 2016 which was deferred.

(d) SBI has informed the interest of employees of the subsidiary banks will be protected as the pay and allowances offered to the employees / officer of the merging banks shall not be less than the overall pay and allowances that they would have drawn in the merging bank. The subsidiary banks and SBI are in the process of consulting / addressing all the stakeholders including bank employees union/ representative of Associate banks.

Increase in rate of growth

†943. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of economic growth has improved significantly during the past two years and at present it is more than estimation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether it is a fact that inflation is continuously decreasing as a result of continuous surge in the rate of economic growth;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the rate of inflation of some foodgrains has so far been abnormally high; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) Economic growth, as measured in terms of rate of growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant (2011-12) market prices, increased from 6.6 per cent in 2013-14 to 7.2 per cent in 2014-15 and further to 7.6 per cent in 2015-16. No estimate of GDP has so far been made by the Central Statistics Office for the current year.

(c) and (d) Headline inflation based on Consumer Price Index (Combined), during the year 2012-13 and 2013-14 was 10.2 per cent and 9.5 per cent respectively. It has thereafter moderated significantly to 5.9 per cent in 2014-15 and further to 4.9 per cent in 2015-16. Close monitoring and astute food management policies have helped in controlling inflation notwithstanding the below average rainfall in 2014-15 and 2015-16.

(e) and (f) A large part of the decline in headline Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation in 2014-15 and 2015-16 owed to the moderation in food price inflation. However, CPI inflation in food-grains was higher during April-June 2016 mainly because of the high inflation in pulses. In 2016-17 (April-June), inflation for pulses stood at 30.8 per cent, while the inflation for cereals was only 2.7 per cent. The major reasons for increase in food grain inflation, *inter alia*, include: shortfall in the production of pulses; and, lower market arrival of Tur and Urad during the current kharif market season and of Masur during current rabi marketing season.

Losses posted by PSBs

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

(a) whether 20 PSBs have posted cumulative loss of ₹ 14,283/- crore in last quarter of 2015-16;

(b) if so, the details thereof, bank-wise;

(c) the details of losses posted by PSBs in the year 2015-16 along with the losses and profits of Private sector banks, bank-wise; and

(d) the reasons for huge losses by PSBs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Out of 27 Public Sector Banks (PSBs), 14 have reported losses of about ₹ 34,135 crore. The bank-wise details of losses posted by PSBs and the losses and profits of Private Sector Banks is given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) The main reason for the losses to PSBs inter-alia include Asset Quality Review (AQR) exercise initiative by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) during FY16, due to which banks had to suddenly make provisions for accounts categorized as non-performing asset (NPA) under AQR exercise.

Statement

Net Profit/Loss for PSBs and Private Sector Banks for the year ending March, 2016.

		(Amount in ₹ crore)	
Bank/Bank Group Name	Net Profit/Loss (PAT)	Bank/Bank Group Name	Net Profit/Loss (PAT)
1	2	1	2
Bank of India	-6,089	The Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	-209
Bank of Baroda	-5,396	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	-150
Punjab National Bank	-3,974	Total Loss Incurred By 2 Banks	-359
IDBI Bank Limited	-3,665	Nainital Bank Ltd.	47
Indian Overseas Bank	-2,897	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	180
Canara Bank	-2,813	Development Credit Bank Ltd.	195
UCO Bank	-2,799	Bandhan Bank Limited	275
Syndicate Bank	-1,643	Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	292
Central Bank of India	-1,418	South Indian Bank Ltd.	333
State Bank of Patiala	-972	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	402
Dena Bank	-935	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	415
Allahabad Bank	-743	Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	416
Corporation Bank	-506	City Union Bank Limited	445
United Bank of India	-282	IDFC Bank Limited	467

1	2	1	2
Total Loss Incurred By 14 Banks	-34,135	Federal Bank Ltd	476
Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	2	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd	568
Bank of Maharashtra	101	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	2,090
Oriental Bank of Commerce	156	Indusind Bank Ltd	2,286
Punjab and Sind Bank	336	Yes Bank Ltd.	2,539
State Bank of Travancore	338	Axis Bank Limited	8,224
State Bank of Mysore	358	ICICI Bank Limited	9,726
Vijaya Bank	382	HDFC Bank Ltd.	12,296
Andhra Bank	540	Private Sector Banks	41,314
Indian Bank	711		
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	851		
State Bank of Hyderabad	1,065		
Union Bank of India	1,352		
State Bank of India	9,951		
Public Sector Banks	-17,993		

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

Wilful defaulters of Punjab National Bank

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

(a) whether Punjab National Bank has declared a list of 913 wilful defaulters who have total outstanding dues of ₹ 11,486 crores;

(b) if so, the details thereof, defaulterwise;

(c) the details of action Government has taken to recover the outstanding loans from wilful defaulters along with the details of defaulted loans recovered so far, defaulterwise;

(d) whether PNB has posted biggest ever quartely loss by any Indian bank during 4th quarter of last year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The details are available on the Bank's website.

(c) The Reserve Bank of India has issued guidelines updated on July, 1, 2015, on willful defaulters to disincentivise borrowers who have money and do not pay or have diverted the funds or siphoned off funds or removed assets given as security, indicting actions that includes; (i) restricting additional facilities to such defaulters from banks and financial institutions (ii) barring of such borrowers from institutional finance (iii) criminal action (iv) removal of directors of such companies from boards and (v) change in management.

(d) and (e) During the 4th quarter, of Financial Year (F.Y.) 2016, PNB has recorded Net Loss of ₹ 5367 crore. The major reasons for loss include high provisioning requirements for Stressed Assets on account of Asset Quality Review exercise by RBI and Low Credit Demand due to economic slowdown.

Collection of cess/surcharge imposed by Government

946. SHRI SUKENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cess and surcharge imposed by the Government on different heads and for different schemes during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 along with year-wise details thereof; and

(b) total amount collected by the Government in 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 on account of cess and surcharge from different schemes and heads the details thereof year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The details of cess and surcharge imposed by the Government on different heads and different schemes under direct and indirect taxes during financial year 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

Statement-I

The details of cess and surcharge imposed by the Government on different heads

Direct Taxes

(a) Details of education cess, which is additional surcharge for purposes of the Union, levied are as under:

- (i) "Education Cess on income-tax" is calculated at the rate of two per cent of the income-tax and surcharge so as to fulfil the commitment of the Government

to provide and finance universalised quality basis education.

- (ii) "Secondary and Higher Education Cess on income-tax" is calculated at the rate of one percent of the income-tax and surcharge so as to fulfil the commitment of the Government to provide and finance secondary and higher education.

2. The details of surcharge imposed by the Government during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 are as under:

Sl. No.	Head	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16
1.	Individual or Hindu undivided family or every association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical persons, cooperative societies, firms or local bodies having a total income exceeding one crore rupees	10% of Income-tax	10% of Income-tax	12% of Income-tax
2.	Domestic Company having total income exceeding one crore rupees but not exceeding ten crore rupees.	5% of Income-tax	5% of Income-tax	7% of Income-tax
3.	Domestic Company having total income exceeding ten crore rupees	10% of Income-tax	10% of Income-tax	12% of Income-tax
4.	Company, other than a domestic company having total income exceeding one crore rupees but not exceeding ten crore rupees.	2% of Income-tax	2% of Income-tax	2% of Income-tax
5.	Company, other than a domestic company having total income exceeding ten crore rupees	5% of Income-tax	5% of Income-tax	5% of Income-tax
6.	Other cases	10% of Income-tax	10% of Income-tax	12% of Income-tax

(b) Details of Education Cess collected during F.Ys from 2013-14 to 2015-16: (₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Education Cess on Corporation Tax	Education Cess on Income Tax	Education Cess on Fringe Benefit Tax	Total Education Cess
2013-14	11166.95	6889.64	0.12	18056.71
2014-15	12211.66	7581.47	0.23	19793.36
2015-16*	12703.89	8216.80	0.75	20921.44

*Provisional

Details of Surcharge collected during F.Y.S 2013-14 to 2015-16 (₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Surcharge on Corporation Tax	Surcharge on Income Tax	Surcharge on Fringe Benefit Tax	Total Surcharge
2013-14	13007.14	738.85	0.06	13746.05
2014-15	14302.09	1343.06	0.04	15645.19
2015-16*	17754.01	1494.59	0.03	19248.63

* Provisional

Statement-II

Indirect Taxes

1. Any cess levied for specific purposes under any law made by the Parliament is levied and collected by the Government of India under Article 270 of the Constitution of India. Cess is collected as Customs or Central Excise duties [*inter alia*, on goods like motor spirit (petrol), High Speed Diesel Oil, domestically produced crude oil, bidi, sugar, automobiles, coal, peat, lignite, salt, rubber, Textiles and Textile Machinery etc] or Service Tax (Swachh Bharat Cess, Krishi Kalyan Cess) on taxable services.

2. The power to levy a surcharge is contained in Article 271 of the Constitution of India by which Parliament may at any time increase specified duties or taxes by a surcharge for purposes of the Union and the whole proceeds of any such surcharge shall form part of the Consolidated Fund of India.

3. The enactment details, purpose, revenue collection in respect of various cesses/surcharge during F.Y.2013-14 and F.Y.2014-15 and revised estimate for F.Y.2015-16 is as under:

(All Figures in ₹ crore)

Cess	Enactment details	Purpose	Actual (FY. 2013-14)	Actual (FY. 2014-15)	Revised Estimate (FY. 2015-16)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Customs duties					
Additional Duty of Customs on Motor Spirit	The Central Road Fund Act, 2000	For development and maintenance of national highways/other roads and	20.08	17.68	12.00
Additional Duty of Customs on High Speed Diesel Oil	The Central Road Fund Act, 2000	improvement of safety at railway crossings as per the Central Road Fund Act, 2000.	28.83	0.02	1.00
Special Additional Duty of Customs on Motor Spirit	Finance Act, 2002	-	60.27	53.04	12.00
Education Cess (Customs)	Finance (No. 2) Act, 2004	To provide and finance universalized quality basic education	2704.36	3432.27	3700.00
Secondary and Higher Education	Finance Act, 2007	To provide and finance Secondary and			

Cess (Customs)		Higher Education	1443.17	1603.45	1850.00
National Calamity Contingent Duty (Customs)	Finance Act, 2003	For purposes of the National Disaster Response Fund	1285.38	976.83	1410.00
Cesses on Exports	-	-	16.33	39.31	114.00
2. Union Excise Duties					
Additional Duty of Excise on Motor Spirit	The Central Road Fund Act, 2000	For development and maintenance of national highways/other roads and improvement of safety at railway crossings as per the Central Road Fund Act, 2000.	4119.81	5978.46	18000.00
Additional Duty of Excise on High Speed Diesel Oil	The Central Road Fund Act, 2000		15143.23	19143.53	55000.00
National Calamity Contingent Duty (Excise)	Finance Act, 2001	For purposes of the National Disaster Response Fund.	3364.56	2484.05	4500.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
Special/Additional Duty of Excise on Motor Spirit	Finance Act, 2002	-	13177.98	15090.17	17500.00
Surcharge on Pan Masala and Tobacco Products	Finance Act 2005	To finance the National Rural Health Mission	979.37	1090.89	1100.00
2A. Cesses administered by Department of Revenue					
Education Cess (Excise)	Finance (No. 2) Act, 2004	To provide and finance universalized quality basic education	4531.55	4282.95	44.00
Secondary and Higher Education Cess (Excise)	Finance Act, 2007	To provide and finance Secondary and Higher Education	2224.72	2144.68	22.00
Cess on Crude Oil	The Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974	To provide for the establishment of a Board for the development of oil industry.	14533.20	14655.05	14962.19
Cess on Bidi	Beedis Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1976.	For purposes of Beedi Worker Welfare Fund Act, 1976	149.42	150.21	154.18
Cess on Sugar	Sugar Cess Act, 1982	For purposes of Sugar Development Fund Act, 1982	565.20	564.96	579.90

Cess on Automobiles	The Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951	To promote scientific and industrial research with reference to the scheduled industry or group of scheduled industry	310.49	370.35	380.14
Clean Environment Cess (erstwhile Clean Energy Cess)	Finance Act, 2010	For the purposes of financing and promoting clean environment and energy initiatives, funding research in the area of clean environment or clean energy, or for any other purpose relating thereto	3471.98	5393.46	12623.33
Infrastructure Cess	Finance Act, 2016	For the purposes of financing infrastructure projects.	-	-	-
2B. Cesses administered by Other Departments					
Coal and Coke	Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Act, 1974	For conservation of coal and development of coal mines	565.38	597.23	530.00
Salt*	Salt Cess Act, 1953	For the purpose of raising funds to			

1	2	3	4	5	6
		meet the expenses incurred on the salt organisation maintained by Government and on the measures taken by Government in connection with the manufacture, supply and distribution of salt.	3.30	4.25	5.00
Rubber	The Rubber Act, 1947	For development under the control of the Union of the rubber industry.	115.43	104.99	110.00
Mica*	The Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946	For financing of activities to promote the welfare of persons employed in the mica mining industry.	22.97	2.54	2.73
Iron Ore, Manganese Ore and Chrome Ore*	Iron Ore Mines, Manganese Ore Mines and Chrome Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Act, 1976	For financing of activities to promote the welfare of persons employed in the iron ore mines, manganese ore mines and chrome ore mines.	34.82	15.14	16.70
Lime Stone and Dolomite *	Lime Stone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund	For the financing of activities to promote the welfare of persons employed in the			

	Act, 1972	limestone and dolomite mines.	64.83	14.46	15.98
Cine Workers*	Cine Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1981	For the financing of activities to promote the welfare of certain cine- workers and for matters connected therewith	6.81	1.73	1.93
Cess Collection on	Textile Committee Act, 1963	For purposes of Textiles Fund	0.77	1.29	1.00
Textiles and Textile Machinery*					
3. Service Tax					
Education Cess (Service Tax)	Finance(No. 2) Act, 2004	To provide and finance universalized quality basic education	2936.48	3170.19	786.00
Secondary and Higher Education Cess (Service Tax)	Finance Act, 2007	To provide and finance Secondary and Higher Education	1382.75	1550.43	384.00
Swachh Bharat Cess	Finance Act, 2015	For the purposes of financing and promoting Swachh Bharat initiatives or for any other purpose relating thereto	-	-	3750.00
Krishi Kalyan Cess	Finance Act, 2016	For the purposes of financing and promoting initiatives to improve agriculture or for any other purpose relating thereto	-	-	-

- Additional Duty of Customs is levied under section 103 of the Finance (No.2) Act, 1998 (on Motor Spirit) and section 116 of the Finance Act, 1999 (on High Speed Diesel Oil) commonly known as Road Cess.
- Additional duty of Excise is levied under section 111 of the Finance (No.2) Act, 1998 (on Motor Spirit) and section 133 of the Finance Act, 1999 (on High Speed Diesel Oil)], commonly known as Road Cess.
- Special Additional Duty of Excise on Motor Spirit is leviable by the Finance Act, 2002.
- Additional Duty of Excise is levied on cigarettes, pan masala and certain specified tobacco products, under section 85 of the Finance Act, 2005.
- The Education Cess and Secondary & Higher Education Cess leviable on excisable goods /taxable services were subsumed in the Basic Excise duty /Service Tax rate in Budget 2015-16. However, Education Cess and Secondary & Higher Education Cess is leviable on imported goods.
- Certain enactments mentioned in the Table above have been repealed or amended to the extent specified in the Fifteenth Schedule to the Finance Act, 2016 i.e. these cesses have been abolished with effect from 14.05.2016.

Disbursal of share of unpaid taxes/duties of States

947. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has failed to devolve ₹ 81.647.70 crore to States on account of share of taxes and duties for the last ten years;

(b) if so, State-wise details thereof; and

(c) how soon Government shall disburse such unpaid shares of the States and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) The 'net proceeds' of Central taxes and duties are shareable between the Centre and the States according to the recommendations of the respective Finance Commission as accepted by the Government of India. The office of the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) of India is required to certify the net proceeds for each year based on the actuals prepared by the Controller General of Accounts. However, the office of the C&AG of India could not issue the certificate for the years 1996-97 to 2014-15,

involving recommendations for four Finance Commissions *i.e.* 10th Finance Commission to 13th Finance Commission. Such certificates (for nineteen years) had been issued by the office of C&AG of India during February, 2016 in one go, reporting year-wise difference of ₹ 81647.70 crore between net proceeds of Central Taxes and Duties assignable to States and the States' share actually devolved to all the States in those years. The calculations are being examined by the Government.

Schemes for enhancement of income of farmers, contract workers and unorganized sector

†948. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry would consider a proposal providing for right to recommend facilities like Pay Commission for all the sections of the society so that conditions of the farmers and the persons working in the unorganised sector can be improved;

(b) the details of the schemes being run to enhance the income of the farmers, the contract workers and the people working under unorganised sectors and upto what extent they got benefited; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Ministry for making regular appointments instead of contract workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) The role of the Ministry of Finance is to constitute the central pay commission to examine, review, evolve and recommend changes regarding the principles governing the emoluments structure of Central Government employee and allied services.

(b) and (c) In order to enhance the income of other categories of workers, both Central and State Governments are required to fix, review and revise the minimum wages of the workers employed in the scheduled employment under their respective jurisdictions at an interval not exceeding five years. The minimum rates of wages fixed are also applicable for the workers engaged on contract basis.

Setting up of asset reconstruction company

949. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to set up an Asset Reconstruction Company to buy NPAs and bad loans from the PSBs;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the date of operationalisation of the proposed Asset reconstruction company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The Government has not put forward any such proposal to form an Asset Reconstruction Company to buy NPAs and bad loans from the PSBs.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Tax exemption to co-operative societies doing agricultural business

†950. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of quantum of loss incurred due to bringing loss making co-operative institutions located in the State of Rajasthan under the Income Tax ambit; and

(b) whether Government intends to provide exemption in the income tax earned by the co-operative societies from agricultural business, if so, by when, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Under section 80P of the Income-tax Act, deduction in respect of profit and gains are already available to cooperative societies engaged in specified activities including marketing of agricultural produce grown by its members, purchase of agricultural seeds, livestock or other articles intended for agriculture for the purpose of supplying them to its members, the processing, without the aid of power, of agricultural produce of its members. The deductions are available subject to the conditions specified in the section across the country, including to those in State of Rajasthan.

Payment of dearness allowance to family pension beneficiaries

†951. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any beneficiary who receives family pension will be paid dearness allowance on basic pay by both the Departments i.e. pension and serving in case he/she gets a Government service; and

(b) the details of the guidelines issued by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) No Sir.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The family pensioners employed in the Central Government draw Dearness Allowance at the rates applicable from time to time to Central Government employees as per their basic pay fixed under the rules. The family pension received by such Central Government employees is not taken into account in determining their pay on employment in the Government. Such Government employee will also be eligible for Dearness Relief, at the rates applicable from time to time, on the family pension.

Closing of co-operative Credit Societies doing banking jobs

†952. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of registered co-operative Credit Society in the State of Rajasthan;
- (b) whether it is a fact that co-operative credit Societies are doing banking jobs; if so, the steps taken by Government to stop them; and
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Rajasthan High Court has ordered to close-up the cooperative Credit Societies which are doing banking jobs, if so, the full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) has reported that as on 30.06.2016, 48 Multi State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) are registered in Rajasthan. In addition to the above, there are State-level cooperative credit societies in Rajasthan which fall within the jurisdiction of Registrar of Cooperative Societies (RCS), Government of Rajasthan.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that as on 19.07.2016, 67 co-operative credit societies (including MSCS) are operating in Rajasthan with the banking license.

As per Section 22 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (As Applicable to Co-operative Societies), no co-operative society shall carry on banking business in India unless it is a primary credit society, or it is a co-operative bank and holds a license issued in that behalf by the RBI, subject to such conditions, if any, as the RBI may deem fit to impose.

RBI has reported that they have advised RCS, Rajasthan to instruct the societies without banking licence to immediately stop doing banking business. DAC&FW has also directed MSCS functioning in Rajasthan not to carry on banking business, unless they have valid licence from RBI under Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

- (c) The High Court of Rajasthan, *vide* their order dated 14.05.2015 in D.B. (Civil) Writ Petition No.26/2013 in the matter of Sajjan Singh Bhati *vs* State of Rajasthan & Ors has

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

directed that".... respondents Nos. 9 to 12 or any other Cooperative Societies or the Multi-State Cooperative Societies registered under the Rajasthan State Cooperative Societies Act, 2001 and the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002 shall not accept deposits of any kind and under any scheme from public, including nominal members, ordinary members or the members of any category of these Societies, except after obtaining license under Section 22 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.....The restriction will, however, not apply for repayment of the deposits for a period of three months. If licenses are obtained within three months under Section 22 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the respondents Nos. 9 to 12 as well as other Cooperative Societies in the State of Rajasthan may be allowed to accept the deposits."

Globalizing AYUSH medicines

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

(a) whether the globalization of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) medicines is also a part of the policy of Government, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether India has partnered with the United States to collaborate on research and development of traditional medicines for various diseases including cancer care for global acceptability for AYUSH medicines; and

(c) the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes. The Ministry of AYUSH is mandated to promote and propagate AYUSH systems of medicine across the globe. To achieve the objective, the Ministry of AYUSH signs Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) for 'Country to Country' cooperation in the field of Traditional Medicines; sets-up AYUSH Academic Chairs in foreign Universities/Educational Institutes; establishes AYUSH Information Cells in the premises of the Indian Missions abroad or Indian Cultural Centres for dissemination of authentic information about AYUSH Systems of medicine and enters into MoUs with foreign institutes for undertaking collaborative research.

(b) and (c) Yes. As a result of concerted efforts, for the first time India has successfully engaged USA in the field of Traditional Medicine. An India-US workshop on Traditional Medicine with special focus on cancer was organized on 3-4 March, 2016 at New Delhi. A

US team comprising of experts from National Cancer Institute (NCI) took part in the two day exhaustive deliberations that have resulted into significant leads.

Loans disbursed to farmers

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

(a) the total amount of loans disbursed in the Financial Year 2014-15 and 2015-16 to farmers and their families, affected by drought in the country; and

(b) the steps taken, if any, by Government to ease the process of loan disbursement to farmers in drought affected areas at nominal rates of interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The data regarding loan disbursed to farmers and their families affected by drought is not separately maintained by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD). However, RBI and NABARD have issued directions for relief measures to be provided by lending institutions in areas affected by natural calamities including drought, which include restructuring of existing crop loans and term loans, extending fresh loans, relaxed security and margin norms, moratorium of minimum 1 year, no penal interest in respect of current dues in default, etc. These directions have been so designed that they are automatically set in motion without any intervention and this saves precious time. The State-wise details of loans restructured on account of natural calamities during the last three years (2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15), as reported by RBI, are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) 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 Rs. 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. Further, under the extant Interest Subvention Scheme, in order to provide relief to the farmers on occurrence of natural calamities including drought, the interest subvention of 2% shall continue to be available to banks for the first year on the restructured amount and such restructured loans may attract normal rate of interest from the second year onwards as per the policy laid down by RBI.

Statement***Accounts Restructured Due to Natural Calamity in last
3 years 2012-13 to 2014-15***

(Amount in ₹ lakh)

State/Regional Office of RBI	2012-13							
	No. of Crop loan acco- unts resche- duled	Amount invo- lved	No. of Agri- culture Term Loans accounts resche- duled	Amount invo- lved	No. of other loan accounts (non- agriculture loans) resche- duled owing to natural calamities	Amount invo- lved	Total no. of resche- duled account	Total Amount involved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	164659	67421	44626	54395.3	4063	408952	213348	125905.82
Assam							0	0
Bihar	51507	50166	0	0	0	0	51507	50166
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	991	2048.5	118	593.21	30	245.19	1139	2886.9
Jammu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	141129	153508	71329	73100	0	0	212458	226608
Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	23249	13250					23249	13250
Maharashtra and Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	56	31	6	8	8	15.45	70	54.45
New Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	4261	10117.46	2535	5615.17	1	1.41	6797	15734.04
Ranchi	6903	3359.13	2087	191.37	0	0	8990	3550.5
Shimla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Telangana	8931	27722.13	423	14641.65	109	68527.11	9463	110890.89
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	165564	131297					165564	131297
Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	567250	458920.2	121124	148544.7	4211	72878.68	692585	680343.6

2013-14

State/Regional Office of RBI	No. of Crop loan acco- unts resche- duled	Amount invo- lved	No. of Agri- culture Term Loans accounts resche- duled	Amount invo- lved	No. of other loan accounts (non- agriculture loans) resche- duled owing to natural calamities	Amount invo- lved	Total no. of resche- duled account	Total Amount involved
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Andhra Pradesh	143591	68814.86	172406	59607.77	1323	1833.84	317320	130256.47
Assam							0	0
Bihar	152007	108664	0	0	0	0	152007	108664
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	294	688.16	93	1023.6	1	1.37	388	1713.13
Jammu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	29907	34353	8150	12515	0	0	38057	46868
Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	22525	13250					22525	13250
Maharashtra and Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Meghalaya	39	25.5	8	12	5	12.56	52	50.06
New Delhi	0	0	0	0	19	9208.395	19	9208.3953
Odisha	82242	41048	11906	9076	10145	22466	104293	72590
Rajasthan	1856	3935.9	714	1964.95	23	130.91	2593	6031.76
Ranchi	6974	4445.16	183	1708.18	1	3.03	7158	6156.37
Shimla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Telangana	56448	56375.12	16577	26063.13	35	8627.28	73060	91065.53
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	130823	104255					130823	104255
Uttaranchal	164121	119113.4	41194	44481.72	154790	455628.5	360105	619223.59
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	790827	554968.1	251231	156452.35	166342	497911.9	1208400	1209332.31

2014-15

State/Regional Office of RBI	No. of Crop loan acco- unts resche- duled	Amount invo- lved	No. of Agri- culture Term Loans accounts resche- duled	Amount invo- lved	No. of other loan accounts (non- agriculture loans) resche- duled owing to natural calamities	Amount invo- lved	Total no. of resche- duled account	Total Amount involved
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Andhra Pradesh	143891	54890.75	27942	32422.07	2771	10886.57	174604	98199.39
Assam							0	0
Bihar	158575	123449	0	0	0	0	158575	123449
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Gujarat	141	386.41	114	676.94	27	1297.72	282	2361.07
Jammu	1560	39.53	738	14.82	16407	694.79	18705	749.14
Karnataka	24542	29156	11854	20258	0	0	36396	49414
Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	27630	15350					27630	15350
Maharashtra and Goa	410681	271232	0	0	0	0	410681	271232
Meghalaya	76	39.6	26	38	14	41	116	118.6
New Delhi	0	0	0	0	3	52876.8	3	52876.8
Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	21664	3322634	4636	8158.15	7	614.74	26307	41999.23
Ranchi	2589	1038.3	1157	5558.36	0	0	3746	6596.66
Shimla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Telangana	34280	40066.54	2516	24098.16	47	29499.16	36843	93663.86
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	257244	270779					257244	270779
Uttaranchal	8160	6054.98	5806	7804.77	8126	67262.42	22092	81122.17
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1091033	845708.45	54789	99029.27	27402	163173.2	1173224	1107910.92

Source: Reserve Bank of India

Waiving off of interest on crop loans

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

(a) whether Government provides short-term crop loans under the Interest Subvention Scheme for various durations to farmers; and

(b) if so, the interest rate charged on such loans and whether the interest have been waived off and if so, the number and percentage of such farmers whose interest was waived off in the financial year 2015-16?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) 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 Rs.3.00 lakh. Under the said scheme, additional subvention of 3% is given to those farmers who repay their short term crop loan in time, i.e. within one year of disbursement, thereby reducing the effective rate of interest to 4% p.a. for such farmers. Further, under the Interest Subvention Scheme, post-harvest loans against Negotiable Warehouse Receipts (NWRs) provided by banks to Small Farmers/Marginal Farmers having Kisan Credit Card (KCC), are also available at the interest rate of 7% per annum for a period of upto six months, in order to discourage distress sale of produce by small and marginal farmers.

No scheme for waiver of interest on agricultural loans was implemented by the Government during 2015-16.

Government dues to banks on interest subvention scheme

956. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the total amount of money disbursed as interest subvention on agriculture loan during the last three years, the details thereof, State-wise and year-wise;
- (b) what is the amount of dues on Government to banks on interest subvention schemes in the last three years, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) what steps are taken to reduce the Government dues on these loans; and
- (d) whether it is a fact that interest subvention on agriculture loan was moved from Finance to Agriculture Ministry in Union Budget 2016-17 thereby increasing allocation of money to Agriculture Ministry, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The State-wise details of interest subvention amount disbursed to Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) for the Scheme years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15, as reported by National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD), are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

The scheme year-wise amount of interest subvention disbursed to commercial banks, as reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), is given in Statement-II (*See* below). State-wise data in this regard is not maintained by RBI.

- (b) NABARD has reported that as on date an amount of ₹ 3778.64 crore for the

Scheme year 2014-15 and ₹ 826.37 crore for the Scheme year 2015-16 is due from the Government in respect of Cooperative Banks, RRBs and NABARD, whereas there are no dues pending for the Scheme year 2013-14. RBI has reported that interest subvention claims of ₹ 2,914.62 crore, ₹ 5,583.11 crore and ₹ 3,096.63 crore are pending as on date for the Scheme years 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively in respect of commercial banks.

(c) The budgetary allocation for implementation of Interest Subvention Scheme was ₹ 6,000 crore during 2014-15, which was enhanced to ₹ 13,000 crore during 2015-16 and further to ₹ 15,000 crore during 2016-17.

(d) The Interest Subvention Scheme for Short Term Crop Loan up to ₹ 3.00 lakh has been transferred to Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare with effect from 1st April, 2016, primarily on the following grounds:

- (i) The Interest Subvention Scheme in its present form takes care of crop loan, post-harvest loan against negotiable warehouse receipts and relief on account of natural calamities, etc., which are the subject matter of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare.
- (ii) Subvention for crop loan to farmers on the basis of farming conditions and farmers' requirement can be best assessed by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare.
- (iii) Other Bank credit linked subsidy/subvention schemes of Central Government are being implemented by concerned Administrative Departments/Ministries.

Statement-I

Statewise indicating Statewise details of interest subvention disbursed under IS 2012-13, 2013-14 & 2014-15 to Cooperative Banks & RRBs

State	Name of the bank	IS Scheme 2012-13			IS Scheme 2013-14			IS Scheme 2014-15		
		IS to Banks	Incentive	Total	IS to Banks	Incentive	Total	IS to Banks	Incentive	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andaman	ANSCB	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Grameen Vikas Bank	4.24	11.45	15.70	12.98	2.55	15.53	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Andhra Pragathi GB	18.12	40.96	59.08	19.41	4.09	23.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
	APSCB	25.01	145.77	170.78	17.60	63.25	80.84	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Chaitanya GB	4.59	7.76	12.35	4.74	4.26	9.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Deccan GB	6.00	8.81	14.82	7.01	2.28	9.29	0.00	0.00	0.00
Telanga GB		0.00	0.05	0.05	-3.11	1.46	-1.65	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Saptagiri GB	6.10	10.98	17.08	6.22	5.07	11.29	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	64.07	225.79	289.86	64.85	82.96	147.81	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh SCB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

(Amount in crore)

Assam	Arunachal Pradesh RB	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Assam SCB	-0.13	0.01	-0.12	0.09	0.02	0.10	0.05	0.00	0.06	0.00
	Assam Vikas GB	1.98	0.03	2.01	1.28	0.01	1.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Langpi Dehangi RB	0.13	0.10	0.24	0.19	0.06	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bihar	Total	1.98	0.14	2.12	1.55	0.08	1.63	0.05	0.00	0.06	0.00
	Bihar Kshtriya GB	8.19	13.92	22.11	12.76	26.74	39.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Bihar SCB	1.48	3.47	4.95	2.87	3.75	6.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Madhya Bihar GB	0.32	0.89	1.21	0.00	0.67	0.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Samastipur GB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	Uttar Bihar GB	23.04	5.52	28.55	26.10	6.61	32.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	33.02	23.80	56.82	41.73	37.77	79.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Chhattisgarh Gramin Bank	4.59	5.49	10.08	6.33	8.23	14.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Chhattisgarh SCB	13.26	33.56	46.83	11.34	39.11	50.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Durg-Rajgaon GB	2.98	2.86	5.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Surguja Kshetriya Gramin Bank	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	20.83	41.91	62.74	17.67	47.33	65.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Goa	Goa SCB	0.06	0.07	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	0.06	0.07	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	Baroda Gujarat GB	2.05	2.65	4.70	1.80	3.75	5.56	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Dena Gujarat GB	7.67	9.92	17.60	8.56	13.24	21.80	4.64	0.00	4.64
	Gujarat SCB	74.30	166.89	241.19	80.62	182.03	262.65	49.44	0.00	49.44
	Saurashtra GB	9.59	13.78	23.37	4.25	12.97	17.22	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	93.61	193.24	286.85	95.23	211.99	307.22	54.08	0.00	54.08
Haryana	Gurgaon GB	4.21	2.01	6.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Haryana GB	6.83	8.24	15.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Haryana SCB	18.95	74.69	93.64	40.59	72.07	112.66	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sarva Haryana GB	-5.91	19.55	13.64	8.85	41.43	50.28	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	24.07	104.50	128.57	49.44	113.50	162.94	0.00	0.00	0.00
Himachal	Himachal GB	-0.38	1.65	1.27	-0.55	2.18	1.63	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Himachal SCB	4.99	8.08	13.07	5.67	9.49	15.16	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Parvatiya GB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	4.61	9.73	14.34	5.12	11.67	16.79	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	Ellaqquai Dehati GB	0.54	1.27	1.81	0.97	1.82	2.79	0.00	0.00	0.00

	J and K Grameen Bank	0.16	1.09	1.25	1.63	1.64	3.27	0.00	0.00	0.00
	J and K SCB	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.13	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	0.76	2.36	3.11	2.73	3.46	6.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	Jharkhand DCCBs	0.07	0.01	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Jharkhand GB	0.24	0.12	0.36	0.19	0.04	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Vanachal GB	1.24	1.04	2.28	1.13	0.00	1.13	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	1.54	1.17	2.71	1.36	0.07	1.43	0.00	0.00	0.00
Karnataka	Cauvery Kalpatharu GB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Chikmagalur Kodagu Gramin Bank	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Karnataka SCB	54.53	142.94	197.46	69.72	187.88	257.61	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Kaveri GB	3.31	4.83	8.14	4.65	7.68	12.33	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Karnataka Vikas GB	10.55	22.51	33.06	9.38	34.38	43.76	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Krishna Gramin Bank	0.00	3.01	3.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Pragathi GB	9.62	11.65	21.27	8.71	21.71	30.42	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Vishweswarya Gramin Bank	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	78.01	184.93	262.94	92.47	251.65	344.12	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kerala	Kerala SCB	32.75	29.50	62.25	46.55	34.89	81.43	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Kerala GB	1.27	45.62	46.90	32.53	87.87	120.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
	North Malabar Gramin Bank	7.54	3.87	11.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	South Malabar GB	5.17	3.16	8.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	46.74	82.16	128.89	79.08	122.75	201.83	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	Central Madhya Pradesh GB	11.68	12.87	24.55	10.96	12.73	23.69	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Jhabua-Dhar KGB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Madhya Bharath GB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Madhyanchal GB	8.90	6.89	15.78	6.70	6.76	13.47	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Madhya Pradesh SCB	34.39	124.11	158.50	43.34	153.42	196.76	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Mahakaushal KGB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Narmada Jhabua GB	15.71	27.58	43.28	16.97	25.94	42.91	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Narmada Malwa GB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Rewa -Sidhi Gramin Bank	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Satpura Narmada KGB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sharda Gramin Bank	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Vidisha Bhopal KGB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	70.67	171.45	242.12	77.97	198.85	276.83	0.00	0.00	0.00

Maharashtra	Maharashtra Gramin Bank	10.14	11.88	22.02	11.10	13.49	24.58	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Maharashtra SCB	128.75	225.71	354.46	116.99	243.94	360.93	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Vidharbha KGB	4.74	6.26	11.00	5.37	7.29	12.66	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Wainganga Krishna GB	0.51	0.00	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	144.14	243.84	387.98	133.46	264.72	398.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
Manipur	Manipur RB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
	Manipur SCB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Meghalaya	Meghalaya RB	0.51	0.01	0.52	0.70	0.03	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Meghalaya SCB	0.05	0.02	0.07	0.10	0.06	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	0.56	0.03	0.59	0.80	0.09	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	Mizoram RB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Mizoram SCB	0.03	0.04	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	0.03	0.04	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	Nagaland RB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Nagaland SCB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
New Delhi	New Delhi SCB	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
Orissa	Baitarani Gramin Bank	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Kalinga Gramya Bank	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Neelanchal Gramya Bank (PURI Gramin Bank)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Odisha Gramya Bank	1.21	0.49	1.70	0.65	0.80	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Orissa SCB	40.19	54.40	94.58	51.65	73.99	125.64	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Rushikulya Gramin Bank	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Utkal Gramya Bank	3.31	1.66	4.98	4.27	1.75	6.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	44.72	56.54	101.26	56.57	76.53	133.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
Punjab	Malwa Gramin Bank	2.01	8.56	10.57	2.89	11.20	14.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Punjab Gramin Bank	5.41	23.22	28.62	0.81	28.44	29.26	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Punjab SCB	15.75	134.81	150.56	21.69	146.93	168.63	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sutlej Gramin Bank	0.61	3.05	3.66	-0.13	3.57	3.44	1.09	0.00	1.09
	TOTAL	23.77	169.63	193.40	25.27	190.14	215.42	1.09	0.00	1.09
Rajasthan	Baroda Rajasthan GB	20.53	42.39	62.92	23.92	53.35	77.27	0.00	0.00	0.00

[illegible]

	UP SCB	7.93	58.40	66.34	33.53	81.37	114.91	18.47	0.28	18.75
	TOTAL	50.54	99.75	150.29	107.04	159.85	266.89	18.47	0.28	18.75
Uttaranchal	Nainital-Almora KGB	0.35	0.30	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Uttaranchal GB	0.48	1.14	1.62	0.33	2.69	3.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Uttaranchal SCB	9.95	7.63	17.58	7.99	8.85	16.84	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	10.77	9.08	19.84	8.32	11.54	19.86	0.00	0.00	0.00
West Bengal	Bangiya Gramin Vikas Bank	3.07	0.27	3.34	3.40	0.33	3.73	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Paschim Banga Gramin Bank	4.74	0.37	5.10	5.36	0.86	6.22	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Uttar Banga Kshetriya Gramin Bank	0.38	1.51	1.89	1.03	1.41	2.44	0.00	0.00	0.00
	West Bengal SCB	17.23	26.27	43.50	17.64	33.55	51.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	25.42	28.41	53.83	27.43	36.16	63.58	0.00	0.00	0.00
	GRAND TOTAL	851.51	2002.61	2854.12	1030.61	2283.28	3313.89	73.70	0.29	73.99

Source: NABARD

Statement-II***Interest Subvention disbursed to Commercial Banks (Amount in ₹ actuals)***

Interest Subvention Scheme for the year	Interest subvention disbursed to commercial banks
2011-12	42,711,194,223.56
2012-13	58,601,417,875.30
2013-14	39,958,713,661.63
2014-15	No disbursement made to banks.
2015-16	No disbursement made to banks

Source: RBI

Guidelines against Banks involved in banking frauds

957. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of guidelines/norms issued by Government for imposing penalties on banks which are found involved in banking frauds and violations including failure to carry out diligence with regard to suitability of products to users not having risk management policies;

(b) whether these guidelines are insufficient and irrational and need to be revised and if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government would amend the norms/guidelines and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that there is no separate guidelines exclusively for bank fraud cases. RBI is empowered to impose penalties on banks for violations of its directions / instructions under section 47 (A) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

Investments in 'Make in India' programme

958. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details on the investment from within India and made by foreign investors under the 'Make in India' scheme between 2014 and 2016; and

(b) the estimated annual revenue generation through various sources like taxes and duty from both sources of investment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Investments have been made under the 'Make in India' scheme between 2014 and 2016 by domestic and foreign companies like Mercedes Benz India, International Tractors Ltd., Jaya Hind Montupet, Isuzu Motors, General Electric, Toshiba Transmission and Distributions Systems India Private Ltd., PepsiCo, etc.

After the launch of "Make in India" campaign in September 2014, FDI inflows have increased by 46% during the period October 2014 - May 2016, *i.e.* from US\$ 42.31 billion to US\$ 61.58 billion in comparison to previous 20 months (February, 2013 to September, 2014).

(b) Central Board of Direct Taxes, Department of Revenue have informed that they do not have data on estimated annual tax collection through various sources like taxes and duty from these sources of investment.

Revenue generated on termination of fake/duplicate beneficiaries

959. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the scheme-wise information on the revenue generated by various departments through the termination of fake and duplicate beneficiaries from social subsidy schemes under Government of India since 2012;

(b) the details of the methodology and details by which this revenue was calculated; and

(c) the details of the facts on the number of fake beneficiaries identified in these schemes State-wise and income-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) The Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Schemes since its introduction into various schemes with the help of aadhaar seeded bank accounts of the beneficiaries have been helpful in better targeting of the beneficiaries by way of elimination of fake / duplicate / ghost beneficiaries as well as curbing pilferage. The DBT has also achieved process re-engineering of government schemes for simpler and faster flow of information and funds. Till date, a total of 74 schemes pertaining to Central Sector, Centrally Sponsored Sector and State Sector have been boarded on DBT platform.

Under the LPG Scheme, 3.34 connections were identified as duplicate / fake/inactive/ghost.

Similarly, more than 1.6 crore of bogus ration cards were detected and deleted from the Public Distribution System.

Reduction in central assistance to States

960. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government has reduced the amount of assistance being provided to States for the Central schemes like Indira Awas, MGNREGA, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana;

(b) whether the amount meant for Jharkhand has also been reduced heavily as a result of which the public works are getting delayed there; and

(c) if so, the details therefor;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) On the recommendations of the Sub Group of Chief Ministers on Rationalization of Centrally Sponsored Schemes constituted by NITI Aayog, it has been decided that (i) the funding pattern of certain core of the core schemes including Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) remain unchanged; (ii) funding of core schemes like Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (Gramin) (erstwhile Indira Awas Yojna) and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY) is: (a) 90:10 for the 8 North Eastern and 3 Himalayan States; (b) 60:40 for all other States, unless a sub-scheme/ component has a central funding pattern lower than this level. With the change in funding pattern of schemes like PMGSY, PMAY(G), more funds are available for the beneficiaries under PMAY(G) as central allocation has increased in absolute term despite a dip in ratio. The allocation under MGNREGA has been increased from ₹ 33700 crore in 2015-16 (BE) to ₹ 38500 crore in 2016-17 (BE). After increase in devolution in the share of divisible pool of taxes to States from 32% to 42% based on the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission, the States have been given significantly more untied resources. They have greater voice in how the funds of these schemes are utilized and have the flexibility to adapt to the local circumstances.

(b) and (c) MGNREGA is a demand driven scheme. PMGSY resources are allocated to meet connectivity needs of eligible habitations. Annual allocation under PMGSY for the State has been increased from ₹ 865.00 crore in 2015-16 to ₹ 868.00 crore in 2016-17. PMAY (Gramin) allocations are made to meet housing needs of eligible beneficiaries identified through the Socio Economic Caste Census-2011. An amount of ₹ 1292.33 crore (including administrative cost) has been allocated to Jharkhand state for construction of

1,72,588 houses under PMAY(G) during 2016-17, which is higher in comparison to the allocation of ₹ 183.02 crore for construction of 41,901 houses in Jharkhand during 2015-16.

Decline in customs revenue as a ratio of GDP

961. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that customs revenue as a ratio of GDP has been declining in last two years;

(b) whether custom revenue of ₹ 20,808 crore demanded up to March, 2015 was not realised by the Department at the end of Financial Year 2015; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No, Sir. The Customs Revenue as a ratio of GDP during FY 2013-14, FY 2014-15 and FY 2015-16 was 1.53%, 1.51% and 1.55% respectively.

(b) and (c) The Customs arrears pending as on 1.04.2015 (*i.e.* at the end of 2014-15) was ₹ 21,316 crore. The arrears pendency at end of financial year 2014-15 include mainly on account of litigation, cases where appeal period is not over, unit closed/defaulters not traceable.

Recovery of NPAs of PSBs fraudulently transferred abroad

962. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governments' attention has been drawn to the view expressed by the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) that a significant part of NPAs of public sector banks may never be recovered as a significant part of it could have been obtained fraudulently as advances and may have been transferred abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Governments reaction thereto; and

(c) whether Government has any plan to strengthen the regulatory system to check effectively such frauds in the banking sector; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The office of Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG), has indicated that, they do not audit banks, and the views expressed were in general context of recent media reports on the Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) in Public Sector Banks (PSBs).

Strategic sale of IDBI Bank

963. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes strategic sale of IDBI Bank;
- (b) if so, the proposal of Government regarding the NPAs of IDBI Bank; and
- (c) the details of financial and administrative plan proposal regarding restructuring of IDBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The PSBs including IDBI Bank have been allowed to raise capital from Public markets through Follow-on Public Offer (FPO) or Qualified Institutional Placement (QIP) by diluting Government of India holding upto 52% in phased manner based on their capital requirement, their stock performance, liquidity, market conditions etc.

Extension of advances by banks despite rising NPA

964. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the non performing assets of the banking sector of the Country has risen during the last two years;
- (b) if so, details thereof bank-wise NPA study report during 2012-13 to 2015-16;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that despite a rise in NPA, banks have extended more advances during these period; and
- (d) if so, rebalancing and/or readjustment proposals therefor?

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) and Private Sector Banks is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) No Sir, the details of advances are at annexure. (d) The rate of growth in Advances of Public Sector Banks during Financial Year 2015-16 was 3.76 % which was less than the rate of growth of advances, 7.68%, in previous year 2014-15.

Statement

Gross advances, gross NPAs and GNPA ratio of public sector banks and private sector banks during the last three years and current year

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Bank Name	2013			2014			2015			2016		
		Gross Advances	Gross NPAs	Gross NPAs to Gross Advances in%	Gross Advances	Gross NPAs	Gross NPAs to Gross Advances in%	Gross Advances	Gross NPAs	Gross NPAs to Gross Advances in%	Gross Advances	Gross NPAs	Gross NPAs to Gross Advances in%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Allahabad Bank	1,30,936	5,137	3.92	1,40,905	8,068	5.73	1,53,095	8,358	5.46	1,57,707	15,385	9.76
2.	Andhra Bank	1,00,138	3,714	3.71	1,10,649	5,858	5.29	1,29,576	6,877	5.31	1,36,371	11,444	8.39
3.	Bank of Baroda	3,32,811	7,983	2.40	4,03,699	11,876	2.94	4,37,280	16,261	3.72	4,05,517	40,521	9.99
4.	Bank of India	2,92,968	8,765	2.99	3,76,228	11,869	3.15	4,11,727	22,193	5.39	3,81,662	49,879	13.07
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	76,397	1,138	1.49	90,369	2,860	3.16	1,01,210	6,402	6.33	1,11,240	10,386	9.34
6.	Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.			89	0	0.00	352	0	0.00	621	1	0.22	
7.	Canara Bank	2,43,936	6,260	2.57	3,03,431	7,570	2.49	3,34,947	13,040	3.89	3,41,987	31,638	9.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
8.	Central Bank of India	1,76,234	8,456	4.80	1,83,321	11,500	6.27	1,94,967	11,873	6.09	1,90,153	22,721	11.95
9.	Corporation Bank	1,19,354	2,048	1.72	1,38,643	4,737	3.42	1,47,708	7,107	4.81	1,45,706	14,544	9.98
10.	Dena Bank	66,457	1,452	2.19	78,622	2,616	3.33	80,629	4,393	5.45	85,811	8,560	9.98
11.	IDBI Bank Limited	2,00,135	6,450	3.22	2,03,376	9,960	4.90	2,15,792	12,685	5.88	2,26,477	24,875	10.98
12.	Indian Bank	1,07,156	3,565	3.33	1,24,359	4,562	3.67	1,28,832	5,670	4.40	1,32,632	8,827	6.66
13.	Indian Overseas Bank	1,64,366	6,608	4.02	1,81,081	9,020	4.98	1,79,041	14,922	8.33	1,72,727	30,049	17.40
14.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1,30,186	4,184	3.21	1,40,765	5,618	3.99	1,48,039	7,666	5.18	1,53,639	14,702	9.57
15.	Punjab and Sind Bank	51,843	1,537	2.96	57,858	2,554	4.41	64,796	3,082	4.76	65,277	4,229	6.48
16.	Punjab National Bank	3,15,244	13,466	4.27	3,59,646	18,880	5.25	3,92,422	25,695	6.55	4,32,775	55,818	12.90
17.	Syndicate Bank	1,49,423	2,979	1.99	1,76,241	4,611	2.62	2,05,804	6,442	3.13	2,06,449	13,832	6.70
18.	UCO Bank	1,31,569	7,130	5.42	1,53,163	6,621	4.32	1,51,812	10,265	6.76	1,35,508	20,642	15.23
19.	Union Bank of India	2,11,911	6,314	2.98	2,34,332	9,564	4.08	2,62,757	13,031	4.96	2,77,725	24,171	8.70
20.	United Bank of India	69,708	2,964	4.25	67,982	7,118	10.47	69,070	6,553	9.49	71,412	9,471	13.26
21.	Vijaya Bank	70,514	1,533	2.17	82,425	1,986	2.41	87,692	2,443	2.79	90,765	6,027	6.64
22.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	58,474	2,119	3.62	65,333	2,733	4.18	71,184	2,945	4.14	74,743	3,603	4.82

23. State Bank of Hyderabad	92,023	3,186	3.46	98,827	5,824	5.89	1,08,710	4,985	4.59	1,14,566	6,591	5.75
24. State Bank of India	10,78,557	51,189	4.75	12,45,122	61,605	4.95	13,35,424	56,725	4.25	15,09,512	98,185	6.50
25. State Bank of Mysore	45,981	2,081	4.53	50,862	2,819	5.54	53,296	2,136	4.01	55,418	3,636	6.56
26. State Bank of Patiala	75,460	2,453	3.25	77,811	3,758	4.83	80,648	4,360	5.41	85,941	6,767	7.87
27. State Bank of Travancore	68,389	1,750	2.56	70,782	3,077	4.35	69,907	2,357	3.37	67,004	3,200	4.78
Public Sector Banks	45,60,169	1,64,462	3.61	52,15,920	2,27,264	4.36	56,16,717	2,78,468	4.96	58,29,346	5,39,702	9.26
28. Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	8,976	211	2.35	8,854	334	3.77	9,582	475	4.96	7,957	447	5.62
29. City Union Bank Ltd.	15,343	173	1.13	16,224	293	1.81	18,089	336	1.86	21,253	512	2.41
30. Dhanlaxmi Bank Limited	7,896	380	4.82	8,120	486	5.98	7,976	558	7.00	7,218	459	6.36
31. Federal Bank Ltd.	45,195	1,554	3.44	44,157	1,087	2.46	51,951	1,058	2.04	58,791	1,668	2.84
32. ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	31,892	121	0.38	36,029	263	0.73	40,719	745	1.83			
33. Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	39,854	644	1.62	47,138	783	1.66	46,301	2,764	5.97	52,494	4,369	8.32
34. Karnataka Bank Ltd.	25,416	639	2.51	28,624	836	2.92	31,995	944	2.95	34,273	1,180	3.44
35. Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	29,706	286	0.96	34,226	279	0.82	36,691	678	1.85	39,476	511	1.29
36. Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	11,892	460	3.87	13,038	546	4.19	16,513	455	2.75	19,819	391	1.97
37. Nainital Bank Ltd.	2,175	67	3.09	2,469	61	2.47	2,596	77	2.98	2,739	121	4.42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
38.	Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	6,395	26	0.40	9,882	78	0.79	14,530	111	0.77	21,316	208	0.98
39.	South Indian Bank Ltd.	32,014	434	1.36	36,403	433	1.19	37,726	643	1.71	41,471	1,562	3.77
40.	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	16,366	214	1.31	17,366	428	2.46	19,545	319	1.63	22,821	419	1.84
41.	Axis Bank Ltd.	1,98,901	2,371	1.19	2,32,499	3,001	1.29	2,84,009	3,867	1.36	3,42,312	5,848	1.71
42.	Bandhan Bank Limited										12,446	19	0.15
43.	DCB Bank Ltd	6,753	215	3.18	8,212	138	1.69	10,558	186	1.76	13,033	197	1.51
44.	HDFC Bank Ltd.	2,41,306	2,048	0.85	3,04,963	2,775	0.91	3,67,888	3,266	0.89	4,67,579	4,298	0.92
45.	ICICI Bank Ltd.	2,98,416	9,608	3.22	3,47,212	10,506	3.03	3,98,962	15,095	3.78	4,50,183	26,221	5.82
46.	IDFC Bank Limited										49,667	3,058	6.16
47.	Indusind Bank Ltd.	44,642	458	1.03	55,539	621	1.12	69,141	563	0.81	88,874	777	0.87
48.	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	48,919	758	1.55	53,517	1,059	1.98	66,795	1,237	1.85	1,20,211	2,838	2.36
49.	Yes Bank Ltd	47,087	94	0.20	55,782	175	0.31	75,775	313	0.41	98,674	749	0.76
Private Sector Banks		11,59,143	20,762	1.79	13,60,253	24,184	1.78	16,07,339	33,690	2.10	19,72,608	55,853	2.83

Source: RBI Off-site returns, global operations

Agricultural credit by PSBs

965. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the quantum of agricultural credit given by Public Sector Banks, State-wise and Bank-wise;
- (b) what is the percentage of this agricultural credit given to urban areas and rural areas and details thereof State-wise and Bank-wise for the last three years;
- (c) whether the agricultural credit given in urban areas is much higher than the credit given in rural areas;
- (d) what are the reasons for this huge gap between the agricultural loans given in urban and rural areas when it is more required in rural areas; and
- (e) what efforts are being made to give more agricultural loan in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) State-wise details of agricultural loans disbursed during the year 2015-16 by Public Sector Commercial Banks, as reported by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) to (d) Separate data regarding percentage/ratio of agriculture credit to rural and urban areas is not maintained by RBI and NABARD.

(e) Government/RBI/NABARD have taken the following major steps to ensure hassle-free agriculture credit in rural areas:

- The directions on Priority Sector Lending (PSL) issued by RBI mandate all Domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks to earmark 18% of their Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure (OBE), whichever is higher, as on the corresponding date of the previous year, for lending to Agriculture.
- Government sets annual target for the flow of credit (both crop loan and term loan) to the agriculture sector. Banks have been consistently surpassing the annual target.
- In order to ensure that all eligible farmers are provided with hassle-free and timely credit for their agricultural operations, the Government has introduced the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme, which enables them to draw cash to purchase agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides as well as meet other agricultural and consumption needs. Tenant farmers, oral lessees and share croppers are also covered under the scheme. The KCC Scheme has

since been simplified by providing the farmers with ATM enabled debit card based on one-time documentation and built-in cost escalation in the limit, etc.

- With a view to ensuring availability of agriculture credit at a reduced interest rate of 7% p.a. to farmers, the Government of India implements an interest subvention scheme for short term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh. 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. Under the Interest Subvention Scheme, post-harvest loans against Negotiable Warehouse Receipts (NWRs) provided by banks to Small Farmers/Marginal Farmers having Kisan Credit Card (KCC), are also available at the interest rate of 7% per annum for a period of upto six months, in order to discourage distress sale of produce by small and marginal farmers.
- To bring small, marginal, tenant farmers, oral lessees, etc. into the fold of institutional credit, Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) have been promoted by banks.
- Banks have been advised by RBI to waive margin/security requirements of agricultural loans upto ₹ 1,00,000/-, *vide* RBI's circular dated 18th June, 2010.

Statement

State-wise data on Agriculture credit - Public Sector Commercial Banks - 2015 -16

(Amt. in ₹ lacs)*

Sl. No.	States/UT	Commercial Banks					
		Crop Loan		Term Loan		Total Loan Disbursed	
		Target	Achv.	Target	Achv.	Target	Achv.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Delhi	50	4589.65	25	3735.75	75	8325.40
2.	Haryana	29000	24674.50	11000	10187.25	40000	34861.75
3.	Himachal Pradesh	2000	2284.79	1500	961.21	3500	3246.00
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	500	1347.16	400	1149.94	900	2497.10
5.	Punjab	35500	51213.50	16000	11608.76	51500	62822.26
6.	Rajasthan	28000	31076.98	10000	9444.95	38000	40521.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Chandigarh UT	15	188.93	95	1798.01	110	1986.94
	Northern Region Total	95065	115375.50	39020	38885.87	134085	154261.38
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	100	70.00	35	93.93	135	163.93
9.	Assam	2700	877.62	1625	2701.63	4325	3579.25
10.	Manipur	200	0.40	100	2.04	300	244
11.	Meghalaya	125	17.28	50	22.92	175	40.20
12.	Mizoram	100	25.45	35	19.47	135	44.92
13.	Nagaland	200	51.00	60	31.92	260	82.91
14.	Sikkim	100	35.19	25	22.63	125	57.82
15.	Tripura	300	142.22	125	652.22	425	794.44
	North, Eastern Region Total	3825	1219.15	2055	3546.77	5880	4765.91
16.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	40	2.06	50	58.70	90	60.76
17.	Bihar	15500	12211.28	8000	12745.85	23500	24957.13
18.	Jharkhand	2500	1124.36	1800	2059.10	4300	3183.46
19.	Odisha	6500	5250.61	3900	1781.75	10400	7032.36
20.	West Bengal	21000	16732.96	8000	7630.70	29000	24363.66
	Eastern Region Total	45540	35321.26	21750	24276.10	67290	59597.36
21.	Chhattisgarh	4000	3318.60	2500	1422.25	6500	4740.85
22.	Madhya Pradesh	24000	23309.01	16000	9989.58	40000	33298.59
23.	Uttarakhand	2800	1650.87	1200	3228.54	4000	4879.41
24.	Uttar Pradesh	41600	3707.88	16500	3136.09	58100	6843.96
	Central Region Total	72400	31986.35	36200	17776.46	108600	49762.81
25.	Goa	300	337.63	345	193.80	645	531.43
26.	Gujarat	23000	20580.26	11000	8690.98	34000	29271.24
27.	Maharashtra	24000	22738.57	16000	20929.33	40000	43667.90
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli UT	10	4.55	10	3.87	20	8.42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	Daman and Diu UT	5	12.10	10	7.54	15	19.64
	Western Region Total	47315.00	43673	27365.00	29826	74680.00	73498.63
30.	Andhra Pradesh	30000	41305.43	10000	14287.75	40000	55593.18
31.	Telangana	20500	12507.86	7000	4763.64	27500	17271.50
32.	Karnataka	22000	13011.22	15500	52089.80	37500	65101.02
33.	Kerala	22000	25379.68	9400	32045.99	31400	57425.67
34.	Puducherry	350	628.19	205	40.80	555	668.99
35.	Tamil Nadu	41000	74477.97	21500	17926.46	62500	92404.43
36.	Lakshadweep UT	5		5		10	0.00
	Southern Region Total	135855	167310.35	63610	121154.44	199465	288464.79
	GRAND TOTAL	400000	394885.73	190000	235465.16	590000	630350.88

Source: NABARD

Note: State-wise data is provisional as all the SLBCs are yet to provide State-wise data

Opening of accounts under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana

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

(a) the formalities to be completed by the account holders of accounts opened under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana to get the benefits of insurance policy, overdraft etc.;

(b) whether this information is being/has been given at the time of opening the account, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of account holders who presented their claims for accidental insurance till 31st March, 2016 and the number of them who got benefited thereof and the number of applicants who were given the facility of overdraft; and

(d) the reasons for not providing facilities of accidental insurance/overdrafts to all applicants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Under Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY),

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

account can be opened in any bank branch or Business Correspondent (Bank Mitra) outlet. PMJDY account can be opened with zero balance also. The beneficiaries under the Yojana gets a RuPay Debit Card having inbuilt accident insurance cover of ₹ 1.00 lakh. In addition there is a life insurance cover of ₹ 30000/- to those people who opened their bank accounts for the first time between 15.08.2014 to 31.01.2015 and meet other eligibility conditions of the Yojana. The Yojana envisages, overdraft facility upto ₹ 5000/- to one account-holder per household, preferably lady of the house, after six months of satisfactory conduct of the account. The information is imparted at the time of opening of account. Besides, wide and extensive publicity was given about opening of accounts under PMJDY and its benefits at the time of launch of the Yojana. Further, all relevant information is available on PMJDY website i.e. <http://pmjdy.gov.in> also.

(c) and (d) For Accidental insurance of ₹1.00 lakh under the Yojana, 568 claims were lodged till 31.03.2016 and out of which 463 claims have been paid. Remaining claims were not paid due to various reasons, not covered under the scheme, such as (i) Natural death (ii) Death due to alcohol (iii) Death due to suicide etc. Under Overdraft facility upto ₹ 5000/-, as on 01.04.2016, 34.77 lakh accounts have been sanctioned OD facility of which 18.80 lakh account-holders have availed this facility involving an amount of ₹ 25470.44 lakh.

Widening of tax net

967. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government gave a target to tax officials for widening India's tax net to at least 10 crore tax payers, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether facilitation should be the core of the eco system and the fear of the law rather than the law enforces should be the maxim on which tax administrators should work, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) During the Conference of Tax Administrators held in June, 2016 the Income Tax Department was asked to take suitable measures to widen the tax base. However, no specific target for expansion of tax base has been prescribed.

(b) Revenue augmentation by way of facilitation of services while maintaining a non-adversarial approach to the taxpayer has been a constant endeavor of the Income Tax Department. The Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) has taken up several policy-level initiatives and administrative measures in the recent past towards this end, including the following:-

- (i) A comprehensive set of guidelines to achieve a non-adversarial tax regime has been issued by the CBDT for strict adherence by all the field authorities of Income Tax Department, laying emphasis on improvement in various areas of performance such as punctuality, quality of scrutiny assessments, grant of credit for taxes deducted in cases of TDS mismatch, remand of appeals only on specific issues, filing of further appeals before ITAT, High Court and Supreme Court only in deserving cases, redressal of grievances in a time bound manner, exercise of due restraint before issue of summons, etc.
- (ii) Several Dispute Resolution Panels (DRPs) have been created before which an eligible assessee may file objections against the draft assessment order.
- (iii) The Government has notified the Direct Tax Dispute Resolution Scheme Rules 2016 with effect from 1st June 2016 which enables a taxpayer to file a declaration before the designated authority relating to certain types of disputed tax arrears. The scheme allows for partial immunity from penalty and complete immunity from prosecution, subject to prescribed conditions.
- (iv) Local Committees comprising of senior officers of Income Tax Department have been constituted to deal with the grievances of taxpayers arising out of high-pitched and unreasonable additions made by Assessing Officers while framing scrutiny assessment orders.
- (v) CBDT has initiated pilot projects for e-assessment at some stations under which the assessing officers would use emails for correspondence with the taxpayer, for major part of assessment proceedings, including issue of notices and questionnaires and obtaining responses thereto.
- (vi) A scheme of e-filing of appeal before Commissioner (Appeals) has been launched enabling a taxpayer to furnish the form of appeals electronically.
- (vii) A dedicated structure for delivery and monitoring of taxpayer services has been set up in the CBDT, its attached Directorates and field offices of the Income Tax Department.
- (viii) Placing greater reliance on non-intrusive information driven approach for improving tax compliance, CBDT has launched Non-Filer Monitoring System (NMS) for identification of non-filers of returns and 'Project Insight' for identification of non-compliance of other types on the basis of information of high-value financial transactions in its possession.

Expanding immunization coverage

968. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of children immunised under Mission Indradhanush in the last two years;
- (b) the States which are being provided vaccines for Japanese Encephalitis and Haemophilus influenzae type B, and whether there are plans to expand it to all States;
- (c) whether Government has achieved its target of expanding full immunization coverage from 65 per cent to 90 per cent; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Under Mission Indradhanush, a total of about 200.8 lakh children have been vaccinated till 16th July 2016.

(b) Japanese Encephalitis (JE) vaccine is given, in districts with JE disease burden called JE endemic districts and as on date all 197 JE endemic districts across 19 states are covered for providing Japanese Encephalitis (JE) vaccine.

All States/UTs are providing Haemophilus influenza type B vaccine which is provided in a combination of five vaccines *i.e.* Pentavalent vaccine.

(c) and (d) Mission Indradhanush aims to increase full immunization coverage in India to atleast 90% children by 2020. Full immunization coverage has increased by about 5-7% after the launch of mission Indradhanush.

Opening of AIIMS branch in Kumaun region

†969. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of States in the country in which Government has decided to open new AIIMS and cancer hospitals;
- (b) if so, the names of the places where these hospitals will be opened;
- (c) whether it is a fact that people of Kumaun zone of Uttarakhand are not getting benefited with the AIIMS opened in Rishikesh, Uttarakhand;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, whether Government will consider to open a branch of AIIMS in Kumaun zone; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) The names of the States in which Government has decided to open new AIIMS are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

Government of India is implementing "Tertiary Care for Cancer" Scheme of National Programme For Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke (NPCDCS) to establish State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country. The List of identified SCIs and TCCCs is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) to (e) There is no such information to suggest that people of Kumaun zone are not getting benefited with the AIIMS opened in Rishikesh.

Statement-I

The names of States in which the Government has decided to open AIIMS

Sl. No.	States	Site of New AIIMS
1.	Andhra Pradesh	AHMS at Mangalagiri in Guntur District (Phase-IV)
2.	Assam	AIIMS at Village Jalah, Mouza Sila Sinduri Ghopa, Kamrup district (Phase-V)
3.	Bihar	AIIMS, Patna (Phase-I) State Government has not identified and offered site (Phase-V)
4.	Chhattisgarh	AIIMS, Raipur (Phase-I)
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Sites offered by the State Government inspected (Phase-V)
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	AIIMS at Vijaypur in Jammu region (Phase-V) AIIMS at Awantipora in Kashmir region (Phase-V)
7.	Madhya Pradesh	AIIMS, Bhopal (Phase-I)
8.	Maharashtra	AIIMS at Nagpur in Nagpur District, Maharashtra (Phase-IV)

Sl. No.	States	Site of New AIIMS
9.	Odisha (Orissa)	AIIMS, Bhubaneswar (Phase-I)
10.	Punjab	AIIMS in Bathinda, Punjab (Phase-V)
11.	Rajasthan	AIIMS, Jodhpur (Phase-I)
12.	Tamil Nadu	Sites offered by the State Government inspected (Phase-V)
13.	Uttar Pradesh	AIIMS, Rae Bareli (Phase-II) AHMS at Mahadev Jharkhandi, Tehsil Sadar, Gorakhpur (Phase-IV)
14.	Uttarakhand	AIIMS, Rishikesh (Phase-I)
15.	West Bengal	AIIMS at Kalyani in Nadia District, West Bengal (Phase-IV)

Statement-II*List of identified SCIs and TCCCs*

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Name of Tertiary Care Cancer Centre (TCCC)	Name of State Cancer Institute (SCI)
1	2	3	4
1.	Telangana		Hyderabad-MNJ Institute of Oncology (RCC)
2.	Assam	Dibrugarh- Assam Medical College	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Government Hospital, Naharlagun	
4.	Bihar	Dharbhanga Medical College, Dharbhanga	Patna -Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences (RCC)
5.	Chhattisgarh		Chhattisgarh Institute of Medical Sciences, Bilaspur
6.	Delhi	Lok'rrNayak Hospital (Maulana Azad Medical College)	
7.	Gujarat	Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay Medical College, Rajkot Government Medical College and SSG Hospital, Vadodara	Ahmedabad - Gujarat Cancer Research Institute (RCC)
8.	Goa	Goa Medical College, Panaji, Goa.	

1	2	3	4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla- Indira Gandhi Medical College (RCC) Regional Hospital, Mandi	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir		Government Medical College (RCC) Jammu Sher-I-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences (RCC), Srinagar
11.	Jharkhand	MGM Medical College, Jamshedpur	Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences, Ranchi
12.	Karnataka	Govt. Medical College, Mandya	Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology(RCC), Bangaluru Govt. Medical College, Gulbarga
13.	Kerala	Govt. Medical College, Kozhikode, Calicut	Regional Cancer Centre Thiruvananthapuram
14.	Madhya Pradesh	GR Medical College, Gwalior District Hospital, Vidisha	
15.	Maharashtra	Nagpur- Govt. Medical College	
16.	Manipur	Imphal-Regional Institute Of Medical Sciences (RIMS)	
17.	Nagaland	District Hospital, Kohima	
18.	Mizoram	Aizwal-Civil Hospital	
19.	Odisha	Burla Medical College (Dist.-Sambalpur) Berhampur- M. K. C. G. Medical College Hospital District Hospital, Bhawanipatna, District Kalahandi	Regional Cancer Centre, Cuttack
20.	Punjab	District Hospital, Hoshiarpur District Hospital, Fazilka	Amritsar- Government Medical College
21.	Rajasthan	1. Bikaner - S P Medical College 2. Govt. Medical College/ District Hospital, Jhalawar	SMS Medical College and Hospital Jaipur (on request by Government of Rajasthan to identify RUHS University, Jaipur)
22.	Tamil Nadu		Adyar, Chennai-Cancer Institute (RCC)
23.	Tripura		Agartala -Cancer Hospital (RCC)

1	2	3	4
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Sanjay Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow Institute of Medical Sciences (BHU)*, Varanasi	Kamla Nehru Memorial Hospital (RCC), Allahabad
25.	Uttarakhand	Himalayan Institute of Medical Sciences, Dehradun	Government Medical College, Haldwani
26.	West Bengal	Government Medical College, Burdwan Murshidabad Medical College and Hospitals Sagore Dutta Memorial Medical College and Hospital, Kolkata	
TOTAL		32	16

Utilisation of funds under NHM

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

(a) the amount released along with their purposes in the last three years and current year under National Health Mission (NHM), State-wise;

(b) whether released funds have been utilised by State Governments in the last three years and, if so, number of States that have submitted utilisation certificates; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) The amount released in the last three years and current year under NHM, State/ UT-wise is given in the Statement (*See* below). Under NHM, the releases are made to States / UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems for the purpose of providing accessible, affordable, accountable and effective healthcare. The funds are released for interventions related to Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A), disease control programmes for communicable and non-communicable diseases, salary payment of regular Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANM) and Lady Health Visitors (LHV) under Infrastructure Maintenance and for general health systems strengthening such as augmentation of infrastructure, provision of ASHAs, drugs and equipment, ambulance and mobile medical units etc.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) The audited utilisation certificates for the financial year 2013-14 and 2014-15 under NHM have since been received by the Ministry for all the States and the utilization certificates for 2015-16 are due for furnishing on or before 31/3/2017.

Most of the funds released have been utilized by the States. Funds remaining unspent are available for use for ongoing and regular activities e.g. salary payments, payment of incentives to ASHAs, payments of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), Janani Sishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) etc. in the next financial year so that there is no disruption in implementation of ongoing programme activities.

Statement

State/UTs-wise Release under NHM for the F.Ys 2013-14 to 2016-17

		(₹ in crore)			
Sl. No.	States	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	29.06	23.36	37.26	15.73
2.	Andhra Pradesh	878.73	519.73	642.89	74.92
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	78.60	139.41	161.65	0.00
4.	Assam	1077.81	877.13	970.84	544.92
5.	Bihar	1110.32	1148.32	1139.28	0.00
6.	Chandigarh	11.46	12.15	23.88	9.93
7.	Chhattisgarh	355.98	500.41	410.80	229.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9.23	8.40	14.37	11.45
9.	Daman and Diu	6.50	6.91	10.53	2.83
10.	Delhi	129.78	154.04	163.80	129.08
11.	Goa	19.35	26.03	16.77	3.11
12.	Gujarat	833.72	832.86	693.78	533.91
13.	Haryana	315.94	273.60	291.96	136.13
14.	Himachal Pradesh	205.29	185.84	246.49	122.75
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	395.10	335.51	367.89	256.12
16.	Jharkhand	396.38	359.62	395.15	0.00
17.	Karnataka	611.11	697.24	740.35	83.57
18.	Kerala	360.98	521.99	304.14	20.84

Sl. No.	States	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
19.	Lakshadweep	3.20	5.08	5.69	1.64
20.	Madhya Pradesh	865.94	1162.50	1131.10	847.57
21.	Maharashtra	1218.51	1431.76	1085.92	132.77
22.	Manipur	88.93	128.81	112.14	5.06
23.	Meghalaya	125.51	104.13	100.60	0.00
24.	Mizoram	77.43	103.28	93.51	7.20
25.	Nagaland	99.73	114.92	104.21	5.97
26.	Odisha	604.20	667.16	644.52	380.11
27.	Puducherry	18.10	22.56	18.61	25.96
28.	Punjab	333.47	379.35	295.19	139.70
29.	Rajasthan	922.93	1115.96	1284.66	589.51
30.	Sikkim	45.91	51.60	41.00	4.29
31.	Tamil Nadu	906.24	952.75	1093.22	110.49
32.	Tripura	140.15	123.11	135.24	5.68
33.	Uttar Pradesh	3024.60	2431.06	2862.23	1174.10
34.	Uttarakhand	245.25	270.55	276.38	148.97
35.	West Bengal	948.51	1058.62	957.92	300.70
36.	Telangana	0.00	378.72	436.38	53.50
TOTAL		16493.93	17124.48	17310.34	6107.49

Note: The above Releases relates to Central Governments Grants and do not include State share contribution.

TB research in the country

971. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India was once at the forefront of TB research with studies done at the erstwhile TB Research Centre, Chennai shaping global policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of India's role in research for TB vaccines, diagnostics and drugs;

(c) what is the budgetary allocation for the TB research in the Country during the financial year 2016-17; and

(d) whether there is provision for TB research/drugs/diagnostics in the new 'Make in India' initiative?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) Yes. The National Institute for Research in Tuberculosis (NIRT), Chennai, is at the forefront of TB research and is a permanent institute under the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR). It is a Supranational Reference Laboratory and a WHO Collaborating Centre for TB Research and Training and also an International Centre for Excellence in Research in collaboration with National Institute of Health.

ICMR has taken a lead in collaboration with Department of Biotechnology (DBT) and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for the promotion and commercialization of simple, affordable, indigenous Indian technologies for diagnosis of TB and Multi-Drug Resistant TB by encouraging the private companies to develop new TB diagnostic kits. This initiative is to promote synergy among the Government, academic institutions and industry as public private partners. Under this, three new TB/MDR TB diagnostic tests are being validated.

In addition, ICMR is funding important drug trials comprising of new drugs like quinolones and immunotherapy to improve the treatment of TB especially resistant cases.

The current studies being undertaken at NIRT include:

- Trials to shorten the chemotherapy regimen in pulmonary tuberculosis and lymph node tuberculosis to 4 months
- Developing a diagnostic algorithm for paediatric TB, testing
- Developing a regimen for the treatment of INH mono-resistant Tuberculosis
- A study of the interaction between diabetes and tuberculosis
- Initiated an ICMR-DBT funded multi-centric study along with National Institute of Tuberculosis and Respiratory Diseases and National JALMA Institute for Leprosy and Other Mycobacterial Diseases for the development of rapid indigenous diagnostic test for tuberculosis.

ICMR institutes have also been involved in TB vaccine research. A multi-centric study has been completed on evaluation of a recombinant BCG based vaccine for tuberculosis in animal model.

(c) The Budget for ICMR's NIRT, Chennai is given as intramural budget under "plan" is ₹ 500 lakhs and under "nonplan" is ₹ 3832.00 Lakhs for the year 2016-17. For Extramural projects for the Division of Communicable Diseases at ICMR headquarters, the budget is ₹ 1250 lakhs for the year 2016-17.

Allocation for the Revised National TB Control Programme implementation, including research, is part of National Health Mission communicable disease flexipool. Funds are allocated after evaluating the programme implementation plan. Sufficient funds have been provided to the State Governments for activities in their programme implementation plan. Funds are released as a lump sum amount to the states. Budgetary allocation under RNTCP for financial year 2016-17 is 64000 lakhs.

(d) Several new TB vaccines and anti-TB diagnosis kits are in advanced stages of evaluation.

Patients with mental illness

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in many parts of the country, the number of patients suffering from mental illness is increasing continuously;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to take any concrete steps to stop this; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) In 2005, the National Commission on Macroeconomics and Health reported that 10-20 million (1-2% of population) suffered from severe mental disorders such as schizophrenia and bipolar disorder and nearly 50 million (5% of population) from common mental disorders such as depression and anxiety, yielding an overall estimate of 6.5 per cent of the population.

(b) and (c) To address the burden of mental disorders, the Government of India is implementing the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) and the District Mental Health Programme (DMHP). Funds have been released for 241 districts in the country under the DMHP for detection, management and treatment of mental disorders/ illness. With the objective to address the shortage of mental health professionals in the country, 15 Centers of Excellence in Mental Health and 35 PG training departments in mental health specialties to increase the PG training capacity in mental health as well as improving the tertiary care treatment facility have been funded. Besides, three Central Institutions viz. National Institute of Mental Health And Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, Lokopriya Gopinath

Bordoloi Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur and Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi have been strengthened for augmenting the human resources in the area of mental health and for capacity building in the country. During the 12th Five Year Plan, the DMHP has been restructured to include additional components like suicide prevention services, work place stress management, life skills training and counseling in schools and colleges. Support is also provided for Central/ State Mental Health Authorities, Research and Training and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities.

Impact of sustained radiation exposure on asthmatics

973. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL:

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that people working in a closed office environment where there are many computers are at risk of sustained radiation exposure, which can cause several ailments including asthma;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to come out with any remedial measures to prevent asthma for the people working in such environment; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that there are more than 15-20 million asthmatics in India and that upto 15 per cent of children have asthma and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) As informed by the National Institute of Tuberculosis and Respiratory Diseases (NITRD), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, radiation emanating from computers causing several ailments is not substantiated. NITRD has further informed that there are no evidence based studies in this regard.

(c) As reported by Indian Council of Medical Research, the national burden of asthma in India is estimated at 17.23 million as per the study carried out.

As per WHO report, rough estimates indicate prevalence of asthma between 10% and 15% in 5 to 11 year old children in India.

Corruption in MCI

†974. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is contemplating constituting a new organisation by dismantling the Medical Council of India (MCI) to meet the shortage of doctors and to bring reforms in the field of medical education; if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of corruption charges levelled against the officials of MCI in last three years and the action taken against such officials; and

(c) the factual position thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) The Central Government had constituted a Group of Experts (GoE) headed by Late Dr. Ranjit Roy Choudhary. The Group has already submitted its report to the Ministry. This report was subsequently examined by the Parliamentary Standing Committee (PSC) and they too have made their recommendations. A four member Committee headed by Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog has been constituted on 28.03.2016 with the following Terms of References (ToRs):

- (i) The Committee may examine all options for reforms in the Medical Council of India and suggest way forward.
- (ii) The Committee may also visit the features of other regulatory institutions in the field of medical education and suggest suitable reforms.

(b) and (c) As informed by MCI, The information for the period 01.01.2013 to 31.12.2015 is as under:-

Year	Total number of complaints received in Vigilance Division	Number of complaints disposed off
2013	373	343
2014	302	242
2015	350	343

The Council informed that it has initiated disciplinary proceedings against its officials as per details given below:

Year	Action taken against officials
2014	7
2015	1

Decline in IMR

975. SHRINARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether infant mortality rate (IMR) in the country has declined in recent years;
- (b) if so, the names of the States;

- (c) whether some of the States fail to improve their positions in infant mortality table;
- (d) if so, the details of these States; and
- (e) what are the steps Government contemplates to adopt to improve National average infant mortality rate in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (d) Yes. The Country has shown decline in Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) from 42 per 1000 live births in the year 2012 to 40 per 1000 live births in 2013, as per the reports of Sample Registration System (SRS) published by the Registrar General of India (RGI). As per recent SRS Report (2014) of 23 States/UTs released by the Registrar General of India, IMR has declined in all the States except for the States of Bihar, Manipur, Uttarakhand and Chandigarh. The highest points decline has been reported in the States/UTs of Assam, Tripura and Dadra and Nagar Haveli with 5 points each.

The State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(e) The Government of India is implementing the following interventions under the National Health Mission (NHM) all across the country to reduce infant mortality rate in country:

- (i) Promotion of Institutional deliveries through cash incentive under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free delivery including Caesarean section, post-natal care and treatment of sick infants till one year of age.
- (ii) Strengthening of delivery points for providing comprehensive and quality Reproductive, maternal, newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) Services, establishment of Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Wings at high caseload facilities, ensuring essential newborn care at all delivery points, establishment of Special Newborn Care Units (SNCU), Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSU) and Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) units for care of sick and small babies.
- (iii) Early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices are promoted in convergence with Ministry of Women and Child Development. Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) are observed for provision of maternal and child health services and creating awareness on maternal and child care including health and nutrition education.

- (iv) Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) is being supported to provide vaccination to children against many life threatening diseases such as Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis, Tuberculosis, Measles, Hepatitis B, Meningitis and Pneumonia due to Haemophilus Influenza type B. The Government of India has also launched Mission Indradhanush in April 2015 to reach unreached children. A total of 195.4 lakh children and 51.6 lakh pregnant women have been immunized till June 2016. In addition, vaccination against Japanese Encephalitis is carried out in endemic districts and vaccination against Rotavirus diarrhoea is provided in four states (Odisha, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Andhra Pradesh).
- (v) Name based tracking of mothers and children till two years of age is done to ensure complete antenatal, intranatal, postnatal care and complete immunization as per schedule.
- (vi) Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) for health screening, early detection of birth defects, diseases, deficiencies, development delays including disability and early intervention services has been operationalized to provide comprehensive care to all the children in the age group of 0-18 years in the community.
- (vii) Some other important interventions are Iron and folic acid (IFA) supplementation for the prevention of anemia among the vulnerable age groups, annual deworming on National Deworming Day (NDD), home visits by ASHAs under Home Based Newborn Care to promote community care practices and early referral of sick newborns and promote use of ORS and Zinc for management of diarrhoea in children.
- (viii) Various trainings are being conducted under NHM to train doctors, nurses and ANMs for antenatal, intranatal and post-natal care, essential newborn care, early diagnosis and case management of common ailments of children.
- (ix) To sharpen the focus on the low performing districts, 184 High Priority Districts (HPDs) have been prioritized for Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child Health+ Adolescent (RMNCH+A) interventions for achieving improved maternal and child health outcomes.

Statement*Infant Mortality Rate Per 1000 live births, SRS 2012-14*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2012	2013	2014
	India	42	40	NA
1.	Bihar	43	42	42
2.	Chhattisgarh	47	46	43
3.	Himachal Pradesh	36	35	36
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	39	37	NA
5.	Jharkhand	38	37	34
6.	Madhya Pradesh	56	54	52
7.	Odisha	53	51	49
8.	Rajasthan	49	47	46
9.	Uttar Pradesh	53	50	48
10.	Uttar akhand	34	32	33
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	33	32	30
12.	Assam	55	54	49
13.	Manipur	10	10	11
14.	Meghalaya	49	47	46
15.	Mizoram	35	35	NA
16.	Nagaland	18	18	14
17.	Sikkim	24	22	19
18.	Tripura	28	26	21
19.	Andhra Pradesh	41	39	NA
20.	Goa	10	9	NA
21.	Gujarat	38	36	35
22.	Haryana	42	41	NA
23.	Karnataka	32	31	NA
24.	Kerala	12	12	NA
25.	Maharashtra	25	24	NA
26.	Punjab	28	26	NA

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2012	2013	2014
27.	Tamil Nadu	21	21	NA
28.	West Bengal	32	31	NA
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24	24	NA
30.	Chandigarh	20	21	23
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	33	31	26
32.	Daman and Diu	22	20	18
33.	Delhi	25	24	20
34.	Lakshadweep	24	24	20
35.	Puducherry	17	17	14

Reducing maternal mortality rate

976. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India has achieved the Millenium Development Goal (MDG) target of reducing maternal mortality rates;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the latest figures for maternal mortality rates, category-wise rural and urban. SC, ST, OBCs and others;
- (d) the total percentage of birth attended by skilled health workers, category-wise, rural and urban, SC, ST, OBCs and others for each State; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government in the last two years to reduce maternal mortality rate in the country with special reference to SCs/STs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (e) Under the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 5, the target is to reduce Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) by three quarters between 1990 to 2015.

Based on the UN Inter-Agency Expert Group's MMR estimates in the publication "Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2015", the target for MMR is estimated to be 139 per 1,00,000 live births by the year 2015 taking a baseline of 556 per 100,000 live births in 1990.

As per the latest report of the Registrar General of India, Sample Registration System (RGI-SRS), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of India has shown a decline from 212 per 100,000 live births in the period 2007-09 to 167 per 100,000 live births in the period 2011-13. India's rate of decline of MMR between 2007-09 and 2011-13 is 5.7%. If the MMR declines at the same pace, India will achieve an MMR of 139 per 100,000 live births.

Registrar General of India, Sample Registration System (RGI-SRS) do not provide disaggregated data based on rural and urban, SC, ST, OBCs and others, category-wise.

The details about total percentage of birth attended by skilled health workers, category-wise, Rural and Urban, SC, ST, OBCs and others for each State as per Rapid Survey of Children (RSOC 2013-14) is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Under National Health Mission, the key steps taken by Government of India to address the issue of maternal deaths and to accelerate the pace of reduction of MMR across all states including SC/ST are as below:

- Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) wherein JSY incentive is being given to all BPL/SC/ST pregnant women delivering in Government health facilities/accredited private institutions in both High performing State (HPS) and Low Performing State (LPS) regardless of age of mother and any number of children.
- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery, including caesarean section. Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick infants accessing public health institutions for treatment.
- Operationalization of Sub-Centers, Primary Health Centers, Community Health Centers and District Hospitals for providing 24x7 basic and comprehensive obstetric care.
- Capacity building of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care with a strategic initiative "Dakshata" to enable service providers in providing high quality services during childbirth at the institutions.
- Mother and Child Protection Card in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development to monitor service delivery for mothers and children.
- Mother and Child Tracking System is being implemented to ensure antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care along with immunization services.

- Engagement of more than 9.15 lakh Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.
- Village Health and Nutrition Days in rural areas as an outreach activity, for provision of maternal and child health services.
- Identifying the severely anaemic cases of pregnant women at sub centres and PHCs for their timely management.
- Operationalization of Safe Abortion Services and Reproductive Tract Infections and Sexually Transmitted Infections (RTI/STI) at health facilities with a focus on "Delivery Points".
- Maternal Death Review (MDR) is being implemented across the country both at facilities and in the community. The purpose is to take corrective action at appropriate levels and improve the quality of obstetric care.
- Establishing Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Wings at high caseload facilities to improve the quality of care provided to mothers and children.
- Under National Iron Plus Initiative (NIPI), through life cycle approach, age and dose specific IFA supplementation programme is being implemented.
- To tackle the problem of anaemia due to malaria particularly in pregnant women and children, Long Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs) and Insecticide Treated Bed Nets (ITBNs) are being distributed in endemic areas.
- Setting up of Skill Labs with earmarked skill stations for different training programs to enhance the quality of training in the States.
- A new initiative of "Prevention of Post-Partum Hemorrhage (PPH) through Community based advance distribution of Misoprostol" by ASHAs/ANMs for high home delivery districts.
- Newer interventions to reduce maternal mortality and morbidity- Diagnosis and management of Gestational Diabetes Mellitus, Hypothyroidism during pregnancy. Training of General Surgeons for performing Caesarean Section, Calcium supplementation during pregnancy and lactation, De-worming during pregnancy. Maternal Near Miss Review, Screening for Syphilis during pregnancy and Dakshata guidelines for strengthening intra-partum care.
- The Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) has been introduced with the aim of conducting special ANC checkups for pregnant

women (in their 2nd/3rd Trimesters of pregnancy) in the country on 9th of every month by Medical Officer/OBGY specialist in the government health facilities and also through Private sector on voluntary basis.

Statement

Percentage of birth attended by skilled health workers, category-wise, Rural and Urban, SC, ST, OBCs and others for each state

State	Residence			Social category			
	Total	Rural	Urban	SC	ST	OBC	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
India	81.1	77.2	90.2	78.8	72.7	81.6	86.1
Jammu and Kashmir	74.9	70.3	88	69.4	57.1	67.3	80.7
Himachal Pradesh	71.6	70.4	84.6	64.6	71.2	72.4	77.1
Punjab	85.4	84.1	87.7	83.9	83.7	81.9	88.4
Uttarakhand	69.8	64	82.8	69.1	75	68.3	71.5
Haryana	78.6	77.4	81.2	74.7	69.4	77.4	84.2
NCT of Delhi	85.5	76.5	85.7	76.8	76.5	84	91.6
Rajasthan	85.8	83.6	92.4	81.3	84.9	86.9	88.6
UP	65.1	63.3	71.6	62.2	60	63.1	74.9
Bihar	68.4	67.1	79	61.6	58.6	70.1	75
Sikkim	87.8	86.2	93.9	87.9	90.4	84	92.4
Arunachal Pradesh	65.4	58.2	87.4	58.5	64.3	65.4	77.1
Nagaland	20.5	13.7	40.2	25.3	21	12.4	*
Manipur	73.5	64	93.7	*	44.6	84.1	93.8
Mizoram	96	93.6	98	*	96.8	*	*
Tripura	80.4	75.2	96.3	93.5	64.1	96.6	80.3
Meghalaya	68.6	63	92	97.4	67.5	*	67.6
Assam	74.9	72.6	90.1	87.6	35.5	90.1	63.9
West Bengal	78.9	74	89.2	88.3	77.4	77.6	77.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jharkhand	61	54.8	84.1	55.7	50.8	66.5	70.4
Odisha	83.7	81	97.9	88.3	63.7	90.1	96.3
Chhattisgarh	64.2	60.1	79.3	57.7	57.8	67.7	90.5
Madhya Pradesh	79	75.6	89.2	77.1	64.1	86	90.6
Gujarat	89.6	89	90.6	89.2	89.6	88	91.5
Maharashtra	93	90.2	96.2	92.2	83.2	93.4	95.3
Andhra Pradesh	93.3	91.8	96.7	92.7	80.7	94.5	96.8
Karnataka	92.6	90.7	95.7	84.2	93	92	97.2
Goa	99.6	100	99.4	100	100	99.5	99.6
Kerala	99.5	99.1	100	100	89.8	100	100
Tamil Nadu	99.5	99.3	99.8	99.7	100	99.4	99.5

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted samples.

Source: Rapid Survey on Children 2013-2014.

Blood banks with NAT facility

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

(a) the total number of blood banks in the country *vis-a-vis* the number of blood banks using Nucleic Acid Testing (NAT);

(b) the estimated percentage of total blood units tested by NAT; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to stop blood pooling in Blood Banks and to make the Individual Donor-Nucleic-Acid amplification Test (ID-NAT) mandatory across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) Such information is not maintained in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

(c) Under Section 3 (b) of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, human blood is covered under the definition of 'Drug' and hence are regulated under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and rules there under. Nucleic Acid Test is not mandatory under the Drugs and Cosmetic

and Rules thereunder. The Drugs and Cosmetic Act and Rules requires testing of blood to ensure absence of transmissible infections as prescribed thereon.

Coverage under RSBY

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

- (a) the number of families and persons covered under RSBY in the last three years. State-wise;
- (b) the amount of premium paid out by Government to private insurance companies under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) in the last three years, State-wise;
- (c) the amount of claims raised by insured people in the last three years, State-wise;
- (d) the amount of claims paid out by insurance companies to empanelled hospitals in the last three years, State-wise; and
- (e) the details of the preventive health interventions possible under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) The number of families and persons covered under RSBY in the last three years, State-wise is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The Central Government releases its share of premium to the State Government only after the State Government releases its share of premium. The State Government makes payment to Insurance Companies (Public & Private) selected through open tendering process.

(c) and (d) As per the information available from State Government the amount of claims raised for the services rendered to the beneficiaries and the amount of claims settled by insurance companies to empaneled hospitals in the last three years, State-wise is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(e) In the existing RSBY Scheme, there is no provision of preventative health interventions.

Statement

RSBY Scheme: State-wise last three year total active and enrolled persons status

Sl. No.	State	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		Remarks, if any
		Total Families Enrolled	Total Enrolled Persons	Total Families Enrolled	Total Enrolled Persons	Total Families Enrolled	Total Enrolled Persons	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2184	5809					Scheme was implemented on pilot basis in 2013-14.
2.	Assam	1416919	4091631	1421104	4333830	1421104	4333830	
3.	Bihar	6102774	17677325	818531	2120882.621	6899144	17876262	
4.	Chandigarh	5854	18282	7865	20397			Scheme is discontinued from the year 2015-16
5.	Chhattisgarh	2265370	7305562	2141822	6938006	3442749	10989021	
6.	Gujarat	1900903	6353568	1876307	7505228	1876628	7483766	
7.	Haryana	465797	1441344	437850	1357335	437850	1357335	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	341818	1198473	481699	1556703.411	480588	1553113	
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4988	16888					Scheme was implemented on pilot basis in 2013-14.
10.	Jharkhand	1923138	7067369	1714552	5652433.214	1682894	5548065	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.	Karnataka	29417	97196	6050439	15126097	6731881	16904992	
12.	Kerala	3662511	1144080	2018764	6865841.956	2021572	6875392	
13.	Madhya Pradesh	608748	1616292	608748	1616292			Scheme is discontinued from the year 2015-16
14.	Maharashtra	234252	436505					Scheme is discontinued from the year 2014-15
15.	Manipur	68140	238793	70383	211599	70925	213229	
16.	Meghalaya	108321	414158	65840	268139	256138	1043145	
17.	Mizoram	145842	509578	152983	596818	152983	596818	
18.	Nagaland	151806	456988	128184	269748			Scheme is discontinued from the year 2015-16
19.	Odisha	4238040	11952120	4307538	14068435.43	4462959	14576041	
20.	Puducherry	9486	9486	6467	22331			Scheme is discontinued from the year 2015-16
21.	Punjab	236764	732107	232352	735203	232352	735203	
22.	Rajasthan	2511663	7620201	2692626	8444561.141	2769097	8684388	
23.	Tripura	505327	1740116	505327	1740116	492022	1871938	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	5541225	16206920	3839765	12333105	1464242	4831998.6	
25.	Uttarakhand	285435	921496	285435	921496	285229	922727	
26.	West Bengal	5748689	19663097	6063390	20976397	6150716	22743855	
GRAND TOTAL		38515411	119232112	35927971	113680996	41331073	129141118	

Statement-II*Statement of claims raised and claims settled under RSBY in the last three years - State-wise*

Sl. No.	Name of State	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		Claims Made	Claims Settled	Claims Made	Claims Settled	Claims Made	Claims Settled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20000	20000				
2.	Assam	76078158	47987635	165638097	156138858	109461208	94829788
3.	Bihar	1211154202	1048252280	42449957	40731707	833129185	260788593.7
4.	Chandigarh	550	0	550	0		
5.	Chhattisgarh	1128415076	926344122	1469405137	1121295256	3002019316	2440077570
6.	Gujarat	648879253	577363098	397438686	333072723.4	407646949	301644545
7.	Haryana	155673101	124377974	92021913	43793543		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	101654197	84138097	130594940	123176107	180360592	180360592
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	136250	122750				
10.	Jharkhand	355591927	302390036	325776395	229580032	83448961	50837404
11.	Karnataka	895300	490775	150575548	87794228.5	619636777	318201936
12.	Kerala	2355242476	1872012763	1089777721	1273804656	134688870	654554132

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Madhya Pradesh	46990999	32473270	71532923	53424535		
14.	Maharashtra	77132373	67382437				
15.	Manipur	31703624	22596962	9123275	729535	23948198	18803923
16.	Meghalaya	75782184	69851891	18448703	17542759	114075677	56589370
17.	Mizoram	121655500	92998495	161903314	143048619	86601425	35462570
18.	Nagaland	12394350	8350850	11409500	9608000		
19.	Odisha	264990716	207570065	986047637	777820846	688745954	574688651
20.	Puducherry	761700	724500	735075	696450		
21.	Punjab	23519353	18862138	54548773	48397887	11837446	8404792
22.	Rajasthan	31557570	24915319	75422489	64021008	110855965	69087932.67
23.	Tripura	188676087	174515612	181086750	134144325	226735075	146565925
24.	Uttar Pradesh	715479103	616924455	867453325	667156799	62845988	393375
25.	Uttarakhand	33820790	25208001	52314031	43372459	4673771	598601
26.	West Bengal	1475647160	1328379784	2172895490	1832330437	2643496895	2638615574
GRAND TOTAL		9133851999	7674253309	8526600229	7208246610	10556208252	7850505274

Incompetent medical graduates

979. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the health professionals were not able to meet the basic health needs of the country;
- (b) whether the medical graduates coming out of medical colleges are ill prepared to serve in poor resources setting like primary health centres;
- (c) whether the medical graduates lacked competence in performing basic health care tasks; and
- (d) whether it is also a fact that the Medical Council of India was not able to spearhead any serious reforms in medical education, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (d) The healthcare status in the country has witnessed consistent improvements on various indicators *viz.* IMR, MMR, CBR, CDR, TFR, life expectancy among others.

In the MBBS curriculum for medical graduates, a separate module is provided under the Preventive and Social Medicine Department to provide training to the doctors in community setting. Every medical college is required to have a Rural Health Training Centre (RHTC) and Urban Health Training Centre (UHTC) for training purpose. The medical graduates also have to undergo one year mandatory clinical training/internship before they are granted permanent registration.

Delinking of medical devices from drugs

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

- (a) whether there is a proposal to delink medical devices from drugs and pharmaceuticals under Drug Rules, if so, reasons therefor;
- (b) whether it will be regulated by a different set of Rules/Regulations; and
- (c) if so, position thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) Medical devices are presently regulated under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and rules thereunder. Keeping in view the fact

thai: the medical devices are distinct from drugs and the medical device industry has a high growth potential, it has been decided that, to begin with, separate Rules may be framed for regulation of medical devices under the existing Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. The draft Medical Devices Rules have accordingly been prepared and placed in public domain seeking comments and suggestions thereon from the public/stake holders.

Comprehensive healthcare coverage

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of people living in both urban and rural areas of the country are not in a position to get treated for serious diseases involving heavy expenses owing to financial incapability, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether in view of this serious situation Government is considering implementation of a comprehensive healthcare coverage and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) 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.

(b) The Government has announced in the budget for the year 2016-17 to launch a new health protection scheme which will provide health cover up to ₹ 1 lakh per family per year for poor and economically weak families. For senior citizens of age 60 years and above belonging to this category an additional top up package upto ₹ 30,000 will be provided.

Senior Citizen Health Insurance Scheme has already been implemented w.e.f. 01.04.2016.

The proposal for implementation of new Health Protection scheme, as announced by the Finance Minister, in his budget speech 2016-17 is under consideration.

Committee to oversee functioning of MCI

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

(a) whether it is a fact that medical education and profession in the country is at its lowest ebb and suffering from total system failure due to corruption and decay;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government has constituted a committee to oversee the functioning of the Medical Council of India for at least a year; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the MCI is unable to cope with task of managing medical education in over 400 colleges, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) The Parliamentary Standing Committee in its 92nd Report had examined the functioning of Medical Council of India and made certain observations. A four member Committee headed by Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog has been constituted on 28.03.2016 with the following Terms of References (ToRs):

- (i) The Committee may examine all options for reforms in the Medical Council of India and suggest way forward.
- (ii) The Committee may also visit the features of other regulatory institutions in the field of medical education and suggest suitable reforms.

In addition, based on the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India directions in Civil Appeal No. 4060 of 2009 of Modern Dental College and Research Centre and Ors. *versus* State of Madhya Pradesh and Ors., a three member Committee has been constituted to oversee the functioning of the MCI and all other matters considered by the Parliamentary Standing Committee.

There are 439 medical colleges in the country. The permission to establish a medical college and to admit students is granted initially for a period of one year after physical inspection of the proposed college and is renewed on yearly basis subject to verification of achievements of annual targets. The MCI carries out inspections till such time the establishment of the medical college and expansion of the hospital facilities are complete and a formal recognition to the medical college is granted.

Recall of adulterated spurious drugs

983. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some medicines have failed the tests conducted by the country's drug regulation body in the recent past, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Drug Regulator/Government has asked manufacturers of medicines categorised as spurious substandard adulterated or misbranded to recall these drugs;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the drug manufacturers thereto; and

(d) the further steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Both the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation and the State drug regulators pick up a large number of samples of drugs from all over the country and have them tested and analysed in the Laboratories of the Central and State Governments. In a few cases, the samples tested and analysed do not meet the prescribed standards. The details of the drugs that do not meet the standards are immediately notified by the Central or State regulator concerned. However, the consolidated data in this regard is not maintained centrally.

(b) and (c) On the basis of such tests and analysis, the State Licensing Authorities direct the concerned manufacturer to recall the products found to be spurious, substandard, adulterated, misbranded and 'Not of Standard Quality'.

(d) The Government is committed to ensuring that the quality, safety and efficacy of drugs are not compromised. With this in view, and to check the marketing and manufacturing of spurious, adulterated, misbranded, sub-standard and expired drugs in the country, the Government has taken a series of measures. These include stringent penalties including making certain offences cognizable and non-bailable; establishment of special designated Courts for trial of offences under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act for speedy disposal of cases; announcement of a Whistle Blower Scheme to encourage vigilant public participation for detection of movement of spurious drugs in the country; issuance of guidelines to the State Drugs Controllers for taking action on samples of drugs declared spurious, adulterated, misbranded or 'not of standard quality' instructions to the concerned staff to keep a vigil and draw samples of drugs for test and analysis for monitoring the quality of drugs moving in the country; increase in the number of posts in Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO); re-equipping the drug testing laboratories with state-of-art equipment; large scale nation wide survey to determine the 'not of standard quality' drugs; conducting workshops and training programmes for skill enhancement in areas such as Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP), Good Laboratory Practices (GLP), Good Distribution Practices (GDP), Good Clinical Practice (GCP) and Good Storage and Distribution Practices (GSP) to regulators and industry in partnership with other Departments, industry and regulators of other countries including USA and European Union. Several training programmes have also been conducted for laboratory personnel of State and Central laboratories to upgrade their analytical capabilities and skill sets. Separately, CDSCO has commenced risk based inspections of manufacturing facilities. These measures will help in substantially reducing the incidence of 'Not of Standard Quality' drugs.

Supply chain and logistic management for immunisation coverage

984. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether lack of quality supply chain and logistics management system pose a major challenge for Government as well as public health agencies working to expand the immunisation coverage in the country;

(b) what are the reasons which affect the quality supply chain and logistics management systems; and

(c) whether Government has taken steps to improve the quality supply chain and logistics management system, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) The immunization supply chain and logistics management in the country meets global standards, and is not a challenge for the Government or other public health agencies in expansion of immunization coverage in the country.

(b) and (c) The quality of cold chain and logistics management system is monitored by ensuring overall sickness rate of cold chain equipment in the country is below 2% at any point of time. Sickness rate denotes the functionality of cold chain equipment.

The quality of the cold chain equipments are ensured through regular maintenance by refrigerator mechanics who carries out repair and periodic maintenance of these equipments. Further the ageing equipment is replaced from time to time apart from expanding the cold chain system in the country.

Cold chain equipment is provided with temperature monitoring devices and storage temperature is monitored and recorded daily.

At present, vaccine stock is also monitored through online software known as an electronic vaccine intelligence network in few States.

NEET exemption for A.P. and Telangana

985. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Andhra Pradesh has special provisions under Article 370 D of the Constitution and the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana have requested to exempt them from National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Test (NEET);

(b) if so, why Government is making NEET mandatory for both the States;

(c) whether in view of the judgement of the Supreme Court, the Ministry will intervene and apprise the Hon'ble Supreme Court about special constitutional provisions relating to these States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (d) The Indian Medical Council Act is applicable for admission of medical students in whole of India, including the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. The Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* its order dated 28.4.2016 in writ petition No. 261/2016 filed by Sankalp Charitable Trust and otrs. directed that AIPMT 2016 to be held on 1st May, 2016 shall be phase I of NEET and Phase II of NEET for the left out candidates shall be held on 24th July, 2016 by inviting fresh applications. NEET would not disturb the admission policy of the States in medical education. The States still be free to select their own candidates against their seats, with the change that instead of using marks of State level exams they will use the scores of the NEET.

Fixed capital formation public investment in the country

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

(a) gross fixed capital formation or investment in public as well as private sector during the last three years; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) The latest year for which the details of gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) in public as well as private sectors have been published by the Central Statistics Office is 2014-15. GFCF at current prices in public, private corporate and household sectors in 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 is given in the following table:

Gross Fixed Capital Formation at current prices

(₹ in crore)

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15@
Gross fixed capital formation	3321413	3564320	3844366
(i) Public sector	697607	794988	936678

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15@
(ii) Private corporate	1170458	1319098	1537972
(iii) Household	1453347	1450234	1369716

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO).

@= First Revised Estimates

Raising retirement age of doctors

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has recently raised the retirement age of doctors working under Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and reasons behind the move;
- (c) whether Government proposes to issue an advisory to the State Governments to take similar action by raising the retirement age of doctors working under them; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) Yes. The age of superannuation of Non-Teaching, Public Health Specialists and General Duty Medical Officer sub-cadres of Central Health Service has been enhanced to 65 years due to acute shortage of doctors thereby adversely affecting patient care, health series and medical education in the Central Government Health Institutions.

(c) and (d) Since health is a state subject, action for enhancing the age of superannuation of doctors under State Government may be taken by respective State Government(s).

Deaths from Tobacco-related diseases

988. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India is second largest consumer of tobacco and about one million Indians die annually from tobacco-related diseases;
- (b) whether about 35 per cent of Indians in age group 15 years and above use tobacco, 33 per cent adult males and 18 per cent adult females in the country consume smokeless tobacco products;

(c) whether according to Global Youth Tobacco Survey 2006, 14.6 per cent of students aged 13-15 years in India use some form of tobacco, 4.4 per cent smoke cigarettes and 12.5 per cent use other forms of tobacco; and

(d) action taken to protect Indians from adverse effects of tobacco usage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) As per the "Report on Tobacco Control in India" published in 2004, India is the second largest consumer of unmanufactured tobacco in the world and about 8-9 lakhs Indians die of tobacco related diseases every year.

(b) As per the report of "Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) India 2009-10", more than one-third (35%) of adults in age group 15 years and above use tobacco in some form or the other whereas 33% adult males and 18% adult females in the country consume smokeless tobacco products.

(c) The said data are as per Global Youth Tobacco Survey, 2009. However, as per the "Global Youth Tobacco Survey, 2006", 14.1 per cent of students aged 13-15 years in India use any tobacco product; 4.2 per cent smoke cigarettes; and 11.9 per cent use other tobacco products.

(d) The 'Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (COTPA, 2003) has been enacted to prohibit the consumption of cigarettes and other tobacco products.

The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Packaging and Labelling) Amendment Rules, 2014, and further notification dated 24th September, 2015 mandates specified health warnings covering 85% of the principal display area of the packages of tobacco products.

The National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) was launched by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India in 2007-08 with the objective to bring about greater awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco use and Tobacco Control Laws and to facilitate effective implementation of the Tobacco Control Laws.

The Ministry has started National Toll-free Helpline in 2008 to provide information on harmful effects of consumption of tobacco and on how to quit tobacco use, including after-effects of quitting tobacco.

In addition, the Ministry has also started National Tobacco Quitline to provide tobacco cessation services to the community and has launched a pan-India "mCessation" initiative

to reach out to tobacco users of all cigarettes who are willing to quit tobacco use and to support them towards successful quitting through text-messaging *via* mobile phones

The stakeholders are made aware on a regular basis about the adverse effects of tobacco usage on health through different mode of communication including TV, Radio, Print media, social media, film etc. and by displaying awareness material in trade fair, mela etc.

Reviewing of different treatment methods

989. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a policy of bringing treatments under various systems of medicine under the same roof so that patients will be more benefited;

(b) whether Government will continuously review different methods of treatment to weed out unscientific and ineffective ones; and

(c) whether this year's allocation in the budget will be sufficient to meet expenses of treatment and investments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) The National Policy on Indian Systems of Medicine & Homoeopathy-2002, envisages integration of AYUSH with the Healthcare Delivery System. Further, the National Health Mission (NHM) Implementation Framework envisages 'Mainstreaming of AYUSH' so as to enhance choice of services for beneficiaries of public health facilities including Primary Health Centres and to learn from and revitalize local health care traditions. Thus, the principle of co-location of AYUSH services in health facilities was adopted by NHM.

Public Health being a State subject, the primary responsibility to provide health care services lies with the respective State/UT Governments. However, under the NHM, technical and financial support is provided to States/UTs for strengthening their healthcare systems, including support for mainstreaming of AYUSH through co-located facilities, based on the requirements posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs). This includes support for engagement of AYUSH doctors and paramedics on contractual basis at co-located public health facilities, in service training of AYUSH service providers, procurement of AYUSH equipments, drugs, consumables, and strengthening infrastructure at the collocated facilities, etc.

(b) Indian Council of Medical Research continuously reviews the treatment modulation for certain diseases and does recommend changes in treatment if necessary on the advice of experts and any new evidence.

(c) On acceptance of the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission w.e.f. F.Y. 2015-16, the Centre-State funds sharing pattern has been revised from 75:25 to 60:40 for all States (except for NE States and 3 Himalayan States where the Centre-State funding pattern is 90:10), in view of the higher devolution of tax revenues from 32 per cent to 42 per cent. As a result of such change in the funding pattern the contribution of States under NHM has increased.

Further, the budgetary provisions under National Health Mission (Plan) have been increased from ₹ 18,295.00 crore in F.Y. 2015-16 to ₹ 19,000.00 crore in F.Y. 2016-17. Apart from above, the States increasing their State Health Budget by more than 10% have been incentivized under NHM.

This additional inflow of funds under NHM would further help to meet additional medical expenses of treatment and investments.

Performance of mission Indradhanush

990. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the objective behind the launch of Mission Indradhanush;
- (b) the details of performance of this Mission in the first and second phase of its operation; and
- (c) the names of districts of Maharashtra covered by this Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Mission Indradhanush aims to increase full immunization coverage to at least 90% children by 2020.

(b) During the first and second phase of operation of Mission Indradhanush about 148.4 lakh children were vaccinated of which 38.7 lakh children were fully immunized. In addition, 38.1 lakh pregnant women were vaccinated with tetanus toxoid vaccine. Details of performance are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Mission Indradhanush covered a total of 28 districts of Maharashtra in three phases. The names of these districts covered under Mission Indradhanush are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I*Mission Indradhanush Coverage Report (Phase-1 & 2)*

(Figures in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Indicator	Phase 1	Phase 2	Total
1.	No. of sessions held	9.7	11.6	21.3
2.	No. of antigen administered	191.9	174.9	366.8
3.	No. of pregnant women immunized	21.1	17	38.1
4.	No. of pregnant women completely immunized	11.2	9	20.2
5.	No. of children immunized	76.8	71.6	148.4
6.	No. of children fully immunized	20.2	18.5	38.7
7.	No. of children vaccinated for the first time	NA	9.3	9.3
8.	No. of Vit A doses administered	20.5	21.2	41.7
9.	No. of ORS packets distributed	17.1	13.9	31
10.	No. of zinc tablets distributed	57.3	45.2	102.5

Statement-II*List of districts of Maharashtra covered by Mission Indradhanush*

State	Districts covered in Phase 1	Districts covered in Phase 2	Districts covered in Phase 3
1	2	3	4
Maharashtra	Beed	Thane	Beed
	Hingoli	Nasik	Hingoli
	Nanded	Ahmednagar	Nanded
	Thane	Buldhana	Dhule
	Dhule	Gr. Mumbai	Jalgaon
	Jalgaon	Nagpur	Nasik
	Nasik	Parbhani	Thane
		Solapur	Ahmednagar
		Yavatmal	Solapur
		Akola	Parbhani
		Gadchiroli	Palgarh

1	2	3	4
		Kolhapur	Aurangabad
		Nandurbar	
		Pune	
		Wardha	

Shortage of trained nurses

991. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of trained nurses in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating the present nurse-patient ratio in the country;
- (c) the total number of Nursing Diploma Schools and Nursing Colleges functioning in the country and the number of students getting training in them, State-wise;
- (d) whether Government proposes to open more such educational institutions to impart nursing training across the country and particularly in the State of Andhra Pradesh; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) As per INC records, there are around 26 lakh nursing personnel registered in the country as on 31-12-2014. Assuming 60% availability in the case of RN&RM and 80% availability in the case of ANM/LHV, it is estimated that around 17.1 lakh nursing personnel may be actually available for active services, which gives a Nurse-Population ratio of about 1:748 (Population taken as 128 crores).

There are around 8000 Nursing Institutes in the country producing about 3 lakh nursing personnel annually to meet the requirement of nursing personnel in the country.

(c) The number of Nursing Diploma Schools and Nursing Colleges functioning in the country and the number of students getting training in them is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) and (e) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Strengthening/upgradation of Nursing Services (ANM/GNM), the Government has approved 128 ANM and 137 GNM Schools to be set up in the country including Andhra Pradesh. The details are given in the Statement-II. (*See below*).

Statement-I
State-wise distribution of Nursing Institutions and the Admission Capacity as on 31.03.2016

State	ANM		GNM		BSC (N)		MSc (N)		P.B.B.Sc. (N)		PBDP	
	Instt	Seats	Instt	Seats	Instt	Seats	Instt	Seats	Instt	Seats	Instt	Seats
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andaman and Nicobar	1	20	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	45	1295	164	7080	144	7371	32	603	29	860	15	210
Arunachal Pradesh	5	120	5	130	1	40	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	24	663	32	924	10	500	5	86	4	115	3	75
Bihar	81	2595	18	811	5	200	0	0	1	30	0	0
Chandigarh	1	20	0	0	2	95	1	20	1	40	0	0
Chhattisgarh	91	2986	76	2485	81	3620	15	265	17	485	10	120
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	1	20	1	40	0	0	1	20	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	8	270	18	710	11	595	4	65	3	70	12	230
Goa	2	60	1	50	3	180	1	25	1	10	0	0
Gujarat	104	3120	106	4345	58	2740	13	271	18	490	9	180

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Haryana	89	2750	81	3220	32	1485	8	142	28	760	7	115
Himachal Pradesh	7	210	38	1460	19	770	1	20	4	120	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	15	485	16	635	8	400	2	33	4	150	1	20
Jharkhand	58	1710	24	875	9	370	1	17	4	90	2	21
Karnataka	38	1115	515	23623	325	17670	176	3518	191	6990	62	805
Kerala	19	460	206	6465	131	7110	68	1353	51	1765	35	442
Madhya Pradesh	101	3255	337	13025	147	6735	37	558	55	1550	11	135
Maharashtra	561	12180	263	7584	99	4395	35	619	56	1565	38	594
Manipur	10	290	13	390	6	240	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	2	45	7	195	2	90	0	0	1	30	0	0
Mizoram	3	100	5	140	2	65	0	0	0	0	1	15
Nagaland	1	20	4	130	1	40	0	0	1	20	0	0
Odisha	133	4015	79	3030	20	890	8	122	6	200	4	75
Puducherry	6	160	7	290	15	1015	7	137	7	220	7	95
Punjab	174	5755	212	10198	101	4830	40	777	90	2865	9	123
Rajasthan	28	770	174	8290	159	7300	22	350	48	1305	3	55

Sikkim	1	20	2	80	2	160	0	0	2	70	0	0
Tamil Nadu	44	1220	212	7030	173	9920	83	1880	79	2700	43	739
Telangana	18	525	91	4067	84	4500	25	504	16	490	11	155
Tripura	3	125	5	210	4	180	2	22	1	20	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	182	8110	238	10940	65	3060	12	237	29	800	5	95
Uttaranchal	21	595	22	800	12	560	4	72	6	170	0	0
West Bengal	51	2190	67	2765	20	1045	9	157	8	335	20	357
GRAND TOTAL	1927	55254	3040	122017	1752	88211	611	11853	762	24335	308	4656

Statement-II*State-wise details for approved/sanctioned ANM/GNM Schools*

Sl. No.	State	ANM Schools (Districts)	GNM Schools (Districts)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Narsapuram Vijaywada Kakinada Karimnagar	Tirupathi Eluru Ongole
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit Tawang West Siang	U.Subansiri East Siang (Pasighat) Naharlagun (Papampur)
3.	Assam	Baksa Udalguri Chirang Kamrup	Bongaigaon
4.	Bihar	Aurangabad Jamui Kaimur (Bhabhua) Khagaria Lakhisarai Nawada Sheohar Siwan Supaul Darbanga Arwal Araria	Banka Buxar Jehanabad Saran Seikhpur Vaishali Kishanganj Purnia Sasaram Madhepura West Champaran Katihar Saharsa

1	2	3	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	Bijapur Kawardha Narayanpur Baster Bilaspur	Dantewada Janjgir-Champa Kanker Korba Korea Mahasamund
6.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad Jamnagar Patan Valsad Tapi	Anand Bhavnagar Kheda Porbander
7.	Haryana	Chakhri(Dadri) Revari Punchkula (Kalka)	Palwal Mewat Kurukshetra
8.	Hiinachal Pradesh	Kullu Solan Mandi	Nahan Chamba
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Bandipora Kargil Kishtwar Ramban Bhadarwah Billawar Ananthnag Thanmandi Surankote Thathri Kokarnag	Budgam Ganerbal Kulgam Pulwama Reasi Samba Shopian Udhampur Leh Kathua Doda

1	2	3	4
		Khan Sahib	Rajouri
		Avantipura	
		Handwara	
10.	Jharkhand	Chatra	Gumla
		Godda	Latehar
		Khunti	Saraikela
		Garwa	Hazaribagh
		Ramgarh	Palamu
		Ranchi	
		Jamtara	
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Annupur	Mandsor
		Alirajpur	Dewas
		Ashoknagar	
		Burhanpur	
		Dindori	
		Harda	
		Neemuch	
		Rewa	
		Shajapur	
		Sheopur	
		Singrauli	
		Umaria	
12.	Maharashtra	Pusad	Gadchiroli
		Washim	Washim
		Sindhudurg	Nandurbar
			Ratnagiri
			Sindhudurg

1	2	3	4
			Bhandara
			Amravati
			Gondia
13.	Manipur	Nil	Bishnupur
			Chandel
			Senapati
			Tamenglong
			Thoubal
			Ukhrul
14.	Meghalaya	Shiling	East Garo Hills
		Jaintia Hills	Ri Bhoi
			South Garo Hills
			West Khasi Hills
15.	Mizoram	Lawngtlai	Champhai
		Mammit	Kolasib
		Aizwal	Saiha
			Serchhip
16.	Nagaland	Zunheboto	Mon
		Kohima	Phek
		Mokokchung	Tuensang
17.	Odisha	Boudh	Nabrangpur
		Subarnapur	Kalahandi
		Gajapati	Sundergarh
		Raigada	Khandhamal
		Malkangiri	Dhenkanal
			Keonjhar
			Mayurbhanj

1	2	3	4
			Koraput
			Balasore
18.	Puducherry	Mahe	Karaikal
			Yanam
19.	Punjab	Kapurthala	Rupnagar
			Bhatinda
			Gurdaspur
			Sangrur
			Patiala
20.	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	Baran
		Alwar	Bikaner
		Udaipur	Nagour
			Jhunjhunu
			Chittorgarh
21.	Sikkim	East Sikkim	Nil
		West Sikkim	
22.	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	Nil
		Theni	
		Shivganga	
23.	Tripura	West Tripura	Nil
24.	Uttarakhand	Bageshwar	Haridwar
		Champawat	Nainital
		Rudraprayag	Roorkhi
		Uttarkashi	
		Haldwani	
25.	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	Ambedkar Nagar
		Balrampur	Bandaun
		Bulandshahar	Farrukhabad

1	2	3	4
		Chandauli	Firozabad
		Mahamaya Nagar	Hardoi
		Jyotiba Phule Nagar	Jalaun
		Kanpur Dehat	Kannauj
		Kanshiram	Mahoba
		Kaushambi	Siddharth Nagar
		Kusinagar	Urao
		Lalitpur	Kheri
		Maharajganj	Mainpuri
		Sant Kabir Nagar	Faizabad
		Sant Ravidas Nagar	Rampur
		Sharavasti	Balia
		Sonbhadra	Gonda
		Amethi	Morarabad
		Fatehpur Sikri	Jhansi
		Sambhal	Barabanki
		Etah	Aligarh
		Mau	Raibraali
		Jounpur	Etawa
		Sultanpur	Ghazipur
26.	West Bengal	Uttari Dinajpur	Ghatal
		Chanchal	Barasat
		Nadia	Maldha
		South Paragnas	Jangirpur
			West Medinipur
			Hawrah
			Kolkata N
			N. Paragnas
	TOTAL	128	137

Screening under RBSK

992. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the salient features of the Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK);
- (b) how often are screenings done under RBSK;
- (c) the details of deficiencies and disorders detected among children in the last three screenings, State-wise and year-wise;
- (d) whether there is any mechanism to follow up on whether children detected with deficiencies and disorders are receiving proper treatment; and
- (e) how many funds have been allocated for this scheme under the National Health Mission and the data for last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (d) Yes. Under Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram, the children in the age group of birth till 6 years are screened twice a year at anganwadi centres and children of 6 years to 18 years enrolled in Government and Government aided schools are screened once a year by dedicated Mobile Block Health Teams consisting of two AYUSH doctors (one male and one female), one ANM and one pharmacist. Children are screened for 4 D *i.e.* Defects, Deficiencies, Diseases and Development delays including disability. It is proposed to cover 27 crores children in a phased manner.

Children identified with these conditions are provided free treatment including surgery. At present 32 States/UTs of the country are implementing this initiative.

As reported by State/UTs, details of deficiencies and disorders detected among children for FY 2014-15 and FY 2015-16 is given in the Statement-I and Statement-II (*See below*).

Children with health problems are followed up for their management.

(e) State-wise financial approval for RBSK programme in last three years is given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I*Year-wise physical status RBSK, 2014-15**(figures in lakhs)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Children screened by RBSK mobile health teams	Defects at Birth	Deficiencies	Child-hood Diseases	Developmental Delays including Disabilities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Non-NE High Focus States						
1.	Bihar	0.63	0.06	0.14	0.25	0.03
2.	Chhattisgarh	0.63	0.02	0.18	0.26	0.20
3.	Himachal Pradesh	9.00	0.02	0.43	0.62	0.34
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	15.28	0.03	0.50	2.72	0.39
5.	Jharkhand	0.09	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.01
6.	Madhya Pradesh	90.83	0.10	2.39	3.90	0.86
7.	Odisha	48.97	0.07	0.74	4.97	0.55
8.	Rajasthan	21.05	0.04	0.21	0.55	0.20
9.	Uttar Pradesh	182.06	0.15	4.26	7.67	1.84
10.	Uttarakhand	13.83	0.02	0.19	1.55	0.17
B. NE States						
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.25	0.02	0.03	0.52	0.12
12.	Assam	29.44	0.05	0.20	0.71	0.27
13.	Manipur	0.83	0.01	0.02	0.20	0.02
14.	Meghalaya	0.43	0.00	0.06	0.29	0.02
15.	Mizoram	2.52	0.00	0.01	0.27	0.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Nagaland	0.38	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00
17.	Sikkim	0.87	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.02
18.	Tripura	1.41	0.00	0.06	0.16	0.02
C. Non High Focus States						
19.	Andhra Pradesh	3.79	0.01	0.07	0.17	0.11
20.	Telangana	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
21.	Goa	2.18	0.01	0.00	0.48	0.05
22.	Gujarat	123.38	0.08	5.41	3.64	1.27
23.	Haryana	28.38	0.10	0.68	3.52	1.18
24.	Karnataka	92.03	0.17	1.50	8.53	1.17
25.	Kerala	36.46	0.03	0.24	4.88	1.26
26.	Maharashtra	193.36	0.93	4.34	7.71	1.21
27.	Punjab	29.14	0.01	0.59	1.57	0.49
28.	Tamil Nadu	65.57	0.12	2.00	5.55	0.20
29.	West Bengal	66.18	0.24	1.26	9.94	2.10
D. Union Territories						
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.21	0.00	0.03	0.08	0.01
31.	Chandigarh	2.22	0.00	0.07	0.60	0.08
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.85	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00
33.	Daman	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.01
34.	Delhi	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
35.	Lakshadweep	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
36.	Puducherry	1.34	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.02
INDIA		10.66	2.31	25.62	71.64	14.26
		Crores	Lakhs	Lakhs	Lakhs	Lakhs

Statement-II*Year-wise physical status RBSK.2015-16 (figures in lakhs)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Children screened by RBSK mobile health teams	Defects at Birth	Deficiencies	Child-hood Diseases	Developmental Delays including Disabilities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Non-NE High Focus States						
1.	Bihar	287.26	0.33	1.79	1.71	3.16
2.	Chhattisgarh	51.11	0.06	0.36	0.43	0.36
3.	Himachal Pradesh	1.94	0.00	0.02	0.20	0.05
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	22.13	0.05	0.41	2.01	0.46
5.	Jharkhand	5.89	0.03	0.18	0.75	0.09
6.	Madhya Pradesh	136.12	0.18	4.93	6.35	0.89
7.	Odisha	46.35	0.05	0.38	3.44	0.72
8.	Rajasthan	NR	0.05	0.16	0.64	0.33
9.	Uttar Pradesh	219.52	0.11	3.13	5.87	1.32
10.	Uttarakhand	40.01	0.03	0.18	1.70	0.23
B. NE States						
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.25	0.00	0.03	0.57	0.07
12.	Assam	48.69	0.05	0.10	0.60	0.26
13.	Manipur	2.66	0.00	0.01	0.19	0.02
14.	Meghalaya	4.08	0.01	0.03	0.53	0.06
15.	Mizoram	3.68	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.06
16.	Nagaland	1.57	0.00	0.01	0.18	0.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	Sikkim	0.97	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.02
18.	Tripura	2.62	0.01	0.06	0.27	0.02
C. Non High Focus States						
19.	Andhra Pradesh	15.16	0.15	0.23	1.03	0.50
20.	Telangana	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
21.	Goa	2.33	0.00	0.01	0.24	0.03
22.	Gujarat	163.95	0.62	5.34	4.41	0.94
23.	Haryana	34.63	0.06	1.85	5.97	1.36
24.	Karnataka	120.84	0.21	1.30	5.92	1.02
25.	Kerala	38.95	0.58	0.63	5.78	1.45
26.	Maharashtra	317.15	0.24	1.24	3.77	0.54
27.	Punjab	32.41	0.05	0.48	1.97	0.80
28.	Tamil Nadu	108.34	0.25	1.21	9.41	1.12
29.	West Bengal	154.41	0.34	1.60	17.52	3.47
D. Union Territories						
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.01
31.	Chandigarh	4.09	0.01	0.03	0.38	0.03
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.97	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01
33.	Daman	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.01
34.	Delhi	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
35.	Lakshadweep	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
36.	Puducherry	1.63	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.02
INDIA		18.7	3.46	25.7	82.5	19.4
		crore	lakhs	lakhs	lakhs	lakhs

Statement-III*Year-wise financial approvals RBSK*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No	States/UTs	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
A. Non-NE High Focus States				
1.	Bihar	4626.01	5850.13	8739.89
2.	Chhattisgarh	3564.4	3507.36	3880.9
3.	Himachal Pradesh	1245.76	927.2	1688.38
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	1753.04	4459.11	4656.04
5.	Jharkhand	3580.08	3500.73	2792.19
6.	Madhya Pradesh	5135.98	8518.67	13354.13
7.	Odisha	5991.35	7248.75	8307.39
8.	Rajasthan	3026.24	2427.77	6871.45
9.	Uttar Pradesh	15850.78	19793.59	24709.61
10.	Uttarakhand	2869.97	3523.09	3390.78
B. NE States				
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	655.64	709.5	750.75
12.	Assam	4854.93	7764.47	6944.39
13.	Manipur	210.29	854.99	1745.97
14.	Meghalaya	539.89	1092.03	1110.11
15.	Mizoram	329.84	621.97	924.34
16.	Nagaland	698.53	458.82	439.73
17.	Sikkim	233.83	151.54	268.7
18.	Tripura	401.57	324.77	604.66
C. Non High Focus States				
19.	Andhra Pradesh	8090.69	5197.92	3789.36
20.	Telangana		3189.78	4184.78
21.	Goa	213.97	293.76	312.69
22.	Gujarat	10686.45	7790.62	9072.04
23.	Haryana	2081.1	3801.79	3203.92

Sl. No	States/UTs	2013-14.	2014-15	2015-16
24.	Karnataka	4746.99	6460.84	5991.94
25.	Kerala	4851.69	4195.54	4097.35
26.	Maharashtra	12002.14	15145.68	12799.26
27.	Punjab	2455.56	3782.49	3749.24
28.	Tamil Nadu	4123.49	4715.59	4389.05
29.	West Bengal	12048.78	11346.21	11799.49
D. Union Territories				
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	94.46	154.05	208.29
31.	Chandigarh	24.87	171.11	207.63
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	103.05	205.84	201.55
33.	Daman	80.31	102.26	114.09
34.	Delhi	427.61	19.92	
35.	Lakshadweep	0	18.8	25.4
36.	Puducherry	38.14	81.58	86.18
	INDIA	1176.37	1384.08	1554.12
		Crores	Crores	Crores

Construction of new airports

†993. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the places at which proposals to construct airports have been received by Government during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16, year-wise;

(b) the number of proposals accepted by Government, year-wise; and

(c) the number of proposals received from Gujarat and the number of proposals accepted, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Government of India (GoI) has received the following proposals for setting up of Greenfield Airports during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16. Ankleshwar in Gujarat and Bhiwadi in Rajasthan during 2014-15, Dagadarthi Mendal Nellore Dist., Bhogapuram in

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Vizianagaram District near Visakhapatnam, Tadepalligudem in West Godavari District, Oravakallu in Kurnool District and Kuppam in Chittoor District in Andhra Pradesh, Chingleput (50 Km. South of Chennai), Gwalior West Airport at Malipura and Pawta Villages, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh, Hisar in Haryana, Singrauli in Madhya Pradesh, Kothagudem, District Khammam, Telangana and Noida International Airport near Jewar, Dist. Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh during 2015-16.

(b) GoI has granted 'site clearance' for setting up of a Greenfield Airport at Bhiwadi, District Alwar in Rajasthan in November, 2015 and at Dagadarthi Mendal Nellore District, Bhogapuram in Vizianagaram District near Visakhapatnam and Oravakallu in Kurnool District in Andhra Pradesh in January, 2016.

(c) GoI has received two proposal from Gujarat for setting up of Greenfield Airport at Dholera and Ankleshwar in Gujarat. Ministry of Civil Aviation has examined these two proposals and granted 'in-principle' approval for setting up of Greenfield Airport at Dholera in Gujarat in January, 2016.

Brain disease in children

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the disease of damage of enlarged brain membrane among children has been noticed;

(b) if so, whether Government is planning to take any steps to stop this; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) This question pertains to diseases of meninges, mostly meningitis. No data on such specific conditions is maintained at the national level. However, Government of India is implementing Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) in all States/UTs with the objective to detect and respond to disease outbreaks due to epidemic prone diseases including meningitis. Weekly data on morbidity for epidemic prone diseases is collected and analysed to detect early rising phase of disease outbreaks, which is reported and responded to by trained Districts/States Rapid Response Teams (RRT).

High rate of cancer cases in the country

995. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether around 3.5 lakh people in India, which is one of the countries among

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

World Health Organisation (WHO's) Southeast Asian region, succumb to cancer every year as per WHO World Cancer Report, 2015;

(b) with the Southeast Asian Region being home to 14 of the World's top 20 polluted cities, whether the World Health Organisation has called for urgent preventive steps to check pollution which can increase the risk of cancer;

(c) in view of the WHO's suggestions, what measures Government has taken in the matter; and

(d) a detailed report thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) As reported by WHO, more than 1 million new cases are reported in India while about 6.8 lakh people die due to cancer in India.

As per WHO- NCD Country Profile 2014, about 7 % of all deaths are due to various cancers.

(b) to (d) As per a statement by WHO Regional Office for South-East Asia, the region has 14 of the world's top 20 polluted cities. However, Cancer is a multi factorial disease, the risk factors of which *inter alia* include ageing population, unhealthy life styles, use of tobacco and tobacco products, unhealthy diet and air pollution.

The Government of India is implementing a National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) since 2010. The objectives of the programme include awareness generation on risk factors, capacity creation by the way of setting up of NCD Clinics at CHC and district level and treatment and referral to higher level facilities, if required. The programmatic focus is on three common Cancers *viz.* Oral, Breast and Cervical.

Multisectorial action is required to prevent and control pollution. The Government of India has constituted a steering Committee on air pollution and health and the report has been shared with the relevant stake holders. Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change has also approved a new Mission on Health under National Action Plan on Climate Change. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has also initiated scheme to provide free LPG connection to women belonging to BPL households under 'Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojna', to reduce indoor air pollution.

Measures taken by the Government to prevent diseases caused by various kinds of pollution also include the following:

- (i) Provision of safe drinking water.
- (ii) Reduction in emissions from vehicles, industries and power plants and other sources of air pollution.
- (iii) Measures for safe disposal of human excreta through sanitary latrines.
- (iv) Treatment of diarrheal diseases, typhoid, worm infestation through public health care system.
- (v) Provision of clean sources of energy including LPG, electric and solar energy.

AIIMS-like institutes in Jammu and Kashmir

996. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to set up two AIIMS-like institutes in Jammu and Kashmir;
- (b) whether the sites for the two AIIMS-like institutes have been cleared by the Union Health Ministry and if so, names of the sites along with the amount earmarked for establishing the institutions; and
- (c) whether Government has any plan to have AIIMS-like institutes in Mumbai and other parts of Maharashtra also and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) Yes. The sites at Vijaypur in Samba district in Jammu region and at Awantipora, Pulwama in the Kashmir region have been finalized for the establishment of AIIMS in Jammu division and Kashmir division of J and K respectively. Budget allocation is not done AIIMS-wise. However, sufficient fund is available under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) to take up the project.

- (c) An AIIMS is being set up in Nagpur, Maharashtra under PMSSY.

Star rating of community health centres

997. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has drawn up elaborate guidelines for star rating of community health centres;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with its aims and objectives;

(c) whether the star rating guidelines would be applicable to private health centres/nursing homes;

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

(e) the benefits likely to accrue to the public and the health centres as a result of star rating?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has initiated star rating of Community Health Centers (CHCs) in April, 2015. Further, it has been renamed as "Grading of CHCs" in June, 2016. The main aim of grading CHCs is to bring focus on key initiatives under National Rural Health Mission / National Health Mission and to encourage strengthening of health facilities. Grading of CHCs is based on monthly performance data and annual infrastructure data as uploaded on Health Management Information System (HMIS) Portal and is generated on quarterly basis on HMIS portal.

The criteria to grade the CHCs are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Yes, the same criteria is applicable to private health centres/nursing homes also. However at present, the grading is being done only for public CHCs as data uploaded by private facilities on HMIS portal is very minimal.

(e) Grading of CHCs is currently available in the public domain of HMIS portal (<https://nrhm-mis.nic.in/hmisreports/analyticalreports.aspx>). Public can access the report to identify the facilities with a high grade and can avail the health services accordingly. Further, the grading of CHCs helps the Programme Managers to identify the gaps in the available infrastructure and service availability across facilities for taking necessary corrective steps to strengthen health facilities.

Statement

The criteria followed to grade the CHCs

1. Infrastructure data:

Category	Indicators/ Criteria	Grade
Human Resource and infrastructure	Number of Doctors including specialists ≥ 2	If CHC satisfies all the criteria under the category, it would be eligible for Grading & will get 1 grade.

Category	Indicators/ Criteria	Grade
	Number of Nurse and Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) ≥ 6	
	Number of laboratory technician ≥ 1	
	Availability of separate public utilities for males and females	
	Availability of operation theatre	
	Availability of standby power facility (generator)	
Drugs and supplies	Availability of 2 months supply of essential drugs	CHC will get 1 grade for fulfilling all the criteria of this category.
	Availability of 2 months supply of essential vaccines	
	Availability of 2 months supply of essential contraceptives	
Service availability	Availability of 24- hour delivery services including normal and assisted deliveries	CHC will get 1 grade for fulfilling all the criteria of this category.
	Availability of emergency care of sick children	
	Availability of essential laboratory services	
Client orientation	Availability of publicly displayed mechanism, whereby a complaint/grievance can be registered	CHC will get 1 grade for fulfilling all the criteria of this category.
	Availability of publicly displayed Citizen's charter	
	Provision of monitoring by Panchayati Raj Institutions / Zila Parishad / Rogi Kalyan Samiti	

2. Performance / Service Utilization data:

Category	Indicators	Criteria (Non Hilly districts and States/UTs)	Criteria (Hilly* districts and North Eastern States; after incorporating 30% relaxation)	Grade
Service Utilization	Number of deliveries conducted at the facility (Including Caesarean Sections)	100 per month	70 per month	CHC will get 1 grade for fulfilling criteria for 4 out 5 indicators
	Number of new IUCD Insertions at facility	3 per month	2 per month	
	Number of infants (0-11 months old) who are immunized with BCG vaccine	80 per month	56 per month	
	Number of inpatients in the CHC (IPD)	500 per month	350 per month	
	Out patients attendance (All)	750 per month	525 per month	

*Hilly States: Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir (except Srinagar), Uttarakhand (except Dehradun, Haridwar and Udham Singh Nagar).

Final grading of CHC is done after adding grades from all the above mentioned categories. The facility will not be considered for grading if data under the Infrastructure is not reported by the facility.

Acute shortage of IPV in Kerala

998. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the acute shortage of Inactivated Polio Vaccine(IPV) in both Government and private hospitals in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures being taken to make available sufficient IPV to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Yes, a newspaper article was published in 'The Hindu' on 26th June, 2016 where information was brought out that there is acute shortage of Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) in both Government and private hospitals in Kerala.

(b) The IPV vaccine is provided to State Government by Government of India under national Universal Immunization Programme. The vaccination under the program is mainly administered by the Government hospitals and other service delivery outlets under Government.

Till date 1,51,000 doses of IPV vaccine have been supplied to State Government of Kerala State where the IPV was introduced from April, 2016. Since its introduction till June 2016, State has reported that 82,831 children have been vaccinated, which clearly indicates that there is no shortage of IPV in the State.

There is a global shortage of IPV, this has not only resulted in reduced supply of IPV to Government but also in the open market for use by private practitioners. However, this reduced supply to Government at present has not resulted in shortage of IPV to the State/UTs.

Reconstitution of NBE

999. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the governing body of National Board of Examination (NBE) has been reconstituted recently; and

(b) if so, the details of the members of NBE?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) The governing body of National Board of Examination (NBE) has been reconstituted *vide* Gazette of India notification dated 17.06.2016. The details of the members are as follows:

Dr. Abhijat Sheth, - President

Director of Medical Services Apollo Hospital, Ahmedabad.

Dr.(Prof.) Jagdish Prasad - Member

Director General of Health Services,
Lt. Gen. Bhushan Kumar Chopra - Member
DGAFMS, New Delhi
Prof. Ved Prakash - Member
Chairman,
University Grant Commission, New Delhi.
Dr. Jayshree Mehta - Member
President, Medical Council of India, New Delhi.
Dr. Dibyendu Mazumder - Member
President, Dental Council of India, New Delhi.
Dr. S. S. Agarwal - Member
President, Indian Medical Association, New Delhi.
Dr. Mukund S. Joshi - Member
President, National Academy of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.
Sh. Vinay Sheel Oberoi - Member
Secretary, Ministry of Human Resource Development, New Delhi.
Smt. Vijaya Srivastava - Member
Financial Adviser, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi.
Dr. Vinod K. Paul - Member
Professor and Head, Department of Pediatrics, AIIMS, New Delhi.
Dr. Ajay Kumar - Member
Consultant Urological Surgeon, Palm View Hospital, Patna.
Dr. Nikhil Tandon - Member
Professor and Head, Deptt. of Endocrinology & Metabolism, AIIMS, New Delhi.
Prof. Siri Bhagwan Siwach - Member
Chairman, Post Graduate Committee, Medical Council of India, New Delhi.

Special polio immunisation drive

1000. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether WHO team proves suspected polio case in UP;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons for polio cases;

(c) whether the country continues to maintain a highly sensitive surveillance system for polio, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government has launched a special immunisation drive in the high-risk areas of Hyderabad and Rangareddy districts in Telangana as a preventive measure, if so, the details thereof and results yielded so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) WHO has been carrying out Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) surveillance where all suspected cases of Acute Flaccid Paralysis are examined to rule out polio.

No, the suspected case in Uttar Pradesh investigated by WHO and result of the two stool samples pertaining to this case, tested in the laboratory reported that there is no poliovirus. Hence, the case is classified as Non Polio Acute Flaccid Paralysis case and the child is under treatment of district hospital, Balrampur.

(c) Yes, country continues to maintain highly sensitive surveillance system for Polio and maintains quality parameter checks for surveillance like non polio AFP rate, adequate stool collection rate etc. Surveillance reviews are conducted from time to time to ensure quality of surveillance. In addition, country has also started environmental surveillance in selected sites in the country to detect polio virus in sewage samples.

(d) Government of India has already introduced inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) in the country over and above existing doses of oral polio vaccine (OPV) to provide additional protection to children of the country against polio. In response to the event of Vaccine Derived Polio Virus detected in sewage in Hyderabad, even though there was no human case, a special immunization drive was carried out in high risk areas of Hyderabad as a preventive measure to build population immunity and 3,11,000 children were vaccinated with a dose of IPV.

AIIMS in Guwahati and Sikkim

1001. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to establish an AIIMS in Guwahati for the North Eastern Region;

(b) if so, what is the status of this AIIMS and how much time will be taken to make it fully operationalised; and

(c) whether Government will consider to establish a regional centre of AIIMS in Sikkim in view of its topography and distance from Guwahati?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Yes, Government intends to establish AIIMS in North Guwahati in Assam.

(b) The site at Village Jalah, Mouza Sila Sunduri Ghopa, North Guwahati Revenue Circle has been approved for the establishment of AIIMS in Assam. The timeline for making it fully operationalised will be furnished at the time of its administrative approval.

(c) There is no proposal for establishment of regional centre of AIIMS in Sikkim.

HIV infection through blood transfusions

1002. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that numbers of individual have reported being infected with HIV during blood transfusions;

(b) if so, State-wise report thereon;

(c) the action which have been taken against the medical centres therefor; and

(d) action taken by Government for the patients who have been infected with HIV during transfusion therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) No individuals have reported being infected with HIV during blood transfusions to National AIDS Control Organization.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) All patients suspected to have been infected with HIV including previous history of transfusion are referred to Integrated Counseling and Testing Center for confirmation of infection and linked to Anti Retroviral Therapy Centre if found HIV positive for their treatment.

Shortage of essential drugs

1003. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria to declare drugs as essential or life saving along with the number of such enlisted drugs in the country;

(b) whether shortage of certain essential or life saving drugs including Human Serum Albumin (HSA) have been reported in Delhi and certain parts of the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government to overcome the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) The Government of India brings out its National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) from time to time keeping in view the disease pattern of the country, latest scientific evidence on the efficacy, safety and cost effectiveness of medicines and the standard treatment guidelines; with the overarching objective being satisfying the priority healthcare needs of majority of the population. 376 medicines have been listed in the NLEM 2015, which was notified on 23.12.2015.

(b) and (c) Some shortage of Human Albumin Serum has been reported in the recent past from some States/UTs including Delhi. The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA), under the Department of Pharmaceuticals, which is mandated to monitor the availability of drugs in the country, identify shortages, if any, and take remedial measures, had discussed this issue in a meeting held on 29.3.2016 wherein it was pointed out that major pharmaceutical companies producing Human Albumin had raised the issue regarding non-availability of plasma at the prescribed rates resulting in decreased production of Human Albumin. It may be mentioned that Human Albumin is not included in the NLEM 2015 and, therefore, it is not covered under the Drugs (Price Control) Order 2013, which is likely to result in its increased supply.

Promotion of small family norm

1004. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state whether the Centre is considering to promote small family norm with renewed vigour in view of population growth rate, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): No. The Family Welfare Programme in India is voluntary in nature, which enables couples to decide the size of their family and adopt the family planning methods, best suited to them according to their choice, without any compulsion.

Enhancing of retirement age of doctors

1005. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Cabinet has recently enhanced the retirement age of doctors to 65 years;

(b) if so, whether it is applicable to doctors working in Central Government hospitals or is also applicable to doctors working in State Government hospitals;

(c) to what extent Government considers this move shall lead to better health facilities in the country;

(d) whether Government would allow students who studied MBBS in other countries to practice in the country to deal with shortage of doctors; and

(e) to what extent exit exam will help to improve the quality of healthcare in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) Yes. To address the problem of acute shortage of doctors in various sub-cadres of the Central Health Service (CHS), for improved patient care, proper academic activities in the Central Government Medical Colleges and for more effective implementation of national health programmes, the Central Government, *vide* Notification No. GSR 567(E) dated 31.05.2016, has enhanced the age of superannuation of doctors of Non-Teaching Specialist, Public Health Specialist and General Duty Medical Officer sub-cadres of CHS to 65 years.

(d) As per Screening Test Regulations, 2002 a framework already exists for Indian students who have obtained primary medical qualification from abroad to get registered in India to practice after clearing the Foreign Medical Graduate Exam.

(e) Exit exam is a method for quality certification of graduating doctors.

Percentage of muslims in Government jobs

1006. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Muslims as a community in India have the lowest employment percentage in public as well as private sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to increase the representation of Muslims in Government jobs *vis-a-vis* their share in population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) As per the data made available under Census 2011, the details of Work Participation Rate (WPR) amongst major religious groups are as under:

Major religious groups	WPR
Hinduism	41%
Islam	32.6%
Christianity	41.9%
Sikhism	36.3%
Buddhist	43.1%
Jains	35.5%
Other religions and persuasions	48.5%
Religion not stated	31.3%
ALL	39.8%

The recruitment of minorities in Government, Public Sector Banks, Public Sector Undertakings was 8.57% in 2014-15. Religion-wise data as well as employment in Private sector are not maintained.

(c) Pursuant to the receipt of Sachar Committee Report and under the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme, with an objective to enhance opportunities for education, ensure an equitable share for minorities in economic activities and employment through existing and new schemes, enhanced credit support for self-employment, recruitment to State and Central Government jobs, skill development of minorities, measure for special development initiatives, protection and of minorities, measure for special development initiatives, protection and management of Waqf Properties, etc. the Government has already undertaken various schemes/initiatives for the welfare of minorities, the details of which are given in the Statement (*See below*).

All these schemes/initiatives are being implemented by various Ministries/ Departments of the Central Government either exclusively or by earmarking of 15% of overall physical/financial target (under the scheme) or by monitoring the flow of funds in the minority concentration areas for the welfare of minorities throughout the country. These schemes are being implemented in addition to other schemes of the Central and State Governments, which are meant for different beneficiaries stipulated under such schemes without any differentiation on socio-religious ground. The details of implementation of these schemes/initiatives are available on the website of the Ministry of Minority Affairs - www.minorityaffairs.gov.in

Statement

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 Madarsas (SPQEM)
 - j. Scheme for Infrastructure Development of Minority Institutions (IDMI)
 - k. Greater Resources for Teaching Urdu
 - l. Free Coaching and Allied Scheme
 - m. Schemes of Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) for promotion of education
 - n. Mid Day Meal Scheme
 - o. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)
 - p. Sakshar Bharat/ Maulana Azad Taleem-e-Balighan
 - q. Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS)
 - r. Block Institutes of Teachers Education
 - s. Women's Hostel.
-

II. Ensuring an equitable share for minorities in economic activities

- a. Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (renamed as Aajeevika/ National Rural Livelihood Mission)
- b. Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) (renamed as National Urban Livelihood Mission)
- c. 'Seekho Aur Kamao' - Skill Development Initiatives
- d. Upgrading Skill and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTTAD)
- e. Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)
- f. Restructuring of NMDFC and Loan schemes of National Minority Development & Finance Commission (NMDFC)
- g. Bank credit under Priority Sector Lending
- h. Issue of guidelines for giving special consideration for recruitment of minorities.
- i. Opening of new Bank Branches/ awareness campaigns.
- j. Nai Manzil - An integrated Education and Livelihood Initiative for the Minority Communities.

III. Others

- a. Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP)
 - b. 'Nai Roshni'- Leadership development of minority women.
-

Welfare schemes for Muslims

1007. SHRIMATI JHARNA DASBAIDYA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of minorities, particularly Muslims covered under various schemes run by Government for their welfare during 2014-15, scheme-wise and community-wise;
- (b) the details of per capita allocation and expenditure on minorities during each of the last three years under various schemes, community-wise; and
- (c) the details of per capita allocation of fund under various schemes during 2014-15, community-wise and scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) The details of Minorities covered under various schemes Community-wise are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

Further, under the scheme of Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP), assets are created for the welfare of the community as a whole and not for individuals.

Community-wise data are not maintained for the Free Coaching and Allied Scheme, Padho Pardesh and Nai Manzil schemes. Community-wise data are also not maintained for the following schemes included under the Prime-Minister's 15 Point Programme:

- (i) Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)/ National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)
- (ii) Upgradation of ITIs into Centres of Excellence
- (iii) Integrated Housing Slum Development Programme - Flow of benefits/funds to cities having substantial minority population
- (iv) Urban Infrastructure Governance - Flow of benefits/funds to cities having substantial minority population
- (v) Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns - Flow; of benefits/funds to cities having substantial minority population
- (vi) Basic Service for Urban Poor - Flow of benefits/funds to cities having substantial minority population
- (vii) National Rural Drinking Water Programme - Flow of benefits/funds to districts having substantial minority population
- (viii) Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madararas
- (ix) Infrastructure Development for Minority Institutions
- (x) National Rural Livelihood Mission-Revolving Fund disbursed to Self Help Groups (Scheme came into operation from 2014-15)
- (xi) National Rural Livelihood Mission-Community Investment Fund disbursed to Self Help Groups (Scheme came into operation from 2014-15)
- (xii) Indira Awaas Yojana

(b) and (c) There is no per capita/community- wise fund allocation under the following Schemes:

- (1) Seekho aur Kamao
- (2) Nai Roshni
- (3) Equity contribution to NMDFC
- (4) Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme
- (5) Post-matric Scholarship Scheme
- (6) Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme
- (7) Free Coaching and Allied Scheme
- (8) Maulana Azad National Fellowship
- (9) Support for minority students clearing prelims conducted by UPSC/SSC/ State PSCs etc.
- (10) Padho Pardesh-interest subsidy on educational loans for overseas studies
- (11) Multi-sectoral Development Programme
- (12) Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)/ National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)
- (13) Upgradation of ITIs into Centres of Excellence
- (14) Integrated Housing Slum Development Programme - Flow of benefits/funds to cities having substantial minority population
- (15) Urban Infrastructure Governance - Flow of benefits/funds to cities having substantial minority population
- (16) Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns - Flow of benefits/funds to cities having substantial minority population
- (17) Basic Service for Urban Poor - Flow of benefits/funds to cities having substantial minority population
- (18) National Rural Drinking Water Programme - Flow of benefits/funds to districts having substantial minority population

- (19) Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas
- (20) Infrastructure Development for Minority Institutions
- (21) National Rural Livelihood Mission- Revolving Fund disbursed to Self Help Groups (Scheme came into operation from 2014-15)
- (22) National Rural Livelihood Mission-Community Investment Fund disbursed to Self Help Groups (Scheme came into operation from 2014-15)
- (23) Indira Awaas Yojana

However, the details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred under various schemes are given in the Statement-II, Statement-III, Statement-IV and Statement-V respectively.

Statement-I

Scheme-wise and community-wise beneficiaries

Name of the Scheme	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Parsi	Jain
Seekho aur Kamao	14685	3487	1523	417	3	329
Nai Roshni	62366	1412	1523	725	250	119
Equity contribution to NMDFC	143348	26859	732	218	Nil	132
Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme	5869697	894877	455335	234243	839	41602
Post-matric Scholarship Scheme	5869697	894877	455335	234243	103	15467
Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme	97729	21975	12117	456	9	6484
Maulana Azad National Fellowship	517	109	75	34	20	1
Support for Minority who have cleared Preliminary Examination conducted by UPSC/SSC/State PSC. etc	238	451	5	9	0	83
Priority Sector Lending by Banks	70,86,084	28,73,156	16,76,508	3,96,401	7,229	1,71,061

Statement-II

Funds allocated and expenditure incurred under Seekho aur Kamao, Nai Roshni and Equity Contribution to NMDFC schemes

Name of schemes	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	Funds allocated (₹ in crore)	Expenditure (₹ in crore)	Funds allocated (₹ in crore)	Expenditure (₹ in crore)	Funds allocated (₹ in crore)	Expenditure (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Seekho aur Kamao	17.00	17.00	46.23	46.21	192.45	191.96
Nai Roshni	15.00	11.95	14.00	13.99	15.00	14.99
Equity contribution to NMDFC	120.00	0.00	120.00	30.00	120.00	120.00

Statement-III

Funds allocated and expenditure incurred under educational schemes

Name of schemes	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	Funds allocated (₹ in crore)	Expenditure (₹ in crore)	Funds allocated (₹ in crore)	Expenditure (₹ in crore)	Funds allocated (₹ in crore)	Expenditure (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme	950.00	963.70	1130.00	1128.81	1040.00*	529.02*
Post-matric Scholarship Scheme	548.50	515.56	598.50	501.11	580.10*	213.56*
Merit-cum Means based Scholarship Scheme	270.00	259.84	350.00	381.27	335.00*	201.46*
Maulana Azad National Scholarship Scheme for meritorious girl students (by Maulana Azad Education Foundation)	NA (Given by MAEF)	42.19	NA (Given by MAEF)	54.51	NA (Given by MAEF)	57.60
Free Coaching and Allied Scheme	25.00	23.68	31.67	31.48	45.00	44.87
Maulana Azad National Fellowship	90.00	50.00	1.00	0.12	55.59	55.52
Support for minority students	3.00	1.95	4.00	2.96	4.00	3.97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
clearing prelims conducted by UPSC/SSC/State PSCs etc.						
Padho Pardesh-interest subsidy on educational loans for overseas studies	00.00	0.00	4.00	3.50	4.19	4.15
Nai Manzil	Scheme operationalized in 2016-17					
* Data Provisional						

Statement-IV

Funds allocated and expenditure incurred Multi-Sectoral Development Programme (MSDP)

Amount in (₹ crores)

Year	Funds made available under MsDP	Funds released to States/UTs.
2013-14	958.53	953.21
2014-15	770.94	767.86
2015-16	1126.64	1120.34

Statement-V

Statement showing details of funds allocated /spent under various schemes under PM's New 15-PP during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)/ National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)	79.99	101.74	155.70	*NA (Scheme revamped as NULM)	54.38	51.54
2.	Upgradation of ITIs into Centres of Excellence	4.80	23.44	9.36	6.126	0.000	1.377

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Integrated Housing Slum Development Programme - Flow of benefits/funds to cities having substantial minority population	-	2237.06 (cumulative)	-	1823.86 (cumulative)	-	2171.53 (cumulative)
4.	Urban Infrastructure Governance - Flow of benefits/funds to cities having substantial minority population	-	10805.74 (cumulative)	-	10259.78 (cumulative)	-	10259.78 (cumulative)
5.	Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns - Flow of benefits/funds to cities having substantial minority population	-	2821.76 (cumulative)	-	2048.91 (cumulative)	-	-
6.	Basic Service for Urban Poor - Flow of benefits/funds to cities having substantial minority population	-	6813.03 (cumulative)	-	5226.47 (cumulative)	-	5894.89 (cumulative)
7.	National Rural Drinking Water Programme - Flow of benefits/funds to districts having substantial minority population	-	2305.58	-	1830.82	-	823.02
8.	Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarasas	-	182.73	-	107.83	-	191.0032
9.	Infrastructure Development for Minority Institutions	-	24.99	-	11.45	-	0.40
10.	National Rural Livelihood Mission- Revolving Fund disbursed to Self Help Groups (Scheme came into operation from 2014-15)	-	-	29.97	11.94	27.14	17.60
11.	National Rural Livelihood Mission-Community Investment Fund disbursed to Self Help Groups (Scheme came into operation from 2014-15)	-	-	65.86	15.06	133.44	27.32
12.	Indira Awaas Yojana - Financial (₹ in crore)	2,016.18	1,285.75	2,061.17	1,663.15	2,645.50	1,567.59
13.	Priority Sector Lending by Banks (outstanding credit) (₹ in crore)	2,35,016.05	2,40,837.91	2,92,206.58	2,69,644.12	3,19,077.53	2,84,524.28

Social and physical infrastructure development for minority communities

1008. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has sent any proposals/ suggestions for the improvement in current infrastructure for the minority communities;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto;

(c) whether Government of Maharashtra has requested for substantial funds for physical and social infrastructure development for minority communities in the State; and

(d) if so, the details and steps taken by Government for the fulfilment of Maharashtra Government's request so far during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Minority Affairs has identified Eight Minority Concentration Blocks(MCBs) and 6 Minority Concentration Town(MCTs) of Maharashtra for implementation of Multi-sectoral Development Programme during current Twelfth Five Year Plan period since 2013-14. The project proposals related to providing of better infrastructure for education, health, skill etc have been received from Government of Maharashtra for identified MCBs and MCTs. The eligible projects proposals were considered by Empowered Committee on MsDP at Ministry during its 89th, 106th and IIIth meetings. The meetings were also attended by District and State Government officials of Maharashtra through video-conferencing. The details of projects approved under MsDP and funds released to Government of Maharashtra for implementation of project is as under:-

(1) Details of Year-wise project approved:

₹ in lakh

Year	Project approved	Amount released to State
2014-15	659.73	329.83
20.15-16	7814.79	3268.20
TOTAL	8474.52	3598.03

(2) Year-wise types of projects approved:

Year	School building	Hostel	Additional Class Rooms (ACRs)	Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)	Poly-technic	Infrast- ructure for Health Centres	Anga- nwadi Centres
Projects approved (in numbers)							
2014-15	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
2015-16	4	5	327	2	1	25	127
TOTAL	5	8	327	2	1	25	127

Financial assistance to poor people from minority communities

1009. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the financial support provided to Minority people under the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) in the last three years, year-wise, State-wise;

(b) the various steps taken by Government to provide financial support for unorganised sector workers from minority communities in the country in the coming years;

(c) whether Government has allocated adequate funds for providing financial assistances to poor people from minority communities and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the total funds allocated by Government in the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) The State-wise and year-wise details of the loans extended by the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) to targeted beneficiaries belonging to minority communities during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) NMDFC provides concessional loans for self-employment and income generating ventures to eligible beneficiaries belonging to minority communities including those working in un-organized sectors.

(c) and (d) The Central Government contributes the central share of equity to the Authorized Share Capital of NMDFC which is utilized by NMDFC in extending loans to eligible minorities through State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) nominated by respective State Governments/ UT Administrations. The Central Government does not allocate State

wise funds. However, the year-wise equity contributions made by the Central Government in the Equity of NMDFC during last 3 years and current year and funds disbursed by NMDFC to respective SCAs for on-lending to beneficiaries is as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Fund Allocated for contribution in Equity of NMDFC	Equity Contributed by Central Government	Fund Released by NMDFC to SCAs for on-lending to persons from targeted Minority Communities
2013-14	120.00	Nil	325.46
2014-15	120.00	30.00	431.20
2015-16	120.00	120.00	473.29
2016-17	140.00	140.00	116.00 (upto 11.7.16)

Statement

National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation

(Amt. ₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2013-2014		2014-2015		2015-2016		Total	
		Amount	Benefs.	Amount	Benefs.	Amount	Benefs.	Amount	Benefs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Chandigarh			0.20	21			0.20	21
2.	Chhattisgarh			3.00	825			3.00	825
3.	Gujarat					2.00	133	2.00	133
4.	Haryana	1.50	667	1.00	377	9.60	974	12.10	2018
5.	Himachal Pradesh	3.50	368	5.50	580	3.75	250	12.75	1198
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	15.00	1579	20.00	2106	38.84	2890	73.84	6575
7.	Karnataka	18.50	1947	20.00	2105	10.00	667	48.50	4719
8.	Kerala	73.00	16162	92.50	22624	141.60	19439	307.10	58225
9.	Maharashtra			10.00	1053			10.00	1053
10.	Mizoram			2.00	211	2.00	133	4.00	344
11.	Nagaland	4.96	849	8.50	2083			13.46	2932
12.	Puducherry	3.00	825	2.00	549	5.00	917	10.00	2291

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13. Punjab		7.00	738	11.00	1159	4.50	300	22.50	2197
14. Rajasthan		40.00	4211	20.00	2275	20.00	1333	80.00	7819
15. Tamil Nadu		20.00	6854	38.50	14737	10.00	2333	68.50	23924
16. Tripura		9.00	948	12.00	1263	15.00	999	36.00	3210
17. Uttarakhand						1.00	67	1.00	67
18. West Bengal		130.00	40818	185.00	56784	210.00	55668	525.00	153270
GRAND TOTAL		325.46	75966	431.20	108752	473.29	86103	1,229.95	270821

* Benefits:- Beneficiaries

Schemes run by NMDFC

1010. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- the details of schemes run by National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC);
- the procedure to avail benefits of those schemes;
- whether it is a fact that owing to complicated procedure, most of the applicants are not in a position to avail benefits of those schemes; and
- if so, the steps taken to simplify the procedure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) provides concessional loans to minorities for self-employment and income generating activities through the State channelizing Agencies (SCAs) nominated by the respective State Governments/ Union Territory (UT) Administration.

For availing assistance under NMDFC schemes, the annual family income eligibility criterion is ₹ 81,000 for rural areas and ₹ 1.03 lakh for urban areas (Credit Line-1). Higher annual household income eligibility criterion of upto ₹ 6.00 lakh has also been introduced (Credit Line-2) for increasing coverage of beneficiaries under NMDFC schemes.

The schemes implemented by NMDFC are as follows:

A. Concessional Credit Schemes

- Term Loan: Maximum Loan of up to ₹ 20.00 Lakh per beneficiary is available under Credit Line-1 at an interest rate of 6% per annum. Higher loan of maximum up to ₹ 30.00 Lakh per beneficiary is available under Credit Line-2 at an interest rate of 8% per annum for male beneficiaries and 6% per annum for female beneficiaries.

2. **Micro Finance:** Maximum loan upto ₹ 1.00 Lakh per Self Help Group (SHG) member is available under Credit Line-1 at an interest rate of 7% per annum. Higher loan of maximum upto ₹ 1.50 Lakh per SHG member is available under Credit Line-2 at an interest rate of 10% per annum for male beneficiaries and 8% per annum for female beneficiaries. The micro-finance scheme is primarily aimed at extending concessional credit to women beneficiaries.
3. **Education Loan:** Under Credit line-1, the Educational Loan of upto ₹ 15.00 Lakh for courses within India and ₹ 20 Lakh for courses abroad, is available at an interest rate of 3% per annum for pursuing technical and professional courses with maximum course duration of 5 years. Under Credit line-2, higher Educational Loan of upto ₹ 20.00 Lakh for courses within India and ₹ 30 Lakh for courses abroad, is available at an interest rate of 8% per annum for male candidates and at 5% per annum for female beneficiaries.
4. **Mahila Samridhi Yojana:** Skill development training is imparted to group of women in women friendly trades. Training period is of maximum 6 months with training and raw material cost of upto ₹ 1,500 per women and stipend @ ₹ 1,000 per women. During the period of training, the women are formed into Self Help Group, followed by infusion of micro-credit maximum upto ₹1.00 Lakh per member for the purpose of using the skill developed during the training, for income generation activities.

B. Development Schemes:

As part of its developmental mandate, NMDFC also implements promotional schemes like Skill Development and Marketing support for the benefit of its target groups thereby, strengthening its economic mandate, as well. Women beneficiaries are given preference. Details are as follows:

1. **Vocational Training Scheme:** The Vocational Training Scheme of NMDFC aims at imparting skills to the targeted individual beneficiaries leading to wage/self-employment. The scheme is implemented through the SCAs which organize need based skill development training with the help of local Government owned/recognized training institutes in trades having potential wage/self-employment. The cost of the training program is up to ₹ 2000 per candidate per month for courses up to 6 months duration. Stipend @ ₹ 1000 per month per trainees is also offered during the training. Under the scheme, the training institutes/implementing agencies are required to ensure employment of at least 80% trainees with at least

50% in the organized sector.

2. **Marketing Assistance Scheme:** The Marketing Assistance Scheme is meant for individual crafts persons, beneficiaries of NMDFC as well as SHGs and is implemented through the SCAs. The scheme envisages to promote sale and marketing of their products at remunerative-prices through participation/organizing exhibitions at State/District level.
- (b) As regards procedure to avail concessional loans under NMDFC schemes, SCAs have been delegated authority for sanction and disbursement of loan. SCAs adopt procedure as per guidelines issued by respective State Governments/UT Administration. NMDFC has given broad guidelines to the SCAs for selection of beneficiaries and release of funds. Further, Guarantee norms for beneficiary have been simplified. No guarantee is required from beneficiaries for loans upto ₹ 1.00 lakh. Now even Income Tax payee, employee from PSU/bank, prominent person from the community, any public representative etc. can stand as guarantor.
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

Study on conditions of muslim population in the country

1011. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Ministry has commissioned any research to study the conditions of Muslim population in various States of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for not commissioning such a study even 10 years after Sachar Committee report;
- (c) whether Ministry has taken cognisance of Dr. Mahmoodur Rahman Committee Report on conditions of Muslims in Maharashtra; if so, Ministry's stand on the same; and
- (d) whether Ministry has taken cognisance of a recent report titled, Living Reality of Muslims in West Bengal, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Pursuant to the receipt of Sachar Committee Report and under the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme, with an objective to enhance opportunities for education, ensure an equitable share for minorities in economic activities and employment, enhanced credit support for self-employment,

recruitment to State and Central Government jobs, skill development of minorities, measure for special development initiatives, protection and management of Waqf Properties, etc. the Government has already undertaken various schemes/initiatives for the welfare of six notified minorities, including Muslims, the details of same is given in the Statement (*See below*).

All these schemes/initiatives are being implemented by various Ministries/ Departments of the Central Government either exclusively or by earmarking of 15% of overall physical/financial target (under the scheme) or by monitoring the flow of funds in the minority concentration areas for the welfare of minorities throughout the country. These schemes are being implemented in addition to other schemes of the Central and State Governments, which are meant for different beneficiaries stipulated under such schemes without any differentiation on socio-religious ground. The details of implementation of these schemes/initiatives are available on the website of the Ministry of Minority Affairs - www.minorityaffairs.gov.in

Subsequently, the Ministry of Minority Affairs constituted a committee on 05.08.2013 under the Chairmanship of Prof. Amitabh Kundu to evaluate the process of implementation of decisions taken by Government of India on the recommendations of Sachar Committee Report; to assess the schemes/programmes implemented by the Ministry of Minority Affairs; to assess the efficacy of the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme, etc. The committee submitted its report on 09.10.2014. The report of the committee was examined in the Ministry of Minority Affairs and decided that since the recommendations of the committee are overarching, covering the policies and programmes of other Ministries/ Departments also, the views of the concerned Ministries/Departments are required. Accordingly, all the concerned Ministries/Departments have been requested to give their views/comments on the recommendations of the committee. Further action is contingent upon receipt of the comments from all the concerned stakeholders.

(c) No, Sir. The Ministry of Minority Affairs has not received any such report.

(d) No, Sir. The Government of West Bengal has informed that such study was conducted by a private organization and it has not taken cognizance of that study.

Statement

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 Madarsas (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 (USTTAD)
- 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 & Monitoring Authority (AMA)
- j. Setting up of National Data Bank (NDB)
- k. Review of Delimitation Act
- l. Dissemination of information in vernacular languages

Recognition to Paralympic Committee of India

1012. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently granted recognition to the Paralympic Committee of India (PCI) after the International Paralympic Committee (IPC) announced lifting of suspension imposed on the PCI;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for suspension imposed by the IPC on PCI;

(c) whether the recognition granted to PCI would enable our Indian contingent to participate in Paralympic Games in Rio this year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the details of steps taken by Government for promoting Paralympic sports and for the welfare of the Paralympic sportspersons of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) International Paralympic Committee (IPC) *vide* their letter dated 15-04-2015 had suspended the Paralympic Committee of India (PCI) due to what it called the chaotic condition in PCI mostly due to individual conflicts at the national level among different groups and persons. IPC lifted their suspension on 31-05-2016 and thereafter *vide* letter dated 03.06.2016 IPC recognized the new set of office-bearers of PCI, elected in the elections held on 08.10.2015 at Faridabad. Following this, this Ministry granted recognition to PCI on 01-07-2016.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Indian contingent will participate in Rio Paralympics Games, 2016 under the India Flag.

(d) SAI Western Centre Gandhinagar has been developed as a Centre to train the disabled sports-persons preparing for international competitions.

The Ministry is supplementing the efforts of PCI with financial assistance for conducting National Championship and International Tournaments in India, participation in International tournaments abroad, organizing coaching camps, procuring sports equipments, etc. During last three years, the following amount has been spent on the welfare and development of Para-athletes under the scheme of Assistance to NSFs:

Year	Amount (₹ in Lakhs)
2013-14	143.40
2014-15	197.72
2015-16 (Provisional)	278.51

The Ministry is also implementing the Schemes of Sports and Games for persons with Disabilities under which assistance is given for organizing competitions and for training community coaches.

Assistance to athletes under TOP scheme

1013. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of preparedness of athletes under the Target Olympic Podium (TOP) scheme;

(b) whether Government has taken any steps to provide all possible assistance to athletes to ensure that their training progresses smoothly and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to ensure that athletes get timely supplements and consistently high quality food during their preparedness period for Rio and Tokyo Olympics?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) Athletes are being supported under Target Olympic Podium (TOP) Scheme in their preparedness for Olympics 2016. They are being given financial assistance for training, purchase of equipment etc. A sum of about ₹ 25.00 crore has been released to these athletes under the Scheme. The assistance under TOP Scheme is over and above the amount earmarked/ utilized under the Scheme of assistance to NSFs for the purpose. Proposals of athletes under TOP Scheme for training and other requirements are being processed on top priority to ensure timely approval and release of funds.

A Sub Committee under the chairmanship of Director General, Sports Authority of India (SAL) has been constituted which monitors each case on day to day basis and takes appropriate decision to ensure that the athletes get all necessary support in time. Officers have been designated for each discipline to advise/ assist in preparation of the training plan of athletes etc.

(c) Supplements and high quality food are provided to athletes as per norms of the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs) and the TOP Scheme. The Government has established a Mission Olympic Cell (MOC) to monitor preparation of probable athletes / teams on day to day basis and to ensure requisite facilities, being extended to sportspersons well in time.

Proportions to unique sports traditions of the Himalayan region

1014. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed an action plan to promote the unique sports traditions of the Himalayan region, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has also invited the neighbouring countries of the Himalayan Region to join India's initiatives, and their response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. While presenting the Union Budget for the year 2014-15, the Finance Minister announced that an annual sports event will be started to promote the unique sports traditions of the Himalayan Region and countries such as

Nepal and Bhutan will also be invited to participate in addition to the Indian States such as Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and North Eastern States. To implement this announcement, a scheme, namely, Himalayan Region Sports Festival (HRSF) has been framed after obtaining necessary inputs from all Indian Himalayan States and Bhutan and Nepal. First HRSF was allotted to Government of Assam, which was scheduled to be held in February, 2016, but could not be organized owing to 12th South Asia Games being held during February, 2016 at Guwahati. Fresh dates for holding the event are being finalized in consultation with Government of Assam. When the dates are finalized, formal invitation will be sent to the neighbouring countries such as Bhutan and Nepal.

Encouragement to women participation in sports

1015. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of schemes implemented by Government to encourage women sportspersons in sports in the country, especially from rural India;
- (b) whether Government has prepared any action plan to encourage women sportspersons in the country especially from the States of Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) to (c) Sports is a State subject and, therefore, promotion of Sports is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. The Central Government complements/supplements the efforts of the State Governments. The Department of Sports is implementing the following schemes for promotion of Sports in the country:

- Khelo India - National Programme for Development of Sports;
- Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs);
- National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) including the NSDF Target Olympic Podium (TOP) Scheme;
- Scheme of Human Resource Development in Sports;
- Scheme of Special Cash Awards;
- Scheme of Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons Scheme of National Sports Awards;

- National Welfare Fund for Sportspersons;
- Scheme of Sports and Games for Persons with Disabilities.

The above Schemes are gender neutral and cater to both male and female sportspersons, and take care of encouraging women sportspersons in the country, including women sportspersons from States of Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, in sports.

Achievements and targets of the Ministry

1016. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any presentation before the Prime Minister was made about the Ministry's last two years achievements, if so, details thereof;
- (b) where Ministry has fallen short of its targets and, where it has excelled;
- (c) the targets set for the coming three years and roadmap to achieve the same;
- (d) the details of difficulties brought before the Prime Minister and suggestions made to overcome them;
- (e) the details of core areas the Ministry is going to focus on in the coming three years; and
- (f) how Ministry and Federations have prepared for Rio Olympics and expected performance from Indian sports men and sports women at Rio?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) to (e) No, Sir. The presentations made before the Prime Minister were not about the Ministry's last two years achievements.

(f) Preparations for the forthcoming Olympic Games, which are scheduled to be held from 5th to 21st August, 2016 at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil are going on in the right earnest. The Government is making every effort to ensure the required training of the sportspersons so that they return with a good haul of medals and make the country proud.

Identified probable athletes and selected elite athletes have been provided financial assistance for their customized training at institutes having world class facilities and other necessary support under the Target Olympic Podium (TOP) Scheme, which the Government specifically formulated and launched in 2014 under the National Sports Development Fund with the objectives of identifying and supporting potential medal prospects for Rio Olympics, 2016 and Olympic Games, 2020.

Further, National Coaching Camps have been organized and competitive exposure has been provided abroad to the identified probables.

Indian contingent for Rio Olympics, 2016

1017. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that India is sending a contingent of around 100 persons to participate in Rio Olympics, 2016 to be held from 5 to 21 August, 2016;

(b) whether Government is of the view that it is sufficient to send around 100 participants considering the huge population of India *i.e.* 1.21 billion; and

(c) whether Government has formulated any programme to increase the present size of contingent of around 100 participants upto 300 for next Olympics and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. India is sending a contingent of 120 sportspersons to participate in Rio Olympics, 2016 to be held from 5th to 21st August, 2016. This is India's largest ever contingent for Olympic Games. Selection of athletes for participation in Olympic Games is based on the qualifying norms prescribed by the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

(c) The Ministry of Youth Affair and Sports has formulated a programme namely "Target Olympic Podium Scheme" (TOP Scheme) within the overall ambit of the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) with the objective of identifying and supporting potential medal prospects for 2016 and 2020 Olympic Games.

An Elite Athletes Identification Committee has been set up with Ms. Anju Bobby George, renowned athlete as its chairperson, Shri Pullella Gopichand and Ms. M. C. Mary Kom as members among others to evaluate and select potential medal prospects for 2016 and 2020 Olympic Games for support under the Target Olympic Podium (TOP) Scheme. Identified medal prospects are being provided financial assistance for their customized training at Institutes having world class facilities and other necessary support under Target Olympic Podium (TOP) Scheme.

Further, in order to enhance the number of participants in the next Tokyo Olympics, the Government has set up a Mission Olympic Cell (MOC) in Sports Authority of India.

Delay in release of funds under TOPS Scheme

1018. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry and Sports Authority of India had approved some funds under its Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS);

(b) if so, the quantum of the fund sanctioned for each discipline or event and name of the recipient;

(c) whether Rio training plans has gone awry due to non-release of funds on time; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports have released financial assistance to potential medal prospects for Olympic Games for their training, purchase of equipment etc. Funds are being released under TOP Scheme on receipt of specific requests from sportspersons for customized support and their scrutiny in terms of stipulated guidelines. A sum of about ₹ 25.00 crore has been released to these athletes under the Scheme. The assistance under TOP Scheme is over and above the amount utilised under the Scheme of assistance to NSFs for the purpose.

The details of assistance given under TOP Scheme and the Scheme of assistance to NSFs is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Rio plans have not gone awry. This is clear from the fact that India is sending the largest ever contingent of sportspersons to the Rio Olympics, 2016. Proposals of athletes, under TOP Scheme, for training and other requirements are being processed on top priority to ensure timely approval and release of fund.

The procedure has been further streamlined by constituting a Sub-Committee headed by Director General, Sports Authority of India; the Sub-Committee monitors each case on day to day basis and take appropriate decision to ensure that the athletes get all necessary support in time; Officers have been designated for each discipline to advise/assist the athletes in preparing their training plan etc.

Statement*The details of assistance given under TOP scheme and scheme of assistance to NSFs*

To-Sl. No.	(Note Athletes in Bold have	Total fund	Assistance	Grand Total	
tal	qualified for Olympics 2016)	release	given under		
Sl. No.		to athletes	the Scheme		
		under TOP	of Assistance		
		Scheme	to NSFs		
1	2	3	4	5	
				6	
Athletics (28 Athletes)					
1.	1.	Vikas Gowda - Men's Discus Throw	9506835	656206	10163041
2.	2.	Inderjeet Singh - Men's Shot Put	3198027	1327134	4525161
3.	3.	K.T. Irfan - 20km Racewalking	542360	1720200	2262560
4.	4.	Tintu Luka - 4x400m Women Relay	388670	1632918	2021588
5.	5.	Manish Rawat - 20km Racewalking	200000	1992200	2192200
6.	6.	Sandeep Kumar - 20km Racewalking	508700	1992200	2500900
7.	7.	Devender Singh - 20km Racewalking	508700	1720200	2228900
8.	8.	Gurmeet Singh - 20km Racewalking	200000	1703166	1903166
9.	9.	Baljinder Singh- Racewalking	200000	1497028	1697028
10.	10.	Chandan Singh-Racewalking	200000	1617712	1817712
11.	11.	Ms. Sapna-Racewalking	200000	1427712	1627712
12.	12.	Ms. Manpreet Kaur-Throws-Shotput	460936	1048178	1509114
13.	13.	Nitendra Rawat-Marathon	443900	2112905	2556805
14.	14.	O. P. Jaisha-Marathon	200000	784500	984500
15.	15.	Ms. Sudha Singh-Marathon	200000	784500	984500
16.	16.	Ms. Lalita Babar-3000m-steeplechase	200000	1250706	1450706
17.	17.	Ms. Kavita Raut-Marathon	438500	563750	1002250
18.	18.	Khushbir Kaur - 20km Racewalking	200000	1824746	2024746
19.	19.	K. Ganapathy - 20km Racewalking	508700	633270	1141970
20.	20.	Neeraj Rathi 20 Km Walk	0	0	
21.	21.	Gopi T. (Marathon)	451100	2112905	2564005
22.	22.	Kheta Ram (Marathon)	451100	2112905	2564005
23.	23.	Seema Antil -Women's Discus Throw	4593690	705000	5298690

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	24.	Dutee Chand 100 mtrs women	0		0
25.	25.	Sarvani Nanda 200 mtrs women	1144760		1144760
26.	26.	Mohd. Anas- 400 Mtrs Men			
27.	27.	Ankit Singh - Long Jump			
28.	28.	Nirmala Sheoran 400 Mtrs.	0		0
Archery (4 Athletes)					
29.	1.	Atanu Das - Men Archery	1650936	1013500	2664436
30.	2.	Deepika Kumari - Women Archery	1650936	1866150	3517086
31.	3.	L. Bombayla Devi- Women Archery	1650936	1254900	2905836
32.	4.	Laxmi Rani Majhi - Women Archery	1650936	1704900	3355836
Boxing (3 athletes)					
33.	1.	Shiva Thapa - Men's 56 kg	3063232	1355000	4418232
34.	2.	Vikas Krishan - Men's 75 kg	2465201	1355000	3820201
35.	3.	Manoj Kumar - Men 64 Kg			
Shooting (12 Athletes)					
36.	1.	Abhinav Bindra - Men's 10m Air Rifle	16236817	6757682	22994499
37.	2.	Gagan Narang - Men's 50m Rifle Prone	3496181	7001288	10497469
38.	3.	Ayonika Paul - Women's 10m Air Rifle	5400000	7197746	12597746
39.	4.	Apurvi Chandela - Women's 10m Air Rifle	3282716	7001288	10284004
40.	5.	Heena Sidhu - Women's 10m Air Pistol	9083066	7072805	16155871
41.	6.	Jitu Rai - Men's 10m Air Pistol, 50m Free Pistol	2198465	7197746	9396211
42.	7.	P.N. Prakash - Men's 10m Air Pistol	5188230	7163503	12351733
43.	8.	Manavjit Sandhu - Men's Trap	10565264	2568942	13134206
44.	9.	Chain Singh - Men's Rifle	5232477	7001288	12233765
45.	10.	Gurpreet Singh - 10m Air Pistol	2951748	7197746	10149494
46.	11.	Mairaj Ahmad Khan	8432801	1076337	9509138
47.	12.	Kynan Chenai - Men's Trap	5546731	1207325	6754056
Wrestling (8 Athletes)					
48.	1.	Yogeshwar Dutt - Men's 66kg	2710166	1084839	3795005
49.	2.	Narsingh Yadav - Men's 74kg	2779344	196350	2975694

1	2	3	4	5	6
50.	3.	Hardeep Singh Men's 90 KG Greeco Roman	1734193	43350	1777543
51.	4.	Sandeep Tomar	1384507		1384507
52.	5.	Vinesh Phogat - Women's 48kg	1842979	1343355	3186334
53.	6.	Sakshi Malick	1227420		1227420
54.	7.	Babita Kumari - Women's 53kg	1722445	1138824	2861269
55.	8.	Ravinder Khatri	1388701		1388701
Gymnastics (1 Athlete)					
56.	1.	Dipa Karmakar - Vault	200000		200000
Table Tennis (4 athletes)					
57.	1.	Sarath Kamal	2726200		2726200
58.	2.	Soumyajit Gosh	2796850		2796850
59.	3.	Ms. Manika Batra	2605780		2605780
60.	4.	Ms. Mouma Das	1759870		1759870
Rowing (1 athlete)					
61.	1.	Dattu Baban Bhokanal	2613871		2613871
Badminton (7 Athletes)					
62.	1.	Saina Nehwal - Women's singles	5779841	3910000	9689841
63.	2.	P.V. Sindhu - Women's singles	852690	3573750	4426440
64.	3.	K. Srikanth - Men's singles	1642861	3910000	5552861
65.	4.	Ashwini Ponnappa - Women's Doubles	842959	3710000	4552959
66.	5.	Jwala Gutta - Women's Doubles	842959	3710000	4552959
67.	6.	Manu Attri - Men's Doubles	1379796	2850000	4229796
68.	7.	B. Sumeeth Reddy - Men's Doubles	1375494	3050000	4425494
Judo					
69.	1.	Avtar Singh 90 Kg	783050	0	783050
Tennis (2 Athletes)					
70.	1.	Rohan Bopanna - Men's Doubles & Mixed Doubles	6000000		6000000
71.		Sania Mirza - Mixed Doubles & Womens Doubles	4258186		4258186
72.	3.	Prarthana Thombare Tennis - Womens Doubles	2700000		2700000

1	2	3	4	5	6
73.	4.	Leander Paes - Mens Doubles	2350000		2350000
Weightlifting					
74.	1.	S Satish Kumar - 77 Kg Men			
75.	2.	Mira Bai Chanu - 48 Kg. Women			
Para-Athletes (15 Athletes)					
76.	1.	Amit Saroha - Men's Club Throw and Discuss Throw	2336950	2336950	
77.	2.	Sharad Kumar - High Jump	1668226		1668226
78.	3.	Devender - Javelin Throw	2685980		2685980
79.	4.	Karamjyoti - Shot Put and Discus Throw	3216792		3216792
80.	5.	Narender - Javelin Throw	785763		785763
81.	6.	Deepa Malik - Javelin Throw and Shot Put	1784529		1784529
82.	7.	H.N. Girisha -High Jump	1123146		1123146
83.	8.	Sandeep Mann - 400m	686730		686730
84.	9.	Naresh Kumar Sharma	7683269		7683269
85.	10.	Farman Basha - Power lifting	2680290		2680290
86.	11.	S.N. Jadhav Swimming	1013600		1013600
87.	12.	Sunder Singh Gujjar Javelin	949600		949600
88.	13.	Virender Singh Shot Put & Javelin	838000		838000
89.	14.	Mariyappan-High Jump	681400		681400
90.	15.	Varun Bhati-High Jump	1225215		1225215
Athletes in TOP scheme yet to Qualify for Olympics 2016					
Athletics - 9 athletes					
91.	1.	Arpinder Singh - Men's Triple Jump	1760173	1259912	3020085
92.	2.	Priyanka Pawar - 4x400m Women Relay	1553818	3705568	5259386
93.	3.	Debashree Majumdar - 4x400m Women Relay	1553818	3981774	5535592
94.	4.	M.R. Poovamma - 4x400m Women Relay	1553818	7589798	9143616
95.	5.	Anilda Thomas - 4x400m Women Relay	1553818	2251823	3805641
96.	6.	Ashwini Akkunji - 4x400m Women Relay	1553818	3705568	5259386
97.	7.	Jauna Murmu - 4x400m Women Relay	1553818	3705568	5259386

1	2	3	4	5	6
98.	8.	Sini Jose - 4x400m Women Relay	1553818	3705568	5259386
99.	9.	Mayookha Johny Triple Jumper	200000		200000
Archery - 4 athletes					
100.	10.	Mangal Singh Champia - Men Archery	1091414	1854900	2946314
101.	11.	Jaynata Talukdar - Men Archery	1091413	1854900	2946313
102.	12.	Rahul Banerjee - Men	559401	1217400	1776801
103.	13.	Rimil Buriuly - Women Archery	769206	1404900	2174306
Boxing (4 Athletes)					
104.	14.	M.C. Mary Kom - Women's 51 kg	1574712	427000	2001712
105.	15.	L. Devendro Singh - Men's 49 kg	1562375	1355000	2917375
106.	16.	Mandeep Jangra - Men's 60 kg	1525626	1237000	2762626
107.	17.	Sumit Sangwan - Men's 81kg	644188	688000	1332188
Wrestline (5 Athletes)					
108.	18.	Sushil Kumar - Men's 74 kg	2461887	561000	3022887
109.	19.	Bajrang - Men's 66kg	714416	937722	1652138
110.	20.	Amit Kumar - Men's 57kg	665246	982370	1647616
111.	21.	Rahul Aware - Men's 57kg	364731	922102	1286833
112.	22.	Geeta Phogat - Women's 58kg	315559	681102	996661
List of athletes in TOP scheme for 2020 Olympics					
Athletics (8 Athletes)					
113.	1.	Chhavi Sharawat - 4x400m Women Relay	1353819	3535568	4869387
114.	2.	Anju Thomas - 4x400m Women Relay	564425	4171774	4736199
115.	3.	Nirmala - 4x400m Women Relay	0		0
116.	4.	Arpitha M. - 4x400m Women Relay	0		0
117.	5.	Navjeet Kaur - Women's Discus Throw	0	994956	994956
118.	6.	Jisna Mathew - 4x400m Relay	0	1632918	1632918
119.	7.	Tejaswin Shankar	0		0
120.	8.	Mohd. Hadeesh Javelin Throw	0		0
Archery (4 Athletes)					
121.	9.	Sanjay Boro - Men Archery	122376	466200	588576
122.	10.	Atul Verma - Men Archery	122376	766200	888576

1	2	3	4	5	6
123.	11.	Binod Swansi - Men Archery	0	841000	841000
124.	12.	Madhu Vedwan - Women Archery	122376	991000	1113376
TOTAL (Archery for 2020)					
Boxing (1 Athlete)					
125.	13.	Sarjubala Devi - Women's 48kg	0	863000	863000
Shooting (3 Athletes)					
126.	14.	Malaika Goel - Women's 10m Air Pistol	0	0	0
Sailing (2 Athletes)					
127.	15.	Varsha Gautam - 49erFX team	1611979		1611979
128.	16.	Aishwarya N. - 49erFX team	1611978		1611978
TOTAL (Sailing for 2020)					
Swimming (1 Athlete)					
129.	17.	Maana Patel - Backstroke			
Lawn Tennis					
130.	18.	Sumit Nagal			
TOTAL 2020 TOP scheme					
List of Athletes taken out of TOP scheme as on 31.5.16					
1.		Sanjeev Rajput - Men's 50m Rifle 3 Positions	0	6913013	6913013
2		Mohd Asab - Men's Double Trap	2224293	1594264	3818557
3.		Vijay Kumar - Men's 25m Rapid Fire Pistol	0	0	
4.		Rahi Sarnobat - Women's 25m Sports Pistol	815484	6842104	7657588
5.		Anisa Sayyed - Women's 25m Sports Pistol	551769	6842104	7393873
6.		Shweta Chaudhary - Women's 10m Air Pistol	1544721	6822315	8367036
7.		Mandeep Kaur - 4x400m Women Relay	564425	1618523	2182948
8.		Guru Saidutt - Men's Singles	769731	2050000	2819731
9.		Vijender Singh - Men's 75 kg	0	0	
10.		Sharath Gayakwad - Swimming	0	0	
11.		Ankur Mittal - Men's Double Trap	2164294	1464847	3629141

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Tarundeep Rai - Men Archery		122376	1037850	1160226
13.	Vishwash - Men Archery		185890	1141070	1326960
14.	Ranjit Naik - Men Archery		208776	1054850	1263626
15.	Dola Banerjee - Women Archery		159576	876500	1036076
16.	Snehal Divakar- Women Archery		0	619050	619050
17.	P. Kashyap - Men's singles		769731	3373750	4143481
18.	Ajay Jairam		0		0
19.	H.S. Prannoy - Men's Singles		914705	3050000	3964705
20.	Sarita Devi - Women's 60 kg		1233066	800000	2033066
21.	Pinki Jangra - Women's 51 kg		815807	1131000	1946807
22.	Shakina Khatoon power lifting Para		1672028		1672028
	Indian Weight lifting Federation 2 names yet to come as per SAI				
	(Advance paid of IWLF for 7 members of SAU Paulo from 26.06.16 to 24.07.2016 for Rio)		3339587		3339587
	TOTAL		250094964	242236486	492331450

Sponsorship for Rio Olympic contingent

1019. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether sports and athletics in India, supported by sponsorships from public sector companies, are now likely to find new sponsors from private sector with as many as nine companies signing up as sponsors for the Indian contingent at the Rio Olympics; and

(b) whether the holder of commercial and marketing rights chosen by the Indian Olympic Associations expects a good response from brands for sponsorship deals for the Indian team at the Rio event and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is a commercial matter between Indian Olympic Association (IOA) and the

holder of commercial and marketing rights and the same will be regulated in accordance with the agreement between the two parties.

New sports-stadia in States

1020. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of sports stadia set up in various States and the names of States where sports stadia have not been set up, State-wise;
- (b) the proposals received from the States including Jharkhand to construct new stadia in the States along with action taken thereon, State-wise;
- (c) the names of places where construction work of stadia are pending due to non-allocation of land and the remedial steps taken by Government in this regard;
- (d) whether Government proposes to promote outdoor sports in the country; and
- (e) if so, the details of steps taken and the funds allocated/released for the purpose so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) to (c) Sports is a State subject and therefore, promotion of Sports in the States, including setting up of sports stadia, is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The Central Government has been complementing/supplementing the efforts of the States for creation of sports infrastructure. The 'Khelo India - National Programme for Development of Sports' being implemented from the year 2016-17 provides for funding construction of Stadia complex at District Headquarters with a cost ceiling of ₹ 50 crores. Details of proposals received during 2016-17 regarding construction of new stadia are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Complex under this scheme will be funded subject to availability of adequate funds and after taking into account the various facilities available in a State.

(d) and (e) Yes Sir. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports through the Sports Authority of India (SAI), is implementing a number of Sports Promotional Schemes for promotion of all major/popular outdoor and indoor sports disciplines. Details of funds released under the scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs) during the last two years for promotion of major outdoor sports disciplines are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of proposals received from States regarding construction of new stadia during the year 2016-17

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Project
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Construction of Indoor Stadium at Rajahmundry
2.	Jharkhand	Establishment of sports complex at Godda
3.	Karnataka	Construction of Stadia Complex
4.	Mizoram	Construction of stadia sports complex at Muallungthu, Aizawl District, Mizoram
5.	Rajasthan	Construction of a modern stadium at Jalor and Sirohi Districts, Rajasthan
		Construction of a stadium at Government Secondary School, Dhana, District Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan

Statement-II

Grants released to NSFs and some other organisations during last two years (Provisional) for promotion of major outdoor games

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Federation	2014-15	2015-16 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4
1.	Athletics Federation of India, New Delhi	83.55	1831.44
2.	Archery	448.59	1105.00
3.	All India Tennis Association, New Delhi	48.52	47.00
4.	Rowing Federation of India, Secunderabad	40.69	308.98
5.	Swimming Federation of India, Ahmedabad	7.22	177.25
6.	Hockey India	520.33	2038.26
7.	Equestrian Federation of India, New Delhi	12.43	16.00

1	2	3	4
8.	All India Football Federation	131.63	154.30
9.	Indian Golf Union, New Delhi	37.29	37.00
10.	Yachting Association of India, New Delhi	116.91	161.98
11.	Indian Amateur Kabaddi Federation, Jaipur	18.00	113.00
12.	Volleyball Federation of India, Chennai	125.92	309.83
13.	Amateur Handball Federation, J and K	24.95	14.61
14.	Basketball Federation of India, New Delhi	52.63	9.83
15.	Indian Kayaking and Canoeing Association, New Delhi	59.94	132.67
16.	Kho-kho Federation of India, Kolkata	7.75	0.00
17.	Tug of War Federation of India, New Delhi	3.00	0.00
18.	Cycling Federation of India	69.29	351.00
19.	Winter Games Fed. of India	7.23	0.00
20.	Jawaharlal Nehru Hockey Tournament Society	2.25	0.00

Expenditure made under NSDF for betterment of sports

†1021. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state the details of latest position of direction issued, funds received institutionally, participation and expenditure by Government for National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) for development of sports and setting up of infrastructure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has been regularly interacting with the corporate entities both in the public sector and private sector for making contributions to the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF). They are also encouraged to contribute to the NSDF under CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Details of contributions received from various sources and the Government of India for the last three years and current year are given in the following table:

Year	Name of the source through which the funds have been raised (Name of Donor)	Amount donated (in ₹)	Contribution Government of India (in ₹)
2013-14 .	Jaypee Sports International Limited	10,00,00,000	5,00,00,000
	Other Source	20	
TOTAL (2013-14)		10,00,00,020	
2014-15	India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL)	10,00,00,000	3,75,00,000
TOTAL (2014-15)		10,00,00,000	
2015-16	The Oriental Insurance Co Ltd	5,82,654	5,00,00,000
	Bank of Baroda	1,00,00,000	
	Bank of Maharashtra	10,00,000	
	Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC)	15,00,000	
TOTAL (2015-16)		1,30,82,654	
2016-17	National Building Construction Corporation	10,00,000	9,20,00,000
	Syndicate Bank	1,00,000	83,33,000
TOTAL (2016-17)		11,00,000	
	GRAND TOTAL	21,41,82,674	23,78,33,000

Details of total expenditure sanctioned from National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) on training of athletes, competitive exposure and creation/ upgradation of sports infrastructure during last three years are as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Expenditure sanctioned from NSDF
1.	2013-14	₹ 15.37 crore
2.	2014-15	₹ 12.56 crore
3.	2015-16	₹ 25.46 crore

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

**CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Calling Attention to matter of urgent public importance. Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey to call the attention of the Minister.

**Construction of barrages by Chhattisgarh Government on Mahanadi river
affecting farmers in Odisha**

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिरकी (ओडिशा): सर, छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार द्वारा महानदी नदी पर ओडिशा के किसानों को प्रभावित करने वाले बांध के निर्माण की ओर मैं जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा. संजीव कुमार बालियान): महोदय, एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Where is the statement, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Copies of the statement may please be supplied.

श्री जयराम रमेश (कर्णाटक): सर, यह अंग्रेजी में है, हिन्दी में नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसकी हिन्दी कॉपी कहाँ है? Where is the Hindi copy?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jairam Ramesh wants in Hindi!

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): सर, जयराम रमेश जी इसकी हिन्दी कॉपी माँग रहे हैं। यह तो बहुत खुशी की बात है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जय राम जी की।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Tirkey, you can seek clarifications.

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिरकी: सर, महानदी हमारे ओडिशा राज्य की लाइफलाइन है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tirkey, just one second. ...**(Interruptions)**... Just one second, please.

Mr. Minister, you have supplied the copies of the statement just now. So, it would be better if you read the statement because Members did not get any time to read it.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): Sir, it has already been laid on the Table.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It has been provided just now. The hon. Members did not get any time to go through it. So, it would be better if you read it.

SUSHRI UMA BHARATI: Okay, Sir.

The Central Water Commission, under the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, carries out techno-economic appraisal of major and medium irrigation projects which are planned on inter-State rivers/ river-basins. After techno-economic appraisal by the Central Water Commission, the project is considered for acceptance by the Advisory Committee in this Ministry. A project should be taken up only after techno-economic appraisal by the CWC and acceptance by the Advisory Committee. The Techno-economic appraisal/ approval of minor irrigation projects (command area less than 2000 hectare) are carried out by the concerned State Government.

Three project proposals, namely Pre-feasibility Report of Tandula Reservoir Augmentation Project and Sondur Reservoir Project and the Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Apra Bhaisajhar barrage project have been received by the Central Water Commission. The project proposals are under appraisal by the CWC. The project proposals are under appraisal by the CWC.

The Memorandum of Agreement entered into between the States of Madhya Pradesh and Odisha on 28.04.1983, *inter alia*, provides for establishment of a Joint Control Board to review the progress, from time to time of survey, investigation, planning, execution and preparation of Joint Inter-State Irrigation and/or Power Project(s) and to discuss and resolve any issue. However, the said Board has not been constituted so far.

An inter-State meeting with the representatives of States of Odisha and Chhattisgarh was scheduled on 27.06.2016 in CWC to discuss inter-State issues concerning projects in Mahanadi basin. However, the same has been postponed at the request of the Government of Odisha.

A meeting under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, with Chief Secretaries of both the States has been scheduled on 29.07.2016 to consider various water resources issues/projects in Mahanadi Basin.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I think the Statement itself is sufficient.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, fine. Now, Mr. Tirkey.

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिरकी : सर, महानदी हमारे ओडिशा के लिए लाइफ लाइन है, लगभग 15 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स की दो-तिहाई जनसंख्या इस महानदी के पानी के ऊपर निर्भर करती है। हीराकुड डैम, जो कि Temple of Modern India के रूप में माना जाता है, उसका पानी लास्ट 10 सालों में घट गया है, नदी का जो inflow of water है, वह एक-तिहाई घट गया है। इससे हम चिंतित हैं। अब छत्तीसगढ़ गवर्नमेंट महानदी के ऊपर 10 बड़े-बड़े बैराज प्रोजेक्ट्स बनाने जा रही है। इनमें से दो-तीन लगभग complete हो चुके हैं। हमारे लिए काफी चिंता की बात यह है कि छत्तीसगढ़ गवर्नमेंट ने इन प्रोजेक्ट्स का जब कंस्ट्रक्शन किया, अभी वे उन प्रोजेक्ट्स को कंप्लीट भी करने जा रहे हैं। कभी भी उसने ओडिशा गवर्नमेंट से न ही कंसल्ट किया और न ही इसके बारे में इन्फार्म किया। यह हमारे लिए बहुत ही चिंताजनक और आपत्तिजनक बात है।

महोदय, यह हमारे ओडिशा के लगभग 50 परसेंट लोगों को डायरेक्टली अफेक्ट करेगा, 65 परसेंट लोगों को indirectly affect करेगा। इससे एग्रीकल्चर में दिक्कत होगी, क्योंकि इसके कारण सिंचाई प्रभावित होगी। हमारे जो हजारों फिशरमैन हैं, वे प्रभावित होंगे। इसके साथ ही ड्रिंकिंग वाटर की दिक्कत होगी और पानी का जो प्रवाह है, वह भी कम हो जाएगा। इसके कारण पावर जेनरेशन में दिक्कत होगी। इसके कारण काफी कुछ दिक्कतें सामने आ रही हैं।

महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि inter-State Water Dispute Act, 1956 के तहत अगर कोई अपस्ट्रीम स्टेट में पानी लेना चाहता है, तो उससे डाउनस्ट्रीम स्टेट को इन्फॉर्म करना जरूरी है, लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या छत्तीसगढ़ गवर्नमेंट ने ओडिशा गवर्नमेंट को इस बारे में इन्फॉर्म किया था? अगर नहीं किया था, तो क्यों नहीं किया था?

मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि छत्तीसगढ़ गवर्नमेंट महानदी के ऊपर जितने भी प्रोजेक्ट्स बना रही है या बना चुकी है, क्या इन प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए छत्तीसगढ़ गवर्नमेंट ने सेंट्रल वाटर कमिशन की अनुमति ली है? अगर नहीं ली है, तो क्यों नहीं ली है? हमारे लिए दुख और आश्चर्यजनक बात यह है कि सेंट्रल वाटर कमिशन सब कुछ जानते हुए भी चुप बैठा हुआ है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सेंट्रल वाटर कमिशन क्यों चुप बैठा है?

महोदय, 1983 में ओडिशा के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री, जे.बी. पटनायक और उस समय मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री, श्री अर्जुन सिंह के बीच एक एग्रीमेंट हुआ था। उस एग्रीमेंट में ज्वाइंट कंट्रोल बोर्ड बना था कि भविष्य में महानदी के ऊपर जो भी डेवलपमेंट का काम होगा, वह इस समझौते के तहत इसी बोर्ड की देखरेख में होगा। यह नियम भी नहीं माना गया। इस नियम का भी सीधा-सीधा उल्लंघन किया गया। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि यूनियन गवर्नमेंट इसके बारे में क्या कार्रवाई करने जा रही है? और सेंट्रल वाटर कमीशन भी क्या कार्यवाही करना चाह रहा है? महोदय, अब महानदी को लेकर ओडिशा और छत्तीसगढ़ गवर्नमेंट के बीच काफी प्रॉब्लम्स बढ़ रही हैं, काफी डिस्प्यूट्स होने जा रहे हैं। इस मामले में भी मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट आगे क्या कदम उठा रही है? हमारे मुख्य मंत्री श्री नवीन पटनायक जी ने माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को चिट्ठी लिख कर रिक्वेस्ट की थी कि जो ऑनगोइंग इल्लिगल प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, उनको तुरन्त बंद किया जाए। हम भी यही चाहते हैं तथा हमारी भी यही

[श्री दिलीप कुमार तिरकी]

डिमांड है कि जितने इल्लीगल प्रोजेक्ट्स वहां पर बने हुए हैं या चल रहे हैं, जितनी जल्दी हो सके, उनको बंद किया जाए। मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि जो वाटर फ्लो होता है, उसको भी एनश्योर करना चाहिए तथा उसे बंद न किया जाए।

महोदय, आखिर मैं मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि छत्तीसगढ़ में जितने छोटे-छोटे प्रोजेक्ट्स थे उनको लेकर उन्होंने बड़े प्रोजेक्ट बना लिए हैं। इसके लिए उनको सेंट्रल वाटर कमीशन से परमिशन लेने की जरूरत नहीं है। महोदय, ऐसे छोटे-छोटे प्रोजेक्ट लेकर काफी बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स उन्होंने बना लिए हैं, जिसके कारण ओडिशा में काफी प्रॉब्लम्स होने वाली हैं। इसलिए मैं सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहूंगा कि जल्द से जल्द जितने भी ऑनगोइंग प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, जो चल रहे हैं, सब को तुरन्त बंद किया जाए, तभी जाकर हमारे ओडिशा के लोग उपकृत हो पाएंगे। थैंक्यू सर।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much Mr. Tirkey. Now, I have nearly a dozen names. Each Member will take two minutes and, in any case, not more than three minutes. Now Shri A.V. Swamy; put your questions.

SHRI A.V. SWAMY (Odisha): Sir, I have been associated with this 'distribution problems' between the Governments of Odisha and Chhattisgarh since 1912 and also directly associated with the people who have been involved in this. Later, I found, I am also a Member of the Standing Committee on Water Resource Development. I have always been trying to raise the issue of whatever projects are being taken should be monitored closely by Central Water Commission.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Come to your question because you have only two minutes, maximum three. So come to your question.

SHRI A.V. SWAMY: No, no. I am just trying to give you a background of the entire situation in the area. I think I am the one who is associated directly with the people agitating on the ground. To give you an example, on the 12th of March, 1912, the border area people from both the States, Chhattisgarh and Odisha, came and started shouting about that — for and against. They, at that time, complained that quite a lot of projects are being taken up by the Chhattisgarh Government which will affect the normal flow of water into their territory. That situation has not been explained by the technicians. It is the people who said that they will be affected, and I brought it to the notice of the Central Water Commission also during the Standing Committee meetings to kindly answer this question of the people. But that has not been answered. I am very happy to find a statement by our Chief Minister, Dr. Raman Singh, which is encouraging. At that place, we have mobilized two teams of volunteers. Now they are busy in trying to cool down the people who are at loggerheads about these projects which have been taken up

by the Government of Chhattisgarh. But one very interesting, very welcome thing is the statement made by Dr. Raman Singh in the newspaper. I would read it out, and that too opens up a new channel for us to keep up our relations between Odisha and Chhattisgarh. Sir, since times immemorial, the people of Odisha have had an emotional, cultural and organic relationship with the holy Mahanadi. In fact, what Ganga is to India, Mahanadi is to Odisha. That is the kind of sentiments we have. And if the Mahanadi is being disturbed without consulting the people of Odisha, it might develop into a major mass agitation. A large number of unauthorized projects across the Mahanadi River, reported extensively in the media, give the common man an impression that the Mahanadi would, before long. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put the question. Put the question. Your three minutes are over.

SHRI A. V. SWAMY: No, I don't have a question to put. I want to...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Then, you can sit down. It is three minutes now.

SHRI A. V. SWAMY: No, Sir. I want the House to know what is happening there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That provision is not there in Calling Attention. If you want the House to know all the details, then, you will have to give another notice under some other rule. Here, the rule is very clear, the directions of the hon. Chairman are very clear, that you can seek only clarifications. And that has to be done within three minutes.

SHRI A. V. SWAMY: Sir, then, let me speak for three minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Just look at the board. It is already three minutes.

SHRI A. V. SWAMY: Sir, let me start now.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do I do, Swamyji? Put your question and sit down. You have spoken for three minutes.

SHRI A. V. SWAMY: Tomorrow, there would be an upheaval there, there would be a quarrel between people and we would be losing our friendship...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put the question now.

SHRI A. V. SWAMY: Let the situation be known.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, you will have to give another notice under some other rule, not under this.

SHRI A. V. SWAMY: Then, Sir, I will pray to all my colleagues...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. They are not deciding it. I am deciding it as per the directions of the hon. Chairman under the rules.

SHRI A. V. SWAMY: I pray, Sir, that there is a danger of turmoil. A big agitation has been going on across the banks of the Mahanadi. Teams from two voluntary agencies have been sent there by me. They are now on the field, trying to silence the people who are agitating. And in such a situation, if you say, "Ask a question", I am not just a politician to get to know that answer and go and talk to the people. I will have to face them there the day after tomorrow, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Sit down now. It is already four minutes. I can't allow you more time. Shri D. Raja; you must conclude within three minutes.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, my question is with regard to the first part of the Statement. The Central Water Commission under the Ministry of Water Resources carries out a techno-economic appraisal of major and medium irrigation projects which are planned on inter-State river basins.

Sir, we have several inter-State rivers in the country. When such an appraisal is done, the interests of all the riparian States, whether they are the upper riparian States or the lower riparian States, are taken into consideration. I represent Tamil Nadu in this House. The Cauvery is an inter-State river. The Palar is an inter-State river. Now, there is a conflict between Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu on the issue of Palar because some irrigation projects are being planned by the Andhra Pradesh Government, which affect the interests of Tamil Nadu, particularly the northern part of Tamil Nadu. For several years we could not see even a drop of water in the Palar River. In fact, my village is on the very bank of the Palar River. Now, in such a situation, I would like to ask the Government whether the interests of lower riparian States, like Tamil Nadu, have been taken into consideration.

Sir, I share the concern expressed by the hon. Members from Odisha. It is a lower riparian State that way. Mahanadi is the lifeline of Odisha. I understand that. At the same time, there are similar problems in other parts of the country as well. Would the Ministry and the Government try to evolve a comprehensive and overarching policy, so that a consensus is built and no quarrel on river water takes place, because it leads to conflicts amongst States and amongst people? That should be avoided. We should find a solution.

After all, water is going to be a problem for the entire country in the coming days due to climatic changes, global warming and so many other factors. River water is going to be a problem too. Unless we apply our minds and find a proper solution to our river water disputes, it is going to be a problem. That is why I am asking the Government whether such an appraisal has been done. Did they consider the interests and concerns of the lower riparian States? This is what I would like to know from you as the Government. In this case, it is not only the problem of Odisha, but the problem of Tamil Nadu and several other States as well. So, the Government should have an overall view on this issue. That is what I am trying to say.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for this opportunity. The Palar is an inter-State river and the Cauvery is also an inter-State river.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not the Cauvery. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: The Mahanadi is also an inter-State river. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are an advocate; you know how to link. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can also say the Cauvery is also a nadi. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: So, the Mahanadi is also an inter-State river. Now, as per Article 262, the inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 had been passed by this Parliament and the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court was also ruled out. But from the dispute of the Cauvery water I could understand that the provisions of the Inter-State Water Dispute Act, 1956 are not sufficient to solve the problems of inter-State rivers. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister if the Central Government would bring another legislation or bring amendments to this Act. In Andhra Pradesh, the height of check dam has been increased by the Andhra Pradesh Government unilaterally. Now, the hon. Chief Minister, *Amma*, has written a letter to the hon. Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh to reduce the height. As a result, Tamil Nadu people, especially Vellore district people, which also includes Mr. D. Raja's district, will be affected very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has no complaint because he is mostly in Delhi. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Yes; it is a necessity. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the provisions of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 will be reviewed by the hon. Minister and whether the hon. Minister will bring out the necessary amendments to this Act. Thank you very much.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, from the statement, I think, certain amusing things can be discovered. There is the Inter-State Water Dispute Act, 1956 which necessitates that any work in inter-State river basin should be done taking into confidence the Governments of both the upstream and downstream territories. It is the mandate of that Act. Secondly, on the same understanding, there was an MoU between the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Odisha in 1983, which stipulates constitution of a Joint Board. We have a Water Resources Ministry, not in this Government but in successive Governments, over a period of time; there is a Ministry; there is a set-up. It is amazing that till now, the Joint Board, as per the 1983 MoU, was not constituted. What have the successive Ministries done? I am not referring to this Ministry only. It is the 1983 MoU. What are they doing? This kind of inaction, sometimes maybe deliberate inaction for political reasons, is giving rise to a situation where the whole integrity of a State of a federal character like us is getting disturbed, and only slogan of cooperative federalism cannot take us to any solution. I could not understand, despite there being this specific MoU, and I think the Government is aware of that as per the Government statement, how these three or four barrages have started, and they are almost on the verge of completion in the Chhattisgarh side of Mahanadi. What has the Central Ministry done so far? They should have done an exercise, at least, of bringing both the State Governments together to discuss and find a solution. Solution has to be found out. What have they done so far? I think these basic issues need to be clarified. Secondly, the similar problem is there throughout the country on some other rivers, as my colleague has mentioned. There is a problem of upstream and downstream States in the matter of water sharing. In my State, West Bengal, we are the worst victims of that because we are in the downstream. Our Farakka Barrage navigability depth is in serious trouble. Our port in Kolkata is a riverine port and its navigability is in serious disturbance and that problem has been further multiplied by the Government's decision to stop spending on dredging. For a riverine port, it is inevitable to spend money on dredging. Now, they have decided to stop spending for dredging and it is creating a problem. I think, these are the issues where lies the role of the Central Government as a conciliatory mediator between the States which are being affected. Is the Government going to seriously reconsider the present state of their activities, which is practically a state of inaction, as it is very clear in this matter? They should revive themselves and take an urgent step to address the issue. If some construction is going on reportedly in the Chhattisgarh part of it, it should stop immediately. Now, both these meetings are to be held. After the Calling Attention Motion notice had been given, now we find that a meeting is going to take place on 29th July. Two days before, another meeting was fixed, but that has been postponed. So, I think, the

whole idea of these meetings has come up only after this notice for the Calling Attention Motion. These are the areas where it is, basically, a problem of the Central Government's inaction which is creating this complication. Will they review their own activities first to address these basic problems? Thank you.

श्री राजाराम (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार द्वारा जो महानदी पर बांध बनाया जा रहा है, उससे ओडिशा सरकार को यह आशंका है कि महानदी पर बांध बनने के बाद उसे कम पानी मिलेगा या पानी नहीं मिलेगा, जबकि छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार का कहना है कि अगर यह बांध बन भी जाती है, तो 25 परसेंट पानी छत्तीसगढ़ को और 75 परसेंट पानी ओडिशा को मिलेगा।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या भारत सरकार ने दोनों राज्यों को मीटिंग के लिए बुलाया है या बुलाकर इनके बीच का कोई रास्ता निकालने की कोशिश की है, जिससे इस समस्या का समुचित हल निकाला जा सके तथा दोनों राज्यों का हित सुरक्षित हो सके?

उपसभापति महोदय, इसी तरह मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा भी नर्मदा नदी पर सरदार सरोवर बांध बनाया गया, जिसमें महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश तीन राज्य प्रभावित होते हैं। आए दिन टेलीविजन में यह देखने को मिलता है और वहां पर बगल का जिला बड़वानी है, जहां के आदिवासी लोग 15-15 दिन, 20-20 दिन जल में खड़े होकर आंदोलन करते हैं। वे आंदोलन इसलिए करते हैं कि जब बांध बना, तब उनको मुआवजा देने की और विस्थापित करने की, दोनों बातें सरकार ने की थीं, लेकिन आज भी उनको मुआवजा नहीं मिला है, आज भी वे विस्थापित नहीं हो पाए हैं। इसलिए वे जल में खड़े होकर 15-15 दिन, 20-20 दिन आंदोलन करते हैं और टेलीविजन के माध्यम से यह जानकारी आती रहती है। ऐसी स्थिति वहां पर नहीं बननी चाहिए। आप पंजाब की ही बात ले लें। पंजाब और हरियाणा में आज भी सतलुज-यमुना नहर का विवाद है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस विवाद को हल करने की पहल करें।

इसके साथ ही साथ, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकारें जो बांध नदियों पर बनाती हैं, तो इसके लिए जमीन किसानों की लेती हैं, मजदूरों की, गरीबों की लेती हैं। जो गांव उसमें आते हैं, वे गांव आदिवासियों के आते हैं, दलितों के आते हैं। जब इन गांवों को इसके लिए लिया जाता है, तो उनको पूरा भरोसा दिया जाता है कि आपको दूसरी जगह पर बसाया जाएगा। किसानों को इसका फायदा मिलेगा। ऐसी स्थिति में गांव गरीबों के उजड़ते हैं, लेकिन बांध बनने के बाद, ज्यादातर बांधों का पानी बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों को दिया जाता है और किसानों के लिए थोड़े से पानी का ही प्रबंध हो पाता है। इसलिए मेरा यह मानना है कि जब जमीन किसानों की है, गरीबों की है, आदिवासियों की है, तो उन बांधों का फायदा गरीबों को मिलना चाहिए, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. You were very specific. Now, Shri D. Bandyopadhyay.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for giving me the opportunity. I have three short questions, and, so, I will not make a lengthy speech. Firstly, there is a 1983 water sharing agreement between the States of

[Shri D. Bandyopadhyay]

Odisha and Madhya Pradesh dealing with the arrangement of Mahanadi River. Now, at the behest of the Chhattisgarh Government, the inter-State agreement is being encroached upon and by-passed by the Centre. There is a breakdown of all the principles of federalism enshrined in the Constitution. This is not cooperative federalism, about which we hear all the time. This is definitely non-cooperative federalism. Were consultations held with all the relevant stakeholders including the officials of both the State Governments before the Centre decided on this matter? What are the inputs given by the Chhattisgarh Government that merited a unilateral move on the part of the Central Government? Secondly, is the State of Chhattisgarh in breach of the inter-State contract signed in 1983 between Odisha and un-divided Madhya Pradesh? Does the *Mahanadi* basin fall within the ambit of this contract? What steps will be taken by the Centre to ensure that the spirit of federalism is maintained between these two States in resolving these issues? My third and the last question is: what is the nature of the project and whether the Central Water Commission's clearance was obtained for this project? Has the Centre conducted any study to assess the environmental impacts of constructing new barrage projects on the River Mahanadi, and, if so, are these studies available in the public domain? Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now, Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Respected Deputy Chairman, Sir, I express my gratitude to you for giving me a chance to call the attention of the Union Water Resources Minister on the riparian complications and the role of the Central Water Commission in the light of the riparian States' concerns about *Mahanadi*. Mahanadi, which is having the riparian location of Chhattisgarh, Odisha, is also having a tail end in Andhra Pradesh. I am the son of the deprived land, that is, Telangana, not because of nature but because of successive Governments of the then united Andhra Pradesh for the sixty long years, and, that is why we are in such a condition that we need to do re-engineering of the engineering done earlier. The Union Minister of Water Resources is well aware, and, fortnightly, she is reviewing this ' with the Ministers of Irrigation of both the States, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.

Now, the *Godavari* River is on the *Antya-Pushkara*. The *Pushkaras* are to complete in the Godavari, and, from August 12 onwards, the *Pushkaras* will be starting for the *Krishna*. These two Rivers are having the largest catchment area in Telangana wherein we are not in a position to utilize those great waters. Recent rains have flowed several TMCs of water into Godavari wherein more than 300 TMC of water has gone into the sea. With

these situations prevailing upon, the new State of Telangana is intending to utilize the waters for its benefit for coming out of the deprival of all these years. For that, whether the Central Water Commission is technically equipped to assess the techno-economic situations, which are coming out of the urge to utilize the larger chunk of the water share available. Then only, the Central Water Commission can do justice. Now, the Union Ministry of Water Resources has become almost a quasi-judicial Ministry. It is having not only the Central Water Commission, but also several authorities, several tribunals, which are having the powers to give judgements and pronouncements. Keeping these factors into account, the Union Ministry of Water Resources should come out with steps to equip the Central Water Commission and the subsequent tribunals so as to address the water demands. Otherwise, water wars will generate. Thank you.

DR. K. KESHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I don't want to add much to what he has already said because the subject is about river Mahanadi and the Odisha villages that are being affected. I understand that. So, diverting it to what my hon. colleague has said about Telangana would be stretching it too far. My only submission is, let the Water Ministry also understand the riparian rights and also utilize the *ayacuts*. Whereas the other States are interfering, I don't know why I should interfere with their main question. The very fact Mr. Ananda has said in detail. I think I would not add anything more to that. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Dr. Rao. That is a very good example for others that if something is already said, do not repeat it. I think this is a very good example. I should thank you for that. Now, Shri Anubhav Mohanty.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY (Odisha): Thank you, Sir, for allowing me. Sir, the process of offering clearance to the major irrigation projects by CWC without informing the State Government of Odisha and without honouring the concern of the people of Odisha is really very alarming and it is putting me in a dilemma. Neither has the DPR been forwarded to Odisha, nor has Odisha been invited to the TAC, that is, the Technical Advisory Committee, which would have been conducted prior to giving clearance to the project. Sir, even during the clearance process from the Ministry of Environment and Forests, a check for obtaining clearance from the co-basin State should have been insisted upon, which has not been done in this instant case. Sir, with the sequel of developments, all to sideline Odisha from its legitimate participatory role, the main question remains that when the CWC which is supposed to play a lead role with respect to preserving order while according clearances by resolving inter-State conflicts flouts the norms as has been done in the instant case, where do the States go

[Shri Anubhav Mohanty]

for redressal? Sir, Mahanadi is the lifeline of Odisha. I, as an Odia, my party, Biju Janata Dal, and the people of Odisha demand an immediate stop on the project by Chhattisgarh in the upper Mahanadi basin. Sir, Odisha feels proud when we talk about two Odia people in the Union Government's Ministries, hon. Shri Dharmendra Pradhanji and hon. Jual Oramji. I request them to stand in favour of Odisha because this is quite a genuine matter, not to politicize anything ...*(Interruptions)*... इसे politicize नहीं करना चाहिए because when they go to Odisha and speak to the people there, they say, "We are always standing for the people of Odisha; we will do anything that is required for Odisha; we will fight for the rights of Odisha." I expect a very favourable stand from, at least, these two Ministers, and I request them to take their position and request the Government to take necessary steps and stop this project as immediately as possible. Thank you, Sir.

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, इस विषय पर अपनी बात आरंभ करने से पहले मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि यह ओडिशा और छत्तीसगढ़ की समस्या नहीं है, यह भारत के किसानों की समस्या है। कुल मिलाकर विषय यह है कि नदी के जल का उपयोग इस प्रकार से हो, जिससे हमारे किसानों की आवश्यकताएं पूरी हों। यह सच है कि इस देश में 89 ऐसी सिंचाई परियोजनाएं हैं, जिन्हें आजादी के बाद आरंभ किया गया और यह उस समय से सत्ता में रहे लोगों के कारण ये 89 परियोजनाएं पूरी नहीं हुई हैं। लेकिन हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस बात की प्रतिबद्धता व्यक्त करते हुए, सबसे पहले बजट में उन 89 परियोजनाओं के लिए 20,000 करोड़ रुपये दिए हैं। दूसरा एक विषय ...*(व्यवधान)*... जिस विषय पर मैं आ रहा हूँ, वह यह भी है कि 1983 में मध्य प्रदेश और ओडिशा के बीच जो समझौता हुआ था, और आज यह जो विषय आया है, जिस विषय पर माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में भी हा है कि बोर्ड का गठन नहीं हुआ, तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 1983 से लेकर आज, 2016 तक केंद्र में किसकी सरकार थी, राज्यों में किसकी सरकार थी? हमारे बीजेडी के मित्र हमारे मित्रों के लिए अभी जो कह रहे थे, मैं उस संदर्भ में उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि आपके पास तो एनडीए सरकार में जल मंत्रालय भी था। इतना ही नहीं, आप खुद, 1983 से लेकर... अब लगभग दस साल से ओडिशा में आप सत्ता में हैं, आपने कब इस बात को बहुत जोर से कहा कि यह बोर्ड बनना चाहिए? हम तो केन्द्र सरकार का इस बात के लिए स्वागत करते हैं कि उन्होंने बोर्ड बनाने की पहल की। माननीय मंत्री जी का जो स्टेटमेंट आया है, हम केंद्र सरकार को उस बात के लिए बधाई भी देना चाहते हैं कि उन्होंने 27 जून को CWC की मीटिंग बुलाई। वह पोस्टपोन हुई, लेकिन वे इस विवाद का समाधान कर रहे हैं। हम यह चाहते हैं कि यह परियोजना सकारात्मक रूप से पूरी होनी चाहिए और इसको संवेदनशीलता का विषय नहीं बनाना चाहिए। दोनों ही प्रदेशों के किसानों को, कुल मिलाकर, सब किसानों को महानदी के बेसिन का फायदा होना चाहिए।

जो minor irrigation project है, जो छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य सरकार बना सकती है, उसको बनाने की संकल्पना में उसके द्वारा केवल एक सीमित सिंचाई क्षेत्र को ही पूरा किया जा रहा है। उसके साथ-साथ दो प्रोजेक्ट्स, जो अभी पेंडिंग पड़े हैं, उनको सेंट्रल वॉटर बोर्ड एग्जामिन करे। हमारी सरकार के द्वारा यह जो विषय लिया जा रहा है, निश्चित रूप से इसको करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

हमारा यह भी कहना है कि इस विषय में राजनीति बिल्कुल नहीं होनी चाहिए। हमें इस बात को भी देखना चाहिए कि आज़ादी के 70 सालों में आखिर देश की केवल 46 प्रतिशत जमीन ही सिंचित क्यों हो पाई? किसानों की प्राथमिकताओं के जो विषय थे, उनको एक लंबे समय तक हमारी पूर्ववर्ती सरकारों ने क्यों अनदेखा किया? उस अनदेखी का जो सबसे बड़ा परिणाम हुआ है, उसको हमारे किसानों को भी भुगतना पड़ा है।

जो अंतर्राज्यीय विवाद है, हमें उस बात पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। आज महानदी का जो क्षेत्र है, उसका लगभग 53 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र छत्तीसगढ़ में पड़ता है और 45 प्रतिशत ओडिशा में पड़ता है, लेकिन जब हम प्रमुख रूप से इन दोनों राज्यों के लिए इस विषय के समाधान की बात करना चाहते हैं, तो उसका cumulative effect होना चाहिए और कम से कम ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Bhupenderji, okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... You just seek clarifications.

SHRI BHUPINDER YADAV: I have finished. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I have 3-4 requests which I received a little late. Because they are all pressing for it, if they confine to two minutes each, I am ready to give them a chance. But, they should confine to two minutes. First, Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy; absent. Now, Shri Basawaraj Patil. You have two minutes.

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक): उपसभापति जी, जिस विषय पर Calling Attention Motion आया है, उस विषय पर भूपेन्द्र यादव जी ने कहा है कि यह सारे देश के किसानों की समस्या है, लेकिन कई बार इससे भी बढ़कर, किसी के राइट पर नाम पर, पुराने जमाने में, सौ-डेढ़ सौ साल पहले बने एग्रीमेंट के नाम पर, हमें कई बार पीने के पानी के लिए भी कावेरी नदी पर समस्या को उठाना पड़ता है। इसीलिए समग्र देश के हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए पहली प्राथमिकता पीने का पानी, फिर छोटी सिंचाई योजना और किसी राज्य के किसानों का हित दूसरे के लिए हानिकारक न बने, इन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार अपना एक विश्वास इस सदन को दे, मैं इसकी प्रार्थना करता हूँ।

डा. भूषण लाल जांगडे (छत्तीसगढ़): उपसभापति जी, सबसे पहले ओडिशा में हीराकुड बाँध बना। उसके लिए कोई आपत्ति नहीं हुई थी। यह 1955 या 56 में बन चुका था। उसके बाद छत्तीसगढ़ में गंगरेल बाँध बना। इस बीच में ऐसा कोई बाँध महानदी पर नहीं बना है। जितने भी बाँध बने हैं, वे बैराज के रूप में बने हैं। जब कभी भी बाढ़ आती है, तो बैराज का पानी उसको रोकता नहीं है। बैराज केवल जल स्तर को सुधारने के लिए बना है। इसके साथ ही साथ वहाँ पर जितने पावर प्लांट्स बने हैं, यह बैराज उनके लिए बना है। इसने आज तक किसी भी तरह से फ्लड को नहीं रोका है और रोकने का सवाल भी नहीं उठता है। जितने भी बाँध बने हैं, इन बाँधों की जितनी नदियाँ हैं, जैसे अरपा नदी है, हसदेव नदी है या अन्य जो भी नदियाँ हैं, वे वहाँ बने हैं, महानदी पर कोई भी बाँध नहीं बना है। ओडिशा सरकार या ओडिशा के हमारे सांसद भाई क्यों आपत्ति कर रहे हैं, यह मेरी समझ के परे है।

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO (Odisha): Sir, recently, in the 11th Inter-State Council meeting held on 16th July, our hon. Chief Minister had made it very, very clear and, in front of the Prime Minister, he said, the upper-catchment projects have been undertaken in the Mahanadi Basin without consulting the State. About sixteen of our districts and sixty-five per cent of the population are being affected. And he urged upon the hon. Prime Minister to look into the matter.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri T.K.S. Elangovan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: I hope this will be taken note of. Sir, I am still speaking. Just give me one second.

Sir, my younger brother, Bhupenderji, said that for some time, the Odisha Government did not take note of things and bring it to the notice of the Government. Sir, just give me one second. In the Polavaram project, which was done by the UPA sarkar, we went before this Government hundreds of times. But they did not take note of it. They are drowning us by the Polavaram project and they are drying us by the Mahanadi project. ये महानदी प्रोजेक्ट करके हमको सुखा रहे हैं। ये पोलावरम प्रोजेक्ट करके हमको डुबा रहे हैं। हम इसको इनके नोटिस में लाते हैं। हमारे मुख्य मंत्री प्रधान मंत्री की मीटिंग में इसको लाए हैं और इनके सामने रखा है। हम ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर से आशा रखते हैं कि ये हमें उत्तर देंगी कि जो प्रोजेक्ट्स बन चुके सो बन चुके, जो बनने वाले हैं, जो ओडिशा के बॉर्डर से सटे केलो नदी पर बनने वाला है या जो और प्रोजेक्ट्स कल्पना में है, उनके लिए अपने ओडिशा सरकार को consult किया है या नहीं, ...*(समय की घंटी)*... पूछा है या नहीं। धन्यवाद।

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, this being my maiden speech in this House, I would first like to thank my leader, Dr. Kalaignar M. Karunanidhi, for having given me a chance to serve the people through this House. Sir, at the outset, the subject was dealt with by many people here. First, the dispute started with Cauvery, then, it came to Mullaperiyar, then to Palar and now to Mahanadi. The water problem is a great problem in this country. It is said that the third world war will be for water. I do not want the Government to allow the third world war to start in India. That is my request. The Government should intervene. There are issues. Why should you stop water? In Cauvery, particularly, the Delta area had seen three season crops. But, today, it is seeing only one season crop which means it is a two season crop loss to the country, not to the State but to the country. Agriculture is the only area which sustains the economy of India and not industry. If agriculture fails, economy will fall. That should be understood by the Central Government. There are discussions on interlinking of rivers in India. The BJP Government in 1999 had stated that as per the order of the Supreme Court, they would

interlink all rivers in this country. There should be a strong management. What I ask of the Government is this. Please give us back education and take management of water resources. That will save both education and water in this country. With these words, I thank you, Sir.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I was in Odisha over the weekend. Every now and then, the Chief Minister of Odisha raises some issue to divert attention from issues which are agitating the people. We had gone to Kandhamal to investigate and make a report on the killing of three tribals and two *dalits* ...(Interruptions)... in an unprovoked police firing. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: This is not related to the subject. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी: सर, वहाँ पर किसी की हत्या नहीं की गई है। ...(व्यवधान)... कहीं पर किसी की हत्या नहीं की गई है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ...(Interruptions)... On this subject. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: This is not related to the subject. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: However, ...(Interruptions)... I am supporting you. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: You are not speaking on this. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do not distract. ...(Interruptions)... Come to the subject. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: When we were there, suddenly the issue of the barrage on the Mahanadi was raised. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Speaking of Odisha, what has your Government done to Odisha? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I am not yielding. ...(Interruptions)... I am not yielding. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have to seek clarifications. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I am seeking clarifications. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do not divert the subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I am asking. ...*(Interruptions)*... If they allow me to seek clarification, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, let him. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप लोग बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please resume your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... You seek your clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, the people of Odisha know how their Government has looted Odisha. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: So let us not go into those issues. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No problem. Let him seek clarifications. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the Chhattisgarh Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You know everything. Then, why do you seek clarification?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I have to seek clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the Chhattisgarh Government has proposed four projects on Mahanadi. This is, undoubtedly, going to have an effect on the River Mahanadi in Odisha. Mahanadi is starting in Chhattisgarh and flowing into the Bay of Bengal. My first question is, a question that was also referred to by Mr. Bandyopadhyay: Have the Chhattisgarh Government and the Union Ministry of Water Resources taken steps to complete an Environmental Impact Assessment of these four projects? That is number one.

Sir, number two is, in our country, water is not a technical subject. Water is a political subject. It has become a political subject because we made the mistake, decades ago, of not including water in the Concurrent List of our Constitution. However, what is done is done. We can't undo it. Since water is a State subject and, since, water has become a political issue, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether she will invite the State

Ministers. This cannot be resolved at the level of Chief Engineers; this cannot be resolved at the level of Secretaries. You have to invite the two Ministers. The Prime Minister has to invite both the Chief Ministers and arrive at a settlement on this issue. So my second question is: Will the Ministers concerned from the two States and the two Chief Ministers be brought for a meeting to resolve this issue?

My final clarification is to my good friend, Mr. A.U. Singh Deo. Polavaram is not killing Odisha; Polavaram is submerging a couple of villages in Malkangiri district, and, whatever steps have to be taken to deal with the impact of submergence, must be taken by the Government of India because Polavaram is no longer a project of the Government of Andhra Pradesh; Polavaram is, now, a Government of India project.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, Polavaram is ...*(Interruptions)*... Not just a few villages ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (Telangana): Sir ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Palvai, when I called you, where were you? ...*(Interruptions)*... You give the name and run away. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Sorry, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put your question; that is all. ...*(Interruptions)*... Put one question. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is only one minute.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Sir, the Government of India is not taking proper care about regulation of rivers. Just now, my friend from Odisha raised a subject regarding Polavaram. Polavaram is submerging about 375 villages, not only in Telanagna, but also in Odisha and Chhattisgarh. Therefore, we have given a proposal to them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your clarification? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Sir, I am seeking it. We have given a proposal to them, on behalf of myself, and Mr. Hanumantha Rao. We have told very clearly, Polavaram can be constructed through barrages also. That will submerge only 131 villages. Government of India is not at all taking care of it and they are coming under the influence of the TDP, Venkaiah Naiduji and Chandrababu Naiduji. Therefore, I only want to know through you, Sir, whether they will consider this barrage formula or not. Because, now, it is not a project of Andhra Pradesh anymore, it is a project of the Government of India. The Government of India can take a decision. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; that is all.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: And regarding Mahanadi, Sir, I will say only one thing. Mahanadi is a very big river in Odisha and Chhattisgarh. Jawaharlal Nehru laid the foundation of Hirakund Dam. It is giving very good results. But, now, what is happening, Sir, is ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: I am asking, Sir? The Government of Odisha and Government of Chhattisgarh should sit together and solve the problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; that is fine. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Sir, there is one more important thing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a good suggestion. No; that is enough. It is a suggestion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Only one point, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I allowed you out-of-turn and you are exploiting that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Sir, Mahanadi is polluting. Therefore, industrial pollution or any other pollution should not go into the river. That will destroy the entire flow. Therefore, I only request the Government of India ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, hon. Minister ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. संजीव कुमार बालियान: डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार की तरफ से चार मेजर प्रोजेक्ट्स सीडब्ल्यूसी के पास आए थे। इसके अलावा कुछ माइनर प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, जो दो हजार हेक्टेयर से कम के हैं, जिनको भेजने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी, उन पर प्रदेश सरकार का अपना निर्णय रहना है। तो जो ये चार प्रोजेक्ट्स सीडब्ल्यूसी के पास आए थे, उनमें से केलो डैम 2009 में एप्रूव किया गया था और इसकी सूचना छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार के द्वारा 2006 में ओडिशा सरकार को दी गई थी। यह केलो डैम प्रोजेक्ट 2009 में एप्रूव हुआ था, जिसका बड़ा नाम है। दूसरा टेरी महानदी का प्रोजेक्ट सीडब्ल्यूसी में जमा किया गया। सीडब्ल्यूसी के द्वारा छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार को कहा गया। फिर 4 फरवरी, 2016 को डीपीआर ओडिशा सरकार को कॉमेंट्स के लिए भेज दी गई। अभी तक इस पर कोई निर्णय नहीं हुआ है। तंदुला रिजरवॉयर प्रोजेक्ट, यह सीडब्ल्यूसी में जमा किया गया, ओडिशा सरकार को 2 सितम्बर, 2015 को कहा गया। इसकी डीपीआर ओडिशा सरकार को छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार के द्वारा भेज दी गई है। चौथा प्रोजेक्ट तंदुला प्रोजेक्ट है, इसकी डीपीआर सीडब्ल्यूसी को 2013 को दी गई।

जनवरी, 2014 में सीडब्ल्यूसी के द्वारा छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार को कहा गया कि डीपीआर ओडिशा सरकार को दी जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक मिनट। उसके बाद 2015 में इस तंदुला प्रोजेक्ट की डीपीआर ओडिशा सरकार को दी गई। अभी तक निर्णय नहीं हुआ है। सीडब्ल्यूसी की जो टेक्नीकल एडवायजरी कमेटी है, उसके द्वारा किसी भी प्रोजेक्ट को एप्रूवल नहीं दिया गया है, पहली बात यह है। एक ही प्रोजेक्ट केलो डैम का एप्रूवल 2009 में हुआ था। इस सरकार के दौरान किसी भी प्रोजेक्ट को, जो टेक्नीकल एडवायजरी कमेटी द्वारा एप्रूवल दिया जाता है, वह इस सवाल दो साल में नहीं दिया गया है। इसके बावजूद तंदुला डैम पर कुछ काम हुआ है, वह बिना एप्रूवल के हुआ है। यह सही है कि यह परिपाटी रही है कि पहले एप्रूवल हो, उसके बाद ही काम शुरू होना चाहिए। अभी तक सवा दो साल में यहां से कोई भी नये प्रोजेक्ट का एप्रूवल नहीं हुआ है, सिवाय केलो डैम के। उसके अलावा जो ऑब्जेक्शंस हैं, वे सभी दो हजार हेक्टेयर से कम के डैम हैं, जो माइनर प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, जिनके लिए एप्रूवल के लिए यहां पर आने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

महोदय, कुछ सवाल जो माननीय सदस्यों की ओर से आए हैं। तिकी जी ने कहा कि पानी का फ्लो वन-थर्ड कम हुआ है। यह ठीक नहीं है, ऐसा मैं मानता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज़, मैं आंकड़ों के साथ बोल रहा हूँ, पिछले दस वर्षों में फ्लो कम नहीं हुआ है।

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी: जो हमारे डैम हैं, डैम के नीचे जितने ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. संजीव कुमार बालियान: फ्लो कम नहीं हुआ, मैं आपके पास पेपर्स भिजवा दूंगा। दूसरी बात यह कि इफॉर्मेशन ओडिशा सरकार को नहीं दी गई, करीब-करीब सभी प्रोजेक्ट्स के बारे में सीडब्ल्यूसी के द्वारा कहा गया कि पहले ओडिशा सरकार को इफॉर्मेशन दी जाए। सभी प्रोजेक्ट्स की डीपीआर ओडिशा सरकार को भेजी गई हैं, जो मुझे सूचना छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार के द्वारा मिली है, जो विद डेट है। उसके बावजूद अभी तक कोई एप्रूवल नहीं हुआ है। इसलिए आपके लिए चिंता की कोई बात नहीं होनी चाहिए।

श्री अनुभव मोहंती: मैं आपकी जानकारी के लिए बता दूँ, कोई डीपीआर रिसीव नहीं की गई, ओडिशा सरकार के पास कोई नहीं आई है No DPR has been received.

DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN: Already received. छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार के द्वारा यह सूचना दी गई है। हमने छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार से कहा, उसने आपको सूचना दी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक बात आई, जो ज्वॉयंट ग्रुप की बात थी, 1983 में जो एग्रीमेंट हुआ था, यह ज्वॉयंट ग्रुप बनना चाहिए था, इस बात को 35-36 साल हो चुके हैं, आज तक ज्वॉयंट ग्रुप नहीं बना। इसके लिए कहीं भी केन्द्र सरकार जिम्मेदार नहीं है। यह ओडिशा और छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार का एग्रीमेंट था। उन्हें अपने आप ज्वॉयंट कंट्रोल ग्रुप बनाना चाहिए था। अगर कहीं यह ज्वॉयंट कंट्रोल ग्रुप बनता, तो शायद यह समस्या आज उत्पन्न नहीं होती। मानसून से महानदी रिवर में जो फ्लो है, उसमें किसी भी डैम से कोई समस्या नहीं है। जो कम से कम ओडिशा की समस्या है, वह मानसून के बाद जो पानी का फ्लो है, वह कहीं बाधित होता है या नहीं, सबसे बड़ी मेन प्रॉब्लम यह है, सर। ओडिशा सरकार का करीब डेढ़ महीने पहले केन्द्र सरकार को एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ, उसके बाद पिछले महीने 27 जून को दोनों सरकारों को कहा गया कि सीडब्ल्यूसी के यहां एक मीटिंग है, आप आइए। छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार से अधिकारी ने कन्सेंट दी कि हम आएंगे।

3.00 P.M .

ओडिशा से यह रिक्वेस्ट आई कि एक महीने का समय दिया जाए, क्योंकि हम एक महीने बाद ही आ सकते हैं। तो इस नोटिस के बाद नहीं या इस मोशन के बाद नहीं, बल्कि इस मोशन के आने से पहले ही केन्द्र सरकार पिछले महीने बैठक बुला चुकी थी। ओडिशा की तरफ से रिक्वेस्ट आई कि हम एक महीने बाद आएँगे। अभी 29 तारीख को दोबारा ओडिशा और छत्तीसगढ़ दोनों को बुलाया गया है, यानी सेक्रेटरी द्वारा दोनों के चीफ सेक्रेटरीज को बुलाया गया है। सीडब्ल्यूसी या मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ वॉटर रिसोर्सेज, जब किसी सरकार का पत्र प्राप्त हो, उसके बाद ही इंटरफेयर कर सकते हैं, उसके बिना इंटरफेयर नहीं कर सकते। जब पत्र प्राप्त हुआ, तो तुरंत प्रभाव से इंटरफेयरेंस हुआ है।

सर, जहाँ तक एक्ट की बात है, तो 1956 का जो एक्ट है, इसकी बार-बार चर्चा हुई है। वह केन्द्र सरकार को कोई अधिकार नहीं देता कि हम किसी को कानूनी रूप से कंस्ट्रक्शन को रोकने के लिए बाध्य कर सकें। हाँ, अगर दोनों राज्य सरकारें आती हैं, तो 29 तारीख को इस पर बातचीत होगी। उसमें प्रयास किया जाएगा कि दोनों से सलाह-मशविरे के बाद इसमें आगे काम शुरू हो। दोनों सरकारों से बात की जाएगी और इसका कोई न कोई हल निकाला जाएगा। सर, अनेक सदस्यों के सुझाव आए कि कानून में संशोधन होना चाहिए। अगर फिर भी इसमें दोनों के बीच कोई बात नहीं होती है, तो इस एक्ट के सेक्शन 3 के अंतर्गत ओडिशा से हमें कोई पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है, जिससे कि ट्रिब्यूनल का गठन हो सके। तो सबसे पहले ओडिशा सरकार को इंटर स्टेट रिवर वॉटर डिस्प्यूट एक्ट के सेक्शन 3 के अंतर्गत केन्द्र सरकार को रिप्रेजेंटेशन देना होगा। उसके बाद केन्द्र सरकार इसमें एक mediator का रोल प्ले करेगी। अगर मीडिएशन नहीं हो पाया, तो ट्रिब्यूनल का गठन किया जाएगा। इसमें यही एकमात्र हल है।

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी: सर ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, I want one clarification. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister wants to say something.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, I need one minute only. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. You listen to the Minister. She wants to speak. ...(Interruptions)... She wants to add something. ...(Interruptions)...

सुश्री उमा भारती: सर, माननीय राज्य मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है, वह अपने आपमें सम्पूर्ण है, किन्तु जो दो प्रश्न अनुत्तरित रह गए, मैं उनके उत्तर देना चाहती हूँ।

सर, एक बात तो यह आई है कि हमने बैठक तब बुलाई, जब कोई आपत्ति आई, तो ऐसा बिल्कुल नहीं है। बैठक 26 जून को बुलाई गई और कॉलिंग अटेंशन का जो नोटिस है, वह एक हफ्ता पहले ही लगा है। यानी हमारा इरादा इस विषय में पहले से ही यह था कि ओडिशा और छत्तीसगढ़ की बैठक हो जाए, लेकिन ओडिशा की ही रिक्वेस्ट पर वह बैठक एक महीने के लिए पोस्टपोन हो गई। दूसरी बात, जो सदन के एक वरिष्ठ सदस्य, माननीय जयराम रमेश जी ने कही है, कि क्या हमारा जल संसाधन

मंत्रालय दोनों राज्यों के जल संसाधन मंत्रियों की बैठक के बारे में विचार कर सकता है, तो वह विचार हम कर चुके हैं। पहले अधिकारियों के लेवल पर बैठक होगी, इसके बाद अगर जरूरत पड़ेगी, तो दोनों राज्यों के मंत्री के लेवल पर बैठक होगी। अगर बोर्ड बन गया होता, तो इस समस्या का समाधान दोनों राज्यों ने बैठ कर कर लिया होता।

सर, मैं एक बात बताना चाहूँगी कि अभी पीछे से एक माननीय युवा सदस्य ने यह कहा कि हमारे एक माननीय मंत्री ओडिशा के हैं, तो वे ओडिशा की चिन्ता करें। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, ओडिशा से प्यार करने के लिए ओडिशा में पैदा होने की जरूरत नहीं है, भारत में पैदा होना ही काफी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

एक माननीय सदस्य: वह मंत्री जी अभी यहाँ नहीं हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री उमा भारती: उनकी जरूरत भी नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्योंकि भारती यहाँ पर मौजूद है, तो उनकी जरूरत नहीं है। हम ओडिशा से बहुत प्यार करते हैं। हमें ओडिशा की बहुत चिन्ता है। हम ओडिशा के साथ बिल्कुल अन्याय नहीं होने देंगे। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदन को आश्वस्त करती हूँ कि 29 तारीख की बैठक के बाद भी यदि आवश्यकता पड़ेगी, तो जल संसाधन मंत्रियों की बैठक बुलाई जाएगी तथा ओडिशा और छत्तीसगढ़ का यह जो मसला है, इसका कोई रास्ता निकाला जाएगा। लेकिन मैं आपके माध्यम से सभी माननीय वरिष्ठ सदस्यों को और सभी माननीय सदस्यों को आश्वस्त करती हूँ कि इस समस्या का समाधान हम ऐसा ही निकालेंगे, जो माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने हमें कहा है - 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास'। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए हम सबको साथ लेकर चलेंगे, सबकी चिन्ता करेंगे और किसी भी राज्य के साथ अन्याय नहीं होने देंगे। ओडिशा से प्यार करने के लिए ओडिशा में पैदा होने की जरूरत नहीं है, क्योंकि ओडिशा भगवान जगन्नाथ का राज्य है, जगत के नाथ का राज्य है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी : सर ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, हम लोग मंत्री जी के उत्तर से संतुष्ट नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Just one minute, Sir. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. That is enough. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is okay. ...**(Interruptions)**...

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

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Just one clarification. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No clarification over clarification! ...**(Interruptions)**... No clarification over clarification. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप मेरी बात सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Mr, Anubhav, she said that the interests of Odisha would be taken care of. That is an assurance. That is enough. You sit down now. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, no. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is enough. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, no. That is enough. Now, Papers to be laid on the Table. ...**(Interruptions)**... There is an item in the Supplementary List of Business, for Papers to be laid on the Table. If the House agrees, I will call the Minister. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, Papers to be laid on the Table, Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE — Contd.**Notifications of the Ministry of Finance**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section(2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) Notification No. 26/2016-Central Excise, dated the 26th July, 2016, seeking to amend Notification No. 12/2012-Central Excise, dated the 17th March, 2012, so as to prescribe 1% excise duty (without input and capital goods credit) on parts of articles of jewellery falling under heading 7113 of the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 (5 of 1986), and to prescribe a criteria for classification of an article of jewellery or part of article of jewellery or both as that of a particular precious metal.
- (2) Notification No. 27/2016-Central Excise, dated the 26th July, 2016, seeking to partially exempt Central Excise Duty on articles of jewellery falling under heading 7113 of the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 (5 of 1986) manufactured by (a) re-conversion of jewellery given by the retail customer, or (b) mounting of precious stone given by the retail customer.
- (3) Notification No. 28/2016-Central Excise, dated the 26th July, 2016, seeking to amend Notification No. 8/2003-Central Excise dated 1st March, 2003, so as to increase for articles of jewellery or parts of articles of jewellery or both, falling under heading 7113 of the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 (5 of 1986): (a) the SSI Exemption limit from ₹ 6 crore to ₹ 10 crore, and (b) the SSI Eligibility limit from ₹ 12 crore to ₹ 15 crore.
- (4) Notification No. 29/2016-Central Excise, dated the 26th July, 2016, seeking to amend Notification No. 17/2011-Central Excise dated 1st March, 2011, so as to exclude handicrafts falling under heading 7113 of the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 (5 of 1986), from the purview of Excise Duty Exemption for "handicrafts".
- (5) Notification No. 33/2016-Central Excise (N.T.), dated the 26th July, 2016, seeking to notify for the excisable goods falling under heading 7113 of the First Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 (5 of 1986); (a) the first sale value, *i.e.* the value at which excisable goods are sold for the first time, as the tariff value for articles of jewellery or parts of articles of jewellery or both

(other than those which are manufactured from the precious metal provided by the retail customer), and (b) Value which is sum of the (i) cost of additional materials used by the manufacturer or principal manufacturer, as the case may be, for making such articles of jewellery, (ii) labour charge charged by the manufacturer or principal manufacturer, as the case may be, from the retail customer, and (iii) value of precious metal provided by the retail customer.

- (6) Notification No. 34/2016-Central Excise (N.T.), dated the 26th July, 2016, seeking to notify articles of jewellery (Collection of duty) Rules, 2016, applicable to articles of jewellery or parts of articles of jewellery or both falling under heading 7113 of the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 (5 of 1986). These rules *inter-alia* provide manner of payment of Central Excise Duty on articles of jewellery or parts of articles of jewellery or both, including an optional scheme for payment of such excise duty.
- (7) Notification No. 35/2016-Central Excise (N.T.), dated the 26th July, 2016, seeking to amend the Central Excise Rules, 2002 in relation to articles of jewellery or parts of articles of jewellery or both, falling under heading 7113 of the First Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 (5 of 1986), so as to (i) prescribe quarterly return (ER.8) for parts of articles of jewellery (ii) prescribed that the date of submission of quarterly return for quarter ending on 31st March, 2016, and quarter ending on 30th June, 2016, shall be the 10th August, 2016 and (iii) restrict applicability of Rule 12AA only to articles of precious metals falling under heading 7114 of said Schedule to the said Tariff Act, since new Rules have been created for articles of jewellery or parts of articles of jewellery or both falling under heading 7113 of the said Schedule to the said Tariff Act.
- (8) Notification No. 36/2016-Central Excise (N.T.), dated the 26th July, 2016, seeking to amend the CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004 in relation to articles of jewellery or parts of articles of jewellery or both, falling under heading 7113 of the First Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 (5 of 1986), so as to include a principal manufacturer of articles of jewellery or parts of articles of jewellery or both as manufacturer for the purposes of the CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004.
- (9) Notification No. 37/2016-Central Excise (N.T.), dated the 26th July, 2016, seeking to provide a new form for quarterly return, ER-8, for return of excisable goods cleared at the Central Excise Duty rate of 1% or 2%.

- (10) Notification No. 38/2016-Central Excise (N.T.), dated the 26th July, 2016, seeking to amend Notification No. 35/2001-Central Excise (N.T.) dated the 26th June, 2001 so as to (i) provide that a person engaged in the manufacture of articles of jewellery or parts of articles of jewellery or both, falling under Chapter heading 7113 of the First Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 (5 of 1986) may get himself registered by 31st day of July, 2016; (ii) exempt a person engaged in the manufacture of articles of jewellery or parts of articles of jewellery or both, falling under Chapter heading 7113 of the First Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 (5 of 1986) from the requirement to submit plan of the factory premises under simplified registration procedure.
- (11) Notification No. 39/2016-Central Excise (N.T.), dated the 26th July, 2016, seeking to amend Notification No. 17/2006-Central Excise (N.T.) dated the 1st August, 2006 so as to exempt a manufacturer or principal manufacturer of articles of jewellery or parts of articles of jewellery or both, falling under heading 7113 of the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 (5 of 1986) from filling of annual return.
- (12) Notification No. 40/2016-Central Excise- (N.T.), dated the 26th July, 2016, seeking to amend Notification No. 36/2001-Central Excise (N.T.) dated the 26th June, 2001 so as to exempt a manufacturer or principal manufacturer of articles of jewellery or parts of articles of jewellery or both, falling under heading 7113 of the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 (5 of 1986) from the requirement of registration up to the full exemption limit, which is being increased to ₹ 10 crores.
- [Placed in Library. For (1) to (12) *See* No. L.T. 4940/16/16]
- (13) Notification No. 43/2016-Customs, dated the 26th July, 2016, seeking to further amend Notification No. 27/2011-Customs, dated the 1st March, 2011, so as to provide exemption from export duty to Organic sugar upto 10,000 MT in a year beginning with October and ending with / September subject to specified conditions. The exemption for the period ending with 30th September, 2016 shall be restricted to 2500 MT. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4941/16/16]
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**CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE — Contd.**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is against the rule. No clarifications can be allowed over clarifications. It cannot be allowed ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिरकी: सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने एक बात गलत बतायी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What the hon. Minister replied was to your clarifications. There cannot be clarifications over clarifications. I cannot allow this. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please cooperate with me. I was liberal in allowing clarifications. I had allowed not only those Members who gave their names in time, but also those Members who gave their names afterwards. There is no procedure in this House for seeking clarifications over clarifications. For Calling Attention, you sought clarifications and the Minister has already replied. She has finally assured that all the issues will be taken care of. So, there is no need of further clarifications ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, there are certain statements made in the House which are not factual ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then you give notice...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I am ready to point out the factual error ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tapanji, you sought your clarifications after reading the statement of the Minister. If there was anything in the statement which was factually incorrect, you could have raised the issue at that time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, there were factual errors in the statement made by the Minister in reply to the clarifications sought ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिरकी: सर, चूंकि हम माननीय मंत्री जी के उत्तर से संतुष्ट नहीं हैं, इसलिए हम सदन से वॉकआउट करते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, we are not satisfied with the reply of the Minister. So, we are walking out.

(At this stage some Hon. Members left the Chamber.)

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, the Government of Odisha has sent all the papers. They are standing and telling here that they have not received them. Is it not a factual deficiency? Sir, within the two States' MoUs, if this is not implemented, has the Central Government no role to play? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to go by the rule.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Are the States of Odisha and Chhattisgarh sovereign States? They are part of the Indian Union ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot allow discussion on this. ...*(Interruptions)*... You give notice saying that the Minister's statement is wrong. I will examine it. I cannot allow a discussion now ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Raja, how can I allow a discussion like this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Jairam Ramesh, what is this? You know the rules.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I am on another topic.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then you give notice ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Yesterday, the House could not function because of continued uncertainty on the Private Members' Bill ...*(Interruptions)*... I want to know as to what the position of the Government is ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kanimozhiji, I know you are on another subject. You give notice. I know your subject is not Mahanadi ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: While the voting took place, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will sort it out ...*(Interruptions)*... The Deputy Leader of the Congress Party, Shri Anand Sharma, you rein in your Member. This is absolutely wrong. Don't do this. No; don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will sort out the problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Ramachandra Rao, please don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Ramachandra Rao, please don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am requesting the Deputy Leader of the Congress Party to rein in him and ask him to behave. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the private member is very agitated. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know, I know. ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will deal with that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, that is of great concern. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will deal with that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH : Sir, voting must take place. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Jairamji, you sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, if you can go back to your seats. One of you raised the issue, we will sort it out. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us solve the problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, I know.....*(Interruptions)*... I will finish. ...*(Interruptions)*... I know, this side, the Congress Party wants a discussion on that particular....

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: No discussion; voting. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, voting. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will come to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Voting, if that is your request, we will discuss and decide it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, no discussion; voting. ...*(Interruptions)*... No discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : No, Sir. Let us have a vote. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. LoP. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, I will answer that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me reply to that. Yes, Mr. Jairam Ramesh and hon. LoP have asked for voting on the Private Members' Bill on which the discussion was over. That I know. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the Minister's reply is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have agreed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Discussion over means it is everything. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; let me. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can listen to you only when you speak from your seat and not from here. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can listen to you from your seat only. You go to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go to your seat. Please go to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you; you go to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Ramachandra Rao, you sit and listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't do this, Shri Ramachandra Rao. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Ramachandra Rao, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't show it. It is an insult to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are actually insulting me. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am telling you it is an insult to the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... Totally disobeying. Totally ignoring the direction of the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is an insult. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh) Please listen to me, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the point is... *...(Interruptions)...* Now, listen, listen. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, please. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I told you that I will listen to you. *...(Interruptions)...* Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* I told you that I will allow you, sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, please. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I told you that I will allow you, sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* I told you. *...(Interruptions)...* You should know the basic rule that when the Chair is standing, you should not stand up. *...(Interruptions)...* That is the basic fundamental rule every Member should know. *...(Interruptions)...* At least, know that rule and go by that. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, listen, I know the problem, but hon. LoP, I want to tell you, the discussion was over; correct. The reply was over; correct. But that is a Private Members' Bill. It can only be taken.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH (Telangana): Sir, quorum was not there. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It can only be taken up on the day allotted for Private Members' Business. *...(Interruptions)...* Otherwise, it can also be taken on any other day, provided the BAC decides accordingly. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me say. It is correct that the Chairman, in consultation with the Leader of the House, has to decide and the BAC has to finally allot the time also. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, voting was deliberately prevented on Friday. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me complete. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: The time allotted for voting... *...(Interruptions)...* The Government ran away from the vote, deliberately prevented the vote. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Therefore, at this point of time, I am unable to take up that Private Members' Bill, nor am I able to allow voting. *...(Interruptions)...* I am unable as I am bound by the rules of the House, so I cannot do that. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: What happened to the Rule on Friday when voting was sabotaged? *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am saying that. *...(Interruptions)...* That is what I

am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. But I am also saying that I will convey the feeling to the hon. Chairman, and the hon. Chairman may consult the Leader of the House. If the decision is taken, we can have it tomorrow or the day after tomorrow or Friday. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: We do not agree, Sir. We want it to be taken up today itself. ...*(Interruptions)*... We won't allow the House... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot do it. I cannot do it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry; I cannot do it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry; I cannot do. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am bound by the rules of the House. रूल्स के अनुसार काम करना मेरी जाब है। रूल्स के खिलाफ मैं कुछ नहीं कर सकता। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, अभी "कैम्पा" लगा हुआ है, उसके बाद जो भी ...*(व्यवधान)*... उस पर हमें किसी तरह की कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to the Minister.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Let the House decide it.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: उस पर चेयर जो भी एलाउ करती है, उसी पर आप चर्चा कीजिए। लेकिन सर, अभी जब यह "कैम्पा" पास हो जाएगा तो इसी आन्ध्र प्रदेश को 2,023 करोड़ रुपए चले जाएंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आन्ध्र प्रदेश): आप इसकी बात कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† جناب محمد علی خان: آپ اس کا بات کیجئے (مداخلت)

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: न केवल आन्ध्र प्रदेश को बल्कि उत्तर प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, हिमाचल प्रदेश, राजस्थान और तमाम राज्यों को 33,000 करोड़ रुपये दिए जा रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री (गुजरात): फॉरेस्ट ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: हम उन राज्यों को वनीकरण के लिए, उन राज्यों के गरीबों, आदिवासियों, कमजोर तबकों के रोजगार के लिए पैसा देना चाहते हैं, लेकिन आप हमको रोकना चाहते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह हमारा आप पर आरोप है कि आप उन राज्यों के विकास को रोकना चाहते हैं। उन राज्यों को जो पैसा केन्द्र सरकार देना चाहती है, उसको आप रोक रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: यह बिल्कुल गलत आरोप है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Let the Government agree. ...*(Interruptions)*... CAMPA can come up later. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, यह उन राज्यों के साथ अन्याय है, गरीबों के साथ अन्याय है, आदिवासियों के साथ अन्याय है, कमजोर तबकों के साथ अन्याय है और यह अन्याय देश बरदाश्त नहीं करेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Anand Sharma, please tell me what I can do. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, please hear me, ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, this situation is entirely the creation of the Government. The Government created this on Friday by disrupting the House; by preventing the Bill to be taken up for voting after the discussion was over.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all over. Now, what can I do?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Now, the rules provide with clarity that if the Leader of the Council agrees, then, the House can take it up. It is a Private Member's Bill. We request you to protect the right of the Member. The Government cannot object today, after one year, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: The House agrees.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The House has discussed thrice, and the Minister has replied. Therefore, let the Government be fair. You make amends. It is penance for you. आप पश्चाताप करो जो आपने किया है और अब मान जाओ। जो आपने शुक्रवार को किया, उसका प्रायश्चित्त करो। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: आनन्द जी, पश्चाताप तो आपको करना पड़ेगा, जो आप कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you. Go to your seat. आप वहाँ से मत बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Do not speak from here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: पश्चाताप आपको करना पड़ेगा, जो आप राज्यों और गरीबों के विकास में बाधा डाल रहे हैं। यह पश्चाताप आपको करना पड़ेगा और निश्चित तौर ...*(व्यवधान)*... जहाँ तक आन्ध्र प्रदेश का सवाल है, हम उनके पक्ष में हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम चाहते हैं कि आंध्र प्रदेश का विकास होना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम चाहते हैं कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश के स्टेटस के बारे में चर्चा होनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमने कभी नहीं रोका, लेकिन ऐसे थोड़े ही होता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अगर प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिल ...*(व्यवधान)*... फ्राइडे है ...*(व्यवधान)*... तो हम तैयार हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उसके अलावा ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: From the Chair, I can give an assurance. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: उसके अलावा, जिस दिन चाहिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... एक घंटा, दो घंटा, तीन घंटा चर्चा कर लीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Naqviji, from the Chair, I will give an assurance. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Let the Government agree to take it up on Friday. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the Government agree to take it up on this Friday. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: From the Chair, I can give an assurance. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it can be taken up this Friday. Let the Leader of the Council be called. Why is the Minister getting agitated?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Let the Leader of the Council agree and we may take it up on Friday. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji, I will give an assurance from the Chair, if it is acceptable to both sides. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Reddy, you go to your seat, and then only you can speak. I will allow you if you go to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you go to your seat and stand there, I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot speak from here. ...*(Interruptions)*... You go back. Listen, from the Chair, I have a formula of compromise, if you agree. It is like this. This Friday is for Resolutions, according to our pattern of working. But, as you said, the Chairman can, according to the rules, take a decision to have the Bill, certainly, in consultation with the Leader of the House. Therefore, I will convey the feelings of the House because the Government has also agreed that they are ready for a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will convey, which is, more or less, the consensus of the House, that on this Friday, instead of Resolutions, the Bills may be taken up. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, there is a flaw in your argument.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me complete and then I will allow you. सुनिए, सुनिए! ...*(व्यवधान)*... Even if I have to correct myself, I will correct, but listen to me. So, I would request hon. Chairman and inform about the consensus of the House that this Friday we will take up the Bill. And since the discussion on the Bill is over, and if the reply is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... I said 'if the discussion is over'. Then, whatever step is to be taken next, either voting or reply, whatever it is, will be taken up. Therefore, this Friday, we decide with the consent of the hon. Chairman to take up that Bill, if it is acceptable to both sides. The second point is, why I said this is because, I remember,

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

last Thursday, there was a decision of the House. The decision was that the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Bill will be taken up on Monday. That was yesterday, and it will be disposed of. That was the decision of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... ठीक है! You allow me to speak, please. From the Chair, I also said that it is a ruling also. So, now I feel guilty that that decision could not be implemented. I feel humiliated that my ruling is not taken seriously, and therefore, this is a solution to satisfy all. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is my suggestion, if you agree. If you give your opinion from this side and from that side, then, we will take it up on Friday. Do you agree? ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Jairam Ramesh, can you say something about my opinion?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: We agree.

श्री मेघराज जैन (मध्य प्रदेश): तीन-तीन बार कोरम के अभाव में ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्या बात कर रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: With due respect to you, Sir, you are trying to find a way forward, and we will support you to find a way forward. We are as much interested in having the CAMPA Bill discussed as Mr. Naqvi, as Mr. Dave and everybody else. We are as much concerned with the rights of State Governments. We are more concerned about the rights of *Adivasis*. That is a separate issue. The issue is this: on Friday afternoon, deliberately a voting on the Private Members' Bill was prevented. That is the reality. Sir, now you are saying that it will be taken up on Friday. What is the guarantee? We take you on your word. What is the guarantee that the Leader of the House will not get up on Friday and say that it is a Money Bill and the Rajya Sabha is not competent to discuss this? Are you going to give us the guarantee that voting will take place? It is because all of today and all of yesterday the Finance Minister has been saying that this is a Money Bill. On 7th of August, 2015 the President gave his assent to the introduction of this Bill. From 7th of August this Bill has been in this House. Nobody has raised the Money Bill issue. Yesterday suddenly, the Finance Minister has raised this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, he did not say it in the House. He said nothing about it in the House ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: On Friday, this is what the Finance Minister will say. That is why we want the voting now, and not on Friday.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How do you read the Finance Minister's mind? Do you have any communication? ...*(Interruptions)*... Is there a direct communication between Finance Minister's mind and your mind?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: He has been saying this. Sir, the Finance Minister's mind is known to everybody in the Central Hall. His mind is on display in the Central Hall. The Central Hall is abuzz that this is a Money Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, आपने एक अच्छा समाधान दिया है। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह सदन जैसा आज चल रहा है, वैसा... जिस दिन फाइनैस मिनिस्टर इस पर बोलेंगे, लीडर ऑफ द हाउस बोलेंगे, उनकी सहमति, असहमति के बारे में यह शंका कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सदन में आपने जो बात रखी है, उसके माध्यम से एक रास्ता निकाला है। मैं मानता हूँ कि सभी लोगों को इस पर सहमत होना चाहिए। फ्राइडे को इसको पक्का लेकर, यह तो सदन की इच्छा है कि अगर हम वोटिंग चाहेंगे, तो होगी, इसको कौन रोक सकता है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मेघराज जैन: उपसभापति महोदय ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह क्या बात है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Redely, what is that you want to say?

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, I have a point to make. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not merely about voting, even the discussion has to take place. Though a discussion took place at that time, my party, the YSR Congress Party did not have any representation in this House. It is a very important issue concerning the people of Andhra Pradesh. It is the Congress Party which is squarely responsible for the division of the State and the apathy of the people of Andhra Pradesh. I want to make my submission. Please allow me some time and I will make my observation on that issue; that can be considered as my maiden speech.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If there be any discussion like that, I will allow you.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: I would like to make my maiden speech on this issue at that time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Mr. Ramesh.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: In the last Session, this Bill came up and everybody discussed it. The Minister also gave the reply. Finally, it came up for voting and, at that time, there was no quorum and it got postponed. Now, if you allow, within ten minutes, the voting will be over. Then, CAMPA Bill can be taken up. All the Bills can be taken up as everybody is ready. All the Members are here today. Within ten minutes, it can be over.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The rule does not permit that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Sir, we have changed it so many times. It is an important issue relating to Andhra Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*... Everybody is here; it could be done. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY): Sir, either this side or that side, both have been delaying the matter. One side says that it is a Money Bill and it can't be taken up...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nobody has said it in the House. From the Government, nobody said it in the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY): Sir, it is decided that in the interest of the State of Andhra Pradesh, let there be voting or a discussion to understand the status of the assurances given on the floor of the House as well as the Act. What is the status as on today? Two-and-a-half years have been completed and we should understand what the Government is likely to do on the commitments under the Act as well as on the assurances given. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are a part of the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Of course, collectively. I am a part of the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम पूरी तरह से तैयार हैं कि ये आन्ध्र प्रदेश के मुद्दे पर शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन कर लें, कॉलिंग अटेंशन कर लें, हम किसी भी मुद्दे से भाग नहीं रहे हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: मेरे सुझाव के बारे में...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: जहां तक फ्राइडे का इश्यू है, वह होता रहेगा। अगर सदन चाहता है कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश के मुद्दे पर चर्चा करनी है, तो ये कभी भी चर्चा का नोटिस दे दें। ...*(व्यवधान)*... लेकिन मुद्दा आन्ध्र प्रदेश नहीं है। आन्ध्र प्रदेश तो बहाना है, प्रोग्रेस को पलीता लगाना है। इश्यू यह है कि डेवलपमेंट इश्यू को कैसे रोका जा सके? This is the whole game. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We want voting. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already given my ruling that the Private Members' Bill can't be taken up now. According to the rules, it is not possible. Therefore, I am taking up the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Bill, 2016. The Bill has already been moved in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have already ruled out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

It is not possible. ...*(Interruptions)*... It cannot be taken up now ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: It is possible ...*(Interruptions)*... You can make it possible...

(Interruptions)... You take up the Bill for voting ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rule does not permit ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: You can permit it ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know the rule ... (Interruptions)... It does not permit me to take up the Private Member's Bill now ... (Interruptions)... So, I am taking up the CAMPA Bill ... (Interruptions)... The first speaker is Shri Jairam Ramesh ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Sir, we want voting ... (Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: उपसभापति जी, आपके कहने के बावजूद भी, आपकी रूलिंग के बावजूद भी यदि यह हो रहा है ... (व्यवधान)... चूंकि कांग्रेस पार्टी जो कर रही है, वह आइसोलेट होती जा रही है। ... (व्यवधान)... पूरा सदन चाहता है कि हाउस चले। ... (व्यवधान)... सदन के लोग चाहते हैं कि देश से जुड़े मुद्दे पर बहस हो, डिबेट हो। ... (व्यवधान)... इस तरह का व्यवहार कांग्रेस को आइसोलेट कर रहा है। ... (व्यवधान)... आपको सदन की रक्षा करनी होगी। ... (व्यवधान)... सदन के लोग चाहते हैं कि discussion हो, डिबेट हो, ... (व्यवधान)... ठोस डिजीजन हो। ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 4.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned at thirty-two minutes past three of the clock

The House re-assembled at four of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

RE. AN ISSUE ABOUT TAKING UP THE PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILL

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let us take up the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Bill, 2016, for further consideration. The Bill had already been moved by the hon. Minister on 19th July, 2016. ... (Interruptions)... I would request the hon. Members to cooperate so that we can take up the Bill. ... (Interruptions)... The first speaker is Shri Jairam Ramesh. ... (Interruptions)... Mr. Jairam Ramesh, you can speak. ... (Interruptions)... Mr. Jairam Ramesh, you can speak. ... (Interruptions)... I can hear you, if you speak. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, the House is not in order. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have already given the ruling that there cannot be voting because we cannot take up the Private Members' Bill today. ... (Interruptions)... I have already assured that it can be taken up on Friday, after a decision in the Business Advisory Committee. ... (Interruptions)... Therefore, I would

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

request you to go by my ruling. *...(Interruptions)...* I have already given a ruling on this. *...(Interruptions)...* It is not possible to have voting today. *...(Interruptions)...* For that, a decision is needed. *...(Interruptions)...* I have to go by the rules. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Naqvi. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Naqvi. *...(Interruptions)...*

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, they are demanding voting under Rule 140. CAMPA बिल पर वोटिंग करा दीजिए! *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Voting on this Bill! *...(Interruptions)...* Voting on this Bill! *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: They do not want a discussion. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Yechury. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me listen to Mr. Yechury. *...(Interruptions)...* Please, let me listen to Mr. Yechury. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me listen to what he is saying. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me listen to what Yechuryji is saying. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, they are not demanding voting on the Private Members' Bill immediately. They are asking to take it up separately and decide on this now. So, it is not that they are asking for voting on it. But they want to take up the issue now. *...(Interruptions)...* And, then, take a decision about voting on this. *...(Interruptions)...* That is possible. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, you know the rules. If there has to be a voting, there has to be a motion. As per the rules, *...(Interruptions)...* What is this? *...(Interruptions)...* Listen to me. *...(Interruptions)...* Please ask him to *...(Interruptions)...* If voting has to be there, there should be a motion. *...(Interruptions)...* There is no motion. *...(Interruptions)...* And, motion has to be, I think, under Rule 167. *...(Interruptions)...* There is no motion under Rule 167. *...(Interruptions)...* So, how can I have a voting now? *...(Interruptions)...* In any case, it is not possible today. *...(Interruptions)...* In any case, it is not possible today. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, as far as the CAMPA Bill is concerned, we have moved some amendments.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, that we can take up.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you cannot have voting on that Bill without any.....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; I will not. Let us have a discussion on...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: But, you settle this issue now.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do? They are not listening to me. What can I do?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Let the Government give an assurance that they will implement it. Why are they not implementing it? ...*(Interruptions)*... The Leader of the House is here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Let him give the assurance that the A.P. Special Package will be implemented. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do I do? I will have to. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Leader of the Opposition and the Deputy Leader are not here. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am telling you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Jairam Ramesh, — I don't see the Leader of the Opposition and the Deputy Leader here — you only suggested that you wanted voting on the Private Members Bill. That is what you said.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: No, no, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me say. What he told me, I am saying. Last Friday, voting could not be done. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me say. You also said your version about that. But I said in this House very clearly, some time back, that on this Friday, that Bill can be taken up. What is only needed is a discussion with the hon. Chairman and hon. Chairman's consent for changing the date, because the Bill is scheduled for 5th August and this Friday, there is a Resolution. So, we can prepone and take up this Bill also. For that, the hon. Chairman will consult the Leader of the House also. I myself can request the hon. Chairman. That process will be done, so that we can take up this Private Member's Bill on Friday. ...*(Interruptions)*... If the Bill is taken up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me complete. Whatever is over is over and whatever is to be done with regard to the Bill will be done on that day. So, on that assurance, let us take up this Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. The House has also decided to take up and pass the CAMPA Bill. The House has also decided this. That is my request. Please consider this.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, we take your assurance in full faith and we think you will implement the assurance also. But give another assurance that before Friday, the hon. Speaker of the other House will not declare this as a Money Bill and then we will be deprived of...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: She cannot. It is not with her. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is our property. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is our property now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: The Private Members' Bill is your property. But the matter is not your property. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: The matter is not our property.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. no. The hon. Speaker can decide it as a Money Bill only if it is referred to her now. It is now with us. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No. That is a Private Members' Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is with us. That is our Private Members' Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: But if the matter comes up on something else ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I cannot predict anything. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: That is the thing, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, if something comes up at that time, I will deal with that at that time. I cannot say now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Leader of the House wants to say something. It is our duty and the tradition of this House to listen to the Leader of the House. Please listen. That is my request. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

AN HON. MEMBER: They have to go back to their seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, if the Members want a discussion on Andhra Pradesh and what we have to do for the State of Andhra Pradesh, at any time, I am open for that discussion. The Government will respond. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Let me make it very clear — the question that Mr. Sitaram Yechury has raised — that as far as Bills are concerned, whether they are Private Members' or Government's, there are certain constraints under the Constitution, and the powers of the Council of States, *i.e.*, of the Rajya Sabha, under the Constitution are very clear. Please read Article 110 to be read with Article 117. And, therefore, any assurance can't override the Constitution of India. The powers of this House and the powers of the other House cannot be redefined merely by jumping into the Well and that position is very clear. ...*(Interruptions)*...

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, their intention is very clear. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Yechury. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, now you understand my apprehension. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is actually confirming what I have said. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I said, I will deal with that when it comes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, Money Bills can't be introduced in this House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Even by a Private Member, a Money Bill can't be introduced in this House. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am on a question of jurisdiction. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, this is not a discussion for that. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the discussion for that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Please read Rule 186 (7). If, at any stage, even at a subsequent stage, an objection is raised, it has to be referred to the Speaker and this House has no jurisdiction to curtail the powers of the Speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*...

AN HON. MEMEBR: Sir, the cat is out of the bag. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I can accept my inadequacy in understanding the Constitution but, I think, I fairly well understand it. And, I am saying that that is the apprehension. The hon. Leader of the House has proved my apprehension correct. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is what is going to happen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

AN HON. MEMBER: The cat is out of the bag. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: No, that is not an apprehension. That is the constitutional position. ...*(Interruptions)*... This House has no power to amend the Budget. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, this is no longer your property. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: What we are seeking to do is to amend the Budget. This House can't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is solely done by the Lok Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you said that this is the property of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, I am saying that the property of the House can also be circumvented. ...*(Interruptions)*... My apprehension is being proved to be correct. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me make it clear. ...*(Interruptions)*... What the Leader of the House said ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, instead of raising slogans, why don't we have a discussion for 10 minutes on whether the Council of States has a power to amend the Union Budget? ...*(Interruptions)*... The Constitution says, we have no power. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the point is very clear that what we are discussing is not the Budget. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not all Bills regarding appropriation or giving out money are Money Bills. On that also, the Constitution is very clear ...*(Interruptions)*... Read Articles 110(1) and 110(2). ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: So, let's have a discussion here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Read Articles 110(1) and 110(2). ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Leader of the House, read Article 110(1) and 110(2). Article 110(1) defines what is a Money Bill and 110(2) defines what is not a Money Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: And that decision, I am afraid, can only be taken by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, we should not discuss it now because in any case ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh): No, Sir. We should discuss this first. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In any case, the Leader of the House has mentioned a rule. We must read that rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... We must read that rule. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: What happened to the rule....*(Interruptions)*... admitted on the 7th of August? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That rule is also very clear. ...*(Interruptions)*... I think we must read those rules also. ...*(Interruptions)*... I don't want to say it now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I have a question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I have an important question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why was this admitted as a Private Members' Bill? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why was it admitted? ...*(Interruptions)*... Are you accepting that your Office... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. The point is, I cannot... ...*(Interruptions)*... अरे, आप सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... I am not giving any ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, has your Office made a mistake in accepting this Private Members' Bill? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why did you accept it if it was a Money Bill? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why did you admit it if it was a Money Bill? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Office has not committed any mistake, let me tell - you that Yechuryji. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, if it was a Money Bill, why did you admit it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me tell you this. The Office did not commit any mistake. Under the Constitution, the only authority to decide whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not, is the hon. Speaker. You understand that.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You are right, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the hon. Speaker says it is a Money Bill, it is a Money Bill. If the hon. Speaker doesn't say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You are right, Sir. We know that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Secondly, the position, as referred to by the Leader of the House is -- you know the Constitutional provision -- that the rule also says. *...(Interruptions)...* Since it is said, I can tell you this. I don't want to make. *...(Interruptions)...* I don't want to keep it ambiguous. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me complete. I don't want to. *...(Interruptions)...* I will come to that. I am not. *...(Interruptions)...* I am not objecting to any of this. *...(Interruptions)...* I am not objecting to any of this. *...(Interruptions)...* I am only saying, when the issue is raised here, you have every right to bring forward all these arguments. *...(Interruptions)...* Please let me complete. You can bring forward all these arguments. You can say, 'why was it permitted?' and all other things. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, the issue of the Bill is not before me. Since Rule 186(7) has been referred to, I am only talking about that Article which says that at any stage this question can be raised. It can be 'at any stage'. It is clear, 'at any stage'. *...(Interruptions)...* No. Let me complete. *...(Interruptions)...* When the issue is. *...(Interruptions)...* Please understand, when the issue is raised, when we actually address the issue, at that point of time, all your arguments could be brought forward. The Chair will take a decision only after listening to both the sides. That is all I can say. The Chair is not giving any ruling now. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no. Please. *...(Interruptions)...* Hon. Leader of the House. *...(Interruptions)...* Please, Leader of the House. *...(Interruptions)...* Listen to him. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, if the hon. Members have the interest of Andhra Pradesh in mind, let us start with a discussion on how to help Andhra Pradesh right now. I will answer right now. *...(Interruptions)...* Let us start a discussion right now. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY): This is going to harm Andhra Pradesh. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen. What is your. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, listen. What is your reaction? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, that is not the issue. The issue is... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is ready for a discussion now. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: The Private Members' Bill was discussed. *...(Interruptions)...* It was introduced on the 7th of August, 2015. The Minister has responded to it. We want voting on the Private Members' Bill. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How can I do it now? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: The issue is not about a discussion on Andhra Pradesh.

The real intention of the Finance Minister has now become very clear. The cat is out of the bag. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: फिर इश्यू क्या है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... इश्यू तो देश के विकास का ही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप इस पर भी डिस्कशन शुरू कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप इस पर अभी डिस्कशन शुरू करिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: You don't have the power to vote on a Money Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can only have a discussion. You can't have voting on a Money Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot take up the Private Members' Bill now. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot take up Private Members' Bill now. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can't. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will take it up later. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Yechury, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to Mr. Yechury, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: On that matter, what is being asked is, the discussion is over; the Minister has responded and everything is being done. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, अभी डिस्कशन करवा लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस प्रकार करने से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप चर्चा शुरू करवा दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: That doesn't give Rajya Sabha the jurisdiction. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is their freedom. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Isn't it the insult of the House? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot abruptly take up the Private Members' Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is a procedure. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot violate the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government will bring forward its arguments; the opposition will bring forward their arguments. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will go by the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will give the ruling according to the Constitution and the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you worry? ...*(Interruptions)*... If the Constitution and the rules don't allow Rajya Sabha to take up a bill then what can we do? ...*(Interruptions)*... But if there is a provision, I will give the ruling accordingly. ...*(Interruptions)*... What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... I think there is no use continuing this discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... They want the voting on the Private Members' Bill which is not possible and no other motion is with me. ...*(Interruptions)*... If there was a motion with me, I could have started the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not with me. ...*(Interruptions)*... No motion is moved. So, I will have to adjourn the House. That is the only way. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SPECIAL MENTIONS***Demand to make effective laws for prohibition of spitting at public places under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan**

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, spitting is a big problem. And, unfortunately, nobody talks about it. The Government, despite its promise to make the country 'swachh', has no regulations to control spitting at public places.

It is one of the key causes of tuberculosis, pneumonia, influenza, and various other deadly diseases. As per the WHO Global TB Report of 2015, in the year 2014, 2.2 million TB cases were estimated in India.

Today, the need is not just to enact a central law, prohibiting spitting at all public places, but also to accompany it with major social awareness campaigns. Hence, I request the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to: First, introduce 'Anti Spitting Day' in association with other NGOs working in this direction; secondly, allocate certain funds for awareness campaign in schools, colleges, and other public places; thirdly, give priority to anti-spitting campaign, as given to open defecation under the Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Husain Dalwai, not present. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Demand to restore sharing pattern of funds by Centre, State and farmers for solar pump sets

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): Sir, in Tamil Nadu, ground water irrigates 62 per cent of the area under irrigation. From 2013-14, solar pumping systems have been provided to farmers in the State with 80 per cent subsidy (50 per cent under the National Agricultural Development Programme and 30 per cent from the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy) and 20 per cent is the farmers' contribution. So far, 2,100 five HP AC solar pumps have been installed at a total cost of ₹ 90 crores. In 2016-17, 2,100 solar pumping systems of up to 10 HP are proposed to be installed at a total cost of ₹ 114 crores.

It has come to our knowledge that the Union Government proposes to implement a new scheme for promotion of solar pump sets with Micro Irrigation Systems with a sharing pattern of 30:65:5 (Centre:State:Farmer). The State's share is to be met through a loan from nationalized banks and NABARD'S Rural Infrastructure Development Fund. The debt service is to be funded by the State through the levy of an additional cess on electricity consumed in the industrial and commercial sectors. This does not appear to be a feasible option with several regulatory issues.

*Laid on the Table.

Therefore, the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has demanded that the Union Government should consider retaining the sharing pattern of Centre - 80 per cent, State - 15 per cent, and Farmers- 5 per cent for the solar pump set scheme. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take positive steps in this direction.

Demand for Government's response on corruption and irregularities being committed in purchases, appointments, etc. at AIIMS in Delhi

चौधरी मुनवर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से स्वास्थ्य संस्थान एम्स, दिल्ली में होने वाली अनियमितताओं की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। महोदय, एम्स के कुछ अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध सी0बी0आई0 में गंभीर शिकायतें हुई हैं, जैसे सुरक्षा एजेंसीज़ के ठेके, वर्दी खरीददारी, नियुक्ति संबंधी अनियमितताएं, सर्जिकल का सामान खरीदने में हेरोफेरी। महोदय, पता चला है कि इस संबंध में जांच एजेंसी ने विभाग की जांच कर कार्यवाही करने की सिफारिश की है। मैं स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय से इस संदर्भ में जानकारी चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, एम्स के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी ने तो संसद की स्थाई समिति के अस्तित्व एवं वैधानिक अधिकारों को सीधा हाई कोर्ट में शपथ पत्र देकर संसद की अवमानना की है। महोदय, मैं इस पर भी सरकार का जवाब चाहता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

[چودھری منور سلیم (اثر پردیش) : مہودے، میں آپ کے مادھیم سے سواستھ

سنستھان ایمس، دہلی میں ہونے والی انٹے-مٹاؤں کی طرف سدن کا دھیان آکرشت کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ مہودے، ایمس کے کچھ ادھیکاریوں کے خلاف سی-بی-آئی-میں گمبھیر شکایتیں ہوئی ہیں، جیسے سرکشا ایجنسیز کے ٹھیکے، وردی خریداری، نیکتی سمبندھی انٹے-مٹائیں، سرجیکل کا سامان خریدنے میں ہیرا پھیری۔

مہودے پتہ چلا ہے کہ اس سمبندھ میں جانچ ایجنسی نے وبھاگ کی جانچ کر کارروائی کرنے کی سفارش کی ہے۔ میں سواستھ منترالیہ سے اس سندریہہ میں جانکاری چاہتا ہوں۔

مہودے، ایمس کے ایک اعلیٰ ادھیکاری نے تو سند کی استھائی سمیتی کے استتو اور ویدھانک ادھیکاروں کو سیدھا ہائی کورٹ میں 'شپتھہ پتر' دے کر سند کی اوماننا کی ہے۔ مہودے، میں اس پر بھی سرکار کا جواب چاہتا ہوں، دھنیواد۔)

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

**Demand to resolve problems of food, refreshment and toilet breaks
being faced by Loco-pilots of Indian Railways**

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): It is a matter of urgent national importance that railway loco-drivers are being denied the basic rights of food, refreshments and toilet breaks by the Indian Railway Board. Repeated requests have been made by the Indian Railway Loco Runningman Organization for action. Appeals have also been made to the National Human Rights Commission. However, no action has been taken to safeguard the health and safety of loco-pilots.

Loco-pilots are critical in transporting nearly 25 million passengers and 2.5 tons of freight every day. Working in adverse weather conditions, their work demands hard labour, perseverance and a commanding presence of mind. It is unfortunate that the Railway Board has turned a blind eye to their plight, failing to provide even the basic rights of adequate breaks for refreshments and nature's call in a 12-hour shift. This is in direct contradiction to the Railway Budget proposal of 2016-17 that provided for toilets in train engines, however, without specifying mandatory time intervals for rest.

The Government must give immediate consideration to improve the condition of loco-cabs and running rooms according to the recommendations of the High Power Committee (Running and Safety), 2013. Schemes must be devised to create hygienic working conditions for drivers, especially in unfavourable weather conditions. Working hours should be reduced and regular rest hours be added.

It is imperative that the Government takes cognizance and ensures dignity of labour of these workers without whom India's pride, our Railways, will come to a standstill.

Demand to make operational closed Chakeri Airport of Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं सदन का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रसिद्ध औद्योगिक शहर कानपुर के बन्द पड़े चकेरी हवाई अड्डे को दोबारा शुरू करने की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

कानपुर एक प्रसिद्ध औद्योगिक शहर है। यहाँ देश के कई बड़े उद्योग स्थापित हैं, जो विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जन के माध्यम हैं, लेकिन यहाँ पर लम्बे समय से एयरपोर्ट बन्द होने के कारण उद्योगपतियों के साथ-साथ सामान्य जन को आवागमन की भयंकर असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। इसके कारण कानपुर शहर की औद्योगिक प्रगति की गति में बहुत ही रुकावट आ रही है। इस बन्द पड़े एयरपोर्ट के चालू होने से युवाओं को रोजगार मिलेगा, उद्योगपतियों को आवागमन की सुविधा मिलेगी, समय की बचत होगी और इसके साथ-साथ उत्तर प्रदेश की प्रगति को एक नई दिशा मिलेगी। ज्ञात हुआ है कि चकेरी एयरपोर्ट के विस्तार का कार्य धन की कमी के कारण अटका हुआ है। कानपुर का चकेरी एयरपोर्ट पिछले करीब दो साल से बन्द है और यहाँ से कोई विमान सेवा उपलब्ध नहीं है।

इसलिए कानपुर आने वाले यात्रियों को यहाँ से 71 किलोमीटर दूर अमौसी एयरपोर्ट पर उतरना पड़ता है और सड़क मार्ग से कानपुर आना पड़ता है। लेकिन, कानपुर से लखनऊ का सफर मुश्किल, जाम व तनाव से भरा रहता है और कानपुर से उन्नाव के बीच भी भीषण जाम रहता है।

अतः मैं केन्द्र सरकार का ध्यान कानपुर के बन्द पड़े हवाई अड्डे को दोबारा शुरू करने की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

**Demand for construction of a canal by making an embankment on river Yamuna
at village Augasi in Banda district of Bundelkhand region**

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान बुंदेलखंड में सिंचाई की समस्या की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। बुंदेलखंड का क्षेत्र जनपद झांसी, ललितपुर, जालौन, महोबा, हमीरपुर, बाँदा, चित्रकूट तथा मध्य प्रदेश का बुंदेलखंड संभाग, छतरपुर, टीकमगढ़, दतिया, शिवपुरी, सतना आदि जिलों में वर्षा पर आधारित फसलें होती हैं। वहाँ हर दूसरे साल सूखे की स्थिति उत्पन्न होती है तथा वहाँ पेयजल एवं कृषि सिंचाई जलाशयों पर आधारित है। गत वर्षों से भू-जल का स्तर लगातार गिरता जा रहा है, निजी तथा राजकीय नलकूप फेल हो रहे हैं, इसलिए सिंचाई के स्थायी समाधान हेतु किसानों के खेतों में पक्के टैंक बनाए जाएं, जो वर्षा जल का संचय कर सकें तथा सिंचाई कर सकें।

उत्तर प्रदेश में यमुना नदी में तटबंध बनाकर उत्तर प्रदेश के बुंदेलखंड के क्षेत्र को सिंचित किया जा सकता है। इसके लिए जनपद बाँदा में औगासी ग्राम के पास यमुना नदी पर तटबंध बनाकर यमुना नहर निकाली जा सकती है, जिससे किसानों को सूखे से बचाने के लिए उचित वर्षा जल प्रबंधन किया जा सकता है और पलायन, भुखमरी तथा आत्महत्याओं को रोका जा सकता है।

अतः मैं केन्द्र सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि बुंदेलखंड के जनपद बाँदा में औगासी ग्राम के पास यमुना नदी पर तटबंध बनाकर यमुना नहर निकाली जाए, जिससे किसानों को सिंचाई की सुविधा मिल सके।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri K.T.S. Tulsi, not present; ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Majeed Memon, not present; ...*(Interruptions)*... Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa, not present; ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri P.L. Punia, not present; ...*(Interruptions)*.. Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy, not present. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Wednesday, the 27th July, 2016.

*The House then adjourned at twenty-four minutes past four
of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday,
the 27th July, 2016.*