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18 Magha, 1938 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
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RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 7th February, 2017/18th Magha, 1938 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of **Shri Mentay Padmanabham**, a former Member of this House, the on 1st of January, 2017, at the age of 83 years.

Born in April, 1934, at Bhimavaram in Andhra Pradesh, **Shri Padmanabham** was educated at Andhra University, Waltair, and Madras Law College, Chennai.

An advocate by profession, he practised in the Sub-Court, Narasapuram, Andhra Pradesh, and in the High Court of Andhra Pradesh. He took keen interest in the Cooperative Movement, social welfare activities and was associated with several educational institutions in Bhimavaram. He also served as Chairman of the Andhra Pradesh State Textiles Development Corporation.

Shri Mentay Padmanabham represented the State of Andhra Pradesh in this House from September, 1989 to April, 1994. He was Leader of Telugu Desam Party in Rajya Sabha.

In the passing away of **Shri Mentay Padmanabham**, the country has lost an able parliamentarian and a dedicated social worker.

We deeply mourn the passing away of **Shri Mentay Padmanabham**.

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

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

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

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of various Institutes and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Unani Medicine, Bengaluru, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5974/16/17]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6335/16/17]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Siddha, Chennai, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6333/16/17]

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Finance**II. Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of Regional Rural Banks and IRDAI**

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री और कॉरपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा-पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- I. (i) 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. 1084 (E), dated the 23rd November, 2016, seeking to impose safeguard duty on imports of "Hot Rolled flat sheets and plates (excluding hot rolled flat products in coil form) of alloy or non

alloy steel having nominal thickness less than or equal to 150 mm and nominal width or greater than or equal to 600mm" for a period of two years and six months at specified rates, when imported at a price below the specified import price from developing countries except People's Republic of China, Ukraine and Indonesia pursuant to the final findings of investigations conducted by the Director General of Safeguards. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5794/16/17]

- (2) G.S.R. 1090 (E), dated the 25th November, 2016, seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on "Low Ash Metallurgical Coke" originating in or exported from Australia and 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.
- (3) G.S.R. 1101 (E), dated the 29th November, 2016, seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on the imports of "Axle for Trailers" originating in or exported from People's Republic of China for a period of five years in the manner prescribed, pursuant to the final findings of the Designated Authority, Director General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties.
- (4) G.S.R. 1163 (E), dated the 21st December, 2016, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 528 (E), dated the 3rd July, 2012.
- (5) G.S.R. 1164 (E), dated the 21st December, 2016, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 258 (E), dated the 18th April, 2013.
- (6) G.S.R. 11 (E), dated the 5th January, 2017, seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on import of 'Jute Products' namely Jute Yarn/ Twine (multiple folded/cabled and single), Hessain fabric and Jute sacking bags from Bangladesh or Nepal for a period of five years (unless revoked, superseded or amended earlier).
- (7) G.S.R. 21 (E), dated the 11th January, 2017, seeking to impose provisional anti-dumping duty on the imports of specified color coated/ pre-painted flat products of alloy or non-alloy steel originating in or exported from People's Republic of China and European Union for a period of six months in the manner prescribed, pursuant to the preliminary findings of the Designated Authority, Director General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties.
- (8) G.S.R. 49 (E), dated the 19th January, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 13 (E), dated the 13th January, 2012, to add certain entry in the original Notification.

- (9) G.S.R. 50 (E), dated the 19th January, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 17 (E), dated the 13th January, 2012, to insert certain entry in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (2) to (9) *See* No. L.T. 6253/16/17]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 514 (E), dated the 14th May, 2016, publishing the Warehoused Goods (Removal) Regulations, 2016.
- (2) G.S.R. 515 (E), dated the 14th May, 2016, publishing the Warehouse (Custody and Handling of Goods) Regulations, 2016.
- (3) G.S.R. 516 (E), dated the 14th May, 2016, publishing the Special Warehouse (Custody and Handling of Goods) Regulations, 2016.
- (4) G.S.R. 517 (E), dated the 14th May, 2016, publishing the Public Warehouse Licensing Regulations, 2016.
- (5) G.S.R. 518 (E), dated the 14th May, 2016, publishing the Private Warehouse Licensing Regulations, 2016.
- (6) G.S.R. 519 (E), dated the 14th May, 2016, publishing the Special Warehouse Licensing Regulations, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (6) *See* No. L.T. 6030/16/16]

- (7) S.O. 3450 (E), dated the 15th November, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (8) No. 138/2016-Customs (N.T.), dated the 17th November, 2016, regarding Exchange Rate of conversion of foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and exported goods.
- (9) No. 143/2016-Customs (N.T.), dated the 29th November, 2016, regarding Exchange Rate of conversion of foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and exported goods.
- (10) S.O. 3593 (E), dated the 30th November, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (11) No. 145/2016-Customs (N.T.), dated the 1st December, 2016, regarding Exchange Rate of conversion of foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and exported goods.

- (12) No. 147/2016-Customs (N.T.), dated the 15th December, 2016, regarding Exchange Rate of conversion of foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and exported goods.
- (13) S.O. 4054 (E), dated the 15th December, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (14) G.S.R. 1173 (E), dated the 27th December, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 185 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012 to omit certain entries in the original Notification.
- (15) S.O. 4226 (E), dated the 30th December, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (16) G.S.R. 1202 (E), dated the 31st December, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 185 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012 to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (17) G.S.R. 1203 (E), dated the 31st December, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 423 (E), dated the 1st June, 2011 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (18) G.S.R. 1204 (E), dated the 31st December, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 593 (E), dated the 29th July, 2011 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (19) G.S.R. 1205 (E), dated the 31st December, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 499 (E), dated the 1st July, 2011 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (20) G.S.R. 1206 (E), dated the 31st December, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 943 (E), dated the 31st December, 2009 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (21) No. 1/2017-Customs (N.T.), dated the 5th January, 2017, regarding Exchange Rate of conversion of foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and exported goods.
- (22) S.O. 122 (E), dated the 13th January, 2017, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (23) No. 5/2017-Customs (N.T.) dated the 19th January, 2017, regarding Exchange Rate of conversion of foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and exported goods.

[Placed in Library. For (7) to (23) See No. L.T. 6249/16/17]

(iii) 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. 1082 (E), dated the 22nd November, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 648 (E), dated the 16th September, 2014, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 1102 (E), dated the 30th November, 2016, publishing the Place of Provision of Services (Second Amendment) Rules, 2016.
- (3) G.S.R. 1155 (E), dated the 19th December, 2016, publishing the Service Tax (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 2016.
- (4) G.S.R. 24 (E), dated the 12th January, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 467 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) G.S.R. 25 (E), dated the 12th January, 2017, publishing the Service Tax (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (6) G.S.R. 26 (E), dated the 12th January, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 472 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (7) G.S.R. 27 (E), dated the 12th January, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 468 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (7) *See* No. L.T. 6251/16/17]

(iv) 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. 10 (E), dated the 5th January, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 117 (E), dated the 1st March, 2011, to omit certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 22 (E), dated the 11th January, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 163 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 6252/16/17]

(v) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 296

of the Income-tax Act, 1961, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 982 (E), dated the 17th October, 2016, publishing the Income-tax (28th Amendment), Rules, 2016.
- (2) S.O. 2979 (E), dated the 16th September, 2016, publishing the Income-tax (22nd Amendment), Rules, 2016.
- (3) S.O. 3573 (E), dated the 28th November, 2016, publishing the Income-tax (33rd Amendment) Rules, 2016.
- (4) S.O. 4059 (E), dated the 16th December, 2016, publishing the Taxation and Investment Regime for Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana Rules, 2016.
- (5) S.O. 4060 (E), dated the 16th December, 2016, regarding Central Government notifying the Principal Commissioner or the Commissioner of Income-tax, Centralised Processing Centre, Bengaluru, as the case may be, for the purpose of filing declaration under the Taxation and Investment Regime for Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana Rules, 2016.
- (6) S.O. 4110 (E), dated the 21st December, 2016, publishing the Income-tax (35th Amendment) Rules, 2016.
- (7) S.O. 4168 (E), dated the 27th December, 2016, publishing the Income-tax (36th Amendment), Rules, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (7) See No. L.T. 6250/16/17]

- (vi) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 68 (E), dated the 24th January, 2017, publishing the India-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (Bilateral Safeguard Measures) Rules, 2017, under sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 and Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6457/16/17]

- (vii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 1180 (E), dated the 28th December, 2016, publishing the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax (Amendment) Rules, 2016, under sub-section (4) of Section 85 of the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6250/16/17]

(viii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 23 (E), dated the 12th January, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 1018 (E), dated the 31st October, 2016, to substitute/insert/omit certain entries in the original Notification, under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944 and sub-section (4) of Section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6490/16/17]

II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Reports and Accounts of the following Regional Rural Banks, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts, under Section 20 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976:—

(i) Chhattisgarh Rajya Gramin Bank, Raipur, Chhattisgarh; and

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6255/16/17]

(ii) Madhya Bihar Gramin Bank, Patna, Bihar.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6254/16/17]

(2) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Accounts of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), Hyderabad, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (3) of Section 20 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6456/16/17]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

II. Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of various Companies, Institutes and Society and related papers

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री फगन सिंह कुलस्ते): 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 Health and Family Welfare (Department of Health and Family Welfare), under Section 93 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006:—

(1) F. No. 1-11(1)/Standards/SP(Water and Beverages)/FSSAI-2015, dated the 16th November, 2016, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Twelfth Amendment Regulations, 2016.

- (2) F. No. F.1-63/FSSAI/Tr. Business SC and SP/Reg/2015, dated the 6th December, 2016, publishing the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (Transaction of Business and Procedures for the Scientific Committee and Scientific Panels) Regulations, 2016.
- (3) No. 1-4/Nutraceutical/FSSAI-2013, dated the 26th December, 2016, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Health Supplements, Nutraceuticals, Food for Special Dietary Use, Food for Special Medical Purpose, Functional Food and Novel Food) Regulations, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) See No. L.T. 6257/16/17]

II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the HLL Lifecare Limited, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and the Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6339/16/17]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the HLL Biotech Limited (HBL), Thiruvananthapuram, a subsidiary of HLL Lifecare Limited, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and the Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6341/16/17]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the HLL Infra Tech Services Limited (HITES), Thiruvananthapuram, a subsidiary of HLL Lifecare Limited, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and the Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6342/16/17]

- (iv) (a) Thirty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Goa Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Limited (GAPL), Goa, a subsidiary of HLL Lifecare Limited, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6343/16/17]
- (v) (a) Thirty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the HSCC (India) Limited, NOIDA, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6340/16/17]
- III. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 18 and Section 19 of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical, Education and Research Chandigarh, Act, 1966:—
 - (a) Forty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Institute.
 - (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6256/16/17]
- IV. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
 - (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Medical Services Society (CMSS), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6040/16/17]
 - (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, for the year 2015-16.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6344/16/17]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the All India Institute of Speech and Hearing (AIISH), Mysuru, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6345/16/17]

Report and Accounts (2015-16) of the Pawan Hans Limited, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Pawan Hans Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6472/16/17]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs

II. Report and Accounts (2015-16) of the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi and related papers

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल: महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा-पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 1130 (E), dated the 13th December, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 835 (E), dated the 3rd November, 2015 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under Section 30 B of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949; Section 40 of the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959; and Section 40 of the Company Secretaries Act, 1980.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6258/16/17]

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

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6476/16/17]

Report and Accounts (2015-16) of the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited (GRSE), Kolkata and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited (GRSE), Kolkata, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

(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. 6485/16/17]

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

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice:—

(i) Eighty-eighth Report on the Action Taken on Eighty-fourth Report on Demands for Grants (2016-17) pertaining to the Ministry of Law and Justice; and

(ii) Eighty-ninth Report on the Action Taken on Eighty-fifth Report on Demands for Grants (2016-17) pertaining to the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT

SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development (2016-17):—

- (i) Thirteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Tenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation; and
- (ii) Fourteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Urban Development.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, matters to be raised with permission of the hon. Chair.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, just one point. I will just take 30 seconds.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I will tell you why. My colleagues, the Trinamool MPs and functionaries, are being threatened by BJP functionaries in Bengal. You just read these media reports, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. you have not given notice.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Our MPs are saying that they will be arrested in Bengal.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have not given notice.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, this is being done. We don't want to disrupt the House.

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

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, you just see what is happening.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have not given notice.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: In a democracy, this is not done. I will leave the clippings with you, Sir. Open threats have been issued by the BJP functionaries in Bengal. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But you have not given notice.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Open threats!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is correct.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: It says, "Trinamool MPs and Members will be arrested." Sir, you read these Press clippings. I will table them. We are staging a walkout on this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not permitting.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, we are walking out on this issue. Because, in a democracy, the State agencies are controlled by the Government; they cannot be controlled by the Ruling Party. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is a difference between the Government and the Party, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... We register our protest. The Trinamool Congress is walking out, Sir.

(At this stage, some Hon. Members left the Chamber)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Viplove Thakur. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Need to evolve a policy to look after the victims of rape and their children

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं सदन में एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय उठाने जा रही हूँ। यह विषय उन स्त्रियों, उन महिलाओं और उन बच्चियों का है, जो बलात्कार की victim बनती हैं। जब वे pregnant हो जाती हैं, तो उनको पूछने वाला कोई नहीं होता है, उनकी देखभाल करने वाला कोई नहीं होता है, यहां तक कि कोई support system नहीं होता है। मैं यह चाहती हूँ कि वह बेचारी बच्ची जिसने अभी जिन्दगी देखी नहीं है, जिसने यह महसूस ही नहीं किया होता है कि जीवन क्या है, उसकी बड़ी आशाएं, आकांक्षाएं तथा इच्छाएं होती हैं और जब वह इसकी victim हो जाती है, फिर उसको पता लगता है कि मैं मां बनने वाली हूँ, तो उस समय इतनी देर हो जाती है कि वह बेचारी जो पहले ही ट्रॉमा से ग्रसित होती है, उसके बाद उसके ऊपर एक और नई विपत्ति आ जाती है, एक और मानसिक तनाव आ जाता है। सरकार ने इनके लिए कभी कुछ नहीं किया है और न ही कोई कानून बनाया हुआ है। उनकी देखभाल के लिए कोई support system नहीं है।

अभी अखबारों में आया था कि एक लड़की ने अपने बच्चे को बाहर फेंक दिया। एक लड़की को pregnant होने के तीन-चार महीने बाद पता चला, तो termination के लिए उसको सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक जाना पड़ा। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगी कि इसके बारे में सरकार एक कानून बनाए, policy बनाए, ताकि उन पीड़ित बच्चियों, उन महिलाओं की देखभाल हो सके, उनके होने वाले बच्चों के लिए कोई प्रावधान हो सके, क्योंकि मां-बाप भी इस बात के लिए लज्जित होते हैं। ऐसी महिलाओं के ऊपर यह एक बहुत बड़ा सामाजिक जुल्म है, इसलिए मैं यह चाहूंगी कि होम मिनिस्ट्री, लॉ मिनिस्ट्री इस बारे में सोचे। जब ऐसे केस दर्ज होते हैं, तो पुलिस को चाहिए कि दो-तीन महीने तक उस victim का ध्यान रखा जाए। यह भी देखा जाए कि क्या वह victim मां बनने वाली तो

नहीं है? उसको पता ही नहीं होता है। यह ठीक है कि जो बलात्कारी होते हैं, उनको पकड़ लिया जाता है और उन पर केस चलता है। लेकिन उस victim के साथ क्या होता है? उसकी कौन देखभाल करेगा? उसमें जो सामाजिक stigma हो जाता है, उसको कौन दूर करेगा, उन बच्चों के लिए जो बच्चे पैदा होने वाले हैं? वैसे ही वह दुखी होती है और इस बोझ से और दब जाती है। उसका मानसिक संतुलन खराब हो जाता है। हमारे यहां कोई ऐसे institutions नहीं हैं, जिनमें उनकी देखभाल हो सके। उन बच्चों का क्या होता है, यह भी एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। इसलिए मैं चाहती हूं कि सरकार इस तरफ ध्यान दे। एक बहुत बड़े तनाव में वह महिला रहती है, वह औरत रहती है, इसलिए पुलिस को और खासकर सरकार को चाहिए कि वह इसके ऊपर ध्यान दे।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

श्री परवेज़ हाशमी (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको संबद्ध करती हूँ।

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

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता (झारखंड): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we also associate ourselves with the issue raised by the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is full support. There is full support. Now, Shri Shantaram Naik.

**Reported statement of the Defence Minister regarding
use of nuclear weapons**

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, the Defence Minister Manohar Parrikar said recently at the book launch of (Retd.) Brig. Gurmeet Kanwal's 'The New Arthashastra: A security strategy for India' that "I wonder why we say that we don't use nuclear weapons first." He further said, 'it doesn't mean that India has to use nukes, but why rule out.' ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please don't talk like that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Mohd. Ali Khan, why are you speaking? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, you took my name. That is why I am speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I am not talking to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Because they are speaking in front of you, I can't hear as to what you are saying. That is the problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Sit down. Yes, Mr. Naik. Go ahead.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: This is my thinking. Some may say that Parrikar says nuclear doctrine has changed but according to him there is no change in any Government policy.

He added, "People say that India has 'no first use nuclear concept' adopted by it. I should say that I am a responsible nuclear power and I will not use it irresponsibly. If written down strategy exists or you take a stand on a nuclear aspect, I think you are actually giving away your strength in nuclear power."

The Defence Minister, Shri Manohar Parrikar's recently articulated his 'personal' view which is contrary to India's 'No First Use (NFU) nuclear'. This doctrine has come in for adverse comments from many strategists.

If the Defence Minister is making aggressive postures, then how is that the Government failed to ensure reciprocal visit by India when the Government permitted Pakistani delegation to visit Pathankot into sensitive areas?

When Pakistanis attacked our military camp on several occasions, we are asked to remain content with one surgical strike. The Defence Minister falsely claims that India had never did surgical strikes in the past.

The strike that India made against the then Bangladesh under the occupation of Pakistan rendering the country into two pieces during the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's time finds no mention by Defence Minister.

The Defence Minister of the country gives credit to RSS ideology for surgical strikes rather than giving credit to the bravery of our soldiers.

The Defence Minister should not ridicule neighbouring countries by making statements which can be construed to be in bad taste.

He recently said making mockery of our neighbour China while addressing a seminar on 'Design and Make in India-Electronics' at Vivekananda International Foundation on June 4, 2015:

"I have found that nowadays the eyes of Ganesha idols are becoming smaller and smaller. One day I turned it back and found 'Made in China', he said, referring to how Lord Ganesha idols too were being manufactured in China."

If India proposes to alter the policy...

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

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD (KARNATAKA): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

† جناب محمد علی خان (آندھراپردیش): مہودے، میں بھی اس وِشے سے اپنے آپ کو سبب کرتا ہوں۔

श्री परवेज़ हाशमी (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, the hon. Defence Minister is present in the House. The Houses are in Session, both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. Now, the Defence Minister should not have made a policy statement and that too about India's nuclear doctrine outside whatever may have been the function. And it is about any statement which is made. It is not a question of the individual, Shri Manohar Parrikar. He is the Defence Minister of India. When he makes statements about our nuclear doctrine, when he makes statement about our neighbours, including the Republic of China with whom we have a complex relationship, but, who, at the same time, is our neighbour and a strategic partner, the Defence Minister must respect Parliament. He should be advised not to make policy statements outside when Parliament is in Session but come to the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is all that was reported in the Press.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, he should come to the House and he should respond. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is all that we are requesting. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): He is making a statement. I am not.. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: You can say that then. ...*(Interruptions)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri K. K. Ragesh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA (Nominated): Sir, Mr. Sharma should point out what was wrong in what the Defence Minister said. The mere fact that he said it is not enough. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, he should also be educated with parliamentary procedure. When the Parliament is in Session, you don't make statements outside. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just a minute, Mr. Ragesh. Your time is over, Mr. Naik. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: सर, तत्कालीन सरकार ने यह जो पॉलिसी बनाई है, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is over. I have called him. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE (Maharashtra): Sir, I am on a point of order. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, I am on a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: वह निर्णय ...(व्यवधान)... कैबिनेट का कोई भी फैसला केवल कैबिनेट ही बदल सकती है, ...(व्यवधान)... इसके अलावा कोई individual बदल नहीं सकता। ...(व्यवधान)... ऐसा कोई स्टेटमेंट करना ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: सत्यव्रत जी, आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Mr. Ragesh, just a minute. What is your point of order? ...(Interruptions)...

DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Sir, may I submit to you that precious time of the House is being lost and people are eating into others' time? We come here with preparation and we are not allowed to make our submissions because various kinds of flimsy issues are being raised by hon. Members. Kindly prevent this from happening. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This is not a flimsy issue. They must respect the Parliament. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; these are not flimsy. All these issues are permitted by the hon. Chairman. These are not flimsy issues. They may be flimsy according to you, but that is a different matter. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Sir, we are following an agenda and you are the protector of that agenda. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree with you. That point is well taken. So, I now call Shri K. K. Ragesh. ...(Interruptions)... हो गया, हो गया।

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, my time.. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सर, मैं इस विषय के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: इस पर लोग बोल चुके हैं।

श्री शरद यादव: सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह का बयान आया है, यह गम्भीर मामला है। यह इतना आसान मामला नहीं है। मैं आपके जरिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि यहां डिफेंस मिनिस्टर उपस्थित हैं। जो बयान आया है, वह मामूली बयान नहीं है। पार्लियामेंट चल रही है, लेकिन यह बयान पार्लियामेंट के बाहर आया है। यह norm है कि मिनिस्टर यहां बोलें। मैं निश्चित तौर पर आपके माध्यम से कहूँगा कि यदि डिफेंस मिनिस्टर ने ऐसा नहीं कहा है या उनका आशय अलग था, तो उसकी सफाई यहां होनी चाहिए। देश और दुनिया में इसके बारे में message जाना चाहिए। वे यहां बैठे हुए हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is up to him.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, he is present in the House...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is correct, but I cannot compel him. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it is not up to him. It is a parliamentary democracy. The Minister is accountable to the Parliament. It is not his choice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शरद यादव: वे पार्लियामेंट को ignore नहीं कर सकते।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the Defence Minister wants to say something, I have no problem with that. But I cannot ask him to say it. It is up to him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बोल चुके हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं समझ गया हूँ। अगर वे चाहते हैं, तो ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: But, Sir, why cannot he respond here? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHWAIT MALIK (Punjab): Sir, let us close this discussion and let the other speakers speak. They should get the opportunity. We are here to listen to them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri K. K. Ragesh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Sir, he chose to speak outside the House when the House is in Session. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. I cannot ask the Minister to respond. It is up to the Minister to do so if he wants. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri K. K. Ragesh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Need to reinvestigate the murder of youth in Kannur district of Kerala

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Thank you, hon. Deputy Chairman Sir. I take this opportunity to bring to the notice of this august House the gross human rights violation against two * leaders from my district, Karai Rajan and Karai Chandrashekar.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you worried only about * leaders? Say 'two persons' or 'two individuals'. Why do you say '*'?

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, they were accused in a murder case, with political intentions, and they were in jail for almost two years. They were not able to enter their home district for the last three-and-a-half years due to the stringent bail conditions. They have been, literally, in exile for the last three-and-a-half years.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is the court's decision.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, in 2006, one person was killed. Immediately after that incident, Fazal's Organization, NDF, had issued a statement that * was responsible for the murder. Subsequently, a CBI inquiry took place. The CBI is the premier investigation agency of our country, but, unfortunately, the CBI is often treated as a *.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You cannot make such allegations. That remark is expunged. *...(Interruptions)...* Listen, you cannot make such allegations. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, this statement was not made by me. This is a statement made by the court. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot make such blatant allegations. The reference to * is expunged. You cannot do that. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, this is a statement made by the Supreme Court of our country. I would state as to why I am saying all these things. Recently, one Mohanan was killed in my District, and in that particular case, * was accused and he was taken into custody.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you say that? All references to * and * are expunged. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: He has confessed his involvement in Fazal case... *(Interruptions)...* and lot many other... *(Interruptions)...* He has also confessed that he is an * *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ragesh, listen... *(Interruptions)...* Mr. Ragesh listen to me. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Ragesh, all references to * and * are expunged. See, * or * is no concern of this House or the Chair. You talk about the individual. Why do you say, *?

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, he is *. It was reported the media. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The accused is a person. Why do you go to his party? It is not fair. So, * and *, both are expunged. You talk about the individual.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, it was reported in the media. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should say, 'a person'. You say, a person or his friend. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, I am demanding a reinvestigation. His involvement is very much evident from the video recording. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is okay. What do you want? You want a re-inquiry. You have said that. Now, sit down. Why do you go to unnecessary points? Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, I want reinvestigation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri K. K. Ragesh.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri K. K. Ragesh.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Dr. Narendra Jadhav. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Ragesh, your time is over. Sit down. Dr. Narendra Jadhav, please start. ...*(Interruptions)*... What Mr. Ragesh says will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What Mr. Ragesh says will not go on record. Now, Dr. Narendra Jadhav.

**Concern over the abolition of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP)
and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)**

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, one of the most serious fall-outs of the removal of distinction between Plan and Non-Plan expenditure is abolishment of the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan and the Tribal Sub-Plan. SCSP and TSP are now being replaced by allocations for welfare of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Sir, this is not an innocuous change of nomenclature; this is a paradigm shift and it is at its worst. This is a change from institutional mechanism, which was operational for nearly four decades, to pure *ad hocism*. Sir, this is a change from targeted budgeting to untargeted budgeting.

Sir, presently, in terms of the Human Development Indices, the gap between the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes on the one hand and the rest of

the population on the other has remained unacceptably high. At this juncture, it was expected that SCSP and TSP would be replaced by a transparent, accountable, efficient and effective Centrally-sponsored umbrella scheme for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, duly prioritized and sanctioned by a legislation in the spirit of the Constitutional mandate. Regrettably, Sir, we seem to be moving in the opposite direction.

Though it is true that the allocation for the Scheduled Castes has been raised by 35 per cent and the allocation for the Scheduled Tribes has been raised by 33 per cent, but regrettably, Sir, this is illusory. The Ministry of Finance had issued clear instructions to all the relevant Ministries and Departments, dated August 23, 2016, to follow Jadhav Guidelines for allocation of SC/ST schemes. These were the guidelines issued by the Planning Commission on the recommendations of a Committee which I had the privilege to chair as a Member of the then Planning Commission. Sir, if these guidelines had been followed, this year's allocation would have worked out to ₹ 91,000 crore plus. In other words, this year's allocation for the Scheduled Castes is about ₹ 44,000 crore short of the agreed amount and similar shortfall for the Scheduled Tribes works out to more than ₹ 18,000 crore. Sir, this is a curious case of the Finance Ministry not following its own directive.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, one more reason why this change is a retrograde step is this. With the Plan and non-Plan expenditure distinction gone, it paves the way for diverting SC/ST allocations to administrative heads like salaries, pensions and the like rather than properly-targeted schemes for empowerment of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Finally, Sir, through you, I would like to make an appeal to the Hon. Finance Minister to reconsider this counter-productive paradigm shift which is likely to have a serious detrimental effect on the Government's vision of *Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas*.

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

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

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

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

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

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): 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.

Concern over the privatization/strategic sale of Public Sector Undertakings

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the disastrous selling spree of the Government at the Centre targeting most of the well-functioning and wealth-generating public sector undertakings, mostly in the core and strategic sector of the economy. In fact, the national economy as a whole is being sought to be thrown in the auction mode.

Sir, while making high-decibel noise of 'Make In India' slogan, actually, the Government has been targeting most of the profit-making PSUs for privatization in the name of strategic sale, thereby striking at the root of country's manufacturing capability. The NITI Aayog comprising handpicked personnel appointed by the Government for this purpose have already produced a big list of 74 CPSUs for outright sale.

While profit-making companies like BEML, Pawan Hans, Bridge and Roof, etc. have already been pushed to the advanced stage of privatization, the potentially viable and strategically viable PSUs in steel like Alloy Steel Plant, Salem Steel Plant and VISL under Maharatna SAIL are also being processed for outright privatization.

On the other hand, Sir, certain PSUs which are producing essential and important medicines, particularly, drug-producing companies, which have been pushed to sickness are being sold out as if they are loss-making units. In fact, the privatization exercise is aimed at severely weakening and destroying the country's manufacturing capability. Otherwise, how can one justify a Maharatna PSU like BEML, catering to defence-sector requirement, being targeted for privatization? How can one justify, as a follow-up action to the BEML's privatization, the hectic move of the Defence Ministry to list in the stock-market other Defence PSUs like BDL, BEL and MIDHANI? How can one, even with minimum sense of ownership of national interest, conceive of strategic sale of the BSNL unless benefiting the private players becomes their priority? How can one justify the decision of outright privatization of a premier PSU like Bridge and Roof in the construction and heavy engineering sector, despite the company being a profit-making company having a sound order book position? How can one having minimum respect to national heritage, think of selling out and closing down the PSUs like Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited set up by the great scientist of our time, Acharya Prafulla Chandra Roy?

In reality, the purpose is not to promote 'Make In India'. That is a slogan for fooling the people. The purpose is to serve the big foreign corporate houses along with their Indian chamchas.

Sir, privatization of Indian PSUs means the end of reservation for SCs and STs, end of selfless corporate social responsibility being undertaken by the Central PSUs. Sir, this destructive design must stop. I demand the Government ...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

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

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): 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.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Next is Shrimati Rajani Patil; not present. Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabuddhe.

Alleged attacks on the workers of BJP and RSS in Kerala

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति जी, पहले तो मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का यह अवसर दिया है। मैं आपका और आपके माध्यम से सदन का ध्यान केरल में असहिष्णुता, तानाशाही, दमन और हिंसा का विगत छह महीनों से जो स्वरूप बिखरकर आ रहा है, उसकी ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि ये घटनाएँ और ये तत्व नए नहीं हैं। 27 नवंबर, 2009 को हुगली में हमारे तृणमूल कांग्रेस के अनंत दुलोई को जिन तत्वों ने मार गिराया, जिनकी दिन-दहाड़े हत्या की, उन्हीं तत्वों ने अलाप्पुजा में — उपसभापति जी, जिस प्रदेश से आप आते हैं, 15 मार्च, 2016 को हमारे कांग्रेस के कार्यकर्ताओं को जिन तत्वों ने दिन-दहाड़े मार गिराया, मैं उन तत्वों के बारे में सदन को सचेत करना चाहता हूँ।

उपसभापति जी, हम जानते हैं कि मई महीने में केरल में नई सरकार आने के बाद देशभक्त लोगों पर लगभग 524 हमले हुए हैं। आगजनी, पथराव, छुरी का हमला, महिला का उत्पीड़न और छोटे-छोटे बच्चे, जो राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ की शाखा में जाते थे, उनको भी हमले का लक्ष्य बनाया गया। महोदय, अब तक नौ लोगों की हत्या की गई, जिसमें एक महिला है। कुन्नूर, जो छोटा सा गांव है, वहां 10 साल का एक लड़का आरएसएस की शाखा में जा रहा था, उसके ऊपर हमला कर दिया गया। उसे हॉस्पिटल में ले जाना पड़ा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह घटना 1 जून की है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): What is this going on, Sir? ...**(Interruptions)**... What are you going to expunge now? ...**(Interruptions)**...

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: महोदय, मैं एक गम्भीर बात की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): He has taken a party's name. ...**(Interruptions)**...

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: मैंने किसी का नाम नहीं लिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं एक गम्भीर बात की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

महोदय, तिरुअनन्तपुरम में आशा शेरीन नाम से, मुस्लिम समाज की महिला, भारतीय जनता पार्टी के माईनॉरिटी मोर्चे की कार्यकर्ता है, उसे मोलेस्ट किया गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen. ...**(Interruptions)**... If you allege against any party, I will expunge. ...**(Interruptions)**...

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: महोदय, 30 जनवरी को आत्महत्या करने के लिए उसके ऊपर दबाव डाला गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't allege against any party. I will expunge. ...**(Interruptions)**...

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: महोदय, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि पलक्काड, त्रिचूर, तिरुअनन्तपुरम, कन्नूर और जो मुख्य मंत्री जी के क्षेत्र के गांव पनराई, पजनूर और तेलच्चेरी हैं,

इन सारे गांवों में, लगभग 31 महिलाओं पर, जिनमें लगभग सात दलित समाज की महिलाएं हैं, उन पर हमले किए गए। सभी 14 जिलों में इस तरह की हमलों की वारदातें हुई हैं और लगभग 100 जगहों पर बमवर्षा भी हुई।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन में कहना चाहता हूं कि 26 जनवरी को इसी आतंकी दल के कुछ लोगों ने, जो अफवाहें फैलाई, उनके कारण भी आरएसएस और अन्य शान्तप्रिय समुदाय के कार्यकर्ताओं पर हमले हुए हैं।

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: He is misleading the House. ...(*Interruptions*)..

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: मैं आपके माध्यम से आपका और सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि ये जो तानाशाही के तत्व हैं, जो कांग्रेस के लोगों को भी मार गिराते हैं, तृणमूल के लोगों की भी हत्या करते हैं, उनके खिलाफ सदन के सारे दलों को अपनी आवाज को बुलन्द करना चाहिए। इसलिए ये जो तानाशाही के तत्व हैं, जो जनतंत्र में विश्वास नहीं करते, जो ह्यूमन राइट्स का दिन-दहाड़े वॉयलेशन करते हैं, उनके बारे में ...(*व्यवधान*)...

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

SHRI AJAY SANCHETI (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the Hon. Member.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): He has taken the name of RSS. This should be expunged. ...(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: You also take this on record. After the * came to power in Kerala, more Left cadres have been killed. This is a matter of record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: They were killed by the * after the * came to power in Kerala. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If he has alleged against against any party regarding the killings, that is expunged.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: It can be checked up, after the * came in Kerala, more Left cadres have been killed. That is the toll by * ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Has he said that the Kerala Government is responsible? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: They are there to create destability in the State. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In any case, ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, I can give you the names of the people who have been killed. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me say ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Why are they not talking about that? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ragesh, sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Ragesh, sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Immediately, after the Assembly elections, Raveendran was killed. ...(Interruptions)... Why are they not talking about that? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...(Interruptions)... I will deal with that. Sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Why are they not talking about the killings of Dhanaraj and Mohanan? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... It is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)... The matter is ...(Interruptions)... Now, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Ragesh, sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I ask you to sit down. Listen, if there is any allegation in that statement against the Government or any party, from either side, it will be expunged. Don't worry. ...(Interruptions)... A mere statement ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I am on my legs. Sit down. I am saying if there is any allegation regarding this matter against any party or the Government, it will be expunged. I will go through it. There is no doubt about that. Number two, ...(Interruptions)... mere statement of a certain death during a period, that is okay. There is nothing wrong about that. But if it is alleged that the Government is responsible or a party is responsible, I will expunge that, whether it is from this side or that side. Okay, now next is Shrimati Jaya Bachchan. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Nominated): But, Sir, Kerala is a disturbed area. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, why are they not talking about Mohanan, who was killed? ...(Interruptions)... Why are they not talking about Raveendran, who was killed? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Jaya Bachchan. Don't encroach upon Shrimati Jaya Bachchan's time. Sit down.

Alleged misbehaviour with eminent cinema artists in Rajasthan

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, our Constitution is based on the principles of freedom of speech and dignity of citizens. Freedom of speech and dignity of citizens is something which makes us a vibrant democracy with values and strong fundamentals. But recently, there has been growing intolerance in our country. A selected few, assuming that they represent the masses, under certain political patronage, have started taking law and order in their hands. They have no respect for the constitutional values or law and order.

The film fraternity has long been fighting this menace with little or no support from the Government. The film industry creates large number of employment opportunities, and any such disruption affects the earnings, growth and employment generation within the industry apart from throttling creativity. The film fraternity, which strives to bring fictional stories to people through creativity for the sole purpose of entertainment with some moral and social message, has been a soft target for these anti-social elements. Sometimes they are threatened; sometimes the films are not allowed to be screened; sometimes the sets are vandalised; and sometimes it takes a violent turn as happened in Jaipur recently. This threatens the future of art and creativity in our country and, in turn, curtails our freedom. ...(Interruptions)... I would request Anand Sharmaji not to speak. You are disturbing me, Sir.

I would like to bring to the notice of the House a recent incident that happened on the sets of *Padmavati*, which is a film. In that incident, *Rajput Karni Sena* — if you want to expunge, you can — not only physically assaulted its director Sanjay Leela Bhansali but also damaged the expensive film equipment on the sets. Sanjay Leela Bhansali is a world-renowned director and has made some great films. I don't need to mention the names. He had also staged the same subject '*Padmavati*' as opera in theatre Du Chatelet in Paris in 2008 and was the first Indian director to do so. Post the incident, neither the State Government nor the Central Government condemned the issue or took action. What message are we sending to the film fraternity, which is one of the most important and vibrant ambassadors of the country? Creativity should not be subjected to such treatment. I strongly condemn this incident and urge the Government to take strong action. ...(Interruptions)... I have not finished.

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

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

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): 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 T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SANJIV KUMAR (Jharkhand): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Sir, I also 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.

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

**Concern over increase in cases of deaths due to
swine flu in Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, I thank you very much for the opportunity that you have given to me. Swine flu, which is scientifically known as H1N1, is haunting the country and it has been spreading throughout India like never before.

Sir, as far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, I have the statistics regarding the number of cases that have been reported and the number of cases that have been resulted in death. As far as the number of cases reported in the entire country is concerned, I don't have the figures. The State of Andhra Pradesh has got thirteen Districts. The intensity of the disease and the number of cases that have been reported and the number of deaths that have occurred is really alarming.

Sir, the number of cases that have been reported in the last calendar year was about twelve. Out of twelve cases, five resulted in death. That is for the last calendar year. In this year, in the month of January alone, the number of cases that have been reported in Andhra Pradesh was about twenty-six. Out of twenty-six cases that have been reported in Andhra Pradesh, six have resulted in death. So, the intensity and alarming situation can be understood by the Government. A word of caution has come from experts also. The word of caution is that reassortment of influenza, which may emerge as a new strain, is the real threat. In fact, you are aware and the concerned Minister for Health and Family Welfare also should be aware that this particular disease spreads through air. So, such is the situation. Sir, the medical authorities are totally unprepared; they are not creating any awareness among the people and not taking any preventive steps in this regard. Even the State Government is not in a position to face the situation. In such a scenario, I urge upon the Central Government, particularly the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, to create awareness and take preventive measures and supply medicines wherever the cases are reported, which will prevent deaths in the country. Thank you very much.

Concern over tribal unrest in Jharkhand

श्री संजीव कुमार (झारखंड): महोदय, झारखंड के रामगढ़ जिले के गोला प्रखंड में 28 अगस्त, 2016 को पुलिस फायरिंग में 3 ग्रामीण मारे गए एवं सैकड़ों घायल हुए। इसी प्रकार 30 सितम्बर को पुनः पुलिस फायरिंग में हजारीबाग के बड़का गांव में 4 ग्रामीण मारे गए एवं अनेकों घायल हुए। पुलिस फायरिंग में ग्रामीणों की मौत, धरना, बंद, जुलूस इत्यादि झारखंड में आम बात है और ऐसा इसलिए है, क्योंकि झारखंड के संथाल आदिवासी एवं मूलवासी, सरकार के द्वारा कोयला खदान, माइन्स, डैम एवं कारखाने आदि लगाने के लिए अधिग्रहीत की गई जमीन के लिए नौकरी एवं मुआवजे के लिए कई पुश्तों से आंदोलन कर रहे हैं।

महोदय, आज़ादी के बाद से अब तक झारखंड की 20 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा जमीन कोयला, खनिज खनन एवं कारखाने इत्यादि लगाने के नाम पर अधिग्रहीत की जा चुकी है। सरकार की गलत अधिग्रहण एवं पुनर्वास नीति के कारण एक-तिहाई से ज्यादा लोग झारखंड छोड़ कर भाग चुके हैं और जो इस धनी प्रदेश में सबसे मजबूर एवं गरीबी में जिंदगी जीने के लिए विवश हैं, वे अपनी ही सरकार द्वारा अधिग्रहीत जमीन के मुआवजे एवं नौकरी की मांग को लेकर कई पुश्तों से लाठी, गोली खा रहे हैं।

महोदय, मैं सदन एवं विपक्ष में बैठे नेताओं को बताना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने चुनाव के दौरान संथाल परगना में वादा किया था कि आदिवासियों की जमीन की रक्षा की जाएगी, वहीं झारखंड में सरकार ने 23 नवंबर, 2016 को विधान सभा के नियमों को ताक पर रख कर सदियों पुराने CNT Act, 1908 एवं SPT Act, 1949 में संशोधन, विपक्षी दलों के शोरगुल के बीच बिना बहस पारित किया, जो अभी राज्यपाल महोदय के पास लंबित है। महोदय, इससे पहले सरकार जो स्थानीय नीति लाई है, वह संथाल आदिवासी एवं मूलवासियों की भावनाओं के खिलाफ है एवं वहां के संसाधनों को लूटने की नीयत से लाई गई है।

CNT Act, 1908 एवं SPT Act, 1949, सदियों पुराना कानून है, जो आदिवासियों के जल, जंगल एवं जमीन की रक्षा के लिए है। झारखंड में अब तक लाखों एकड़ जमीन डेवलपमेंट के नाम पर acquire की जा चुकी है और वहां पर डेवलपमेंट के नाम पर लोग विस्थापित होते आ रहे हैं और सबसे अमीर राज्य में सबसे मजबूर की जिंदगी व्यतीत कर रहे हैं।

महोदय, अगर CNT Act एवं SPT Act में संशोधन वास्तविकता बन जाती है, तो संथाल आदिवासियों के पास जो थोड़ी बहुत जमीन है, वह बिल्कुल तबाह हो जाएगी। उनके जल, जंगल और जमीन बिल्कुल तबाह हो जाएंगे, इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सदन से मांग करता हूँ कि सरकार इस मामले में हस्तक्षेप करे।

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

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. *...(Interruptions)...* All names of those who support this may be added. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Sanjiv Kumar.

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

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

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

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

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

डा. प्रदीप कुमार बालमुचू (झारखंड): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सन्तियुस कुजूर (असम): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

Lack of telephone facilities in many police stations in the country

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Thank you, Sir. My Zero Hour matter relates to the concern that rising crimes in the country gets extensive coverage but what gets overlooked is the state of police forces, who have to cope up without even getting basic infrastructure to fulfil their duties. Many police stations lack vehicles, phones and wireless sets. There are 188 police stations without a single vehicle, 402 lack telephone lines, 134 do not have wireless sets and there are 65 which neither have telephone lines, nor wireless sets, as per data compiled by the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D). There are 15,555 police stations in the country.

Manipur has 43 police stations without phones or wireless sets, the maximum for any State; while Chhattisgarh has 161 police stations without vehicles. Madhya Pradesh has 111 police stations without any telephone line, followed by Meghalaya and Manipur which have 67 police stations each. Uttar Pradesh also has 51 police stations without a telephone line and 17 without wireless.

Of the total number of police stations in India, 10,014 are rural and 5,025 are urban. The rest are railway police stations. BPRD figures reveal there are only 10.13 vehicles for 100 policemen at the national level, with 1,75,358 vehicles, in all, available for law enforcement. Maharashtra has the maximum number of vehicles (17,131), followed by Tamil Nadu (15,926) and UP (13,452).

Therefore, I want that the Government should take immediate steps to improve the condition of police stations particularly for women in India. Thank you.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

**Provision of resources and special funds for Uttarakhand and
Uttar Pradesh to deal with natural calamity in view
of earthquake on 6.2.2017**

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, कल दिनांक 6 फरवरी को रात में 10 बजकर 35 मिनट पर रुद्रयाग के पर्वतीय अंचल में भूकम्प के झटके महसूस किए गए, जिसका केंद्रबिन्दु पिथौरागढ़ था। रिक्टर स्केल पर इसकी तीव्रता 5.8 मापी गई है। यह सबको मालूम है कि उत्तराखंड राज्य अति-संवेदनशील भूकम्पीय जोन-V में आता है। मैं इस संदर्भ में कहना चाहता हूं कि अब तक भारतीय जनता पार्टी की केंद्र सरकार ने जहां कहीं भी दैवी आपदा आती है, चाहे उत्तर प्रदेश हो, उत्तराखंड हो या ओडिशा हो, जहां भी गैर-भाजपाई सरकारें हैं, उनके प्रति इनका रवैया बहुत ही सौतेला रहता है और वे उनकी मदद नहीं करते हैं, जो इनका कर्तव्य है। उत्तराखंड में और उत्तर प्रदेश में जब वहां सूखा पड़ा, बाढ़ आई तो केंद्र सरकार की तरफ से वायदे तो किए गए, लेकिन कुछ दिया नहीं गया। आज भी उत्तर प्रदेश के बहुत बड़े हिस्से में भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने सूखा-पीड़ितों को कोई राहत मुहैया नहीं कराई है। यही नहीं, बाढ़ के दिनों में जो वायदे किए थे, यहां सदन में भी कहा गया, उन्हें भी पूरा नहीं किया गया है। मैं आंकड़ों के आधार पर कहना चाहता हूं कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार, जब से पिछले ढाई सालों से केंद्र में सत्ता में आई है, उत्तर प्रदेश और उत्तराखंड के प्रति उसका व्यवहार अत्यंत दुश्मनीपूर्ण, शत्रुतापूर्ण और सौतेला रहा है।

मान्यवर, मैं यहां दो सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। एक सुझाव यह है कि वह इलाका चूंकि सीस्मिक जोन में है, टाइप-V में पड़ता है और वहां भूकम्प आने की संभावना बनी रहती है, यहां से कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाए कि जैसे ही वहां दैवी आपदा आए, तो उत्तराखंड में त्वरित मदद वहां पहुंच सके। मेरी एक सलाह और है, जो महत्वपूर्ण है और मैं चाहता हूं कि मुख्तार साहब उसे प्रधान मंत्री जी तक जरूर पहुंचा दें। भारतीय जनता पार्टी के एक बड़े नेता जहां जाते हैं, वहां कुछ न कुछ हो जाता है। वे नेपाल गए, वहां भूकम्प आ गया, वह हिल रहा है। वे अमेरिका गए, वहां तूफान आ गया, बाढ़ आ गई। वे काबुल गए, वहां नाश्ता किया, वहां भी भूकम्प आ गया। वे पाकिस्तान शादी में गए, वहां भी जमीन हिलने लगी। सर, हिमालय की देवभूमि पवित्र भूमि है, जहां बद्रीनाथ और केदारनाथ के दर्शन होते हैं। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करते हुए सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि इस सरकार के पाप का बोझ बहुत बढ़ गया है, जिसे उत्तराखंड की पवित्र धरती सह नहीं पा रही है। इसलिए मेरा आग्रह है कि उत्तराखंड जब तक भूकम्प पीड़ित है, कम से कम तब तक प्रधान मंत्री जी वहां न जाएँ, क्योंकि वे जहां जाते हैं, वहां भूकम्प आता है, सूखा पड़ता है, बाढ़ आती है और तूफान आता है।

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

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

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

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

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Shri Naqviji wants to say something.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री और संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, श्री प्रमोद तिवारी जी चुनाव कैम्पेन से अभी ताजा-ताजा सदन के अंदर आए हैं। ये काफी दिनों के बाद आए हैं, हम लोग इनकी कमी महसूस कर रहे थे, क्योंकि कई चीज़ें, जिनमें सच्चाई नहीं होती, उनमें भी सच्चाई बनाकर ये बताने की कोशिश करते हैं। इन्होंने उत्तराखंड के बारे में जो कहा, उस पर मैं केवल एक चीज़ कहना चाहता हूँ। जब वहां पर बाढ़ आई, भूकम्प आया, तो उसके बाद केंद्र सरकार ने वहां की सरकार को भरपूर मदद की। उसके बाद उस पैसे का कितनी बुरी तरह से दुरुपयोग हुआ, उसको भी पूरा देश जानता है। उसके बारे में तमाम तरह की रिपोर्ट्स आईं और तमाम अखबारों और टीवी चैनल्स पर वे चीज़ें देखने को मिलीं। इसलिए, इस तरह की जो प्राकृतिक आपदाएँ होती हैं, उनमें भारतीय जनता पार्टी, एनडीए और प्रधान मंत्री, नरेंद्र मोदी जी सम्बेदनशील हैं और पूरी मजबूती के साथ उनकी मदद करते हैं। अब जहां तक भूकम्प का सवाल है, अगर कांग्रेस में भूकम्प आ रहा है, तो उसका मोदी जी कुछ नहीं कर सकते।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; now, Shri D. Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, मुझे सिर्फ एक चीज़ कहनी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is over. Now, Shri D. Raja.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is over. Sit down. Shri D. Raja, you speak.

Miserable conditions of manual scavengers in the country

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I draw the attention of the entire House and the Government in particular. Sir, manual scavenging (cleaning dry toilets, cleaning sewers and clearing human excreta from open-pit toilets) is a prohibited profession in our country. Despite being banned by the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 and 2014 Supreme Court Judgement, this casteist practice is still prevalent across the country. It is a matter of shame that Government has no political will to eradicate this obnoxious practice. Sir, instead of spending more for eradication and rehabilitation of manual scavengers — the Finance Minister is sitting here—the Central Government has reduced the Budget allocation. The Central Government, in this Budget, has allocated only around ₹ 5 crores, while around 2 lakh Dalits mostly women are still forced to clean human excreta. Hundreds of fellow citizens have died while working in sewer lines and septic tanks. Sir, the Supreme Court of India in 2014, while giving judgement on Safai Karamchari Andolan's Public Interest Litigation (PIL), clearly said that no human being should enter sewer lines. The highest Court of the land has given the judgment that all those who died working in sewer and septic tanks from 1993 onwards, their families should be given ₹ 10 lakhs as compensation. So far, neither the Central Government nor any State Government has started any action to implement this. The Government doesn't have any data so far regarding those who have died while working in these sewer lines but there are data available which are collected by Civil Society Organizations like Safai Karamchari Andolan. They say, "Around 1,300 people were killed in manholes and sewer lines." Sir, it is alarming. It is shameful. All those who are killed are Dalits. They belong to the Scheduled Castes; they belong to the scavenging caste. No Government is ready to give ₹ 10 lakhs compensation to the families of these deceased people, as per the Supreme Court directive. The Government is still in the denial mode. Sir, now I want to know from the Government — the Leader of the House is sitting there; he is a very sensitive person in the Government — as to when this Government is going to come with a deadline to make India manual scavenging free. When will India become a country free of this shame of killing fellow citizens in sewer lines and septic tanks? ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

SHRI D. RAJA: I ask this of the Government. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SANJAY SETH (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rajaji, in which State is it prevalent?

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, manual scavenging is prevalent across the country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not there in Kerala. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, it is there. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not there in Kerala. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, there are three lakh manual scavengers in the country. As per the Census of India... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: My God! ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, the Indian Railways is the biggest employer of manual scavengers. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not there in Kerala. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: The Indian Railways is the biggest employer of manual scavengers. Let the Government consider that, at least, first. ...*(Interruptions)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री और संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, राजा जी जो कह रहे हैं, उसके संबंध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार का स्वच्छ भारत अभियान है, उसमें यह सारी की सारी व्यवस्था है, जिसके बारे में ये कह रहे हैं। यह पहली बार हुआ है कि किसी केंद्र सरकार ने इतनी जिम्मेदारी और इतनी ईमानदारी के साथ इस दिशा में आगे बढ़कर काम किया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अगर वे कोई सुझाव देंगे तो उनका स्वागत है।

श्री जयराम रमेश: गलत है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सन् 2013 में यह कानून बना था। यह पहली बार नहीं हुआ है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक): आपका भी है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; all right. ...*(Interruptions)*... If it is prevalent even now, it is a serious issue. It should be tackled and all of us and the Government should ensure that it is stopped. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the Census 2011 has said that there are 26 lakh dry latrines in the country. There are three lakh families involved in manual scavenging. For the last few years ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If it is prevalent... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Parliament had passed a law in 2013 to convert all dry latrines into wet latrines. ...*(Interruptions)*... But it is not a part of *Swachh Bharat Abhiyan*. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Now, Special Mentions. Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy. You can lay it on the Table. There is no time for reading. Read the subject and lay it.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Demand to withdraw the Notification issued by UGC regarding reduction in the number of attempts under NEET

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (Telangana): There should not be any age limit for a person to learn anything, be it professional course or social sciences or technical course. Anyone should be allowed to aspire to become doctor or engineer or teacher or scientist or anything for that matter even at late age. And this has been the practice all over the world. Bad practices followed by a few should not take away the options from a large number.

In the last week of January, 2017, the UGC issued a notification reducing the number of attempts under NEET to three and putting maximum age limit of twenty-five years for general category students and thirty years for reserved category students. You have no such restrictions to become chartered accountant or business administrator or engineer or lawyer. Why such restriction only to become a doctor? Secondly, students from rural India and those studying in vernacular medium schools are adversely affected by this move as they might require more time to succeed in NEET.

Qualifying marks in NEET 2016 was 145 out of 720. Everybody knows that with 145 marks one cannot get a seat in any college. You get seat only if you score 300-odd marks. I suggest that instead of giving just three attempts, you can permit students additional attempts if one qualifies with minimum percentage of marks prescribed under NEET. If a student fails to get even the minimum marks in three attempts, he need not be allowed further attempts. This will achieve twin objectives of satisfying students and also encouraging serious students who may fall short of marks which entails them seat to pursue medical course.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

**Demand to take steps to ensure proper representation of all
the communities in appointments of Judges in the
Supreme Court and High Courts**

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Sir, although the Judges of the Supreme Court and various High Courts are not appointed on the basis of their religion, yet there has to be a proportionate representation of all communities in judiciary. Currently, out of 23 sitting Judges in the Supreme Court, there is not a single Muslim Judge, which is a matter of concern. Similarly, the aggregate number of Muslim Judges in various High Courts is also far below their proportion. It is not that Muslim Subordinate Judges or Muslim lawyers suitable for such appointments are not available. In keeping with the spirit of '*Sab Ka Saath Sab Ka Vikas*', the Government is expected to take necessary steps in this direction.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Majeed Memon.

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Majeed Memon.

**Demand to take immediate steps to curb illegal
mining of sand in the country**

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): I wish to bring to the urgent attention of this House the issue of illegal sand mining in the country. India's booming 157 billion dollar construction sector is expected to grow in the coming years. This means that the demand for sand and other minor minerals will increase as well, making it more difficult for the Government to curb the methodical and unlawful abuse of riverbeds and coastal areas.

The issue of sand mining is aggravated in Andhra Pradesh where extensive illegal mining is prevalent, especially, in districts such as Guntur, Krishna, Srikakulam and East Godavari. An estimated 2,000 trucks of sand are transported to Hyderabad every day. Recently, the High Court of Andhra Pradesh also contended that the revenue authorities have turned a blind eye in spite of repeated complaints regarding illegal mining of sand on the banks of River Handri.

Indiscriminate extraction of sand from floodplains raises ecological, economic and social concerns. It destroys the flora and fauna along the river bed and decreases fertility of the land. The dredging of the river beds kicks up loose sediment particles into the water body, thereby polluting it. The threat of floods increases due to increase in river's velocity and erosion of adjoining banks.

Therefore, in view of the grave environmental, health and security threats caused by indiscriminate mining, I urge the Central Government to take immediate steps.

**Demand to provide adequate passenger amenities and increase the
frequency of certain trains passing through Uttar Pradesh**

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश के विभिन्न स्थानों को जोड़ने वाली ट्रेनों की व्यवस्था की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि यात्री ट्रेनों में सामान व स्लीपर क्लास कोच बढ़ाए जाने की आवश्यकता है। यात्री भारत सरकार को रेल का भाड़ा देते हैं और ठसाठस भरी बोगी में खड़े-खड़े यात्रा करते हैं। तमाम यात्रियों की ट्रेन में ही मौत हो जाती है या गंभीर रूप से बीमार हो जाते हैं। इसलिए जितने टिकट जारी किए जाएं, उतने यात्रियों के बैठने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए तथा ट्रेनों में महिलाओं और आम यात्रियों की सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। देश में ट्रेनों में चल रहे ज़हरखुरानी गिरोहों का खात्मा कर यात्रियों को बचाने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। बुंदेलखंड में कुछ ट्रेनों को नियमित करना आवश्यक है। मेरे सुझाव इस प्रकार हैं:—

ट्रेन संख्या 11069/11070, तुलसी एक्सप्रेस प्रतिदिन करने तथा 14009/14110, चित्रकूट-कानपुर एक्सप्रेस को कानपुर से बढ़ाकर लखनऊ तक चलाया जाए।

ट्रेन संख्या 18203/18204, बेतवा एक्सप्रेस को कानपुर से दुर्ग के बीच प्रतिदिन चलाया जाए।

ट्रेन संख्या 12535/12536, गरीब रथ को प्रतिदिन चलाने तथा ठहराव रागौल स्टेशन पर कराने का प्रबंध किया जाए तथा ट्रेन संख्या 12427/12428, रीवांचल एक्सप्रेस दिल्ली से कानपुर से बांदा होते हुए रीवां तक चलायी जाए।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से केंद्र सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि मेरे द्वारा दिए जा रहे सुझावों के अनुरूप ट्रेनों को नियमित रूप से चलवाने की कृपा करें, धन्यवाद।

Demand for comprehensive reforms in the administration of AIIMS, Delhi

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, "एम्स" देश का एक अग्रणी स्वास्थ्य संस्थान है। इसके इलाज पर विश्वास करके समूचे देश से रोगी यहां आते हैं। विशेष रूप से उत्तर भारत के लोग, जिसमें बिहार के अधिकांश रोगी यहां बेहतर स्वास्थ्य सुविधा का लाभ उठाने हेतु "एम्स" में आते हैं, लेकिन हाल के कुछ वर्षों में "एम्स" द्वारा प्रदान की जा रही उपचार पद्धति पर आम आदमी का विश्वास घटा है। केंद्रीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय ने हाल ही में एक सर्वेक्षण कराया था। उस सर्वेक्षण में यह बात सामने आई है कि देश के शीर्षस्थ स्वास्थ्य संस्थान "एम्स" में उपचार हेतु आने वाले मरीजों में 22 फीसदी लोग वहां प्रदान की जाने वाली स्वास्थ्य सुविधा से संतुष्ट नहीं हैं।

हाल ही में एक घटना और घटी है, जिसका मैं यहां पर उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ। "एम्स" की एक नर्स जिसका नाम राजवीर कौर था, वह प्रसव हेतु "एम्स" में भर्ती हुई। इलाज में कथित लापरवाही के चलते पहले उसके बच्चे की मौत हो गई तथा दो दिन बाद उक्त नर्स की भी मौत हो गई। नर्सों ने वहां हड़ताल की तब "एम्स" प्रशासन ने जांच का भरोसा दिया और कर्तव्य में कथित लापरवाही के लिए 5 डॉक्टरों को निलम्बित किया गया है।

महोदय, "एम्स" प्रशासन को संवेदनशील बनाने के लिए इसके प्रशासनिक ढांचे में व्यापक सुधार की जरूरत है। यदि ऐसा नहीं हुआ, तो वह दिन दूर नहीं होगा, जब सभी रोगियों का "एम्स" की उपचार दक्षता से भरोसा समाप्त हो जाएगा। वहां पर वरिष्ठ डॉक्टर मनमानी कर रहे हैं।

अतः मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के माध्यम से सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि "एम्स" में व्यापक सुधार के प्रयास किए जाएं।

Demand to implement the principle of equal pay for equal work for workers employed on contract basis in D.D. News

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): महोदय, डी0डी0 न्यूज में अनुबंध पर कार्यरत कर्मचारियों को समान कार्य के लिए समान वेतन के नियम का पालन नहीं किया जा रहा है जबकि माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय के आदेश के बाद कई संस्थानों और राज्यों में समान कार्य के लिए समान वेतन का नियम लागू किया जा चुका है।

डी0डी0 न्यूज में अनुबंध पर कार्यरत कर्मचारियों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा के नाम पर किसी भी तरह की सुविधा प्रदान नहीं की जा रही है और न ही उनकी भविष्य निधि की व्यवस्था है और न ही चिकित्सा और बीमा की सुरक्षा प्रदान की गयी है।

डी0डी0 न्यूज चैनल कई सालों से लोक प्रसारक के रूप में अपनी सेवाएं दे रहा है, लेकिन यहां के अनुबंधित कर्मचारियों के लिए किसी तरह की HR Policy की व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकी है और न ही सालाना वेतन बढ़ोतरी के निर्देशों का पालन किया जा रहा है।

[श्री अली अनवर अंसारी]

12.00 Noon

महोदय, उपरोक्त विषयों का संज्ञान लेते हुए मुश्किल हालात और चौबीस घंटे अपनी सेवा देने वाले अनुबंधित कर्मचारियों को सरकार कब तक मूलभूत सुविधाएं मुहैया कराएगी? अतः सरकार इन की समस्याओं पर तत्काल कार्यवाही करे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, it is time for Question Hour.

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

विमान यात्रियों के लिए निःशुल्क पार्किंग सुविधा

*46. **महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदिया:** क्या **नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या विमानपत्तनों पर विमान यात्रियों को निःशुल्क पार्किंग सुविधा उपलब्ध कराए जाने संबंधी कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं, और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयंत सिन्हा): एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

जी, नहीं। ऐसी कोई योजना फिलहाल विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Free parking facility to airline passengers

†*46. MAHANT SHAMBHUPRASADJI TUNDIYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether any plan is under consideration of Government for the provision of free parking facility to airline passengers at airports and if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

No, Sir. There is no such plan under consideration at present.

महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदिया: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि अगर सरकार की ओर से निःशुल्क पार्किंग की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है और इसके संदर्भ में कोई विचाराधीन बात भी नहीं है, तो फिर पार्किंग की जो व्यवस्था

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

है, उससे कितनी इन्कम होती है और उस इन्कम का उपयोग यात्रियों की सुख-सुविधा के लिए किस तरह से किया जाता है।

सर, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि कुछ दिनों पहले मैं दिल्ली एयरपोर्ट से अहमदाबाद के लिए जा रहा था। शाम का समय हो गया था और मेरी प्रार्थना का टाइम हो गया था, तो मैंने वहां पर प्रार्थना कक्ष के लिए पूछा। किसी ने मुझे बताया कि यात्रियों के लिए जो प्रार्थना कक्ष है, वह उस तरफ है। मैंने वहां जाकर देखा कि उसमें कुछ विशेष एक ही धर्म के संबंध में उल्लेखित निशान प्रार्थना कक्ष में थे और उसमें हरे रंग के सब निशान दिखाए गए थे और उस प्रार्थना कक्ष में कुछ चिह्न दिखाए गए थे, जो किसी एक सम्प्रदाय के या एक धर्म के थे। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यात्रियों की सुख-सुविधा के लिए जो व्यवस्था की गई है, उसमें सभी धर्मों का परिपालन हो, उस तरह के चिह्न और उस तरह के प्रार्थना कक्ष की व्यवस्था है क्या?

श्री जयंत सिन्हा: माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि जो सार्वजनिक सुविधाओं का हम लोग प्रावधान कर रहे हैं, जिसमें से एक पार्किंग फैसिलिटी है, वह निःशुल्क दी जा सकती है या नहीं। जैसे रेलवे स्टेशनों पर है, मेट्रो स्टेशनों पर है और भी म्युनिसिपल पार्किंग स्थान हैं, वहां कहीं पर भी पार्किंग निःशुल्क नहीं है और इस कारण से हमारे एयरपोर्ट्स पर भी नहीं है। हमारा प्रयत्न यही है कि जो हमारे एयरपोर्ट्स हैं, वहां पर हम लोगों का प्रयत्न यही है कि हम नॉन एयरोनॉटिकल रेवेन्यूज को बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न करें। हमारी कोशिश यही है कि पार्किंग फैसिलिटीज, दुकानें, retail establishments इन सब के द्वारा नॉन एयरोनॉटिकल रेवेन्यूज को हम 35 परसेंट तक लाएं। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा था कि अगर पार्किंग फैसिलिटीज निःशुल्क नहीं हैं, तो इससे कमाई कितनी हो रही है। मैं इसके बारे में जो आंकड़े हैं, वे देना चाहता हूं। जो एयरपोर्ट अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया के एयरपोर्ट्स हैं, वहां पिछले साल 83.92 करोड़ रुपये हम लोगों को पार्किंग फैसिलिटीज से रेवेन्यू मिला और जो हमारे पांच प्राइवेट एयरपोर्ट हैं, वहां हम लोगों को 144.58 करोड़ रुपये पार्किंग फैसिलिटीज से रेवेन्यू मिला है। ये जो रेवेन्यूज आ रहे हैं, इनके द्वारा जो एयरपोर्ट चार्जेंज हैं, उनको हम लोग कम कर रहे हैं और कई सारी सुविधाएं हैं, जो पार्किंग में हम लोग देना चाहते हैं कि आदमी आराम से पार्किंग में गाड़ी पार्क करे और आराम से वहां से exit भी कर पाए। साथ ही साथ जो डिजिटल पेमेंट्स हैं, उनका बंदोबस्त हो और सिक्योरिटी का बंदोबस्त हो। इन व्यवस्थाओं के लिए ये पार्किंग चार्जेंज लागू किए जाते हैं।

माननीय सदस्य ने एक और प्रश्न पूछा था कि जो prayer rooms हैं या जो अन्य फैसिलिटीज worship के लिए दी जाती हैं, वे एयरपोर्ट्स में किस तरीके से दी जाती हैं? जो निर्देश हमारी तरफ से, हमारे मंत्रालय की तरफ से गया है कि इसका कोई साम्प्रदायिक रंग न हो, एक quiet room बनाया जाए, जहां सब धर्म के लोग जा सकें और जो उनको प्रार्थना करनी हो, उसे वे वहां पर करें, यह हमारी तरफ से निर्देश गया है।

श्री सभापति: दूसरा प्रश्न।

महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदिया: सर, दूसरा प्रश्न नहीं पूछना है।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है। श्री हुसैन दलवाई।

श्री हुसेन दलवई: सर, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि unanimously resolution pass किया गया था मुम्बई एयरपोर्ट को छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज का नाम देने के बारे में, लेकिन वहां पर जो नाम दिया गया है, वह छत्रपति शिवाजी इंटरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट दिया गया है। मेरे ख्याल से यह गलत है, क्योंकि वे छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज के नाम से पहचाने जाते हैं। मुम्बई एयरपोर्ट का नाम छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज इंटरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट होना चाहिए, इसके बारे में आपका क्या कहना है?

दूसरी बात यह है कि रीजनल कनेक्टिविटी के बारे में बहुत बोला जाता है, लेकिन कोल्हापुर, शोलापुर में जहां रीजनल कनेक्टिविटी थी, वह भी बंद कर दी गई।

श्री सभापति: आप एक सवाल ही पूछिए।

श्री हुसैन दलवई: रत्नागिरि की कनेक्टिविटी का हाल क्या है?

श्री जयंत सिन्हा: सर, एयरपोर्ट की नेमिंग के लिए एक पूरा नियम बना हुआ है और जो सुझाव आते हैं, वे विधान सभा से आते हैं कि किस प्रकार से किसी एयरपोर्ट की नेमिंग की जाए। जब विधान सभा से सुझाव आएगा, तब केंद्र सरकार उस पर चिंतन करेगी। जो भी सुझाव विधान सभा से आता है, उस पर हम लोग जरूर ध्यान देते हैं। आपने रीजनल कनेक्टिविटी के बारे में भी पूछा है, उस की बिडिंग की प्रक्रिया कल समाप्त हुई है और हम लोग अगले कुछ दिनों में इस की घोषणा करेंगे कि कौन-कौन से ऐसे एयरपोर्ट्स हैं, जिन्हें रीजनल कनेक्टिविटी स्कीम के तहत जोड़ा गया है और सब आंकड़े आपके सामने हम अवश्य पेश करेंगे।

श्री लाल सिंह वडोदिया: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि without paying anything यात्रियों को कौन-कौन सी सुविधाएं एयरपोर्ट्स पर दी जाती हैं? अगर हमारे पास economical ticket है, तो चाय-कॉफी के लिए भी पैसे देने पड़ते हैं, तो सरकार without paying anything और क्या-क्या सुविधाएं यात्रियों को देना चाहती है?

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute, please. The question is on parking, not on facilities. अगर आप जवाब देना चाहते हैं, तो दे दीजिए।

श्री जयंत सिन्हा: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं माननीय सदस्य को आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी यही कोशिश है कि हम जो भी विमान सेवा का प्रावधान कर रहे हैं, उसमें हमारा यह लक्ष्य है कि हम उसे जितना सस्ता और सुरक्षित बना सकें, बनाएं। अब आपको मालूम है कि चाहे एयरपोर्ट हो, विमानन सर्विस हो या और भी कोई सार्वजनिक सर्विस हो, उसमें जो कॉस्ट या भाड़ा है, वह तो देना ही पड़ेगा, नहीं तो हम सुरक्षित और सही तरीके की सेवा नहीं दे पाएंगे। इसलिए हम सेवाओं की सही कॉस्ट के आधार पर सही फीस कर रहे हैं और जो सुविधाएं निःशुल्क दे सकते हैं, वे भी हम जरूर दे रहे हैं।

श्री नजीर अहमद लवाय: सर, जम्मू-कश्मीर में जब भी बर्फबारी होती है, तो हमारा फेयर बढ़ जाता है। उस समय 3 हजार की टिकट 30 हजार में मिलती है। सर, आप दुनिया के किसी कोने में 40-50 हजार में जा सकते हैं, लेकिन जम्मू से श्रीनगर और श्रीनगर से जम्मू के लिए हमें 30 हजार रुपए देने पड़ते हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ये फेयर कब कम होंगे और आप इस के लिए कौन से ठोस कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं?

†جناب نذیر احمد لوائے: سر، جموں و کشمیر میں جب بھی برف باری ہوتی ہے، تو ہمارا فئیر بڑھ جاتا ہے۔ اس وقت تین ہزار کی ٹکٹ تیس ہزار میں ملتی ہے۔ سر، ا پ دنیا کے کسی کونے میں چالیس پچاس ہزار میں جاسکتے ہیں، لیکن جموں سے سری نگر اور سری نگر سے جموں کے لیے ہمیں تیس ہزار روپے دینے پڑتے ہیں۔ میں منتری جی سے پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ فئیر کب کم ہونگے اور ا پ اس کے لیے کون سے ٹھوس قدم اٹھانے جارہے ہیں؟

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not related to the question. Anyway!

श्री जयंत सिन्हा: माननीय सभापति जी, हम लोगों का एयरलाइंस का मार्केट एक मार्केट इकोनॉमी के आधार पर चलता है और वहां बहुत competition है और चाहे हम उसे हमारे मंत्रालय के नज़रिए से देखें या Competitive Commission of India के नज़रिए से देखें, हमारी जो उस पर विजिलेंस है, उसमें हम पूरे तरीके से उसका अध्ययन करते हैं, जिसमें कि anti-competitive behaviour न हो। सर, Anti-competitive behaviour में प्राइसिंग में चाहे वह predatory pricing हो या price gouging हो, कई तरीकों से इस का अध्ययन किया जाता है, इस की जांच और analysis किया जाता है। सर, हम लोगों को जो आंकड़े मिल रहे हैं और जो बात analysis से पता चल रही है, जो भी प्राइसिंग अभी एयरलाइंस मार्केट में सेट हो रही हैं, वे competitive तरीके से सेट हो रही हैं और आज तक हम लोगों को आंकड़ों के analysis के आधार पर कोई ऐसा violation नजर नहीं आया है, जिसे हम anti-competitive behavior कह सकें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question No. 47.

Third party safety audit of hospitals and clinics

*47. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has initiated the process of getting the third party safety audit of various hospitals and clinics in the country conducted; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) In the aftermath of unfortunate fire incident in a private hospital in Odisha, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare reviewed the safety compliance of the hospitals in the country and the Hospitals/Institutes under this Ministry have

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

been instructed to get their building audited by professional agencies like School of Planning and Architecture, Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee, IITs, etc. with respect to fire safety norms. In addition, State Governments have also been requested to get fire safety audit conducted immediately of all public health facilities beginning with District hospitals and medical colleges by appropriate Government bodies or authorized enlisted agencies.

श्री हरिवंश: सभापति जी, मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी का उत्तर पढ़ा। खेद के साथ कहना चाहूंगा कि अति-संवेदनशील मुद्दे पर सरकार का यह routine उत्तर है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय स्वास्थ्य, परिवार और कल्याण मंत्री जी को याद दिलाना चाहूंगा कि हाल ही में ओडिशा के भुवनेश्वर में आग की वजह से 22 लोग अस्पताल में असमय मरे और 120 घायल हुए। महोदय, 5 वर्ष पहले कोलकाता के एक अस्पताल में एक ऐसी ही घटना में 90 लोग मरे। ओडिशा की घटना के बाद कर्णाटक सरकार के Fire and Emergency Department ने कर्णाटक के सभी अस्पतालों को फायर सेफ्टी ऑडिट कराने का आदेश दिया। यह भी खबर आयी कि नोएडा स्थित Disaster Management Cell ने नोएडा और यमुना एक्सप्रेस वे पर स्थित सभी अस्पतालों व क्लिनिकों को दो माह के अंदर थर्ड पार्टी से ऑडिट कराने की एक एडवाइजरी दी है। हमारा सवाल है कि क्या केंद्र सरकार बीमार, असहाय, मरीजों व अस्पतालों में भर्ती अशक्त लोगों को ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं से बचाने के लिए स्वतंत्र रूप से थर्ड पार्टी से सेफ्टी ऑडिट के साथ-साथ ऐसी चीजों को रोकने के लिए और क्या कदम उठा रही है और किस तरह की सख्त कार्यवाही पर विचार कर रही है?

श्री फगन सिंह कुलस्ते: सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने स्पष्ट रूप से भुवनेश्वर और कोलकाता के बारे में उल्लेख किया है। सर, पिछले दिनों यह दुःखद घटना हुई थी और इस के बारे में जैसे ही हमें सूचना मिली, मुझे कहते हुए प्रसन्नता है कि 17.10.2016 को साढ़े सात बजे यह घटना हुई। उस घटना के तत्काल बाद सारी व्यवस्था राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से की गई और हमारे यहां से सीधे उनको डॉयरेक्शन्स दिए गए। उसकी क्षमता लगभग एक हजार beds की है। उस समय लगभग 600 मरीज वहां पर भर्ती थे और जो घटना की स्थिति थी, उसमें हमारी 19 सरकारी एम्बुलेंसेज उसी समय वहां भेजी गईं। इसके साथ ही 138 मरीजों को विभिन्न निजी अस्पतालों में तथा सरकारी अस्पतालों में भर्ती कराया गया। जहां तक उनकी सुविधाओं का सवाल है, तो राज्य सरकार की ओर से उस पर त्वरित कार्रवाई करने के लिए एक निर्देश जारी किया गया। उस घटना में लगभग 26 लोगों की मृत्यु हुई थी। उसमें मृतक परिवारों को लगभग पांच-पांच लाख रुपए की अनुगृहीत राशि देने का फैसला हुआ। जो norms हैं, उनके अनुसार भारत सरकार के अंदर यह निर्णय हुआ और स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय ने राज्य सरकार को डॉयरेक्शन्स दिए, यहां से पत्र जारी किए गए। मंत्री जी ने स्वयं इस बारे में एक बैठक बुलाई और जो norms बनाए गए हैं, उनके अनुसार जहां-जहां अग्निशामक उपकरण नहीं लगे हैं, उनको लगाने के लिए सभी राज्य सरकारों को निर्देश जारी किए।

श्री हरिवंश: सभापति जी, मेरा सवाल यह है कि ऐसी घटना दोबारा न हो, हम इसके लिए क्या सख्त कदम उठाएं? घटना होने के बाद आप एडवाइजरी देते हैं या डॉयरेक्शन्स देते हैं, यह तो रूटीन अफेयर है। मैं आप से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि अस्पतालों में लाचार, बीमार और मानसिक रूप से परेशान लोग जाते हैं। वे लोग वहां पर सुरक्षित माहौल में रहें, यह फैसला करना सरकार

का धर्म और बुनियादी फर्ज है। भारत में खुद अस्पतालों के लिए नेशनल डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट के लिए गाइडलाइन्स हैं, लेकिन उनका कितना पालन होता है, मुझे मालूम नहीं है।

श्री सभापति: थैंक यू।

श्री हरिवंश: मैं आपको पुनः याद दिलाना चाहूंगा कि हम दुनिया के विकसित देशों की बात करते हैं, लेकिन उन देशों में चीजों की third party से audit कराई जाती है। हमारे यहां क्यों नहीं क्लिनिकल गवर्नेन्स के लिए हम इस तरह की बेहतर कानूनी व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं, जो समय के तहत ऐसी स्थिति पैदा करे कि इस तरह की घटनाएं न हों।

श्री फगन सिंह कुलस्ते: सभापति महोदय, अभी भारत सरकार से संबंधित जितने हॉस्पिटल्स हैं, जो हमारे 23 अस्पताल हैं, उनमें से हमने 11 अस्पतालों को सीधे NOC दिए, बाकी के लिए कार्रवाई हो रही है। जहां तक राज्य सरकारों का मामला है, उनको सीधे इसके निर्देश जारी किए हैं, चूंकि वह राज्य का मामला है, वे सारे जितने राज्य सरकार के अंडर आते हैं, राज्य सरकार को उनको देखना पड़ता है। जहां तक इन प्रावधानों का सवाल है, हमारे पास अभी तक जितने भी अभ्यावेदन आए हैं, उन पर कार्रवाई चल रही है और हम बहुत जल्दी इसके बारे में पूरे देश में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था लागू करने जा रहे हैं।

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि घटना होने के बाद आपने जो preventive steps लिए हैं और वहां दमकल गई या और कुछ गया, इसके लिए क्यों न एक ऐसी गाइडलाइन बनाई जाए, ताकि इस तरह की घटनाएं न हों। अगर आप दिल्ली के अस्पतालों में भी जाएंगे, तो पाएंगे कि बेसमेंट में ICU बने हुए हैं। घरों में नर्सिंग होम बनाकर, बेसमेंट में मरीजों को ट्रीट किया जाता है। वहां पर ऑक्सीजन या फायर के केस में सेफ्टी का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है, तो क्यों न ऐसे norms सख्ती से इम्प्लिमेंट किए जाएं, ताकि इस तरह की घटनाएं न हों? घटना होने के बाद आपने पांच लाख रुपए दिए या दस लाख रुपए दिए, इससे जिन्दगी तो वापस नहीं आएगी। इसलिए आप इसके ऊपर कोई सख्त से सख्त कानून बनाने के बारे में कोई विचार कर रहे हैं? यदि नहीं कर रहे हैं, तो क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं, यदि नहीं कर रहे हैं? तो इसको करिए।

श्री फगन सिंह कुलस्ते: सभापति जी, जैसा मैंने कहा है कि हमारे यहां 11 अस्पताल हैं, जिनके लिए हमने सीधे राज्य सरकारों से यह कहा है और हमारे यहां भी जितने हॉस्पिटल्स हैं, उनके लिए भी कहा है कि जितने भी अस्पताल हैं, उनके प्रबंधन को भी कहा है कि इन सारे नियमों का पालन होना चाहिए। अग्निशामक, बिल्डिंग और उनकी कंस्ट्रक्शन, वायरिंग आदि का मामला है, जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा है कि यदि पूरा पढ़ूंगा तो समय लगेगा, परन्तु एक से लेकर जो हमारे 11 फार्म्स हैं, उनको पूरे करने का दिशा-निर्देश जारी किया है।

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: माननीय सभापति जी, प्रश्न सीधा है और अस्पतालों की, क्लिनिकों की सुरक्षा के संबंध में है। अब यह सुरक्षा अग्नि से हो, चाहे बरसात से हो, चाहे प्रसूति गृह में बच्चों की चोरी से संबंधित हो, ऐसे जो सभी उपचार के केंद्र हैं, उन उपचार के केंद्रों को मान्यता देने से पहले उनमें ये सुविधाएं बनाकर रखी हैं या नहीं, इसकी जांच करने का और अभी जो अस्पताल और उपचार के केंद्र बने हुए हैं, उनमें ये उपलब्ध हो जाएं, इसको सुनिश्चित करने के क्या उपाय किए जाएंगे?

श्री फगन सिंह कुलस्ते: सभापति जी, जैसा मैंने कहा है कि भविष्य में इस प्रकार के जितने भी हॉस्पिटल्स खोले जाएंगे, चाहे वे सरकार के हों या प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हों, उनके जो नॉर्म्स हैं, उन नॉर्म्स का विधिवत पालन करने के बाद ही उनकी परमिशन की बात आएगी। हम इस पर सख्ती से ध्यान रख रहे हैं कि उसका कड़ाई से पालन किया जाए। इसके बाद ही आगे की कार्यवाही शुरू हो, हमने इस प्रकार का एक आदेश भी जारी किया हुआ है।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बताना चाहती हूँ कि उन्होंने कहा है कि हमने ये 13 रूल्स बनाए हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि यह जो आग लगी है, यह किस वजह से लगी है और क्या इसकी इन्वैयरी की रिपोर्ट आई है?

दूसरी बात यह है कि जहां पर ये इतनी पुरानी-पुरानी बिल्डिंग्स हो गई हैं, क्या उनके बारे में भी कोई दिशा-निर्देश दिए जा रहे हैं? किसी भी हॉस्पिटल के लिए जब कोई बिल्डिंग बनती है, चाहे वह स्टेट का सब्जेक्ट हो, फिर भी आपको ऐसे प्रावधान करने चाहिए, ऐसा कानून बनाना चाहिए कि वहां पर विशेषकर आग न लगे, इसके लिए प्रबंध होने चाहिए। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि उस इन्वैयरी में क्या आया है?

श्री फगन सिंह कुलस्ते: सभापति जी, जैसे ही घटना की जानकारी मिली, उसी समय वहां पर एक जांच कमेटी बिठाई गई। उसकी सारी रिपोर्ट्स आई हैं। अगर आप उन रिपोर्ट्स को देखेंगे तो यह निश्चित है कि हम सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से जो-जो प्रावधान कर सकते थे, लोगों को जिन-जिन स्थानों पर भेजा जा सकता था, जहां-जहां उनको शिफ्ट किया जा सकता था, हमने पूरी गंभीरता के साथ उस पर कार्यवाही की है। मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि भविष्य में इस प्रकार की घटनाएँ न हों, हम इस पर कार्यवाही करने के बारे में विचार कर रहे हैं और हमने इसीलिए ये डायरेक्शन्स दी हैं।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सभापति जी, मंत्री जी ने रिपोर्ट के बारे में तो कुछ बताया ही नहीं है कि क्या रिपोर्ट आई है।

Meeting of Central Board of RBI

*48. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any meeting of Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India had taken place during last six months to decide any matter under section 26(2) of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934;

(b) if so, when was the meeting held and what was the agenda of the meeting;

(c) how many Directors attended the meeting;

(d) at what time the meeting was held;

(e) what were the recommendations, if any, made by the said Central Board to Government; and

(f) when were the recommendations conveyed to Government?

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

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) RBI held a meeting of its Central Board on November 8, 2016. The agenda of the meeting, *inter alia*, included the item: “Memorandum on existing banknotes in the denomination of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 - Legal Tender Status”;

(c) Eight (8) Directors of the Central Board of RBI attended the meeting.

(d) The meeting was held at 5.30 P.M.

(e) The Central Board of the Reserve Bank in its meeting held on November 8, 2016 deliberated in detail a proposal for withdrawal of legal tender status of banknotes in the denomination of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 of existing and any older series in circulation and after due examination, recommended withdrawal of legal tender status of such notes.

(f) The recommendation was conveyed to the Government on November 8, 2016.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, on 8th November, at 8 p.m., the Prime Minister assumed himself the role of the Finance Minister. कुछ क्षण के लिए फायनेंस मिनिस्टर को हटा दिया गया।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask your supplementary.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: I am giving a background, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; it is not necessary.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: For some time, he was removed as the Finance Minister and...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask your supplementary.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: The Prime Minister came on television and withdrew the notes in the denomination of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1,000. We expected the Prime Minister to come, on 16th November, the first day when the Rajya Sabha met, and explain to us as to why he did take that action and in what circumstances he took that decision, etc., etc. A hundred people died; he didn't inform us, subsequently.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: It is 140, on record.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: The point is, even a condolence resolution was not moved by the Government. Even we were not permitted to move a condolence resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: I am putting my question. We would like to know now as to how many non-official members are on the RBI Board; out of which the number of officials who were present; and the number of existing members.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One question, please.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, this is one combined, consolidated question.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, there is a total of 10 members currently on the Board of the RBI. There are vacancies on the Board of the RBI. The appointment process to fill those vacancies is in a fairly advanced stage. Those are likely to be filled up very soon.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The second question, please.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: You have given the figure of eight. I don't know whether your figures are correct. I asked about the non-official members. Anyway, my question is: Has any analysis of the impact of demonetisation been done by the Government, officially? If so, how many people from the organized sectors, the non-organised sectors and private companies have been dismissed, laid off or retrenched? I want the figures, as they are.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, the overall impact is assessed by the Government from time to time. During the process, when the remonetisation was at a fast pace, steps were being taken by the Government to make sure that the hardship caused to the people is the least. That is why a series of steps used to be announced, including relaxation in terms of dealing with old currency at sometime, so that some of the sectors don't suffer at all. The Government has been making an analysis and the Government is conscious of the fact that there are in the medium term and long term several advantages in terms of expansion of the formal sector of the economy itself. This will lead to larger digitisation; this will lead to curbing of black money and crime money transactions; and this will lead to larger revenue coming into the coffers of the Government. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you are not satisfied with the answer, you know the procedure. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, as per the provisions of the Section 26, Sub-section 2 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the Government on the recommendation of the central bank may declare any currency of any denomination of any series not to be legal tender. In the light of this provision, my question is whether the horse was before the cart. That is to say whether the RBI sent the recommendation on its own or the RBI was directed by the Government to send the recommendation. This is my question.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I may in this regard tell the hon. Member that the formal resolution of the RBI Central Board was passed on the 8th of November and conveyed to the Government whereby the matter went before the Council of Ministers which took the final decision. But I can also tell the hon. Member that consultations at a very senior level with the RBI on this issue had started way back in the month of February, 2016 itself. The RBI Board in the month of May 2016, as a part of these consultations, had decided to approve the design and taken a decision with regard to the high denominational currency which was required to be printed as a replacement currency itself. Thereafter a series of meetings used to be held periodically at times on a defined date once a week where the seniors in the RBI as also in the Government were in consultation. Because the decision had to be kept in utmost secrecy, it is for this particular reason that these were not put into public domain. The formal decision with regard to this, in this background was taken by the RBI Board on the 8th but this had been preceded by a series of discussions which had started way back in February, 2016 itself.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: My question was specific, whether the Government directed the RBI to send the recommendation or RBI took its own decision to send the recommendation. That is the specific question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the hon. Minister has explained that the process started in February. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Yes or no; whether Government directed the RBI or RBI sent on its own, that is the specific question, Sir.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: My specific answer to his specific question is that the RBI Board met and independently applied its mind and made a recommendation to this effect.

श्री अजय संचेती: सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि आरबीआई ने 8 तारीख को यह जो प्रपोजल डीमॉनेटाइजेशन का भेजा था, क्या इस प्रकार का कोई प्रपोजल 2014 से पहले भी सरकार को आरबीआई ने भेजा था और क्या सरकार ने उसको कंसिडर किया था या नहीं किया था?

श्री अरुण जेटली: सभापति जी, इसका इस प्रश्न से संबंध नहीं है। मैं पुराना रिकॉर्ड चेक करके इसकी जानकारी माननीय सदस्य को दूंगा।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I would like to specifically draw the attention of the Finance Minister to part (b) and (c) of the answer about the RBI Board meeting, which he has referred to, on the 8th of November and that eight of the Directors had attended. The RBI Governor had submitted before a Parliamentary Standing Committee that there was a written directive from the Government on the 7th of November asking the RBI to convene the meeting. Now, this is on record. So, I would like to know who gave that directive, whether that directive was sent by the Finance Ministry or by the Banking Secretary. Was it sent by the PMO? This we must be told because the decision was taken in Delhi. Secondly, Sir, the hon. Minister has said that way back in May, a decision was taken by the RBI to print ₹ 2000 denomination. Surely, the RBI had not taken the decision to invalidate ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 currency notes. Sir, the hardships were inflicted because ₹ 2000 notes could not be used as notes of other denominations were not printed or were still being printed. Who gave the directive? Also, how many independent Directors attended the 8th November meeting and how many Independent Directors' positions are lying vacant?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, out of the ten members of the Board, eight members attended the meeting. As far as the hon. Member's question is concerned, I have already clarified about the consultation process on this particular issue, which included the issue of demonetisation and cessation of legal tender. Consultations with the RBI had long drawn out and the process was discussed and finalized. Sir, a formal proposal to the RBI to consider the matter in the Board is sent by the Finance Ministry. This is sent by the Finance Ministry to the RBI Board. The RBI Board independently considers it, applies its mind and accordingly makes a recommendation to the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Question No. 49. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I wanted to put a question. Please allow me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; I can only allow three questions.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: This is unfair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I can allow only three questions. I am sorry.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, in the entire Session, I did not get a chance to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. I can allow only three questions.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: You are not allowing me because I do not shout. I am a sick person...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Subbaramiji, you cannot agitate on this subject.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: No, Sir. I have to put my question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, I can't violate the 'three supplementaries rule'.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir,...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. You can put another question at another time, but not at this moment.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I have been here for the last 15 years.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; I am not denying your 15 years.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I have never been denied. It has never happened in the history. Nobody let me down very badly. I made a request to you, and see how I am not given an opportunity! I am very upset.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question No. 49.

Acquisition of land for expansion of Thoothukudi Airport

*49. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any concrete steps to acquire 586 acres of land which is required for widening and extending the runway of Thoothukudi Airport in Tamil Nadu; 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) and (b) Thoothukudi (Tuticorin) Airport is an operational airport. For further upgradation of the airport, the Airports Authority of India (AAI) has projected a requirement of 586 acres of land to the State Government of Tamil Nadu. Taking steps for the acquisition of land is in the domain of the State Government. The Government of Tamil Nadu has already issued a Government Order for acquisition of land.

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Sir, the Heathrow Airport of UK, which handles 1,500 flights, departing and landing each day, has about one flight for every 45 seconds. Whereas in India, Thoothukudi, a strategically important city, commercially connected with the international port, has only one flight per day. People are suffering a lot. This is only because of slow process of land acquisition by the Government. I wish to ask the Minister, through you, Sir, whether they have any fixed time-frame for the land acquisition project.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: First, I would like to reassure the hon. Member that our airports are second to none in terms of their efficiency of operation. The hon. Member has quoted the case of the airport in the United Kingdom that has very high movements per hour. I would like to inform her that the second most efficient airport in the world is widely considered to be Mumbai airport which has almost as many departures and landings as the airport that she is quoting. So, our airports are performing very efficiently and, in fact, the entire exercise of expanding our airport capacity, which absolutely needs to be done, given the stellar growth that we have had in the aviation sector, is proceeding at a pace, Sir, and with respect to the Tuticorin Airport, a request had been made to the State Government many years ago to provide an additional land. In fact, we had requested for 586 acres so that we can expand the runway and land jets as well there. That request has been pending with the State Government for a number of years. We have recently been informed by the State Government that by September, 2017, the entire land acquisition for Tuticorin Airport will be done and then we will be able to land narrow-body aircraft.

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Sir, my second question is this. The hon. Minister himself has given in this reply that the Government of Tamil Nadu has already issued a Government Order for acquisition of land. My humble point of request is whether the Government has any plan or proposal to opt for this land. Have you fixed any Special Purpose Vehicle for this work to be completed?

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Sir, the standard procedure by which land is taken over from the State Government is through the Airports Authority Act. Once land is acquired under this Act, it will be under the supervision and ownership of the AAI. Then, of course, the necessary investments are made so that airport is brought to the level of functionality that is required.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Kalita. This is a question on a specific airport.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, although the question is specific about Tamil Nadu,...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You stick to the question.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Definitely, Sir. I want to restrict myself to the acquisition and expansion part of airport.

Sir, I seek indulgence of hon. Minister, because he himself has seen the situation in some of the other smaller airports like Guwahati where airport was built for hardly twenty flights. But, now, there are more than ninety flights landing every day. It is totally crowded. A number of times this issue has been raised by our hon. Members in this House. But, nothing has been done till now. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has some proposal to expand this airport so that it can cater to the needs of the people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This can be entertained only if the question is on other airports. You cannot ask about Guwahati airport, because that is not the question. Anyway, I leave it to the Minister.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to, on behalf of the Ministry — hon. Cabinet Minister is sitting here — reassure all hon. Members that we are very cognizant of various constraints, crowding and congestion that many of our airports are facing. We have very substantial expansion plans for all our airports. Sufficient funds are available and we are tackling all these issues with due haste.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, Thoothukudi airport expansion proposal was submitted when Mr. Praful Patel was Minister of Civil Aviation and landing of flight started since then. Since then we have been pursuing this matter. The DMK Government had also requested him to consider it, but nothing has happened till today. Even night landing facility has not been provided. So, will the hon. Minister assure this House as to when this project would be completed? And, I request that, at least, night landing facility be provided in this airport, because there is only one flight which lands here and that too during day time.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, obviously, former Civil Aviation Minister is informing hon. Member. In fact, request from the Ministry was initiated in 2004 and the first reply from the State Government was in 2010. Subsequently, we have been diligently pursuing this matter and, as I informed the House earlier, we are given to understand that by September, 2017, the entire land acquisition process will be complete and then the airport will be upgraded to whichever standard is required given the requirements posed by various airlines that are operating there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Husain Dalwai. You have to ask on this question.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Sir, actually...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. You cannot go beyond the question.

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: सर, मेरा कहना है, आपने अभी मुम्बई के बारे में जिक्र किया था।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: नहीं, यहां मुम्बई के बारे में डिस्कस नहीं किया जा रहा है।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: सर, मिनिस्टर साहब ने अभी मुम्बई का जिक्र किया था, इसलिए मैं उनसे उसके बारे में जानना चाहता हूं। मुम्बई एयरपोर्ट में एक ही रनवे है, जिसके कारण बहुत प्रॉब्लम होती है। मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि वहां पनवेल में बनाए जाने वाले एयरपोर्ट के बारे में क्या हो रहा है? क्या इस पर आगे काम हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है?

श्री जयंत सिन्हा: माननीय सभापति जी, मैंने पहले ही इस बात का जिक्र किया था कि हमारे देश में जितने भी एयरपोर्ट्स हैं, जहां-जहां भी आज के समय में congestion या crowding है, उन सभी एयरपोर्ट्स पर हमारा अध्ययन चल रहा है और हम ऐसे सभी एयरपोर्ट्स पर ध्यान दे रहे हैं। जहां-जहां विस्तार करने की जरूरत है, वहां-वहां पर हम लोग विस्तार कर रहे हैं।

***50. [The questioner was absent.]**

Withdrawal of charges on digital payments

***50. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering any proposal to withdraw the surcharge/service charge or convenience fee on digital payments like credit/debit cards etc. to reduce cash transactions; and

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

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

Statement

(a) and (b) *Vide* Office Memoranda 1(1)/2006/ECS/TA/669 and 670, dated 14th and 15th December, 2016 respectively, Government has decided to absorb the merchant discount rate cost for payments up to ₹ 1 lakh of Government dues, made through debit cards.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 50. Questionnaire is not present. Let the answer be given. Are there any supplementaries? Okay, Shri Rapolu.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Respected Chairman, Sir, the fancy of the present Government to demonetize and its subsequent revolutionary phase of withdrawal of charges on digital payment has attracted the poorer and weaker sections of the nation that it is going to be the truth that there will not be any charge through Paytm, Mobilink, etc. Now, we are hearing about GoEmerchant.

But, the hon. Minister's reply is precise that on debit cards only of the Government dues up to ₹ 1 lakh discount rate cost for payment will be withdrawn. And, that is to be absorbed by the Government. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Paytm, Jio-Money merchant and such MNC entities, which are into digital transactions, are going to be attracted by your assurance.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, various forms of service providers, subject to the regulations and the control which are there in the payment and systems legislation, take a particular charge. It is the policy of the Government — and I do believe it is a correct policy — that we have to move more and more towards banking transactions and digital transactions. That makes the conduct of our financial transactions as also commercial transactions far cleaner, simpler and brings it within the framework of a particular system. As a part of this, there are alternative technologies available in India, and there are also alternative steps being taken by the Government to make sure that the volumes increase, as a result of which the rates come down. As far as the Government is concerned, the Government facilities are one by one deciding to absorb all the charges and free the customer or the merchant from bearing those charges itself. For instance, whether it is petrol pumps, or, railway ticketings, or, it is various forms of Government-related purchases, they have all one by one been exempted from payments.

As far as debit cards are concerned, on debit cards, the Reserve Bank of India has taken a decision that with regard to transactions up to ₹ 1,000/- the charge would only be 0.25 per cent, which has been substantially brought down. Up to ₹ 2,000/- the charge would be 0.5 per cent. Now, beyond that, the Reserve Bank is in the process of deciding what is to be the charge under the Payment and Systems Act, and I am sure, as the volumes are increasing, that charge itself will come down. There are also alternative technologies where the charges will come down significantly, as far as those charges are concerned. Therefore, this is still a work in progress and the process of the merchant discount charges coming down is significantly taking place. Credit Cards are on a different footing altogether, because in credit cards, the customer gets a certain number of days as credit itself, therefore, the interest factor is also factored in, which would be slightly higher than what it is in the case of debit cards, or, in the case of other methodologies, including e-wallets, through which payments are being made.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, in the case of American Express Credit Cards, shops and commercial establishments ask for extra charges, which they collect from the customers. This is a unique feature which the American Express Card is resorting to. Whereas in the case of other credit cards like VISA or Master Cards, a

commercial establishment does not charge anything from the customers. The merchant discount charges, which are offered by the commercial establishment from which we make the purchases, are shared by the banks which issue cards as well as by the service provider like VISA and Master Card. Has the Government got any plans to prevent the practice, which is being resorted to by the American Express Card, which is detrimental to the interest of the people?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: As I indicated in the reply to the first question, credit cards stand on a different footing compared to e-wallet or compared to the Aadhaar based payment system or even the debit cards. The reason being that various credit card companies besides offering a credit for a certain period of time, because you make the payment some weeks later, also start offering additional facilities. They, on the strength of their facilities, decide as to what are the charges to be made. It is really for the customer or the consumer to decide, whether he wants to go in for these, where there is a certain higher element, because he has alternative options available. In India, for example, contrary to what is happening in many other parts of the world, the number of credit cards are fewer in number. For instance, I was told that, till about two months ago, approximately 75 crore cards were in circulation, of which about 72 crores were debit cards and not credit cards. So, the credit cards are fewer in number and are used only by the economically more well-off people. Now, those people also have a choice as to what is the kind of facilities they want and therefore discard the ones which are charging a higher amount because at the end of the day, the amount has to be paid really by the merchant through whom we transact and the merchant tries to impose that charge, in some cases, as you mentioned, on the customer itself. So, it is the market forces which will decide as to what methodology is to be followed because now some of the newer technologies which are being offered are absolutely 'charge-free' and therefore when the 'charge-free' offer is available to the customer itself, then the customer has the option in a market-economy really to go in for the cheaper instruments rather than go in for something which will cost him greater money.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: सर, चूँकि माननीय मंत्री जी ने क्रेडिट कार्ड या डेबिट कार्ड से डिजिटल भुगतान किए जाने पर 1000 रुपये तक छूट देने का प्रस्ताव रखा है और 2000 रुपये पर 0.5% का रखा है, तो मैं इनसे जानना चाहता हूँ, जिस दिन से आपने यह आदेश जारी किया, तो जिन लोगों का कम्पनीज़ ने काट लिया है, क्या उनको वापस करेंगे? हमारे देश में इसमें दिक्कतें हैं। साइबर प्राइम कानून बहुत ढीला है, सीधे बैंकों से लोगों के पैसे उड़ रहे हैं, तो उसके लिए क्या बैंक गारंटी लेंगे? यह बात इससे हट कर है, लेकिन पूरे देश में लोग चिन्तित हैं, क्योंकि उन्होंने क्रेडिट कार्ड या डेबिट कार्ड ले लिया और उनका पैसा उड़ रहा है, तो बैंक वाले कहते हैं कि इसमें हमारी कोई गारंटी नहीं है, आप जाकर ढूँढ़िए। सर, हमारे देश में गरीब

लोग हैं, किसान हैं, अनपढ़ हैं, अशिक्षित हैं, उनको बड़ी दिक्कत हो रही है। तो जिन लोगों ने डेबिट/क्रेडिट कार्ड का यूज किया है और कम्पनीज ने उनका पैसा काट लिया है, चाहे वह पेट्रोल पम्प हो या रेलवे हो, क्या आप उनको वह वापस करने का काम करेंगे?

श्री अरुण जेटली: सभापति जी, जैसा मैंने कहा, जहां तक आपने पेट्रोल पम्प का उदाहरण दिया है, तो अब वहां पर चार्ज नहीं लगेगा। सरकार ने उसको मुक्त कर दिया है। जो तेल कम्पनीज हैं, वे खुद उस खर्च को absorb कर रही हैं। जो रेलवे की बुकिंग है, उसको रेलवेज खुद absorb कर रही है। किसी उपभोक्ता के ऊपर उसका चार्ज नहीं लगने वाला है। इसलिए हम लोगों को यह भी एक गलतफहमी न रहे कि इस देश में केवल कुछ लोग हैं, जो इसका प्रयोग करते हैं। जैसा मैंने संख्या की दृष्टि से बताया कि इसकी बहुत बड़ी संख्या देश के अन्दर फैल रही है और जो वैकल्पिक प्रकार की तकनीकें इसमें आ रही हैं, इनका बहुत बड़ी संख्या में लोग प्रयोग कर रहे हैं। इसका और लाभ यह हो रहा है कि जो Payments banks का institution अब शुरू हुआ है, पहले आप सबकी एक शिकायत रहती थी कि गाँव के नजदीक कोई बैंक नहीं है, तो आज टेलीफोन कम्पनीज अपने आपको बैंक में बदल रही हैं। देश में जो लगभग 1,75,000 के करीब पोस्ट ऑफिसोज हैं, ये सभी अपने आपको बैंक के रूप में बदल रहे हैं। इसलिए यह संख्या भी बदलने वाली है और इसलिए देश के अन्दर गांव के इंटीरियर तक यह सुविधा आने वाले दिनों में पहुँचेगी। अगर कोई शिकायत किसी बैंक विशेष के खिलाफ रहती है, तो banking Ombudsman की भी संस्था है, उसको वह शिकायत की जा सकती है और अगर बैंक की गलती है, तो उसका मुआवजा उसको देना पड़ सकता है।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सर ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, please. ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: 75 करोड़ ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)... Question No. 51. ...(Interruptions)... Sorry. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... No, no, please.

***51. [The questioner was absent.]**

Encouragement to use debit cards

***51. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has asked all Government departments, public sector firms and autonomous bodies to encourage their employees to use debit cards for personal transactions and serve as ambassadors for Government's push for a digital payments economy; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Ministries have been asked to liaise with banks to ensure that employees who do not have a debit card can get one and if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Department of Expenditure *vide* Office Memorandum No.25(30)/E. Coord/2016 dated December 1, 2016 issued an advisory to the Secretaries of all Central Government Ministries/Departments for encouraging usage of debit cards among Government employees. All Ministries/Departments were requested to encourage their employees to make use of debit cards for personal transactions instead of cash. In this regard Ministries/Departments were advised to liaise with their accredited banks and set up special camps to facilitate obtaining of debit cards all its employees. Ministries/Departments were also advised to issue similar advisories to their attached/subordinate offices, PSUs, Autonomous Bodies etc.

The Central Government even before the November, 2016 de-monetisation exercise has taken steps to minimize cash transactions, such as crediting the salary of its employees direct to the salary accounts minimizing cash transactions. Associated with each salary account is a debit card through which the employee either withdraws cash or transacts digitally using the debit card for procurement of goods and services.

The instructions though advisory in nature, were issued as it is felt that Government employees are key to promoting public policies and can serve as ambassadors to take forward the Government's emphasis on embracing technology and transforming into a 'less' cash economy. They need to be encouraged to be facilitators for the larger population.

Keeping in view the advisory nature of these instructions, no follow up data was collected.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 51. Questioner is not present. Let the answer be laid on the Table. Shri Rapolu.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Respected Chairman, in these days of demonetisation, the deserts of distress are spreading and amidst that, there are also certain oasis of less cash and cashless digital transaction communities. Likewise, the Union Government is encouraging its employees, not only Government employees but also public sector employees to go in for 'less cash and cashless.' In that, have you attained the 100 per cent target to ensure 100 per cent cashless communities among the Government and public sector employees with your efforts?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, the role of the Government in this is advisory and, therefore, as far as this advisory is concerned, because salaries are being paid to

Government servants and public sector employees into their bank accounts, they are one section of society which does not have any cash earnings. So, the Government has thought it proper to advise them, as far as possible, to use either debit cards or any other mode of banking transaction through which it is possible for the conduct of their transactions and, I am sure, a very large number of Government employees are using the same.

SHRI T. K. S. ELANGO VAN: Sir, my question is whether the Government has instructed all banks that whenever a person opens an account, he must be given a debit card, passbook or a cheque book. If that is done, then anybody who opens an account would get a debit card which he can programme with his name and password. Has the Government issued any such instruction to the banks that while opening an account, they should also issue a debit card to its customers?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, the banks decide it on the strength of their policy, but if you remember, when the *Jan Dhan* accounts were opened, providing a RuPay Card along with the *Jan Dhan* accounts was one of the facilities which has been provided to those 27 crore people who opened the *Jan Dhan* accounts. So, a RuPay Card was available to each one of them as a matter of right.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the Finance Minister has said that this is an advisory, but along with that advisory, are you also going to announce an exemption of the transactions costs, while using the digital mode, to the Government employees?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I think Mr. Yechury walked in about ten minutes too late. There was a previous question where I have replied to a number of supplementary questions.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I would be enlightened if you could repeat that, if you don't mind.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Yes. The Government has been trying to encourage and facilitate the process by which the transaction costs come down. In some cases, they are eliminated. As far as Government's own expenditure is concerned, that is, people buying petrol, people booking railway tickets and using other facilities of the Government, we have already absorbed the charges and exempted them. There are some technologies available for which no charge is levied. As far as debit cards are concerned, the Reserve Bank, exercising its powers under the Payment and Settlements Act, has already decided that up to a transaction of ₹ 1,000, the rate comes down to 0.25 per cent; up to a transaction of ₹ 2,000, that is, from ₹ 1,000 to ₹ 2,000, it comes down to 0.5 per cent and we are in the process of taking a decision with regard to charges above ₹ 2,000. That is a process that is on. In many cases, up

to 31st of March, 2017, the rates have been exempted completely. So, as a part of this drive towards digitalization, we are moving slowly in the direction where charges, in many cases, are exempted and, in most other cases, are being trying to be brought down.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Till they are not exempted, will you compensate them? That is the point ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 52. Questioner not present. Let the answer be given.

Improving living conditions and fighting capabilities of soldiers

*52. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to improve the conditions of the brave soldiers by providing superior quality food, modern equipments and clothes, helmets etc. to ensure National security and unity; and

(b) the details of the action taken by Government on the issue of grievances of soldiers?

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

Statement

(a) The soldiers are provided entitled rations and clothing. The improvement in quality of food and clothing is an ongoing process and is undertaken based on feedback from troops and advice of scientific bodies like Defence Institute of Physiology and Allied Sciences (DIPAS). Constant endeavour is made to acquire 'State of the Art' equipments for the soldiers to enhance their capabilities.

Some of important steps taken by Government towards the improvements in food/clothing items are mentioned below:—

- (i) Improved specifications of Shoes and Helmets.
- (ii) Authorisation of individual combat kit to entire Army.
- (iii) Increase of scale of meat/chicken (broiler) dressed for JCOs/ORs and authorisation of chilled/frozen meat/chicken as basic ration at 136 stations.
- (iv) Introduction of ready to eat vegetables in retort pouches with longer shelf life.
- (v) Extension of Special Rations of Siachen Glacier to troops across the country anywhere above 12000 feet.

(b) There is a well laid down mechanism for feedback/redressal of grievances in Armed Forces starting from daily roll calls where the grievances can be addressed to Company Commanders. The Commanding Officer (CO) of unit collectively addresses through a Sainik Sammelan at least once a month and resolves the problems faced by Jawans. Also each soldier is personally interviewed by the CO every time individual proceeds on leave, temporary duty or returns to the unit. Soldiers can at their will seek audience of the Commanding Officer/Commanders in chain for redressal of their grievances. 'Suggestion/Grievance Box' have been placed at all Headquarters down to the level of Division Headquarters where all ranks can forward their complaint directly to the Army Chief.

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि इन दो सालों में कितने सैनिकों ने खाद्य पदार्थ एवं वस्त्रों की गुणवत्ता की शिकायत की है और उस पर अब तक क्या कार्रवाई हुई है?

श्री मनोहर पर्रिकर: सभापति महोदय, गुणवत्ता के बारे में whatever grievances a soldier may have about quality issues have to be raised by him with the Commanding Officer. That record does not exist with the Defence Ministry because it is redressed at the local level.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, I wish to put a very specific question to the Defence Minister. Do soldiers who are provided with bad quality food have the permission to put up the issue on social media? Recently, there was an incident where low quality food was supplied and a *jawan* in the BSF highlighted it in the social media. As a result, he was suspended from service. Now, even though he was with the BSF, he was a soldier and the hon. Minister is the Defence Minister. Therefore, I would like to know from him whether the same action would be taken against other soldiers for highlighting such issues on social media. Will they be punished like that BSF *jawan*?

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Sir, as per the standard procedure in the Army, if there is any complaint, that needs to be raised with the Commanding Officer of a soldier. If someone goes to the social media, I think, it is basically a violation of the discipline of the Army.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Recently, the Supreme Court has ordered that they can raise these issues in the social media also. This order has come about three or four days back.

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: There is the Army Act, under which, there is a provision for a redressal mechanism. This could be followed. If still there is a problem, I think, the Chief of Army Staff has already provided a mechanism for redressal at his level also. If the issue is still not resolved, there is a provision to

even come to me, but raising it in the social media does not resolve the issue. It only highlights the issue. With so many people, there may be a few issues. So, we insist that they should come through the proper channel. We will address them, and, I don't think there is much of a big complaint about food because we are improving the food quality and the quantum also continuously. Over the last two-three years, there has been so much of improvement in quantity and quality also. For example, the chicken, which was earlier given through the butcheries, because of the issue of hygienic conditions which was raised, we have now directed that all 136 stations be supplied frozen and approved, certified quality chicken. Similarly, the supply of egg, which was one per person, has been increased to two. Further, Siachen Food Quantum is now extended to everyone above 12,000 feet. So, there are a lot of improvements which continuously happen, and if anyone has suggestions, they can give them to the Army Chief and there are complaint boxes now which have been added, and they can even come to me if there is still a problem.

श्री हरिवंश: महोदय, सवाल में माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी से यह भी पूछा गया है कि आधुनिक उपकरणों के संदर्भ में सेना की क्या स्थिति है? मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहूंगा कि बुलेट-प्रूफ जैकेट, नाइट ग्लासेज या अन्य आधुनिक हथियारों के संबंध में खबरें आती रहती हैं कि अभी भी सेना की स्थिति खराब हालत में है और 20-20 वर्षों से कमिटमेंट के बाद भी इनकी आपूर्ति नहीं हो रही है, इनकी स्थिति कृपया बताएं।

श्री मनोहर परिकर: मैं खबरों के लिए responsibility नहीं लेता हूँ, लेकिन आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि बुलेट-प्रूफ जैकेट्स जिनकी पहले खरीदारी नहीं हो रही थी, 50,000 are being procured, out of which, according to my information, more than 30,000 have been supplied already. Another 20,000 will be supplied before March, 2017, and 70,000 more are being procured. So, by the end of the year 2017, probably, we will have 1,25,000 bullet-proof jackets supplied. In addition to this, 1,86,000 jackets are under procurement process through capital route. Above 1,25,000 jackets, that I mentioned, have been procured through the revenue route.

Then, as far as helmets are concerned, 1,57,000 bullet-proof helmets of lighter versions have already been ordered and the supply would be started very soon. We have got 5.56 MM INSAS light machine guns. Five thousand guns have been issued. Regarding 40 MM UBGL, adequate quantities have been issued. Regarding Passive Night Vision, more than 33,000 have been issued. एक्टिव के लिए अभी प्रोसेस चालू है। For GPS, adequate quantities have been issued. For Compressed Prismatic, adequate quantities have been issued. Regarding Loras, more than thirty have been issued. For the Avalanche Rescue Equipment, procurement is under way, but regarding the Avalanche Rescue Equipment, as per the earlier data, all requirements have been fulfilled. Now, we are adding up more. I think, we are taking care of almost everything. I don't go by the newspaper report totally because the newspaper report

does not specify as to what has been supplied. It only specifies normally as to what is under procurement. But already, a lot of items have been procured and supplied. There may be a few more items.

Advice of expert body for demonetisation

*53. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any responsible official body had assessed that monetary situation in the country was so grave that immediate demonetisation of currencies of highest denominations was warranted, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Reserve Bank of India informed Government that it had made all arrangements for such a step; and

(c) whether Government sought advice of any other expert body in this regard?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) A recent study by the Indian Statistical Institute in 2016, commissioned by Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), has estimated a steady infusion of FICN into the economy. Reports have stated that the objective of infusing FICN into India is a combination of various factors that include destabilizing the Indian economy, funding terrorists with the proceeds of FICN trade and using existing FICN network for subversive activities such as espionage, smuggling of arms and other contrabands into India. These activities pose threat to the territorial integrity and financial stability of the country. The Special Investigation Team (SIT)'s fifth report, mentions that large amount of unaccounted wealth is stored and used in form of cash and also there have been huge cash recoveries by law-enforcement agencies, from time to time.

The White Paper on Black Money by the Department of Revenue in 2012 mentions that cash has always been a facilitator of black money since transactions made in cash do not leave any audit trail. The White Paper quotes the estimates made by the World Bank in July, 2010 wherein the size of the shadow economy for India has been estimated at 20.7% of the GDP in 1999 and rising to 23.2% in 2007.

A parallel shadow economy corrodes and eats into the vitals of the country's economy. It generates inflation which adversely affects the poor and the middle classes more than others. It deprives Government of its legitimate revenues which could have been otherwise used for welfare and development activities. Black Money funds terror, terrorists and terrorist operations from within and across border of the country.

In the last few years, the Reserve Bank, in consultation with the Government of India, has been working on introduction of new series of banknotes. RBI took steps to make the transition process least disruptive and to see that the inconvenience to public is addressed as far as possible. Critical factors such as installed capacity for printing and other resources *viz.* availability/expected supply of inputs like banknote paper, ink, logistics requirements, etc. were factored in.

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as explained by the hon. Minister, if the Government and the RBI had made 9 months' long preparation for demonetisation, why all the bank branches and the ATMs were starved of new notes in sufficient quantities for months together. Is it not enough proof that neither the Government nor the RBI were prepared to meet the consequences of demonetisation?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, the RBI had adequate amount of currency printed in advance in order to facilitate the remonetisation process. At no point of time, not for a single day, was the currency inadequate. As far as the banks are concerned, the RBI was releasing a certain amount of currency through currency chests every day from the 10th of November when the remonetisation process itself had started.

As far as the ATM machines are concerned, the ATM machines had to be reoriented in order to accept and release the alternative kind of notes. Keeping in view the size of the note, the thickness of the note, the weight of the note, the machines had to be recalibrated for that particular purpose. Because of the reason of maintaining the secrecy, this could not be done before the 8th of November and had necessarily to be done only after the 8th of November. That recalibration process itself took time. It is the result of this effort of the RBI in supplying currency consistently that, contrary to what many had earlier predicted, within a very short span of a few weeks, the RBI was able to meet the rush, bring the queues down and successfully carry on the remonetisation process.

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Sir, it still leaves much to be answered. My second question is, if the Government had made all preparations, why did not the hon. Prime Minister mention about digital banking and use of plastic cards for various financial transactions as he had done almost after a month? Why did he not mention it earlier? Why was the Government not prepared earlier? The Government is now getting prepared for digital banking and use of plastic cards only in recent weeks. Why did so much delay take place?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, one of the many reasons which prompted the particular action was that we wanted to reduce the reliance on cash currency and switch over to more banking transactions and digital transactions. It was a necessary

1.00 P.M.

consequence of what the Prime Minister had done. From the very beginning itself, the Government had started a massive campaign in order to facilitate and enable the digitization of the economy itself. The fact that it was mentioned in one speech and not the other, I don't think lends much credence to any contrarian argument.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the shadow economy of India was estimated to be 23.2 per cent in 2007. There is no bigger economy in respect of shadow economy. For example, in USA, it is 8.7 per cent, and, in Japan, it is 15 per cent. We do not want to defend that. But out of this shadow economy, only six per cent of the black money is in the form of cash. The rest is in the form of real estate and regal metals and in other forms in foreign countries. Instead of coming down heavily on that 94 per cent of black money, for this six per cent, this demonetisation of higher denomination notes was done, which has given a very big problem to the common man. My very specific question is: if you feel that shadow money is stored in the higher denomination notes of 500 and 1000, why should we go in for 2,000 rupee note? Will it not make it easier to store the black money? For example, in USA, the highest tender of currency is 100 dollars and in UK, it is only 50 pounds. Why should India go in for 2,000 rupee note when 500 or 1000 notes can serve the purpose?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, demonetisation of currency and its replacement is certainly not the only step that this Government has taken. In order to discourage cash and therefore further flow of cash and further generation of black money was one of the intentions when this decision was taken. Right from the day that this Government was formed, apart from the formation of the SIT, there have been various steps which we have taken in order to curb black money kept outside the country through the black money legislation, which we brought. The IDS Scheme, which we brought, which was highly successful in order to enable people to declare their excess black money voluntarily at a certain specified way and blocking of round tripping, which used to take place through Mauritius, Singapore and Cyprus routes are the steps we have taken. The *benami* law, which this Parliament amended and which has now come into force, is a major step which has been taken as far as the real *benami* investments in immovable properties are concerned. Sir, the Government is fully committed to both further generation as also looking at the black money in other forms which is lying here.

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

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Refusal to exchange/deposit damaged currency notes**

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

(a) whether RBI counters are not exchanging/depositing the damaged/intact demonetised currency notes of resident Indians as assured by Prime Minister while addressing the Nation on demonetisation on 8 November, 2016, inspite of furnishing affidavits/undertakings;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government is aware that PSBs refused to deposit those currency notes in accounts before 30 December, 2016 and RBI counters had assured that damaged currency notes will be deposited/exchanged after 1 January, 2017;

(d) if so, the reasons for not implementing the assurances; and

(e) the action proposed in this regard and fate of these hard earned currency notes?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (e) From January 1, 2017, the exchange of Specified Bank Notes (SBNs) through credit to banks is being allowed to resident Indians who were away from India and NRIs, who were not present in India during the period from November 08, 2016 till December 30, 2016, at five Reserve Bank of India offices at Mumbai, New Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata and Nagpur. RBI has informed that no assurance was given by RBI counter staff that damaged SBNs will be deposited/exchanged after January 01, 2017. Damaged SBNs were allowed to be exchanged by branches of banks and RBI offices during the scheme within the limits. The RBI has been extending facilities to the public for exchanging certain mutilated notes at all its issue offices and currency chest branches of commercial banks in terms of Reserve Bank of India (Note Refund) Rules, 2009.

Clearance of tracks by Commission of Railways Safety

*55. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Commission of Railway Safety (CRS) is mandated to inspect and approve railway lines, old and new;

(b) if so, to what extent CRS is responsible for recent accidents/derailment of trains;

- (c) whether those tracks were given necessary clearance by CRS; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) Commission of Railway Safety (CRS) is mandated to inspect and report to the Central Government for sanctioning new railway lines as per provisions under the Indian Railway Act, 1989 based on which the Government issues sanction for opening of new lines for public carriage of passengers. Periodical inspections of old lines are also undertaken by CRS.

(b) to (d) Enquiries into the reasons of recent accidents/derailments of trains are in process.

Non-utilisation of NHM funds by States

*56. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that funds released under National Health Mission (NHM) are not being utilised by the States, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) the details of funds allocated, released and expenditure incurred by the States during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) As evident from the annexed Statement, the States have been able to utilise most of the funds. During the last three years, the entire amount of budgetary outlay has been released because of improved capacity of utilisation of funds by States/UTs. Further, the unspent balances of the funds are carried forward to the next Financial Year and utilised to implement the approved activities. As the absorptive capacities have improved in the States, utilisation of funds has shown a commensurate increase.

(b) The details of State/UTs-wise Release and Utilisation during the last three years is given in the Statement.

Statement

*Details of State/UTs-wise Release and Utilisation under NHM from
2013-14 to 2015-16*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		Release	Utilisation	Release	Utilisation	Release	Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	29.06	29.12	23.36	24.33	37.30	11.47
2.	Andhra Pradesh	878.73	1,044.81	519.73	902.91	643.52	1,090.17
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	78.60	92.03	139.41	69.50	162.65	146.27
4.	Assam	1,077.81	956.89	877.13	915.88	971.35	1,186.01
5.	Bihar	1,110.32	1,480.68	1,148.32	1,427.40	1,159.49	1,621.67
6.	Chandigarh	11.46	14.42	12.15	15.26	23.89	20.98
7.	Chhattisgarh	355.98	805.50	500.41	716.04	412.26	758.28
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9.23	9.83	8.40	8.56	14.37	15.54
9.	Daman and Diu	6.50	8.40	6.91	7.67	10.53	15.69
10.	Delhi	129.78	132.59	154.04	222.64	163.80	137.29
11.	Goa	19.35	30.58	26.03	29.50	16.77	24.92
12.	Gujarat	833.72	977.48	832.86	873.66	693.78	1,272.42
13.	Haryana	315.94	423.79	273.60	438.18	291.96	493.23
14.	Himachal Pradesh	205.29	158.60	185.84	306.92	246.49	281.26
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	395.10	391.10	335.51	393.29	367.90	420.94
16.	Jharkhand	396.38	521.49	359.62	372.01	411.50	590.18
17.	Karnataka	611.11	812.56	697.24	858.18	740.45	1,141.61
18.	Kerala	360.98	673.07	521.99	509.83	304.14	632.88
19.	Lakshadweep	3.20	2.28	5.08	1.36	5.69	2.72
20.	Madhya Pradesh	865.94	1,583.60	1,162.50	1,738.02	1,132.19	2,046.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Maharashtra	1,218.51	1,806.86	1,431.76	1,834.40	1,085.92	1,734.44
22.	Manipur	88.93	74.57	128.81	86.91	112.16	105.51
23.	Meghalaya	125.51	71.53	104.13	70.72	102.22	133.55
24.	Mizoram	77.43	91.89	103.28	93.29	94.68	172.38
25.	Nagaland	99.73	90.40	114.92	63.04	104.85	81.05
26.	Odisha	604.20	901.65	667.16	944.10	652.62	1,205.77
27.	Puducherry	18.10	25.43	22.56	23.35	18.61	21.77
28.	Punjab	333.47	437.57	379.35	460.59	295.23	649.49
29.	Rajasthan	922.93	1,457.06	1,115.96	1,722.69	1,287.84	1,799.11
30.	Sikkim	45.91	44.82	51.60	41.36	41.01	50.71
31.	Tamil Nadu	906.24	1,430.28	952.75	2,248.06	1,093.22	1,633.37
32.	Tripura	140.15	101.93	123.11	130.15	136.29	118.77
33.	Uttar Pradesh	3,024.60	2,924.38	2,431.06	3,671.26	2,862.83	4,451.78
34.	Uttarakhand	245.25	255.28	270.55	324.42	276.41	335.95
35.	West Bengal	948.51	1,271.71	1,058.62	1,196.78	959.51	1,487.62
36.	Telangana	-	-	378.72	334.68	436.63	505.55
TOTAL		16,493.93	21,134.19	17,124.48	23,076.94	17,370.07	26,396.94

Note: 1. The above Releases relate to Central Government Grants and do not include State share contribution.

2. Above releases are as per revised allocation.

3. Utilisation (As per FMR submitted by States/UTs) includes Utilisation against Central Release, State release and unspent balances at the beginning of the year.

Recovery of black money post demonetisation

*57. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons have so far been arrested/identified/apprehended by Income Tax Department and Enforcement Directorate for keeping black money after the announcement of new demonetisation policy;

(b) the details of names, particulars and amount of black money recovered from each of the persons; and

(c) whether any cases are registered against them, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) On the basis of intelligence/identification of various malpractices post demonetisation, the Income Tax Department conducted enforcement action (searches, seizures and surveys) in more than 1100 cases during the period 9th November, 2016 to 10th January, 2017. Besides, more than 5100 notices were issued for verification of suspicious high value cash deposits in bank accounts during the same period. These actions led to seizure of valuables of more than ₹ 610 crore which includes cash of ₹ 513 crore. The undisclosed income detected in these actions as on 10th January, 2017, has been more than ₹ 5400 crore. The Income Tax Act, 1961 does not confer powers of arrest on the Income-tax authorities. The information collected through these actions has been shared with other law enforcement agencies including the Enforcement Directorate for appropriate action. Disclosure of assessee specific information, however, is prohibited except as provided under section 138 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

During the post demonetisation period, the Enforcement Directorate (ED) has conducted searches under Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) and Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA). ED has arrested 18 persons and identified 17 others. As a result of these searches, total amount of ₹ 7.30 crore and gold weighing 5.538 kg. have been seized. It will not be in public interest to disclose names of these persons/entities since disclosure may have adverse effect on the ongoing investigations in these cases.

Efforts to bring black money stashed abroad

*58. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of black money stashed by Indians abroad, country-wise and how much so far Government has been able to bring back; and

(b) what efforts are being made to bring the entire black money stashed abroad and by when it would be done?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) There is no official estimation of quantum of black money stashed by Indians abroad. The Government is, however, committed to taking all possible measures to bring back black money stashed by Indians in foreign countries. These measures include putting in place robust legislative and administrative frameworks, systems and processes with due focus on capacity building and integration and mining of information through increasing use of information technology and enforcement actions such as searches, surveys, enquiries, assessment of income, levy of taxes, penalties, etc. and filing of prosecution complaints in criminal courts, wherever applicable.

The Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015' (The BM Act) was enacted to specifically and effectively tackle the issue of black money stashed away abroad. The BM Act provides for more stringent provisions of penalties and prosecutions in respect of black money stashed away abroad. Further, under this law, for the first time the offence of wilful attempt to evade tax, etc. in relation to undisclosed foreign income/assets has been made a Scheduled Offence for the purposes of the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA). This enables attachment and confiscation of the proceeds of crime of wilful attempt to evade such tax, etc., eventually leading to recovery of such undisclosed foreign income and assets/black money stashed away abroad. The new law came into force w.e.f. 01.07.2015.

While enacting the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015, (an act providing for very stringent provisions for dealing with undisclosed foreign income and asset) a one-time three months' compliance window was provided. In the compliance window, which closed on 30th September, 2015, 648 declarations involving undisclosed foreign assets worth ₹ 4164 crore were made. The amount of ₹ 2476 crore has been collected by way of tax and penalty in such cases.

As a result of systematic investigations, undisclosed income of about ₹ 8200 crore (including protective assessment of income of ₹ 1497 crore) has been brought to tax in last about 2 years on account of deposits made in unreported foreign bank accounts in HSBC. Further, about ₹ 8000 crore of credits in the undisclosed foreign accounts of Indians, whose names were disclosed by the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists (ICIJ), have been detected.

Further, the measures, among others, have equipped the Government better in curbing the menace of black money, particularly black money stashed away abroad:

- (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) 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 into recent revelations in Panama paper leaks.
- (iii) 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.

- (iv) According high priority to the cases involving black money stashed away abroad for investigation and other follow-up actions including prosecutions in appropriate cases.
- (v) Proactively furthering global efforts to combat tax evasion/black money, *inter alia*, by joining the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement in respect of Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) and having information sharing arrangement with USA under its Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA).
- (vi) 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.
- (vii) 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.
- (viii) 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.

Acceptance of deposits from DCC banks by commercial banks

*59. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry and RBI is aware that farmers of Karnataka deposited around ₹ 535 crores old currency notes after demonetisation in District Central Cooperative (DCC) banks;

(b) the reasons for issuing letter on 17 November, 2016 by RBI directing all commercial banks not to accept any cash deposits from DCCBs; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Karnataka requested the Finance Minister to ask RBI to withdraw above letter and permit commercial banks to accept cash deposits in old notes from DCC banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) In terms of RBI circulars dated November 8 and 14, 2016, given in the Statement (*See below*), District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) were not permitted to accept deposit/exchange the Specified Banknotes. However, DCCBs exchanged SBNs between November, 10 and 14, 2016, including those in Karnataka. Accordingly, on November

17, 2016 instructions were issued to banks for not accepting SBN deposits from DCCBs. In the said letter the banks were also advised to facilitate cash withdrawals by DCCBs against balances in deposit accounts with the banks concerned in order to serve their customers.

(c) Yes, Madam.

Statement

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

RBI/2016-17/112

DCM (Plg) No.1226/10.27.00/2016-17

November 08, 2016

The Chairman/Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer,
Public Sector Banks/Private Sector Banks/Foreign Banks/Regional Rural
Banks/Urban Cooperative Banks/State Cooperative Banks

Dear Sir

Withdrawal of Legal Tender Character of existing ₹ 500/- and ₹ 1000/- Bank Notes

In terms of *Gazette Notification No. 2652 dated November 08, 2016* issued by Government of India, ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 denominations of Bank Notes of the existing series issued by Reserve Bank of India (hereinafter referred to as Specified Bank Notes) shall cease to be legal tender with effect from November 09, 2016, to the extent specified in the Notification. A new series of Bank Notes called Mahatma Gandhi (New) Series having different size and design, highlighting the cultural heritage and scientific achievements of the country, will be issued. Bank branches will be the primary agencies through which the members of public and other entities will be exchanging the Specified Bank Notes for Bank Notes in other valid denominations or depositing the Specified Bank Notes for crediting to their accounts, upto and including the December 30, 2016. Therefore, banks have to accord highest priority to this work.

In order to enable the members of public and other entities to exchange their existing ₹ 500/- and ₹ 1000/- notes, the following arrangements have to be made by the banks.

2. Action to be taken on November 09, 2016

- (i) November 09, 2016 (Wednesday) shall be a non-business working day for all banks. However, branches will function on that day to carry out preparations for implementing the scheme as per this circular.
- (ii) The Specified Bank Notes stocked in ATMs, Cash Deposit Machines, Cash Recyclers, Coin Vending Machines, any other cash dispensing/

receiving machine, CIT Companies and Business Correspondents attached to the branch will have to be called back forthwith. The sponsor banks of White Label ATMs will be responsible for recalling the Specified Bank Notes from the White Label ATMs sponsored by them.

- (iii) Banks should take steps to stop issuing Specified Bank Notes through their branches, business correspondents from November 09, 2016.
- (iv) All ATMs, Cash Deposit Machines, Cash Recyclers and any other machine used for receipt and payment of cash shall be shut on November 09 and 10, 2016.
- (v) All ATMs and cash dispensing machines will have to be re-configured to disburse bank notes of ₹ 100/- and ₹ 501- denominations prior to reactivation of the machines on November 11, 2016; however banks should await separate instructions from Reserve Bank of India on issuing Mahatma Gandhi (New) series Notes through ATMs and cash dispensing machines though they can be issued over the counters from November 09, 2016.
- (vi) Every banking company defined under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and every Treasury shall complete and forward a return in the format specified in Annex-1 showing the details of the Specified Bank Notes held by it at the close of business as on November 08, 2016, not later than 13:00 hrs on November 10, 2016 to the concerned Regional Office of Reserve Bank of India under whose jurisdiction the Head Office of the bank is located. The return should also include details of Specified Bank Notes recalled from ATMs, Cash Deposit Machines, Cash Recyclers, Coin Vending Machines, CIT Companies, Business Correspondents, etc.
- (vii) Arrangement should be made by the branches to promptly deposit these Specified Bank Notes with the linked currency chest/RBI and get the amount credited to their account.
- (viii) Branches should estimate their cash requirement and obtain from the linked/nearby currency chest/RBI Bank Notes of other valid denominations.
- (ix) Cash Deposits Machines/Cash Recyclers should continue to accept Specified Bank Notes upto December 30, 2016.
- (x) Information Material for educating the public regarding withdrawal of Legal Tender character of the Specified Bank Notes (as per Annex-2) and salient features of the Mahatma Gandhi (New) Series Bank Notes (Annex-3) are required to be printed/copied in adequate quantity and distributed to the public/displayed in the banking hall/ATM kiosks.

- (xi) Banks should identify the staff for managing the exchange counters and brief them properly about the scheme and the procedure to be followed. A copy of the FAQs provided in Annex-4 may be supplied to the staff manning the exchange counters.
 - (xii) Banks should provide adequate number of note counting machines, UV Lamps, note sorting machines etc. at their counters to take care of the work load and timely detection of counterfeit notes. As already advised *vide* our circular No DCM (FNVD) No.1134/16.01.05/2016-17 dated October 27, 2016, the banking hall, public areas and counters should be under CCTV surveillance and recording should be preserved.
3. Action to be taken on November 10, 2016
- (a) Bank branches will commence normal operations on November 10, 2016.
 - (b) Banks have to accord top priority to provide facility for exchanging/ accepting deposits of Specified Bank Notes and open additional counters to meet the public demand and keep the counters open for extended hours, if necessary. Maximum Staff should be deployed for this purpose. If necessary banks may consider hiring retired employees for a temporary period to take care of additional work load.
 - (c) **Provision of Exchange Facility:** The specified bank notes held by a person other than a banking company referred to in sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 1 or Government Treasury may be exchanged. at any Issue Office of the Reserve Bank or Any branch of Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Banks, Foreign Banks, Regional Rural Banks, Urban Cooperative Banks and State Cooperative Banks for a period up to and including the December 30, 2016, subject to the following conditions, namely:—
 - (i) the specified bank notes of aggregate value of ₹ 4,000/- or below may be exchanged for any denomination of bank notes having legal tender character, with a requisition slip in the format specified by the Reserve Bank and proof of identity; the limit of ₹ 4,000/- for exchanging specified bank notes shall be reviewed after fifteen days from the date of commencement of this notification and appropriate orders may be issued, where necessary;
 - (ii) there shall not be any limit on the quantity or value of the specified bank notes to be credited to the account maintained with the bank by a person, where the specified bank notes are tendered; however, where compliance with extant Know Your Customer (KYC) norms

is not complete in an account, the maximum value of specified bank notes as may be deposited shall be ₹ 50,000/-;

- (iii) The equivalent value of specified bank notes tendered may be credited to an account maintained by the tenderer at any bank in accordance with standard banking procedure and on production of valid proof of identity;
- (iv) the equivalent value of specified bank notes tendered may be credited to a third party account, provided specific authorisation therefor accorded by the third party is presented to the bank, following standard banking procedure and on production of valid proof of identity of the person actually tendering, as indicated in Annex-5;
- (v) cash withdrawal from a bank account over the counter shall be restricted to ₹ 10,000/- per day subject to an overall limit of ₹ 20,000/- a week from the date of the notification until the end of business hours on November 24, 2016, after which these limits shall be reviewed;
- (vi) there shall be no restriction on the use of any non-cash method of operating the account of a person including cheques, demand drafts, credit or debit cards, mobile wallets and electronic fund transfer mechanisms or the like;
- (vii) withdrawal from Automatic Teller Machines (hereinafter referred to as ATMs) shall be restricted to ₹ 2,000 per day per card up to November 18, 2016 and the limit shall be raised to ₹ 4,000 per day per card from November 19, 2016;
- (viii) any person who is unable to exchange or deposit the specified bank notes in their bank accounts on or before the December 30, 2016, shall be given an opportunity to do so at specified offices of the Reserve Bank or such other facility until a later date as may be specified by it.
- (ix) Business Correspondents (BCs) may also be allowed to exchange Specified Bank Notes upto ₹ 4000/- per person as in the case of bank branches, against valid identity proof and requisition slip. For this purpose banks may, at their discretion, enhance the cash holding limits of BCs at least till December 30, 2016.
- (x) While crediting the value of Specified Bank Notes to Jan Dhan Yojna Accounts, the usual limits will apply *mutatis mutandis*.

4. Reporting Mechanism

Each bank branch exchanging Bank Notes in the denominations of ₹ 500/ and ₹ 1,000/- shall report at the close of business on each day starting from November 10, 2016 till the closure of the scheme on December 30, 2016 (or till any other date thereafter as may be advised by RBI) by email or Fax to their Controlling Office a statement as per Annex-6 showing the details of Specified Bank Notes exchanged by it and the respective Controlling Offices will aggregate these as per Annex-6A and report to the Department of Currency Management, RBI, Central Office by email on a daily basis.

5. Banks may issue detailed instructions to their branches advising them to strictly adhere to the norms of the scheme and procedures laid down above. The staff at the branch level, particularly the tellers, should be adequately sensitized. For this purpose, information as available at our website (www.rbi.org.in) and Government of India website may be used. Staff should familiarise themselves with the FAQs (as per Annex-4).
6. Banks should make copies of information material (As available at Annex-2, Annex-3 and Annex-4) and distribute these to the public.
7. Bank should issue instructions to BCs, ATM Switch Operators and CIT Companies on various aspects of the above scheme relevant to them.
8. Banks should monitor the implementation of the scheme on a day to day basis through a monitoring cell headed by an Officer not below the rank of a General Manager, who will act as a Nodal Officer. The Contact details of the Nodal Officer will be reported to the concerned Regional Office of RBI, with a copy to RBI Central Office, Mumbai through email as indicated below.
9. RBI has opened a Control Room at its Central Office for monitoring the progress and providing guidance to banks and members of public. The email id and telephone numbers of the Control Room are as under:—

Email.

Telephone No: 022 22602804/022 22602944

10. Please acknowledge receipt.

Yours faithfully

-Sd-

(P. Vijaya Kumar)

Chief General Manager

Encl: as above

Annexure-1

*Statement to be submitted by bank branches to their Controlling Office
by 13:00 hrs on November 09, 2016*

Details of withdrawn banknotes in the denominations of ₹ 500/- and ₹ 1000/- held in the custody of the branch including those in ATMs, cash recyclers, Cash dispensing machines, Coin Vending Machines and any other machine accepting or disbursing cash, attached to it, as at the midnight of November 08, 2016

Name of the Bank: _____

Name of the Branch: _____ IFSC Code: _____

Denomination	Number of Pieces	Total value
₹ 500		
₹ 1000		
TOTAL		

Name and Designation of the Branch In-charge

Signature of the Branch In-charge _____

Date: _____

Place: _____

Annexure-2

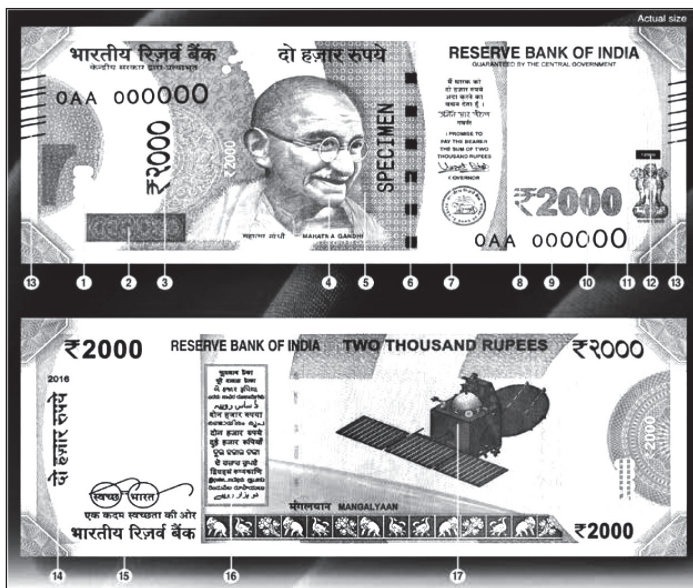
*Withdrawal of Legal Tender Character from existing series of
Bank Notes in the denominations of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 –
Salient features of the scheme*

1. In terms of Gazette Notification No. 2652 dated November 08, 2016 issued by Government of India, existing series of banknotes in the denominations of ₹ 500/- and ₹ 1000/- issued by the Reserve Bank of India upto November, 08, 2016, hereinafter referred to as Specified Bank Notes (SBN), shall cease to be legal tender in payment or on account at any place with effect from the November 09, 2016.
2. SBN held by a person other than a bank or Government Treasury may be exchanged at the 19 Issue Offices of the Reserve Bank of India and all branches of public sector banks, private sector banks, foreign banks, Regional Rural Banks, Urban Cooperative Banks and State Cooperative banks only upto and including December 30, 2016, on tender of the SBN subject to the following conditions:—

- (a) SBN of aggregate value upto ₹ 4000 only held by a person can be exchanged by him/her at any bank branch or Issue Office of Reserve Bank of India for any other denomination of Banknotes, provided a Requisition Slip as per format prescribed in Annex-5 is presented with proof of identity (as indicated in Annex-5), along with the High Denomination Banknotes.
- (b) Where the aggregate value of the SBN tendered exceeds ₹ 4000, the equivalent value will be credited to the account of the tenderer maintained with the bank where the High Denomination Banknotes are tendered. The limit of ₹ 4000/- for exchanging SBN at bank branches or at Issue Offices of Reserve Bank of India will be reviewed after 15 days.
- (c) There will be not be any limit on the quantity or value of SBN to be credited to the account of the tenderer, maintained with the bank where the SBN are tendered.
- (d) The equivalent value of the SBN tendered can be credited to an account maintained by the tenderer at any bank in accordance with standard banking procedure and on production of valid proof of Identity.
- (e) The equivalent value of the SBN tendered can be credited to a third party account provided specific authorization therefor accorded by the said account holder is presented to the bank, following standard banking procedure and on production of valid proof of Identity of the person actually tendering.
- (f) In accounts where compliance with extant Know Your Customer (KYC) norms is not complete, a maximum value of ₹ 50,000/- of SBN can be deposited.
- (g) Cash Withdrawal from a bank account over the counter will be restricted to ₹ 10,000/- subject to an overall limit of ₹ 20,000/- in a week for the first fortnight.
- (h) There will be no restriction on the use of any non-cash method of operating the account which will include cheques, demand drafts, credit/debit cards, mobile wallets and electronic fund transfer mechanisms.
- (i) Withdrawal from ATMs would be restricted to ₹ 2,000/- per day per card up to November 18, 2016. The limit will be raised to ₹ 4,000/- per day per card from November 19, 2016 onwards. All ATMs will dispense 100 and/or 50 denomination Banknotes only until further instructions from RBI.
- (j) For those who are unable to exchange their SBN on or before December 30, 2016, an opportunity will be given to them to do so at specified offices of the RBI until a later date, along with necessary documentation as may be specified by the Reserve Bank of India.

Annexure-3*Features of Mahatma Gandhi (New) Series Bank Notes-***Salient features of ₹ 2000/- Bank Note**

Now your bank notes in a new design

RBI issues ₹2000 note in a new series

The Reserve Bank of India is introducing new design banknotes in the denomination of ₹ 2000 as part of Mahatma Gandhi (New) Series. The new denomination has motif of the *Mangalyaan* on the reverse, depicting the country's first venture in Interplanetary space. The base colour of the note is magenta. The note has other designs, geometric patterns aligning with the overall colour scheme, both on the obverse and the reverse. The size of the new note is 66mm x 166mm.

Features of the New ₹ 2000 Note:**Obverse:**

1. See through register with denominational numeral ₹ 2000 can be seen when the note is held against light
2. Latent image with denominational numeral ₹ 2000 which can be seen when the banknote is held at 45 degree angle at the eye level
3. Denominational numeral ₹ 2000 in Devnagari
4. Portrait of Mahatma Gandhi in the centre
5. Micro letters 'RBI' and ₹ 2000
6. Colour shift windowed security thread with Inscriptions 'भारत', RBI and ₹ 2000. Colour of the thread changes from green to blue when the note is tilted
7. Guarantee Clause, Governor's signature with Promise Clause and RBI emblem towards right
8. Mahatma Gandhi portrait and electrotype (₹ 2000) watermarks
9. Number panel with numerals growing from small to big on the top left side and bottom right side

10. Denominational numeral with Rupee Symbol, ₹ 2000 in colour changing ink (green to blue) on bottom right
11. Ashoka Pillar emblem on the right

For visually impaired:

- Intaglio or raised printing of Mahatma Gandhi portrait, Ashoka Pillar emblem, bleed lines and identification mark
12. Horizontal rectangle with ₹ 2000 in raised print on the right
 13. Seven angular bleed lines on left and right side in raised print

Reverse:

14. Year of printing of the note
15. Swachh Bharat logo with slogan
16. Language panel towards the centre
17. Motif of *Mangalyaan*-reflecting country's first venture in the interplanetary space

For more details on banknotes in the denomination of ₹ 2000 please visit: www.paisaboltahai.rbi.org.in

Salient features of New ₹ 500 Note

Now your bank notes in a new design

RBI issues ₹500 notes in a new series



The new ₹ 500 note in the *Mahatma Gandhi* (New) Series are different from the SBN (withdrawn series) in colour, size, theme, location of security features and design elements. The size of the new note is 66mm x 150mm. The colour of the notes is stone grey and the predominant new theme is Indian heritage site-Red Fort.

Features of the New ₹ 500 Note:

Obverse:

1. See through register in denominational numeral
2. Latent image with denominational numeral
3. Denominational numeral in Devnagari
4. Orientation and relative position of Mahatma Gandhi portrait changed
5. Windowed security thread changes colour from green to blue when note is tilted
6. Guarantee clause, Governor's signature with Promise Clause and RBI emblem shifted towards right
7. Potrait and electrotype watermark
8. Number panel with numerals growing from small to big on the top left side and bottom right side
9. Denomination in numerals with Rupee Sumbol in colour changing ink (green to blue) on bottom right

10. Ashoka pillar emblem on the right

For visually impaired:

Intaglio or raised printing of Mahatma Gandhi portrait, Ashoka Pillar emblem, bleed lines and identification mark continue

11. Circle with ₹ 500 in raised print on the right
12. 5 bleed lines on left and right in raised print

Reverse:

13. Year of printing of the note on left
14. Swachh Bharat logo with slogan
15. Language panel towards centre
16. Red Fort-an image of Indian heritage site with Indian flag
17. Denominational numeral in Devnagari on right

Annexure-4

*For Updated FAQs please refer to FAQ section on Banks website
(<https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/FAQView.aspx?Id=119>)*

*FAQs on Withdrawal of Legal Tender Character of the existing Bank Notes
in the denominations of ₹ 500/- and ₹ 1000/-
(Issued on November 08, 2016)*

1. Why is this scheme introduced?

The incidence of fake Indian currency notes in higher denomination has increased. For ordinary persons, the fake notes look similar to genuine notes, even though no security feature has been copied. The fake notes are used for antinational and illegal activities. High denomination notes have been misused by terrorists and for hoarding black money. India remains a cash based economy hence the circulation of Fake Indian Currency Notes continues to be a menace. In order to contain the rising incidence of fake notes and black money, the scheme to withdraw has been introduced.

2. What is this scheme?

The legal tender character of the existing bank notes in denominations of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 issued by the Reserve bank of India till November 08, 2016 (hereinafter referred to as Specified Bank Notes) stands withdrawn. In consequence thereof these Bank Notes cannot be used for transacting business and/or store of value for future usage. These Bank Notes can be exchanged for value at any of the 19 offices of the Reserve Bank of India or at any of the bank branches or at any Head Post Office or Sub-Post Office.

3. How much value will I get?

You will get value for the entire volume of notes tendered at the bank branches/RBI offices.

4. Can I get all in cash?

No. You will get upto ₹ 4000 per person in cash irrespective of the size of tender and anything over and above that will be receivable by way of credit to bank account. -

5. Why I cannot get the entire amount in cash when I have surrendered everything in cash?

The Scheme does not provide for it, given its objectives.

6. ₹ 4000 cash is insufficient for my need. What to do?

You can use balances in bank accounts to pay for other requirements by

cheque or through electronic means of payments such as Internet banking, mobile wallets, IMPS, credit/debit cards etc.

7. What if I don't have any bank account?

You can always open a bank account by approaching a bank branch with necessary documents required for fulfilling the KYC requirements.

8. What if, if I have only JDY account?

A JDY account holder can avail the exchange facility subject to the caps and other laid down limits in accord with norms and procedures.

9. Where can I go to exchange the notes?

The exchange facility is available at all Issue Offices of RBI and branches of commercial banks/RRBS/UCBs/State Co-op banks or at any Head Post Office or Sub-Post Office.

10. Need I go to my bank branch only?

For exchange upto ₹ 4000 in cash you may go to any bank branch with valid identity proof.

For exchange over ₹ 4000, which will be accorded through credit to Bank account only, you may go to the branch where you have an account or to any other branch of the same bank.

In case you want to go to a branch of any other bank where you are not maintaining an account, you will have to furnish valid identity proof and bank account details required for electronic fund transfer to your account.

11. Can I go to any branch of my bank?

Yes, you can go to any branch of your bank.

12. Can I go to any branch of any other bank?

Yes, you can go to any branch of any other bank. In that case you have to furnish valid identity proof for exchange in cash; both valid identity proof and bank account details will be required for electronic fund transfer in case the amount to be exchanged exceeds ₹ 4000.

13. I have no account but my relative/friend has an account, can I get my notes exchanged into that account?

Yes, you can do that if the account holder relative/friend etc. gives you permission in writing. While exchanging, you should provide to the bank, evidence of permission given by the account holder and your valid identity proof.

14. Should I go to bank personally or can I send the notes through my representative?

Personal visit to the branch is preferable. In case it is not possible for you to visit the branch you may send your representative with an express mandate *i.e.* a written authorisation. The representative should produce authority letter and his/her valid identity proof while tendering the notes.

15. Can I withdraw from ATM?

It may take a while for the banks to recalibrate their ATMs. Once the ATMs are functional, you can withdraw from ATMs upto a maximum of ₹ 2,000/- per card per day upto November 18, 2016. The limit will be raised to ₹ 4000/- per day per card from November 19, 2016 onwards.

16. Can I withdraw cash against cheque?

Yes, you can withdraw cash against withdrawal slip or cheque subject to ceiling of ₹ 10,000/- in a day within an overall limit of ₹ 20,000/- in a week (including withdrawals from ATMs) upto November 24, 2016, after which these limits shall be reviewed.

17. Can I deposit Specified Bank Notes through ATMs, Cash Deposit Machine or Cash Recycler?

Yes, Specified Bank Notes can be deposited in Cash Deposits Machines/Cash Recyclers.

18. Can I make use of electronic (NEFT/RTGS/IMPS/Internet Banking/Mobile banking etc.) mode?

You can use NEFT/RTGS/IMPS/Internet Banking/Mobile Banking or any other electronic/non-cash mode of payment.

19. How much time do I have to exchange the notes?

The scheme closes on December 30, 2016. The Specified banknotes can be exchanged at branches of Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks, Urban Cooperative Banks, State Cooperative Banks and RBI till December 30, 2016.

For those who are unable to exchange their Specified Bank Notes on or before December 30, 2016, an opportunity will be given to them to do so at specified offices of the RBI, along with necessary documentation as may be specified by the Reserve Bank of India.

20. I am right now not in India, what should I do?

If you have Specified banknotes in India, you may authorise in writing enabling another person in India to deposit the notes into your bank account. The Person so authorised has to come to the bank branch with the Specified banknotes, the authority letter given by you and a valid identity proof (Valid Identity Proof is any of the following: Aadhaar Card,

Driving License, Voter ID Card, Pass Port, NREGA Card, PAN Card, Identity Card Issued by Government Department, Public Sector Unit to its Staff)

21. **I am an NRI and hold NRO account, can the exchange value be deposited in my account?**

Yes, you can deposit the Specified banknotes to your NRO account.

22. **I am a foreign tourist, I have these notes. What should I do?**

You can purchase foreign exchange equivalent to ₹ 5000 using these Specified Bank Notes at airport exchange counters within 72 hours after the notification, provided you present proof of purchasing the Specified Bank Notes.

23. **I have emergency needs of cash (hospitalisation, travel, life saving medicines) then what I should do?**

You can use the Specified Bank Notes for paying for your hospitalisation charges at Government hospitals, for purchasing bus tickets at Government bus stands for travel by State Government or State PSU buses, train tickets at railway stations, and air tickets at airports, within 72 hours after the notification.

24. **What is proof of identity?**

Valid Identity Proof is any of the following: Aadhaar Card, Driving License, Voter ID Card, Pass Port, NREGA Card, PAN Card, Identity Card Issued by Government Department, Public Sector Unit to its Staff.

25. **Where can I get more information on this scheme?**

Further information is available at our website (www.rbi.org.in) and Gol website

26. **If I have a problem, whom should I approach?**

You may approach the control room of RBI by email or on Telephone Nos 022 22602201/022 22602944

Annexure-5

Request Slip for exchange of Old High Denomination Bank Notes in denominations of ₹ 500/- and ₹ 1000/-

Name of the Bank: _____

Branch: _____

Name of the Tenderer (In capital Letters)			
Identity Proof Original to be shown at the counter (Tick the one applicable)	Aadhaar Card, Driving License, Voter ID Card, Pass Port, NREGA Card, PAN Card, Identity Card Issued by Government Department, Public Sector Unit to its Staff,		
Identification Number (Number mentioned in the Identity Proof submitted)			
Details of Old High Denomination Bank Notes submitted for exchange	Denomination	No of Pieces	Value
	₹ 500		
	₹ 1000		
	TOTAL		
Total value in words:			
Signature of Tenderer			
Place:			
Date:			

Annexure-6

Format for reporting daily exchange of withdrawn bank notes in the denominations of ₹ 500/- and ₹ 1000/- to the Controlling Office

Name of the Bank: _____

Name of the Branch: _____ IFSC Code: _____

The Bank Notes exchanged at the branch on _____ are as under:

Denomination	Number of Pieces	Total value
₹ 500		
₹ 1000		
TOTAL		

Name and Designation of the Branch In-charge _____

Signature of the Branch In-charge _____

Date: _____

Place: _____

Annexure-6A

Format for reporting to RBI Central Office (Email) on a daily basis the exchange of withdrawn banknotes in the denominations of ₹ 500/- and ₹ 1000/- at the branches of the bank

Name of the Bank: _____

The withdrawn banknotes exchanged on (Date) _____ are as under:

Denomination	Number of Pieces	Total value
₹ 500		
₹ 1000		
TOTAL		

Name and Designation of the Reporting Officer _____

Signature of the Reporting Officer _____

Date: _____

Place: _____

Circular

Reserve Bank of India

RBI/2016-17/130

DCM (Plg) No.1273/10.27.00/2016-17

November 14, 2016

The Chairman/Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer,
Public Sector Banks/Private Sector Banks/Foreign Banks/Regional Rural
Banks/Urban Co-operative Banks/State Co-operative Banks/District Central
Cooperative Banks

Dear Sir,

Withdrawal of Legal Tender Character of existing ₹ 500/- and ₹ 1000/- Bank Notes - Applicability of the Scheme to DCCBs

Please refer to our Circular No. DCM (Plg) No.1226/10.27.00/2016-17 dated November 08, 2016 on the captioned subject. It is clarified that District Central Cooperative Banks can allow their existing customers to withdraw money from their accounts upto ₹ 24,000/- per week upto November 24, 2016. However no exchange facility against the specified bank notes (₹ 500/- and ₹ 1000/-) or deposit of such notes should be entertained by them.

All banks are advised to permit withdrawal of cash by DCCBs from their accounts based on need. The cash withdrawal limit of ₹ 24,000/- per week is not applicable to withdrawal of cash by a DCCB from its account with any other bank.

Yours faithfully,

(P Vijaya Kumar)

Chief General Manager

Mobile medical vans and dispensaries

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

(a) the States/UTs where mobile medical vans/dispensaries/units are presently in operation;

(b) whether Government has received proposals from various States for setting up mobile medical vans/dispensaries/units, if so, the details thereof and the follow-up action taken by Government thereon, State/UT-wise including Himachal Pradesh;

(c) the funds allocated, released and utilised for the purpose during each of the last three years and current year, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the time by which the said service is likely to be introduced in all the uncovered areas including rural and tribal areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) The State/UT-wise operational status of Mobile Medical Units (MMUs)/Mobile Medical Vans (MMVs) is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The details showing number of proposals received from the States/UTs and funds proposed for Mobile Medical Units/ Vans and funds approved as per PIPs of 2016-17, is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

The details of funds approved and utilised under National Mobile Medical Units/ Vans, State/UTs-wise, during 2013-14 to 2016-17 (till September, 2016) are given in the Statement-III (*See below*). No proposal for MMUs was received from Himachal Pradesh.

(d) Public Health being a State subject, the primary responsibility to provide services through MMUs to underserved population including in rural and tribal areas lies with the State Governments. On receipt of proposals for provision of MMUs

from the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans, financial support is provided by the Central Government after due appraisal.

Statement-I

Status of Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) under NRHM (as on September'16)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	*Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) Operational
1.	Bihar	7
2.	Chhattisgarh	0
3.	Himachal Pradesh	0
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	11
5.	Jharkhand	94
6.	Madhya Pradesh	74
7.	Odisha	0
8.	Rajasthan	202
9.	Uttar Pradesh	0
10.	Uttarakhand	6
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	16
12.	Assam	50
13.	Manipur	9
14.	Meghalaya	4
15.	Mizoram	9
16.	Nagaland	11
17.	Sikkim	4
18.	Tripura	4
19.	Andhra Pradesh	277
20.	Goa	0
21.	Gujarat	67
22.	Haryana	9
23.	Karnataka	12
24.	Kerala	25
25.	Maharashtra	40
26.	Punjab	33

Sl. No.	State/UTs	*Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) Operational
27.	Tamil Nadu	407
28.	Telangana	0
29.	West Bengal	52
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
31.	Chandigarh	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
33.	Daman and Diu	0
34.	Delhi	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0
36.	Puducherry	4
TOTAL		1428

*Provisional Figures are as on 30th September, 2016.

Statement-II

*Details of number of MMUs, Funds Proposed and Approved by State/UTs for MMUs/Boat Clinics under NRHM in 2016-17**

State	Number of MMUs/ Boat Clinics Proposed	Amount Proposed for MMUs/Boat Clinics (In Lakhs)	Amount Approved for MMUs (In Lakhs)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	52	905.74	867.36
Arunachal Pradesh	16	418.8	240.48
Assam	185	7012.88	1743.22
Bihar	80	1669.8	1148.40
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	17.71	15.24
Gujarat	67	1389.74	657.46
Haryana	11	154.25	132.86
Jammu and Kashmir	11	171.61	163.9
Jharkhand	101	2940	2256.00
Karnataka	50	1143.25	721.62

1	2	3	4
Kerala	21	302.08	111.40
Madhya Pradesh	144	3031.48	3031.09
Maharashtra	52	1377.24	1079.67
Manipur	9	512.14	176.14
Meghalaya	4	255.31	107.49
Mizoram	9	399.48	266.60
Nagaland	11	191.04	152.97
Odisha	3	66.1	47.67
Puducherry	4	90.45	75.97
Punjab	33	606.86	606.86
Rajasthan	202	7833.98	4007.21
Sikkim	3	116.7	85.33
Tamil Nadu	415	4711.81	3571.00
Telangana	50	389.4	322.73
Tripura	4	92.63	66.00
Uttarakhand	15	238.5	240.73
West Bengal	58	2115.14	1392.00
TOTAL	1611	38154.12	23287.40

Approvals are updated upto 30.09.2016, hence provisional.

* Includes new MMUs/Boat Clinics and operational cost of existing ones

Statement-III*Details of SPIP Approval Vs Utilization under National Mobile Medical Vans for FY 2013-14 to 2016-17*

Sl. No.	State	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		SPIP Approvals	Utilization	SPIP Approvals	Utilization	SPIP Approvals	Utilization	SPIP Approvals	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(A) High Focus States									
1.	Bihar	1,944.00	738.46	1,584.00	306.03	1,306.88	61.41	1,148.40	31.35
2.	Chhattisgarh	720.00	517.59	720.00	106.91	113.00	3,297.24	-	-
3.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	190.08	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	287.37	308.00	109.57	790.07	75.64	163.90	22.65
5.	Jharkhand	2,472.00	2,001.87	2,424.00	1,931.89	2,580.30	1,826.50	2,256.00	730.09
6.	Madhya Pradesh	2,179.00	1,732.31	2,363.63	1,215.23	3,467.63	1,657.47	3,031.09	264.64
7.	Odisha	-	-	-	-	88.67	-	47.67	-
8.	Rajasthan	3,484.56	1,634.78	3,854.40	2,145.89	3,745.72	2,356.93	4007.21	543.24
9.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	27.54	-	-	-
10.	Uttarakhand	296.55	180.47	270.00	52.26	224.00	65.41	240.73	28.95
	SUB TOTAL	11,096.11	7,092.85	11,714.11	5,867.78	12,343.81	9,340.56	10895.00	1650.92

(B) NE States									
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	34.88	201.60	110.87	201.60	223.56	240.48	25.27
12.	Assam	703.94	707.52	1,493.19	785.30	1,854.95	897.01	1743.22	369.07
13.	Manipur	137.70	81.31	153.60	58.97	185.63	81.85	176.14	34.66
14.	Meghalaya	178.85	60.17	178.85	137.54	242.85	133.75	107.49	43.15
15.	Mizoram	205.55	153.73	223.15	130.64	229.85	166.21	266.60	58.21
16.	Nagaland	174.51	178.54	178.38	108.16	178.96	115.75	152.97	68.06
17.	Sikkim	84.00	75.67	84.00	56.92	84.00	74.27	85.33	47.92
18.	Tripura	100.03	27.45	99.12	54.55	108.00	59.76	66.00	4.61
SUB TOTAL		1,584.58	1,319.27	2,611.89	1,442.95	3,085.84	1,752.16	2838.23	650.95
(C) Non-High Focus States									
19.	Andhra Pradesh	-	820.87	257.54	240.23	426.92	416.00	867.36	1,792.71
20.	Goa	6.44	9.84	-	1.99	-	-	-	-
21.	Gujarat	889.50	389.96	609.82	376.27	646.20	289.20	657.46	381.20
22.	Haryana	120.82	102.85	148.18	105.09	204.90	83.44	132.86	38.02
23.	Karnataka	-	-	-	1.92	200.00	-	721.62	-
24.	Kerala	195.90	240.30	154.00	189.77	154.00	186.02	111.40	75.14
25.	Maharashtra	1,120.54	899.59	1,385.14	967.95	1,175.07	913.53	1079.67	410.20
26.	Punjab	360.00	434.99	606.86	396.32	606.86	468.60	606.86	243.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27.	Tamil Nadu	3,604.62	3,277.83	4,047.64	4,350.09	3,745.04	3,598.92	3,571.00	1,602.62
28.	Telangana	-	-	153.94	8.64	803.40	-	322.73	-
29.	West Bengal	1,887.60	1,361.69	1,540.00	1,003.89	1,320.00	1,635.00	1,392.00	743.47
SUB TOTAL		8,185.42	7,537.92	8,903.12	7,642.16	9,282.39	7,590.71	9,462.96	5286.98
(D) Small States/UTs									
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Chandigarh	23.91	42.52	-	0.00	-	-	-	-
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	7.13	16.86	8.43	16.86	9.90	15.24	3.99
33.	Daman and Diu	-	10.98	-	0.88	-	-	-	-
34.	Delhi	180.23	-	-	98.74	-	-	-	-
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36.	Puducherry	76.77	63.74	84.53	69.49	84.54	69.69	75.97	31.55
SUB TOTAL		280.91	124.37	101.39	177.54	101.40	79.59	91.21	35.54
GRAND TOTAL		21,147.02	16,074.41	23,330.51	15,130.44	24,813.44	18,763.06	23287.40	7594.38

Note: 1. Utilization includes utilization against Central Release, State share and unspent balances at the beginning of the year. It is updated upto 30.09.2016, hence provisional.

2. The above figures are as per FMR reported by State/UTs.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Patenting of Unani treatment of Vitiligo**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Unani Medicine under the Ministry has discovered an effective remedy to treat Vitiligo;
- (b) if so, why the medicine is not available on large scale to the public;
- (c) whether there is any problem to take patent rights for Unani medicines, if not, the reasons therefor due to which initiatives are not being taken for securing patent rights of useful Unani medicines; and
- (d) how many patent rights of Unani medicines are taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM) under Ministry of AYUSH has conducted clinical studies on Vitiligo and developed treatments which have shown positive result in fighting this disease.

(b) The two combinations of the drugs *viz.*, UNIM-001 (Oral) + UNIM-003 (Local) and UNIM-004 (Oral) + UNIM-005 (Local) showed significant therapeutic effects in this disease. These drugs have been made available to the patients at the clinical centres of the Council as Post Trials Accessibility of the drugs in the PTA OPD till such time patent is granted, Provisional patents have already been filled.

(c) As per new patent policy 2013 for herbal drugs patent cannot be granted for the drugs that have been made by administering various ingredients for which references of its ingredients are available in the classical literature. As a result over 13 provisional patents filled by the Council were rejected after issue of these guidelines. This is the main hurdle to bring the drugs in the market.

(d) The Council has been awarded patents for Eight drugs by the year 2012. Prior to the issue of the above guidelines in part (c).

Development of new drugs under AYUSH system

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

- (a) the details of new drugs developed and new medicines introduced in AYUSH system of medicines along with research works undertaken in this regard during the

last three years and the current year;

(b) whether Government has taken note of slow progress in development of new drugs in AYUSH stream in view of enforcement of clinical trial method system as followed by modern medicine and the lack of institutional mechanism for AYUSH; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS) has developed anti-diabetic drug AYUSH-82 and AYUSH-SG for Rheumatoid Arthritis. Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH) has developed 9 drugs out of which 2 are of vegetable origin, 5 are from different strains of Dengue virus and two are of chemical origin. Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS) has developed D-5 choornam for the management of Type II Diabetes. In addition Ministry of AYUSH through its Research Councils has undertaken R&D for development of new AYUSH drugs with details as under:-

Ayurveda

1. Ayush – QOL RC for improvement of quality of life in cancer patients
2. Ayush – Manas for Mental retardation in Children
3. C-1 oil for wound healing
4. Ayush-Rasayan – A&B for Geriatric Health
5. Ayush – D for Diabetes
6. Ayush – A for Asthma
7. Ayush – PJ – 7 for Dengue

Unani

The Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM) has conducted multi-centric clinical trials on four new Unani formulations on Vitiligo, Diabetes Mellitus type-II, Essential Hypertension and Infective Hepatitis. Experimental safety of these drugs has already been established.

(b) and (c) The development of new drugs is a standard procedure which involves standardization of raw drug followed by Drug proving, Clinical Verification and Clinical Trial. This is done in the concerned institutes of the Ministry following the prevalent guidelines, through Intra-Mural and collaborative research modes. The whole process as detailed above takes 7 to 8 years or even more, in the normal course.

Setting up of Ayurvedic Research Institute in Kerala

479. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry will provide all help to the initiative of Government of Kerala to establish an Ayurvedic Research Institute in the State;

(b) whether the Ministry recognizes importance of promoting high quality research in various areas of Ayurveda like Panchakarma, Ksharakarma, Netrachikitsa etc. through short term PG Diploma courses for doctors; and

(c) whether it will promote setting up of an Institute of inter-disciplinary research in biotechnology and pharmaceuticals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Government of India has already established two research institutes in Kerala, namely Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Neuromuscular and Musculo-Skeletal Disorders, Cheruthuruthy and Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Life Style Related Disorders, Thiruvananthapuram.

(b) Yes. Government of India has established Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS) as apex body for formulation and coordination of research in Ayurveda in the country. Ministry of AYUSH also supports Research through Extra Mural Research (EMR) Scheme.

(c) Currently there is no such proposal.

Unani Centres in West Bengal, Assam and Tripura

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

(a) whether there are any Unani Centres under the Ministry in West Bengal, Assam and Tripura;

(b) if so, how many and where;

(c) how many patients these Centres serve daily; and

(d) whether there exist any hospital facilities for the patients under Unani treatment in West Bengal, Assam and Tripura?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Under the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS), one Unani Wellness Centre is functioning in Kolkata, West Bengal. Also Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine which is under the Ministry of AYUSH, has a Regional Research Institute of Unani Medicine at Kolkata. In the State of Assam a Regional Research Center (RRC) of Unani Medicine is functioning at Silchar with an extension Center at district Karimganj. There is no Unani Center in the State of Tripura.

(c) and (d) The average attendance of patients at CGHS Unani Wellness Centre Kolkata is approximately 15 patients per day, and in Regional Research Institute of Unani Medicine (RRIUM), Kolkata it is approximately 29 patients per day, and the clinical attendance at Regional Research Centre (RRC), Silchar and Karimganj it is 62 patients per day.

All three above mentioned Centers have only OPD facilities.

Overcoming deficiency in expanding scope of AYUSH

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is unable to deliver the expected results of expanding the scope of AYUSH to the urban, semi-urban and rural areas;

(b) if so, whether it is due to insufficient Doctors and paramedic staff from the AYUSH system of medicine and funds; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to overcome such deficiency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c): Public Health being a State subject, the primary responsibility to provide health care services lies with the respective State/UT Governments. However, Government of India through Centrally Sponsored scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) facilitates the promotion of AYUSH in the country including urban, semi urban and rural areas as per the following activities:—

- (i) Co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centers (PHCs), Community Health Centers (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs).
- (ii) Upgradation of exclusive State Government AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries.

- (iii) Setting up of up to 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital.
- (iv) Upgradation of State Government Educational Institutions.
- (v) Setting up of new State Government AYUSH Educational Institutions including Yoga and Naturopathy in the State where it is not available.
- (vi) Strengthening of State Government/Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy (ASU&H) Pharmacies and Drug Testing Laboratories (DTL).
- (vii) Cultivation and Promotion of Medicinal Plants.

With these measures the Ministry has been able to expand its visibility and scope of AYUSH in the country significantly. There are 771468 AYUSH registered practitioners throughout the country as on 01.01.2016 who contribute to AYUSH health care services in the country including urban, semi-urban and rural areas. However, the data on para-medic staff for AYUSH systems of medicine is not maintained by the Central Government.

With regard to funds allocation for promotion of AYUSH, budgetary allocation of ₹ 1326.20 crore has been made to Ministry of AYUSH for various activities for the year 2016-17.

Cultivation of medicinal plants in Chhattisgarh

482. SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will plant medicinal trees in Jashpur district of Chhattisgarh specially Sanna area as the said district has a good weather for plantation of medicinal trees; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB), Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India is presently implementing following schemes for overall development of the Medicinal Plants Sector throughout the country including State of Chhattisgarh:

- (i) Central Sector Scheme on “Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants”
- (ii) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM)

Under Central Sector Scheme, support for resource augmentation/plantation and *in-situ/ex-situ* conservation of medicinal plants is being provided as per the operational scheme guidelines and based on project proposals received from the state. The Central Sector Scheme is being mainly implemented in different States/UTs through State Medicinal Plants Boards (SMPBs) and Forest Departments.

Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), there is a component on “Medicinal Plants” which is primarily aimed at supporting cultivation of medicinal plants on farmer’s land with backward linkages through establishment of nurseries for supply of quality planting material and forward linkages for post-harvest management. The cultivation of medicinal plants is supported by providing subsidy to farmers through the identified implementing agency of concerned State (in State of Chhattisgarh, the SMPB, Chhattisgarh is the implementing agency for cultivation programme). The assistance for cultivation of medicinal plants is provided as per the State Annual Action Plan approved for concerned State.

In the past, in Jashpur district of Chhattisgarh the cultivation of Amla, Ashwagandha, Bael, Gambhari, Giloe, Konch, Neem and Shatavar had been supported under National Medicinal Plants Board’s “Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Mission on Medicinal Plants”.

In future as well, the plantation/cultivation of medicinal trees in Sanna area of Jashpur district of Chhattisgarh can be considered as per Operational Guidelines of the above schemes and based on the project proposal/State Annual Action Plan received from the State implementing agencies.

Status of NAM

483. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives of National AYUSH Mission (NAM);
- (b) the details of schemes/programmes subsumed in the above Mission;
- (c) the present status of NAM with a particular reference to Telangana; and
- (d) whether any targets have been set under the above Mission and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The aims and objectives of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) is as follows:

- (i) To provide cost effective AYUSH Services, with a universal access through upgrading AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries, co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs).
 - (ii) To strengthen institutional capacity at the State level through upgrading AYUSH educational institutions, State Government ASU&H Pharmacies, Drug Testing Laboratories and ASU&H Enforcement Mechanism.
 - (iii) Support cultivation of medicinal plants by adopting Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) so as to provide sustained supply of quality raw-materials and support certification mechanism for quality standards, Good Agricultural/ Collection/Storage Practices.
 - (iv) Support setting up of clusters through convergence of cultivation, warehousing, value addition and marketing and development of infrastructure for entrepreneurs.
- (b) The following Schemes/components have been merged to form NAM:
- (i) Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries,
 - (ii) Development of AYUSH Institutions
 - (iii) Development of Quality Control of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy (ASU&H) Drugs
 - (iv) National Mission on Medicinal Plants
- (c) During the current year financial assistance of ₹ 342.77 crore (as on 31.12.2016) has been provided to States/UTs including ₹ 12.45 crore to State of Telangana under NAM.
- (d) Under NAM grant-in-aid is being provided to State/UT Governments for different activities as per their proposed State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs). Since, implementation of the programme comes under the purview of State/UT Governments, no target has been fixed by Government of India for each State/UT. However, resource pool with respect to NAM for each State/UT Government has been communicated to the States/UTs. Accordingly States/UTs are required to prepare their State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) as per their requirements in accordance with NAM guidelines.

Failed projects of the Ministry

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that a number of major projects of the Ministry have

failed to take off since their inception and hence the Ministry had to surrender the funds allocated;

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

(c) whether Government has taken necessary steps in identifying the problems causing failure of these projects and for proper implementation of the same; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the present status of such failed projects, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) Two projects, namely Central Drug Controller for AYUSH and Pharmacovigilance initiatives for ASU&H drugs could not be implemented in the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The Projects could not be implemented, as the same did not receive the approval from the Cabinet and also because of lack of Central Regulatory structure for AYUSH drugs. In a meeting taken by Hon'ble Health and Family Welfare Minister on 5th March, 2015, it was decided to set up a vertical structure for regulation of Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathic drugs in Central Drugs Standards Control Organization (CDSCO) headed by Drugs Controller General. Creation of the vertical structure for AYUSH has been pursued with the Department of Health and Family Welfare under whose jurisdiction CDSCO falls and is not materialized so far. The Pharmacovigilance initiative thus could not be taken up for want of institutional mechanism at the Central level. Now, twelve posts of Drug Inspectors, Assistant Drugs Controllers and Deputy Drugs Controllers of AYUSH have been created and Recruitment Rules are being framed for appointing the required regulatory officers. Accordingly, it is envisaged to formulate a Central scheme for safety monitoring of ASU&H drugs with recently established All India Institute of Ayurveda as the National Coordination Centre under the Pharmacovigilance initiative.

Allocation of AYUSH funds to Chhattisgarh

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

(a) the scheme-wise details of the funds allocated to the State of Chhattisgarh by Ministry during the last three years and the current year;

(b) out of above, the quantum of funds utilised by the State Government and the quantum of funds remaining unutilised; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether any steps are being taken by Government for spending the funds well within time-limit set for the same and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) The details of the funds allocated to the State of Chhattisgarh by the Ministry along with the status of fund utilised and unutilised under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) which was launched in 2014-15 are as given in the Statement (*See below*).

Implementation of the scheme comes under preview of State Government. However, Government of India has been pursuing with the State Government and has conducted various review meetings to expedite the utilization of grant.

Statement

The status of fund allocation, utilised and unutilised under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) with respect to State of Chhattisgarh

Year	Allocation (₹ in lakhs)	Utilised	Unutilised
2014-15	281.413	State has reported partial expenditure of released <i>grant-in-aid</i> . However, utilization certificate along with relevant supporting documents is yet to be submitted by the State Government.	
2015-16	858.257		
2016-17	347.076 (as on 31.12.2016)		
TOTAL	1486.746		

Vacancies in AYUSH institutions

486. SHRI C. M. RAMESH:

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA:

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

- (a) the details of national level institutions under AYUSH;
- (b) how each of such National Institute is functioning, institution-wise;
- (c) whether it is a fact that there are many vacancies in these institutions; and
- (d) if so, the details of strength of each institutions and vacancies existing there and since how long these vacancies are lying vacant and steps taken to fill them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The existing National Institutes under the Ministry of AYUSH are as under:-

- I. National Institute of Ayurveda-Jaipur (Rajasthan)
- II. National Institute of Unani Medicine, Bangalore (Karnataka)
- III. National Institute of Naturopathy-Pune (Maharashtra)
- IV. National Institute of Siddha-Chennai (Tamil Nadu)
- V. National Institute of Homoeopathy-Kolkata (West Bengal)
- VI. Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth-New Delhi
- VII. Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga, New Delhi
- VIII. Institute of Post Graduate Teaching and Research in Ayurveda, Jamnagar (Gujarat)
(Funded by Government of India but is governed by the Acts and Statute of Gujarat Ayurveda University)
- IX. North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy- Shillong (Meghalaya)

The following two new Institutes are expected to be operational during the current year (2016-17):

- I. The All India Institute of Ayurveda-New Delhi.
 - II. North Eastern Institute of Folk Medicine (NEIFM), Pasighat (Arunachal Pradesh)
- (b) The details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).
- (c) and (d) The details are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of functioning of National level Institutes under AYUSH

1. **National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur** is offering UG, PG and Fellowship programs in Ayurveda. It is also conducting a Diploma course in Ayurveda Nursing and Pharmacy. The Institute has two Hospitals with a bed strength of 300. For the benefits of population belonging to SC and ST, the Institute is organizing regular Medical Camps in SC and ST inhabited Districts of Rajasthan through its Mobile Clinical Unit to provide free medical facility.
2. **National Institute of Homoeopathy, Kolkata** is offering UG, PG courses in six subjects *viz.* Organon of Medicine, Materia Medica, Repertory, Homoeopathic

Pharmacy, Practice of Medicine and Pediatrics. It has a 250 bedded hospital attached to.

3. **National Institute of Unani Medicine, Bangalore** is offering PG level course in Unani Medicine System and has a 180 bedded hospital. The institute is regularly organizing academic activities like Continuing Medical Education (CME) programmes, workshops, seminars and guest lectures.
4. **National Institute of Siddha, Chennai** is offering PG course in Siddha and is providing medical care and undertaking research to promote and propagate the Siddha system of medicine. It has a 160 bedded hospital for in-patient facility to provide medical care in accordance with respective PG Departments.
5. **National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune** is conducting training and awareness programme for Naturopathy. It has an OPD clinic where various Naturopathy treatments are given to the patients. The institute is regularly conducting CME programme for Naturopathy practitioners, Continuous Professional Development Programme(CPDP), Women Component Programme, etc.
6. **Rastriya Ayurved Vidhyapeeth, New Delhi** aims to preserve and arrange transfer of Ayurvedic knowledge under Gurukula System. It is promoting the knowledge of Ayurveda under Guru-Shishyaparampara through Course of Certificate of Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth (CRAV) and Course of Member of Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth (MRAV) courses.
7. **Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga, New Delhi** is propagating and promoting Yoga. It is offering B.Sc. and Diploma courses in Yoga science. The institute organizes an annual event 'National Yoga Week', a mass awareness programme for health, happiness and harmony through Yoga from 12-18 February every year which includes Seminar, Conference and Skill Building Workshops in different streams.
8. **North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy, Shillong** consists of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy Colleges along with attached hospitals of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy with a capacity of 100 beds and 50 beds respectively. The institute is offering PG and Ph.D courses in Ayurveda and Homoeopathy both.
9. **Institute of Post Graduate and Teaching and Research in Ayurveda, Jamnagar** is offering PG and Ph.D courses. The institute is setting high standards of teaching and research. It has a 180 bedded hospital. The institute is funded by Government of India but is governed by the Acts and Statute of Gujarat Ayurveda University.
10. **All India Institute of Ayurveda, New Delhi** is conceived as an Apex Institute for Ayurveda with 200 bed referral hospital. The Institute is expected to be

operational during the current year (2016-17) and offering PG and Ph.D courses in Ayurveda. OPD is already operational in the Institute.

11. **North Eastern Institute of Folk Medicine, Pasighat:** This is being developed as a premier research institute in all aspects of Folk Medicine knowledge with linkages and collaboration with other research institutions. Wherever feasible, validated folk medicine practices will be integrated into the mainstream healthcare system and made available for the public at the primary healthcare level. The institute is expected to be operational during the current year (2016-17).

Statement-II*Details of vacancies in the institutes under AYUSH*

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	No. of Sanctioned Post	No. of filled up Posts	No. of vacant posts	Steps taken for filling up the vacant posts.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	National Institute of Ayurveda-Jaipur	287	162	125	The teaching and non-teaching posts are lying vacant since 2 to 4 years and these posts were revived in March, 2016. Recruitment Rules have been amended and these posts have been notified on 16.1.2017 for Direct Recruitment.
2.	National Institute of Siddha-Chennai	111 (Posts lapsed-4)	98	9	Concerted efforts are made to fill up the vacant posts on regular basis. However, some posts could not be filled up due to non-availability of eligible candidates as per Recruitment Rules. Efforts are being made to fill up these posts on contract basis as per requirement.
3.	National Institute of Naturopathy-Pune	22	22	Nil	-
4.	National Institute of Unani Medicine-Bangalore	133	88	45 (Against vacant posts contract appointments have been made)	Recruitment Rules for 9 teaching posts were approved on 3.1.2017 and these posts are likely to be filled up shortly. Process for filling up 01 post of Joint Director (Admn.) has been initiated and will be filled up shortly. Advertisement for

1	2	3	4	5	6
					filling up of another 20 posts (administrative and paramedical posts) have been given in the national level newspapers and these posts will be filled up shortly. Recruitment Rules for 7 posts were approved on 9.12.2016 and process to fill up whereas these posts have been initiated, 8 posts of Lab. Technicians are newly created and Recruitment Rules for these posts are yet to be approved.
5.	National Institute of Homoeopathy-Kolkata	236	126	110 (Includes 38 Gr. D posts which have been filled on outsourcing basis)	Some vacancies have already been notified in January, 2017 for filling up of Direct Recruitment basis while necessary action is also initiated for some vacancies to be filled up on promotion basis.
6.	Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth-New Delhi	9	5	4 (1 post from Aug' 2016 and 3 posts from November, 2016)	Action for filling up of these vacant posts is in process.
7.	Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga-New Delhi	75	42	33	Recruitment Rules for 19 posts were approved in October, 2016 only. Recruitment Rules for 10 posts are under revision. While there is other 1 deputation post and the deputationist repatriated in October, 2016 and the post has been advertised and applications have been received. The

					remaining 3 posts fell vacant due to the retirement of the incumbents on 30.11.2016 and 31.12.2016.
8.	Institute of Post Graduate Teaching and Research in Ayurveda-Jamnagar	47	38	9	Recruitment is done on timely basis as per the requirement and in case of non-availability of teaching faculty for senior position, recruitment is done by filling up the post one step lower against the senior post.
9.	North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy-Shillong	112	50 (37 on regular and 13 on contract basis)	62	Written tests for 28 posts have already been conducted for recruitment and the process is expected to be completed by February, 2017. Advertisement as Walk-in-interviews for the remaining 34 posts have been advertised on 27.01.2017 in the Newspaper and official website of the Institute.
10.	All India Institute of Ayurveda-New Delhi	This is a new Institute and is expected to be operational during the current year 2016-17. However, the institute has filled up most of the sanctioned posts through direct/deputation basis required for faculty, hospital and administration. The process to re-advertise for filling up of some of these vacant posts have already been started.			
11.	North Eastern Institute of Folk Medicine-Pasighat	This is a newly created Institute, so the proposal for post creation and recruitment of some posts are under process.			

Enhancing MRO facilities in the country

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

(a) whether Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) for the Civil Aviation Sector of the Country has not been able to keep pace with the ever growing Sector and lack of such facilities is reportedly forcing airline operators to take their planes to other Countries causing business and foreign exchange losses;

(b) if so, the details of existing MRO facilities in the Country and the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to enhance MRO facilities for airlines and increase the business potentials, employment generation and foreign exchange earning of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Adequate facilities for Maintenance and Repair of planes are available in the country. However, for Overhaul, only limited facility is available. Therefore, some Indian Carriers send their aircraft to foreign countries to carry out the overhaul maintenance services in Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) approved maintenance organizations located abroad. However, carriers avail maintenance services from DGCA approved maintenance organizations depending upon their commercial considerations, duration for accomplishment of maintenance and lease requirements.

(b) There are 108 (MROs) approved in India, given in the Statement-I (*See below*), of which 07 are capable of carrying out overhaul of planes, given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The MRO business of Indian carriers is around ₹ 5000 crore, 90% of which is currently spent outside India — in Sri Lanka, Singapore, Malaysia, UAE etc. Given our technology and skill base, the Government is keen to develop India as an MRO hub in Asia, attracting business from foreign airlines. Accordingly, the following provisions have been made in the Budget announcements for 2016-17:—

(i) The tools and tool-kits used by the MRO have been exempted from Customs duty. The exemption shall be given on the basis of list the tools and tool kits certified by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation approved Quality Managers of aircraft maintenance organisations.

(ii) MROs were required to provide proof of their requirements of parts, or orders from their client airlines. The process for the clearance of the

parts has been brought in line with that of the tool kits for a one time certification by DGCA approved Quality Managers in MRO's.

- (iii) To enable economies of scale, the restriction of one year for utilisation of duty free parts has been extended to three years.
- (iv) To allow import of unserviceable parts including aircraft components like engines and landing gears by MROs for providing exchange/advance exchange, the concerned notification has been revised to enable advance export of serviceable parts.
- (v) Foreign aircraft brought to India for MRO work will be allowed to stay for the entire period of maintenance or up to 6 months, whichever is lesser, provided it undertakes no commercial flights during the stay period. The aircraft may, however, carry passengers in the flights at the beginning and end of the stay period in India. For stay beyond 6 months, DGCA's permission will be required.

Statement-I

List of DGCA Approved Indian Maintenance and Repair Organizations

Sl. No.	Name and addresses of approved Indian MROs
1.	Airworks India Engg. Pvt. Ltd., Commercial MRO Hangar, Thally Road, Belgondapalli, Hosur-635114 Tamil Nadu
2.	Deccan Charters Pvt Ltd., Jakkur Airport, Bellary Road, Bangalore-560064
3.	Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Helicopter Division, P.B. No. 1790, Bangalore-560017
4.	Taneja Aerospace and Aviation Ltd., Belagondapalli, Hosur-635114, Tamil Nadu
5.	Varman Aviation Pvt. Ltd. Aviation Complex, No. 16-17, Road No. 7, EPIP, White Field, Bangalore-560066
6.	Air Asia India Ltd. Engineering and Line Office 1st Floor, Airside Building Bangalore International Airport Bangalore-560300
7.	Cochin International Aviation Services Limited (CIASL), Cochin International Airport, Kochi Airport P.O., Cochin-683111

Sl. No.	Name and addresses of approved Indian MROs
8.	M/s Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Engine Division, Address: Suranjan Das Road, C.V. Raman Nagar Post, Bangalore-560093
9.	Aircraft Telecom Maintenance Agency, 64/4, Narasingha Avenue, Kolkata-700074 Fax:03325504854
10.	Arrow Aviation Services Pvt. Ltd. Kolkata 67/5, S.C. Dhar Road, Kolkata-700090
11.	Aryan Aviation Pvt. Ltd., State Government Hangar, Birsamunda Airport, Ranchi, Jharkhand
12.	Assam Flying Club, LGBI Airport, Guwahati, Assam-781015
13.	Aviation Wing, Deptt. of Home Government of Jharkhand, Civil Aviation Department Ranchi
14.	Aviator Co-opt. Society Ltd. Patna Airport, Patna Tel.: 0612-2224160
15.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Barrackpore, West Bengal
16.	Indian Metals and Ferro Alloy Ltd. Bhubaneswar Bijjupatnayak, Airport, Bhubaneswar-7561020, Fax: 06742596252
17.	Instrument Avion, 32, Bhupendra Bose Avenue, Kolkata-700004
18.	Tata Steel Ltd. Sonari Aerodrome, Jamshedpur-683011
19.	Atherton Engineering Co. (Pvt.) Limited, 21 RN Mukherjee Road, Kolkata-700001
20.	NSCB Aviation (P) Ltd. Scout para, Ganganagar, Kolkata-700013
21.	Indicopters Private Limited, 1. Plot No. 22, Udyog Vihar, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh-201306 2. A-54, Kailash Colony, New Delhi-110048
22.	E Factor Adventure Tourism Pvt. Ltd. 101-A, Kundan Kutir, Hari Nagar, Asharam, New Delhi-110014 Skywaltz Manison, Kukas, Jaipur

Sl. No.	Name and addresses of approved Indian MROs
23.	Maharaja Aviation Pvt. Ltd. 87 A, Ground Floor, Road No. 2, Mahipalpur Extension, New Delhi-110037
24.	Airone Aviation Pvt. Ltd. A260/1, Third Floor, Lane No. 6 Mahipalpur Extension, New Delhi-110037 Regd. Office: D-112, Panchsheel Enclave, New Delhi-110017
25.	Aviation Baba Aero Service Pvt. Ltd. D-409, 2nd Floor, Ramphal Chowk, Sector-7 New Delhi
26.	Autotrade (Aviation Division), B-9, 1st Floor, ARD Complex, Near Palika Bhawan, Sector-13, R.K. Puram, New Delhi-110066
27.	Jet Service Aviation Pvt. Ltd. Indraprastha Aerospace and Knowledge Park, Sec-77, Delhi-Jaipur Highway (NH-8), Gurgaon, Haryana-122004
28.	BSF Air Wing Block No.-10, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003
29.	Delhi Flying Club Ltd. Safdarjung Airport, New Delhi-110003
30.	Air India Engineering Services Limited (AIESL)
31.	Global Konnect Aviation Services Pvt. Ltd., S-324, Ansal Palam Corporate Plaza, Palam Vihar, Sector-3, Gurgaon-122017
32.	Spicejet Ltd., 320, Phase-IV, Udyog Vihar, Gurgaon, Haryana-122016
33.	Madhyawart Aviation Pvt. Ltd. Add.: 285A, Jat Chaupal, Palam, New Delhi-110045
34.	Saarthi Airways Private Limited 309, 3rd Floor, G+5 Building, Domestic Terminal IGI Airport, New Delhi-110037
35.	Summit Aviation Pvt. Ltd., General Aviation Hanger-4, IGI Airport, New Delhi-110037
36.	Yatih Air Service P. Ltd. RZ-97A, Street No. 9, Road No. 5 Mahipalpur Extn. New Delhi-110037
37.	OSS Air Management Pvt. Ltd. 2nd Floor Wing A, Commercial Plaza Radisson Blu Plaza NH-8 Mahipalpur, New Delhi-110037

Sl. No.	Name and addresses of approved Indian MROs
38.	Interglobe Aviation Ltd. (INDIGO) Indigo Hangar, Terminal-1, IGI Airport, New Delhi-110037
39.	Ligare Aviation Engineering Pvt. Ltd. 8/87, Mehram Nagar, Opposite IGI Airport, New Delhi-10
40.	M/s Pioneer Flying Academy Pvt. Ltd. MS-10, NH-91, Aligarh Airstrip, Dhanipur, Postpanethi, Aligarh-Uttar Pradesh-202001
41.	Horizon Aerospace (India) Pvt. Ltd. Plot-99, Udyog Vihar, Phase 1, Gurgaon-122016, Haryana
42.	Magnum Aviation Pvt. Ltd. 68 AC NSEZ Noida, Ph-II U.P.-201305
43.	Saraya Aviation Pvt. Ltd. Hangar No. 02, IGI Airport, New Delhi-110037
44.	Himalayan Heli Services Pvt. Ltd. 08/17, Ground Floor Mehram Nagar, Opp. Domestic Arrival Terminal-1D, IGI Airport, New Delhi-110037
45.	Fly High Airways Pvt. Ltd. 10-11 Court Road, Amritsar
46.	Trans Bharat Aviation Pvt. Ltd. Hangar No. 4 IGI Airport, New Delhi
47.	Government of Uttarakhand, Directorate of State Civil Aviation, Jolly Grant Airport, Dehradun Address: Jolly Grant Airport, Dehradun-248140, Uttarakhand
48.	Vikram Aviation Pvt., Ltd. 134, Sector-05, IMT Manesar, Gurgaon-122050 (Haryana)
49.	Vandana Aircraft Services Pvt. Ltd. Plot No. 17, Rana Ji Enclave, Najafgarh Road, New Delhi-110043
50.	Innovative Aviation Private Limited, New Delhi
51.	Amber Aviation India Pvt. Ltd., Civil Aerodrome Pantnagar, Distt. Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand.
52.	Air Charter Services Pvt. Ltd. BMS Complex, 2nd Floor, H-10 Plaza Cinema Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi-110001 CAR 145 Address: Hangar No. 02, IGI Airport, Domestic Terminal, New Delhi-110037

Sl. No.	Name and addresses of approved Indian MROs
53.	Sky One Airways Private Limited, 107/108, G+5 Building, Opposite Domestic Arrival Terminal, IGI Airport, New Delhi-110037
54.	Pawan Hans Ltd. (A) NR Safdarjung Airport, New Delhi-110003 (B) WR-Juhu Aerodrome, Vile Parle (W), S.V. Road, Mumbai
55.	AR Airways (P) Ltd. Hanger No 4, IGI Airport, New Delhi-110037
56.	Shaurya Aeronautics Pvt. Ltd. QC Office Address:- 8/19, Mehram Nagar, Delhi-110037 Head Office Address:- T-15, 2nd Floor, Awing, Green Park Main, New Delhi-110016
57.	Civil Aivation Department Government of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow Airport, Lucknow-226009
58.	Falcon Aviation Academy, Faizabad Airport-Faizabad (UP)-224001
59.	Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Faizabad Road, Lucknow-226016
60.	Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Tad, Chakeri, Kanpur-208008 (UP)
61.	Flight Laboratoy, Department of Aerospace Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur-208016
62.	Bird Execujet Airport Services P. Ltd.
63.	Indamer M Jets Airport Services P. Ltd. Hanger No. 3, IGI Airport, Terminal 1, New Delhi
64.	Haveus Aerotech Pvt. Ltd. Plot No. 343 Udhoy Vihar Phase-IV Gurgaon
65.	M/s Mintaka Enterprises Pvt. Ltd. 8/252, Mehram Nehar, Opp. IGI Airport, Delhi Cantt. 110010
66.	Yati Air Service Pvt Ltd. Delhi
67.	Saraya Aviation Pvt. Ltd. Gati Hanger, Biju Patnaik Airport, Bhubntshwar (Odisha)

Sl. No.	Name and addresses of approved Indian MROs
68.	Saraya Aviation Pvt. Ltd. Hangar No. 02, IGI Airport, New Delhi. 110037
69.	Blue Dart Aviation Ltd., 88-89, Old Intl Airport, Meenambakkam, Chennai-600027
70.	Instrulab, 67, GST Road, Tambaram Sanatorium, Chennai-600047, Tamil Nadu
71.	Orient Flights (P) Ltd, No. 40 GST Road, Chennai, Tamil Nadu-600016
72.	Minerva Aviation Services, No. 27, Paulraj Nagar Veeramani Salai, Kandanchavedi, Perungudi, Chennai-600096
73.	Air Carnival Pvt. Ltd. No. 55, South End Road, Krishnasamy Nagar, Ramanathapuram, Coimbatore-641045
74.	LEPL Projects Ltd. Air Costa Shiv Yogishwar Estate 59-13-34, Ramchandra Nagar, Viajayawada-520008
75.	GMR Aero Technic Ltd. Plot No #1, GMR Aerospace Park, GMR Hyderabad Aviation Sez Ltd, RGIA, Shamshabad, Hyderabad-500409.
76.	Turbo Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 22, Gagan Vihar Colony, Beside Begumpet Airport, Hyderabad-500016.
77.	Rajiv Gandhi Aviation Academy, 7-8-277, SB Plaza, Old Airport Road, Goutham Nagar, Bowenpally, Secunderabad-500011
78.	Jet Airways (India) Limited Jet Airways Hanger, Opposite Indian Airlines Sports Club, Kalina, Santacruz (E), Mumbai-400029
79.	Go Airlines (I) Limited Pressman House, 70A, Nehru Road, Vile Parle (E), Mumbai-400099
80.	Airworks India Engg Pvt. Ltd. Old Airport, Kalina Military Camp, Santacruz (W), Mumbai-29

Sl. No.	Name and addresses of approved Indian MROs
81.	Aman Aviation and Aerospace Solutions Private Limited 62/63, Virwani Industrial Estate Off W.E. Highway Goregaon(E) Mumbai-400029, Maharashtra
82.	Bharat Aviation Pvt. Ltd. 1, Sita Dham, NP Thakkar Cross Road Vile Parle (E) Mumbai-400057, Maharashtra
83.	Ahmedabad Aviation and Aeronautics Limited AAA Hanger, Sardar Vallab Bhai Patel Airport, Ahmedabad-380003, Gujarat
84.	Aero Interiors Private Limited Plot No. EL-76, TTC Industrial Area Electronic Zone, Midc, Mhape, Navi Mumbai-400710, Maharashtra
85.	Aerospace Technical Services Private Limited Airport Authority of India, Juhu Aerodrome, Mumbai-400056, Maharashtra
86.	Chimes Aviation Pvt. Ltd. Dhana Airstrip, P.O. Dhana Sagar, Madhya Pradesh
87.	Directorate of Aviation, Government of Madhya Pradesh, State Hanger, Raja Bhoj Airport, Bhopal-462030, Madhya Pradesh
88.	Directorate of Aviation, Government of Chhattisgarh, DRP line, Police Ground, Raipur
89.	Global Vectra Helicorp Ltd. Hanger No. C-HE/HF, Civil Aerodrome Vile Parle (W), Mumbai-400056, Maharashtra
90.	Heligo Charters Pvt. Ltd. Hangar No 3A, Juhu Aerodrome, Vile Parle West, Mumbai-400056
91.	Invision Air, Services Pvt. Ltd. 4B-4, Industry Manor, A.S.M Marg, Prabhadevi Mumbai-400025, Maharashtra
92.	IASPL, Bhopal International Aircraft Sales Pvt. Ltd., 1st Floor, IMT Building NH-12, Bhopal Jaipur Road Parvalia, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh-462030
93.	Kestrel Aviation Private Limited Juhu Aerodrome Mumbai-400056, Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Name and addresses of approved Indian MROs
94.	Max MRO Services Private Limited Hangar No. C1, Juhu Aerodrome, Juhu Mumbai-400054, Maharashtra
95.	MESCO Airlines Ltd. Juhu Aerodrome, Vile Parle(W), Mumbai-400054, Maharashtra
96.	Simm Samm Airways Private Limited Juhu Aerodrome, Vile Parle, Mumbai-400054, Maharashtra
97.	Livewel Air Team 9, Narayan Udyog Bhawan, Lalbaug Industrial Estate, Dr. Ambedkar Road, Lalbaug, Mumbai-400012, Maharashtra
98.	Raymond Private Limited Hangar No. 10B Juhu Aerodrome, S. V. Road, Ville Parle (W), Mumbai-400056, Maharashtra
99.	The Tata Power Company Limited Hangar 2A, Juhu Aerodrome, Mumbai-400056, Maharashtra
100.	Academy of Carver Aviation 47D Ground Floor, Khotachiwadi, Girguam, Mumbai-400004 Maharashtra
101.	Thakur Institute of Aviation Technology Thakur Complex, 90 Feet Road, Kandiwali (East), Mumbai-400101 Maharashtra
102.	Indamer Aviation Pvt. Ltd. Hangar No. 1 Juhu Aerodrome, P.O. Box 6912, Mumbai-400054 Maharashtra
103.	Aero-Technic Mahesh Industrial Estate, Mira Bhayen Highway Bhayender (East) Thane-401107 Maharashtra
104.	Kris Aero Services Pvt. Ltd. 102-A Lonavala Insustrial Estate, Nangergaon, Lonavla, Maharashtra-410401
105.	Epsilon Aerospace Private Limited A-167, TTC Industrial Area, MIDC., Koperkhairane, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra-400079
106.	Globe Mro Services Pvt. Ltd. No. 01, Building No. 10, HDIL Industrial Park, Chandansar Road, Virar(E) Thane, Maharashtra-401303

Sl. No.	Name and addresses of approved Indian MROs
107.	Right Choice Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Between Hanger 3B and Hanger 4, Juhu Aerodrome, Vile Parle (W), Mumbai, Maharashtra-400056
108.	Dhillon Aviation Pvt. Ltd., New State Hangar, Raipur Airport, Mana, Raipur, Chhattishgarh-492001

Statement-II

List of DGCA Approved Indian Maintenance and Repair Organizations for Overhaul

Sl. No.	Name and Addresses of Approved Indian MROs
1.	Air India Engineering Services Limited, New Delhi
2.	MASGMR Aero technic Ltd. Plot No # 1 GMR Aerospace Park, GMR Hyderabad Aviation SEZ Ltd., RGIA, Shamshabad, Hyderabad-500409
3.	Jet Airways (India) Limited Jet Airways Hanger, Opposite Indian Airlines Sports Club, Kalina, Santacruz (E), Mumbai-400029
4.	Airworks India Engg. Old Airport, Kalina Military Camp, Santacruz (W), Mumbai-29
5.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Kanpur
6.	Indamer Aviation Pvt Ltd. Hanger No. 1 Juhu Aerodrome, P.O. Box 6912 Mumbai-400054
7.	Airworks India Engg. Pvt. Ltd., Commercial MRO Hangar, Thally Road, Belgondapalli, Hosur-635114, Tamil Nadu

VGF for operators under regional connectivity scheme

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government plans to provide as much as 30 per cent Viability Gap Funding (VGF) for sub-20 seater planes flying to unserved and underserved airpbrts under the regional connectivity scheme through Ude Desh Ka Aam Nagrik. (UDAN) at a fare of ₹ 2500/- for one hour flights;

(b) whether Government will compensate the operators by providing VGF, presently fixed at 20 per cent; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Civil Aviation, Government of India has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) to stimulate regional Air connectivity by making it affordable. Government intends to make regional air connectivity affordable by supporting selected airline operators by providing concessions by Central/State Governments and by providing financial support in the form of Viability Gap Funding (VGF) to meet the gap bet ween the cost of airline operations and expected revenue on such routes. There is no fixed percentage of VGF in the Scheme at present.

The VGF to be provided depends upon the stage length and VGF cap for operation through category-I fixed wing aircraft (aircraft with seating capacity of ≤ 20 seats) ranges from ₹ 2470/- for 150 kilometers to ₹ 5730/- per RCS seat upto 500 kilometer.

Construction of new airports in Uttar Pradesh

†489. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the places approved by Government for the construction of new airports in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the detailed account of current draft of the project for airport situated at Jewar in Uttar Pradesh;

(c) whether it is a National or International airport; and

(d) by when the work will start along with the duration of the project, whether it will impact the operations of Agra and Delhi airports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Government of India, Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) has granted 'in principle' approval to State Government of Uttar Pradesh (GoUP) for setting up of Greenfield airport at Kushinagar in September, 2010.

(b) to (d) GoUP has submitted a proposal seeking 'site clearance' approval for construction of Noida International Airport, Jewar in March, 2016, which was processed as per Greenfield Airport Policy. GoUP has been requested to carry out a fresh Obstacle Limitation Surface (OLS) survey. Construction of new airports are long

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

gestation projects. Hence it is not possible to indicate the date of commencement of the airport or its impact on the airports at Agra and Delhi at this stage.

Operation of airbus connecting cities in Bihar

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to operate airbus for the convenience of passengers and for saving time;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that it has been decided to run airbus from various places on the basis of distance covered by it in one hour and the cities of Bihar which have been selected out of the above places, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) With repeal of Air Corporation Act in March 1994, the Indian aviation was totally deregulated. Airlines are free to induct capacity with any aircraft type, free to select whatever markets and network they wish to service and operate depending on their commercial viability. However, GoI has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDG) with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. As such, the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of RDG issued by the Government.

Flight operations from unserved airports in Odisha

491. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has identified 43 unserved airports across the Country to have regular flight operations under the Ude Desh Ka Aam Nagrik (UDAN) scheme;

(b) if so, how many of those unserved airports belong to Odisha, the details thereof; and

(c) by when flight operations will start on those selected unserved airports in Odisha?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Initial proposals for valid routes for operation of RCS flights from 43 unserved airports in the country have been received in 1st round bidding for Selection of Airline Operators under Regional Connectivity Scheme *i.e.* Ude Desh Ka Aam Nagrik (UDAN) Scheme. Four unserved airports in Odisha are Jharsuguda, Rourekela, Utkela and Jeypore.

(c) After evaluation of the technical and financial proposals an airline operator shall be selected Airline Operator to commence RCS flights. It is expected that Selected Airline. Operator may commence RCS flights within six months after award of routes/network.

Opposition of car to discipline pilots

492. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent move by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) coming out with a draft Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR) to discipline pilots who feign sickness, has caused resentment and opposition by three pilots unions;

(b) whether many airlines violate Flight and Duty Time Limitations (FDTL) with impunity due to the CAR on FDTL being open to interpretation;

(c) whether many airlines to not hire enough pilots and offer more lucrative terms to fly overtime; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) It has come to the notice of DGCA that some pilots employed with air transport undertakings do not adhere to assigned flight duties and at times report sick leading to last minutes flight delays or cancellation thereby causing inconvenience and harassment to the passengers. In this background, DGCA has published draft Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR), Section 7, Flight Crew Standards Training and Licensing, Series X, Part III on “Adherence to flight duty assignment by pilots employed with air transport undertaking”. The move is to ensure that pilots are not able to hide any of their health disorder which may lead to flight safety concerns or frequent flight cancellations/delays.

(b) Civil Aviation Requirements, Section 7, Series J, Part III, Issue II “Flight and Duty Time Limitations and Rest Requirements of flight crew engaged in scheduled/

non-scheduled air transport operations and general aviation aeroplanes operations” has been in force and pilots employed with airlines operate flights as per the FDTL scheme approved by DGCA under the provision of the CAR. There is no ambiguity in respect of interpretation of the CAR.

(c) and (d) Airlines are required to maintain pilot strength to fulfill their operating network schedule without violating the provisions of FDTL regulation.

Construction and modernisation of airports in the country

493. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any programme for construction of new and modernisation of existing airports in the Country to give further boost to aviation sector; and

(b) if so, the details there upon including the time-line firmed up for modernisation of existing airports and construction for new ones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In the bid to boost aviation sector, Government of India (GoI) has granted “in principle” approval for setting up of the 18 Greenfield airports, namely, Mopa in Goa, Navi Mumbai, Shirdi and Sindhudurg in Maharashtra, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Hasan and Shimoga in Karnataka, Kannur in Kerala, Durgapur in West Bengal, Dabra in Madhya Pradesh, Pakyong in Sikkim, Karaikal in Puducherry, Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh, Dholera in Gujarat and Dagadarthi Mendal, Nellore Dist., Bhogapuram in Vizianagaram District near Visakhapatnam and Oravakallu in Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh.

Further, GoI has granted “site clearance” approval for setting up of 5 Greenfield airports, namely, Machiwara, Ludhiana Airport, Itanagar in Arunachal Pradesh, Jamshedpur in Jharkhand, Alwar in Rajasthan and Kothagudem in Telangana.

The airport projects at Andal, Durgapur, West Bengal and Kannur in Kerala have been completed. Operations at Durgapur airport have commenced on 18th May, 2015 and the trial landing of Kannur airport has also been completed.

Expansion/modernisation of existing airports is a continuous process which is undertaken by Airports Authority of India (AAI) from time to time depending on the traffic demand, operational requirements, availability of land etc.

Recently, AAI has taken up the upgradation/modernisation work of airports at Ahmedabad, Surat, Kolkata, Raipur, Amritsar, Dibrugarh, Rajamundry, Visakhapatnam,

Tirupati, Mangalore, Tezu, Port Blair, Vijaywada, Vadodara, Hubli, Belgaum, Jharsuguda, Kishangarh, Gorakhpur, Jammu, Calicut and Thiruvananthapuram. The timeline for construction and modernisation of airport projects depends upon several factors like land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances, topographical constraints, financial closure etc.

Financial crisis of Air India

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Air India is reeling under financial crisis and so is looking out for financial assistance from banks for its administrative capital;

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

(c) the measures being taken by Government to strengthen Air India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Air India over the past few years and especially since the implementation of the Turnaround Plan by the Government has been constantly improving its operational as well as financial performance. In the Financial Year 2015-16, the company has posted an Operating Profit of ₹ 105 crores. In the Financial Year 2016-17 also, the company has been steadily improving its all round performance and it is expected that the company would again post an improved Operating Profit margin in the current year also.

However, liquidity constraints continue to impact the smooth performance of the company, the impact of which have been met by the Equity infused by the Government. In this connection the company has been making constant efforts for substituting its high cost working capital loans with long term low cost debt. Air India has been in consultation with various banks in this direction so that the interest costs can come down substantially in the coming years.

(c) Government had approved a Turnaround Plan (TAP)/Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) for operational and financial turnaround of Air India. The TAP/FRP provides equity infusion of ₹ 30231 crores upto 2021 subject to achievement of certain milestones as laid down in the TAP/FRP. The Company has made substantial progress in both Operational as well as Financial Areas as per TAP milestones. As a part of the Turnaround Strategy for Air India Ltd., the company with the overall support of the Government has initiated a number of steps in order to cut costs and losses.

Purchase of new air buses

†495. MAHANT SHAMBHUPRASADJI TUNDIYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to purchase new air buses/planes for Air India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Presently, there is no proposal to purchase new airbus/planes for Air India. However, Air India had signed agreement for dry leasing of 22 A-320 NEO aircraft. These aircrafts will be delivered between February 2017 and February, 2019.

Air India flight from Ranchi to Delhi

496. SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether Government is planning to start Air India flight in the evening after 6 p.m. for Ranchi which, will be back to Delhi next morning by 11 a.m.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): No, Sir. Currently, Air India has no plan to start air services in the evening after 6 p.m. for Ranchi. However, GoI has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDG) with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. As such, the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of RDG issued by the Government.

Air India services connecting cities of Rajasthan

†497. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total percentage of increase in number of passengers travelling in flights operated from major airports of Rajasthan in the year 2016-17, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government proposes to start Air India services connecting major cities of Rajasthan with each other?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The total passengers travelling from major airports of Rajasthan has increased at the rate of 37.4% during 2016-17 (April to December) over the same period during 2015-16. The airport-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Currently Air India has no plans starting air services connecting major cities of Rajasthan with each other.

Statement

Total Passenger Traffic Growth in the major Airport in Rajasthan during 2016-17 (Apr to Dec) over 2015-16 (Apr to Dec)

Sl. No.	Airport	Total Passenger (in Lakh)		% Growth
		2016-17 (April to December)	2015-16 (April to December)	
1.	Jaipur	27.75	20.97	32.3
2.	Udaipur	7.96	4.52	76.0
3.	Jodhpur	2.36	2.22	6.3
TOTAL		38.08	27.72	37.4

Aviation activities in Tamil Nadu under UDAN Scheme

498. DR R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal to revive/utilize airports/airstrips in the State of Tamil Nadu under Ude Desh Ka Aam Nagrik (UDAN) Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the likely date on which aviation activities will be undertaken in these airports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Civil Aviation launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN (Ude Desh Ka Aam Nagrik) Scheme on 21.10.2016 for providing connectivity to un-served and under-served airports of the country. The primary objective of RCS is to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity by making it affordable. Promoting affordability of Regional air connectivity is envisioned under RCS by supporting airline operators through (i) concessions by Central Government, State Governments and airport operators to reduce the cost of airline operations on

regional routes and (ii) financial support (Viability Gap Funding or VGF) to meet the gap, if any, between the cost of airline operations and expected revenues on such routes. RCS-UDAN is a demand-driven scheme, where airline operators undertake assessment of demand on particular routes.

As such, the State Governments are required to give concessions/benefits under the Scheme. Ministry of Civil Aviation is in process of signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with all the State Government for implementation of the Scheme. The Scheme can only be implemented in the States/UTs who sign MoU with the Ministry of Civil Aviation. Government of Tamil Nadu has not yet signed the MoU with Central Government without which the Scheme can not be implemented in the State of Tamil Nadu.

Ban on release of human waste near airports

499. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the menace of human waste/excreta being splattered on houses/residential colonies near airports by the aircrafts while landing across the country;

(b) if so, the reasons for not taking any preventive action in this regard so far; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government to issue guidelines to all ground handling services and airlines to ensure that they do not release waste from human waste tanks while landing or anywhere near airports/terminals?

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

(b) and (c) There is no switch or system available in the aircraft to dispose the lavatory waste in flight. The lavatory waste can only be disposed off on ground during its servicing. Further, the aircraft system has three levels of in-built external protection to prevent inadvertent disposal of the soil/waste during flight.

Progress of airline services in Jharkhand

†500. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been considerable progress in airline services in Jharkhand during last three years, if so, the details thereof; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is a fact that various schemes are proposed for development of airlines in Jharkhand, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) As per Winter Schedule (WS)-2016, scheduled domestic flights are available to/from Ranchi Airport in the State of Jharkhand.

Details of air connectivity to/from Ranchi during the last three years *i.e.* as Summer Schedule (SS)-2014, 2015, 2016 and Winter Schedule (WS)-2014, 2015, 2016 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The bidding process for selection of airline operators under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN for the country is underway. After completion of the bidding process, RCS-routes would be awarded to the selected airline operators for mounting RCS operations in the country including Jharkhand. Jharkhand has signed the RCS-UDAN MoU and operators have bid for various Jamshedpur routes.

Statement

Details of Domestic Air Connectivity of Jharkhand

As per Summer Schedule 2014

State	City	Airlines	Routing	Flights/Week
Jharkhand	Ranchi	Jet Airways	Kolkata-Ranchi-Kolkata	14
			Delhi-Ranchi-Delhi	07
		Go Air	Delhi-Ranchi-Delhi	13
			Patna-Ranchi-Mumbai	07
		Air India	Delhi-Ranchi-Delhi	07
			Patna-Ranchi-Delhi-Ranchi-Patna	07
		Indigo	Kolkata-Ranchi-Kolkata	07
			Patna-Ranchi-Mumbai	07

As per Winter Schedule 2014

State	City	Airlines	Routing	Flights/Week
Jharkhand	Ranchi	Jet Airways	Kolkata-Ranchi-Kolkata	14
			Delhi-Ranchi-Delhi	06
		Go Air	Delhi-Ranchi-Delhi	14
			Patna-Ranchi-Mumbai	07

State	City	Airlines	Routing	Flights/Week
		Air India	Delhi-Ranchi-Delhi	07
		Indigo	Kolkata-Ranchi-Kolkata	07
			Patna-Ranchi-Mumbai	07
			Patna-Ranchi-Delhi-Ranchi-Patna	07

As per Summer Schedule 2015

State	City	Airlines	Routing	Flights/Week
Jharkhand	Ranchi	Go Air	Patna-Ranchi-Mumbai	07
			Delhi-Ranchi-Delhi	07
		Air India	Delhi-Ranchi-Delhi	07
		Jet Airways	Kolkata-Ranchi-Kolkata	14
			Delhi-Ranchi-Delhi	07
		Indigo	Patna-Ranchi-Delhi-Ranchi-Patna	07
			Kolkata-Ranchi-Kolkata	07
			Patna-Ranchi-Mumbai	07

As per Winter Schedule 2015

State	City	Airlines	Routing	Flights/Week
Jharkhand	Ranchi	Go Air	Delhi-Ranchi-Delhi	14
			Patna-Ranchi-Mumbai	07
		Air India	Delhi-Ranchi-Delhi	07
		Indigo	Kolkata-Ranchi-Kolkata	07
			Patna-Ranchi-Mumbai	07
			Patna-Ranchi-Delhi-Ranchi-Patna	07
			Delhi-Ranchi-Bangalore-Ranchi-Delhi	06

As per Summer Schedule 2016

State	City	Airlines	Routing	Flights/Week
Jharkhand	Ranchi	Go Air	Delhi-Ranchi-Delhi	14
			Patna-Ranchi-Bangalore	07
			Patna-Ranchi-Mumbai	07
		Air India	Delhi-Ranchi-Delhi	07

State	City	Airlines	Routing	Flights/Week
		Indigo	Patna-Ranchi-Delhi-Ranchi-Patna	07
			Kolkata-Ranchi-Kolkata	07
			Patna-Ranchi-Bangalore	07
			Patna-Ranchi-Mumbai	07

As per Winter Schedule 2016

State	City	Airlines	Routing	Flights/Week
Jharkhand	Ranchi	Alliance Air	Kolkata-Ranchi-Kolkata	07
		Go Air	Delhi-Ranchi-Delhi	21
			Patna-Ranchi-Bangalore	07
			Patna-Ranchi-Mumbai	07
		Air India	Delhi-Ranchi-Delhi	07
		Indigo	Delhi-Ranchi-Delhi	21
			Kolkata-Ranchi-Kolkata	07
			Patna-Ranchi-Bangalore	07
			Patna-Ranchi-Mumbai	07
			Delhi-Ranchi-Patna	07

Compliance violation report by DGCA

501. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the compliance violations reported by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) during the last year and the current year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that every third day there is a reported irregularity by airline pilot/crew/security;

(c) the reasons due to which IndiGo and SpiceJet flights came face to face on runway, at Delhi and there was also an incident at Goa airport; and

(d) what are the reasons behind this alarming increase in the number of instances of near misses and steps taken/proposed to be taken by DGCA to tighten things?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) During 2016, violations observed under planned and

non-planned surveillance by DGCA were 6310 and 233 respectively. In case of violations observed under planned surveillance during 2017, the requisite data is not available at present. In case of violations observed under non-planned surveillance during 2017, the number is 30.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) IndiGo and SpiceJet case is under investigation by DGCA. The incident of Jet Airways B737 aircraft at Goa Airport is under investigation with Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau (AAIB).

(d) All such occurrence are investigated and recommendations emerging from investigations are implemented to avoid their re-occurrence. Steps taken by DGCA to address the issue related to such incidents are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of safety measures taken by DGCA

- ATCO's and Pilot proficiency checks are being carried out regularly.
- ATC services are being modernized to include conflict warning in the system to assist ATCO's.
- Coordination procedures of handing over from one unit to another have been laid out. Coordination of handing over traffic to adjoining FIR has been worked out and any deviation is being pointed out to the concerned units for taking corrective action.
- Whenever required, corrective training is being given to Pilots and Air Traffic Controller, and training procedures amended.
- Controllers are given training on ATC simulator at major stations and sensitized on the subject.
- Implementation of Safety Management System at airports to mitigate the risk of accident/incident.
- Implementation of flexible use of airspace which will reduce traffic congestion in the airspace.
- Airlines have been directed to avoid use of similar/confusing call signs.
- One separate Directorate of Air Space and Air Traffic Management in DGCA has been created in DGCA for better surveillance and regulatory functions in Air traffic Management (ATM).
- Case studies of Airprox/ATC incidents are discussed and analysed to avoid recurrence of such incidents.

- AAI had issued an Air Traffic Management circular on confusing call-signs, which is now incorporated in the ATS Manual Part-1 2015 4th Edition.
- DIAL has been advised to provide adequate follow me vehicles during Low Visibility conditions.

Commercial use of vacant land around airport in Tier-II cities

502. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to use vacant lands lying unused around airports in tier-II cities commercially to get adequate funds to start the Regional Connectivity Scheme, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government would consider formulating a comprehensive policy on the issue of utilizing vacant airport land on commercial basis given the growth of aviation industry, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, how would there be transparency if each case is dealt with on ad-hoc basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The National Civil Aviation Policy, 2016 envisages for unlocking the potential of the commercial usage of the airport land by liberalizing the end-use restrictions for existing (excluding Public Partnership PPP) and future Greenfield and brownfield airports of Airports Authority of India (AAI) and future Greenfield and brownfield airport project under PPP.

(b) and (c) The Airport Infrastructure Policy 1997, permits the new airports managed by private operators or by the State Governments under PPP mode for optimal exploitation of the full commercial potential of airports and make airports not only viable but capable of generating surpluses for further expansion and development. In order to maximize the revenue while at the same time maintain transparency, the policy provides for a master plan for development of commercial activities and facilities, as part of the overall master plan approved by the management for the airport as a whole. The Policy further calls for innovative tendering procedures involving limited tenders, two-bid system, use of net present value of bids spread over several years, grant of management contracts, bunching of similar facilities etc. Ministry of Civil Aviation is in the process of introducing a Bill to the Parliament for amending the relevant provisions of Airports Authority of India Act, 1994 to extend similar powers to Airports Authority of India.

Operation AI flight from the functional airports in the country

†503. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of functional airports in the country;
- (b) whether Air India operates its flights for these airports; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) There are 77 airports in the country which are fully functional having regular scheduled flight operations. This includes 72 airports of Airports Authority of India and 5 other Joint Venture/State Government/Private airports.

(b) and (c) Subject to availability of limited resources, Air India and its subsidiaries presently operate flights to/from 70 airports in the country including Agartala, Agatti Islands, Agra, Ahmedabad, Aizawl, Allahabad, Amritsar, Aurangabad, Bagdogra, Bengaluru, Bhatinda, Bhavnagar, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Bhuj, Calicut, Chandigarh, Chennai, Coimbatore, Dehradun, Delhi, Dharamshala, Dibrugarh, Dimapur, Diu, Gaya, Goa, Gorakhpur (Operations currently suspended), Guwahati, Gwalior, Hubli, Hyderabad, Imphal, Indore, Jabalpur, Jaipur, Jammu, Jamnagar, Jodhpur, Kanpur, Khajuraho, Kochi, Kolkata, Kullu, Leh, Lilabari, Lucknow, Madurai, Mangalore, Mumbai, Nagpur, Pantnagar, Patna, Port Blair, Pune, Raipur, Rajkot, Ranchi, Shillong, Silchar, Srinagar, Surat, Tezpur, Tirupati, Trivandrum) Udaipur, Vadodara, Varanasi, Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam.

Upgrading air safety to avert near misses

504. DR. T. SUBBARA. MI REDDY:

SHRI MAJEED MEMON:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that recently a Mumbai bound Jet Airways flight skidded off the runway at Dabolim airport in Goa while aligning for take-off;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that a major mishap was averted at Delhi airport when an IndiGo and a SpiceJet aircraft came face to face on the same run way;
- (c) how many persons were injured in these two near misses incidents; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether near-misses and other mishaps highlight the need for upgrading air safety and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. On 27.12.2016, M/s Jet Airways flight No. 9W-2374 skidded off the runway at Dabolim Airport, Goa. M/s SpiceJet flight No. SG-123 and M/s Indigo flight No. 6E-769 came face to face on taxiway E2 while taxing to their respective parking stands. The controller intervened and both the aircrafts were stopped at a safe distance.

(c) In the occurrence at Delhi airport when an IndiGo and a SpiceJet aircraft came face to face, no person was injured. In the second occurrence wherein Jet Airways flight skidded off the runway in Goa while aligning for take-off, total number of sixteen persons were injured.

(d) All such occurrences are investigated and recommendations emanating from investigations are implemented to avoid their re-occurrence. Steps taken by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) to address the issues related to such incidents are given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement appended to answer to USQ No. 501 part (d)].

Appointment of foreign national as CEO by Jet Airways

†505. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a foreign national has been appointed to the post of Chief Operating Officer by Jet Airways without obtaining security clearance, defying the guidelines issued by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), which has created a threat of leakage of confidential information and jeopardized the security of the travellers;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the Jet Airways has not complied with the mandatory requirement of obtaining clearance before appointing any foreign national to such sensitive posts; and

(c) the details of the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No Sir.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) As per para 4.1.5 of Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) Series 'C', Part II, Section 3-Air Transport for Scheduled Air Transport Operations-The positions of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and/or Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and/or Chief Operating Officer, if held by foreign nationals, need to be security cleared from Ministry of Home Affairs before appointment in Company.

Study on implementation of CSR

506. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any structured study of the impact of the enforcement of the Act pertaining to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR);

(b) if so, the details thereof, what are its major findings;

(c) if not, whether Government will consider undertaking any such study;

(d) whether Government has come across any cases of companies not abiding by the provisions of CSR Act, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what kind of measures Government has been contemplating to make companies abide by the CSR Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) No, Sir.

(d) Show cause notices have been issued by Registrars of Companies to 536 companies for non-compliance of Section 135 read with Section 134 (3) (o) of the Companies Act, 2013.

(e) Ministry has issued clarificatory circular and Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) dated 18.06.2014 and 12.01.2016 respectively to facilitate effective implementation of CSR. In addition sensitisation workshops have been organised by the Offices of Regional Directorate under Ministry of Corporate Affairs to ensure effective compliance of CSR provisions by companies.

Welfare and rehabilitation schemes for ex-servicemen

507. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of welfare and rehabilitation schemes, financial assistance provided to ex-servicemen by Government through various agencies;

(b) the total amount distributed for the welfare of ex-servicemen under Raksha Mantri's Discretionary Fund (RMDF) and the number of beneficiaries, in the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the main activities of Kendriya Sanik Board and how they are beneficial to ex-servicemen and their families, and the details thereof; and

(d) the efforts made to activate Grievances Redressal Mechanism and to expedite redressal of grievances of ex-servicemen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) The details of the welfare and rehabilitation schemes and financial assistance being provided to ex-servicemen is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) ₹ 116.44 crore have been disbursed to 71099 beneficiaries during the last three years as indicated below:—

Year	Amount (In crore)	Beneficiaries
2013-14	19.95	12839
2014-15	19.44	11877
2015-16	77.05	46383

(c) Kendriya Sainik Board is the Apex Body of Government of India responsible for laying down policies/guidelines for the welfare, rehabilitation and resettlement of ex-servicemen/dependents in the country. These policies/programmes are implemented for the benefit of ex-servicemen and their families.

(d) The following efforts/arrangements are made for expeditious redressal of grievances of ex-servicemen:—

- (i) **Armed Forces Tribunals (AFTs):** AFTs were set up to provide for quicker and less expensive justice to the members of three services (Army, Navy and Air Force) Veterans. It adjudicates in disputes and complaints with respect to commission, appointments, enrolment and conditions of service of Services.
- (ii) **CPGRAMS:** Online Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System is maintained by Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances for effective and timely resolution of public grievance. Joint Secretary (ESW) is the nodal officer for D/o ESW. JS(ESW) reviews the status on monthly basis.
- (iii) **PG Cell:** There is specific cell in D/o Ex-Servicemen Welfare (DESW) for handling grievances relating to pension. The grievances received

electronically through CPGRAMS are disposed off electronically and the remaining grievances are disposed off manually. Grievances relate to pension fixation, disbursal, rehabilitation, re-employment, financial assistance, grant of benefits to ESM/families by the State Governments such as land/houses/flats, compensation, *ex-gratia*, criminal complaints etc. The grievances are forwarded by the Pension Grievance Cell and other sections in the DESW to the respective Government agencies/units in the Armed Forces, Controller General of Defence Accounts (CGDA) etc. for necessary action and disposal.

- (iv) All the three attached offices under the administrative control of DESW namely, Kendriya Sainik Board Sectt., Directorate General of Resettlement and Central Organization, ECHS have their own grievance redressal mechanism in place.
- (v) A separate cell has been set up for redressal of grievances of families of martyrs in KSB Sectt.
- (vi) There are Veterans Grievance Redressal Cells in all the 3 Services Hqrs. These Veteran Cells look after the welfare measures for ESM and grievance redressal.
- (vii) CGDA also has its grievance redressal mechanism.
- (viii) ECHS toll-free Helpline has been made available to all ECHS members at 1800-114-115 for resolving queries on Membership, Treatment and Enrolment.
- (ix) A dedicated free helpline 1800115250 is functional in Kendriya Sainik Board Secretariat for redressal of ESM grievances and answering their queries.
- (x) References/communications from MP/VIP, NHRC, DARPG, RTI cases as well as grievances/petitions having specific directions of higher authorities are followed up and monitored till final disposal.

Statement

Details of welfare and rehabilitation schemes for ex-servicemen

1. Raksha Mantri Discretionary Fund (RMDF)

Sl. No.	Grants	Amount (in ₹)
1.	Penury Grant (65 Yrs): (Applicable to Non-Pensioners upto Hav Rank)	1,000/-pm

Sl. No.	Grants	Amount (in ₹)
2.	Education Grant: (Applicable to wards of Pensioners/Non-Pensioners upto Hav Rank) (i) Boys/Girls upto Grdn (ii) Widows PG	1,000/-pm
3.	Officer Cadet Grant: (for Cadets of NDA only) (Applicable to wards of Pensioner/Non-Pen upto Hav Rank)	1,000/-pm
4.	Disabled Children Grant: (Applicable to 100% disabled wards of Pensioner/Non-Pen upto Hav Rank)	1,000/-pm
5.	House Repair Grant: (Applicable to Pensioner/Non-Pen upto Hav Rank for repair of own house damaged in Natural Calamity. Gazette Notification from State Government required.) However, following categories may avail of the benefit even in case house damaged otherwise. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% Disabled ESM • Orphan Daughter (of all ranks) 	20,000/-
6.	Daughter's Marriage Grant: (02 Daughters) (Applicable to daughters of Pensioner/Non-Pen upto Hav Rank) Widow Re-Marriage Grant: (Applicable to widow of Pensioner/Non-Pen upto Hav Rank)	50,000/- (w.e.f. 01 Apr 2016)
7.	Funeral Grant: (Applicable to widow of Pensioner/Non-Pen upto Hav Rank)	5,000/-
8.	Medical Grant: (Applicable to Non-pensioner upto Hav Rank and his dependent) Medical Grant: (Applicable to Pensioner/Non-pensioner upto Hav Rank and dependents of Nepal)	30,000/- (Max)

Sl. No.	Grants	Amount (in ₹)
9.	Orphan Grant: (Applicable to orphans of Pensioner/Non-pen All Ranks)	1,000/-pm
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daughters of ex-servicemen till she is married. • One Son of ex-servicemen upto 21 years of age. 	
10.	Vocational Trg. Grant For Widows: (Applicable to widows of Pensioner/Non-Pen. upto Hav. Rank)	20,000/- (One Time)

2. Treatment of Listed Serious Diseases:

Serious Diseases (Listed only) Grant:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Angioplasty • Angiography • CABG • OH Surgery • Valve Replacement • Pacemaker Implant • Renal implant • Prostate Surgery • Joint Replacement • Cerebral Stoke • Other Diseases: Where more than ₹ 1.00 lac has been spent on treatment 	<p>75%/90% of total expenditure (Officer and PBOR respectively). Upto a maximum of 1.25 Lac</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dialysis • Cancer 	<p>75%/90% of total expenditure (Officer and PBOR respectively). Upto a maximum of 75,000/- per FY only.</p>

3. Financial Assistance to Institutions Involved in Rehabilitation of Disabled ESM:

Sl. No.	Organization	Quantum of Aid/Grant	
(a)	Paraplegic Rehabilitation Centers:	Estb Cost	Inmate
	(i) Kirkee	₹ 20,00,000/-pa	} 30,000/- pa per inmate
	(ii) Mohali	₹ 10,00,000/-pa	
	Provides to ESM who have lost their limbs while on active service.	(w.e.f. Apr 2015)	
(b)	St. Dunstan's After Care Organization, Dehradun Blinded Ex-Servicemen	₹ 14,00,000/-pa	
(c)	All India Gorkha Ex-Servicemen Welfare Association, Dehradun	₹ 12,00,000/-pa	
(d)	Cheshire Homes:		
	(i) Lucknow	} ₹ 9,000/-pa per inmate	
	(ii) Dehradun		
	(iii) Delhi		
(e)	War Memorial Hostels:- There are 36 WWHs which provide shelter to the children of War Widows/War disabled, attributable and non-attributable cases.	₹ 1,350/- per month per child	

4. Modified Scooter Grant: Rupees 57000/- provided to those ESM, who are disabled after service with a disability of 50% or more and who are not covered under the scheme of AG's Branch of IHQ of MoD (Army Navy and Air Force).
5. Tool Kit of Ex-Servicemen Technicians: Tool Kits are provided at a cost not exceeding ₹ 8000/- subject to fulfilling the following conditions:—
 - (a) The individual should hold the qualification to utilize the tool kits.
 - (b) The individual has the appropriate infrastructure to set up the proposed trade for himself.
6. Prime Minister's Scholarship Scheme: To support higher technical/professional education of dependent wards/widows of ex-servicemen and Ex-Indian Coast Guards, the scheme was introduced in the year 2006. 5500 scholarships are being awarded annually under this scheme to wards of Ex-servicemen/widows to be shared equally between boys and girls. The rates of Scholarship are as follows:—

- (a) ₹ 2,000/- per month for boys.
- (b) ₹ 2,250/- per month for girls.
7. Reservation for ESM in Central Government:
- (a) **Central Government Ministries/Departments:**
- (i) 10% Direct recruitment posts upto the level of Asst Comdt. In CPMF.
- (ii) 10% Direct recruitment posts in Group 'C'.
- (iii) 20% Direct recruitment posts in Group 'D'.
- (b) **Central Public Sector Enterprises:**
- (i) 14.5% in Group 'C' Posts } Including 4.5% for Disabled and
- (ii) 24.5% in Group 'D' Posts } Widows.
- (c) **Nationalized Bank:**
- (i) 14.5% in Group 'C' Posts } Including 4.5% for Disabled and
- (ii) 24.5% in Group 'D' Posts } Widows
8. Resettlement Training: An option to undergo resettlement courses in reputed institutes pan India is provided to Officers, JCOs/OR and retired personnel's through the office of DGR to enhance their educational qualifications and increase employment options post retirement. An exemption of 100% of the course fees is given to JCOs/ORs and 60% to officers. The exempted amount against the course fees is paid by the office of DGR.
9. Reservation in Allotment of Oil Product Agencies Under 8% Defence Quota: The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has reserved 8% quota for LPG Distributorship and Petrol/Diesel Retail Outlets for armed forces personnel, Central/State Government employees, Central/State PSU employees and CAPE. This reservation is applicable to widows/dependents of those members of Armed Forces who died in war or in harness due to attributable or aggravated causes to Military Service. The eligibility certificate for the above distributorship is issued by the office of DGR.
10. Provision for Allotment of Class V Surplus Vehicle: All retired personnel and widows have an option of applying for allotment of one Class V surplus vehicle of their own choice that is available on a subsidized rate as per Government of India MoD OM No.10(1)2006/D(O-II) dated 20 April, 2006 and corrigendum dated 08 August, 2008. The initial registration is done by DGR and the final allotment is made by MGOs Branch as per the waiting period of the said vehicle.

11. Self Employment Options:

- (a) **ESM Coal Loading and Transportation Scheme:** Based on a MoU signed between CIL and DGR on 12 Dec 2013, this Scheme involves formation and running of a coal loading and transportation company which is formed by ex-servicemen officers against demand by Coal Subsidiaries. The said company is registered as a private limited company and carries out loading and transportation work at a designated site. It initially commences operations with 01 pay loader and 10 tippers which subsequently increases to maximum of 04 pay loaders and 40 tippers. All pay loaders are owned by the ESM company.
- (b) **Tipper Attachment Scheme:** This Scheme is linked with the ESM Coal Loading and Transportation Scheme run under the aegis of DGR. Retired JCOs/OR/Widows/Dependents who have registered for the said scheme are required to attach a tipper truck with the above company. Ex-servicemen JCOs/OR pay the seed money to procure the tipper.
- (c) **Management of CNG Station:** DGR has tie up with IGL to operate Company Owned and Company Operated CNG stations of Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) in NCR and Delhi by ex-servicemen officers. Retired Defence Officers who have registered for the said scheme are sponsored to IGL for interview. On selection, the officer is contracted for management of a CNG station on a yearly contractual basis for a maximum period of five years. The scheme is presently operational in Delhi/NCR and Pune.
- (d) **Management of Company Owned Company Operated Retail Outlets:** Retired defence officers who have registered for the said scheme are sponsored to concerned oil company for interview to manage the COCO retail outlet of the concerned oil company. On selection, the officer is contracted for management of the retail outlet on a contractual basis for a maximum period of three years. The scheme is operational in Pan India.
- (e) **Management of Mother Dairy Booths/Safal Outlets:** Retired JCOs/NCOs who have registered for the said scheme are sponsored to Mother Dairy Corporation for interview to manage their milk booths/safal outlets in Delhi and NCR area. An initial training for the selected candidates is provided by Mother Dairy.
- (f) **Management of Gopaljee Dairy Booths:** Retd. JCOs/NCOs who have registered for the said scheme are sponsored to Gopaljee Dairy for interview to manage their milk booths in Delhi and NCR area.

- (g) **Assistance for Jobs in Private Sector:** A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between DGR and the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) with the aim to generate employment opportunity for ESM in the corporate sector in August 2014. To meet the above aim, five ESM job fairs have been organised pan India between Aug. 14 till date. A large number of reputed corporate houses participated in the above fairs and provided job opportunities to ESM. These fairs provided a suitable platform to the ESM and corporate employers for a one to one meeting and on the spot interview. In addition to the job fairs, a number of corporate houses like Uber, Ola, DLF Pramerica etc. have come out with exclusive schemes for ESM.
- (h) **Training:** In compliance with Government of India notification dated 08 August 2015 as amended, DGR has already implemented NSDC protocol as part of Skill India Mission in resettlement training of DGR. Last year approximately 29000 retiring/retired service personnel received training in 168 Training Institutes.
12. **Children Education Concession:** Children's Educational Concession being given to the wards of Armed Forces Personnel killed/missing/permanently disabled in various operations.
13. **Travel Concessions:**
- (a) **Rail Concession:** Kirti and Shaurya Chakra Gallantry Awardees and their widows are provided with First Class/AC-II Tier Complimentary Card Pass along with one companion in all express/mail trains except Rajdhani and Shatabdi Express trains. Awardees and widows of posthumous awardees of PVC, MVC, VrC and Ashok Chakra are entitled to travel by Shatabdi and Rajdhani Express trains. War Widows and Widows of Defence personnel killed in action against terrorists and extremists are facilitated with 75% concession for travel in 2nd class Mail/Express trains.
- (b) **Air Travel Concession:** Recipients of Level-I and Level-II Gallantry Awards, Pre-Independence Awards Level-I and Level-II, War Disabled Officers of 1962, 1965, 1971 War and Kargil War and War Widows of Indian Armed Forces Personnel killed in action are eligible for 75% concession in normal economy class INR fare for travel in domestic flights by Air India.
14. **Telephone Concession:** The Chakra Series Gallantry Award Winners, War Widows and Disabled Soldiers get exemption from registration charges, installation charges including full and 50% concession in rental charges. They are also given priority under NON-OYT Special category for release of telephone connection.

Complaints against company supplying ECHS smart cards

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

(a) whether there have been complaints received against a private company which had been nominated for supplying smart cards/software to Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS); and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A complaint against Score Information Technology Limited (SITL), nominated for supplying smart card/software, was received from the Director (Operations and Coordination) of Central Organisation Ex Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS) in September 2011 regarding an attempt to bribe him for obtaining a favourable feedback on the performance of the Company.

A Show Cause Notice was issued to the Company in October 2011. This issue was examined and was brought to the notice of Adjutant General and Vice Chief of Army Staff by the Managing Director, ECHS. The Contract of SITL has been terminated on 31st May 2015 and it is no longer associated with ECHS. An enquiry was conducted by Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) also regarding various complaints, including regarding cost of card of ECHS. As per the CBI report, no irregularity could be attributed to the ECHS officials.

Army hospitals equipped with Ayurvedic and Unani treatment facilities

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

(a) the details of the provisions made for providing medical facilities to personnel of armed forces including ex-servicemen and their dependents;

(b) whether medical facility under Ayurvedic and Unani system of medicine has been introduced in Army hospitals; and

(c) if so, the details thereof including the hospitals where the medical facility under Ayurvedic and Unani system of medicine is available for personnel of armed forces, ex-servicemen and their dependents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) All kinds of medical facilities such as primary medical

healthcare, specialist medical care and super specialist medical care are provided to armed forces personnel including ex-servicemen and their dependents.

(b) and (c) At present, treatment facilities through Ayurvedic and Unani System of medicine are not available in the Armed Forces Medical Services (AFMS) hospitals for the reasons that the structure of AFMS revolves on combat medical and surgical requirements and the basic ethos of keeping the service personnel fighting fit at all times.

However, it has been decided to open two AYUSH lifestyle centres – one at Army Hospital (Research and Referral), Delhi and another at Air Force Hospital, Hindon on trial basis.

Special innovative defence projects

510. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has initiated any special innovative projects for the development of indigenous production of gadgets and equipments in the country for defence purposes, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the funds earmarked and allocated for such projects in the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether Government has provided any funds to DRDO projects for the development of innovative, intelligent and state-of-art technology gadgets in the country, in the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the list of projects pending for approval in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Some of the new special innovative projects undertaken by Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) during last three years are:

- Pralay Missile
- Rudra M-II Air to Surface Missile
- Supersonic Missile Assisted Release of Torpedo (SMART)
- Ku-band Active Radar Seeker
- Stealth Wing Flying Testbed (SWiFT)
- AESA Based Integrated Sensor Suite (ABISS)
- EM Gun Powered by a Capacitor Bank
- Multi-Agent Robotics System (MARS)

- Ku-band TWTA for Aerospace Application
- Submarine Periscope
- Air Independent Propulsion System for Submarine
- AWACS (India), Radar USHAS

These projects cover a wide variety of technology domains from aeronautics to missiles and naval systems.

(b) and (c) Details of expenditure made by the Department of Defence Research and Development during the last three years and current year (including above mentioned projects) are given below:

Year	Expenditure (₹ in crore)
2013-14	10868.88
2014-15	13257.98
2015-16	13277.27
2016-17 (BE)	13593.78

(d) There is a well established mechanism in DRDO for the sanctioning of the projects. On compliance of the same, projects are sanctioned accordingly.

Inquiry into accidents involving naval vessels

511. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of operational accidents involving naval vessels have been reported from various parts of the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the number of persons died/injured in each of such accidents during the said period;

(c) whether Government has conducted any inquiry in each of such accidents during the said period; and

(d) if so, the details and outcome thereof along with the number of officials held responsible in such accidents and action taken against them so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (d) During 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 (till date), Indian Navy has reported 21 operational accidents involving naval vessels. Ten human lives

were lost in these accidents. In all cases of accidents, Board of Inquiry (BoI) is set up to determine the cause and identify the officials responsible. In majority of the cases, the BoI is complete. 42 officers/sailors have been held responsible in such cases. Disciplinary action has already been taken against 32 officers/sailors.

Agreement with Japan on defence aircraft purchase

512. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any agreement has been signed with Japan to buy aircraft for the use of Navy and Coast Guard, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) what are the decisions taken by Defence Acquisition Council in its last meeting; and
- (c) what is the unit price of an aircraft offered by Japan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no accord of Acceptance of Necessity (AoN) by Defence Acquisition Council for purchase of aircraft from Japan.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Bank account for accepting donations

513. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is an Army Welfare and Battle Casualty Bank account in the Canara Bank through which the Army Welfare Organisation is accepting donations;
- (b) if so, whether that account has been notified through Gazette notification and, if not, why; and
- (c) how much donations has been received through that account and how much of that has been spent and for what purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) No, Sir. However, an account bearing No. 90552010165915 under the name of Army Welfare Fund Battle Casualties has been opened in the Syndicate Bank, South Block, Defence HQ, New Delhi-110011.

(b) and (c) Question do not arise.

Change in policy on blacklisting of firms

514. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has blacklisted any firms, which resorted to unscrupulous means to grab defence deal, so far, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government felt any need to bring in change in policy of blacklisting of firms which resort to unscrupulous means to grab defence deal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) Six firms including their allied and subsidiary firms are debarred from further business dealings with Ministry of Defence for a period of ten years *w.e.f.* 11.4.2012. Further, business dealings are suspended/put on hold in respect of 13 firms. In respect of another four firms, orders were issued restricting procurement from the concerned firms to cases where procurements are justified and necessary on the basis of operational urgency, national security and non-availability of other alternatives.

Guidelines for penalties in business dealings with entities have been promulgated, which have come into effect from 21.11.2016. These guidelines have been promulgated to ensure probity, transparency, propriety and compliance in the defence procurement process. The guidelines are also aimed at ensuring fairness, impartiality, rigour and correctness in dealings with entities, keeping in view the overall security interests of the country.

Import of defence equipments

515. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has to import most of its defence equipments, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is working out on any action plan to make the country self reliant in the field of defence equipment productions, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any plan to include private sector in the production of defence equipment on a large scale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) Procurement of defence equipment is undertaken

from various domestic as well as foreign vendors, based on threat perceptions, operational challenges and technological changes and to keep the Armed Forces in a State of readiness to meet the entire spectrum of security challenges. During the last two financial years and current year, 90 contracts involving a value of ₹ 83,344.31 crore were signed with Indian vendors and 51 contracts involving a value of ₹ 1,16,667.34 crore were signed with foreign vendors for capital procurement of defence equipment. The Defence Procurement Procedure 2016 reflects the commitment to promote indigenisation and self reliance in the defence sector by harnessing the capabilities of the public and private sector.

Indo-US logistics exchange memorandum of agreement

516. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and US has signed a Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said agreement does not offer Indian bases to US, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) The Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement (LEMOA) was signed on 29.08.2016 between Ministry of Defence of the Republic of India and the Department of Defence of the United States of America. LEMOA provides a framework for reciprocal provision of logistic support, supplies and services for activities such as joint exercises, training or humanitarian assistance and disaster relief. It does not provide for the establishment of any bases or basing arrangements.

Offence of breach of command responsibility

517. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Justice Verma Committee in its report of Criminal Laws in 2013 had recommended introduction of 'Offence of breach of command responsibility' with respect to sexual offences committed by armed forces personnel;

(b) if so, whether such an offence exists at present under any of the laws in India governing armed forces personnel;

(c) whether this is a settled principle of law internationally; and

(d) if such a liability does not exist at present, whether the Ministry proposes to suitably amend the laws to this effect, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) The Committee on Amendments to Criminal Law headed by Justice J.S. Verma (Retd.) *inter alia* recommended addition of a new section to the Indian Penal Code defining and punishing the offence of breach of command responsibility.

(b) to (d) While no such specific offence has been defined. The Army Act, 1950; The Air Force Act, 1950; and The Navy Act, 1957 have suitable provisions to ensure that such offence can be tried and punished.

Border incursions along McMohan line

518. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many incidents of border incursions have happened on the McMohan line that divides India and China, during 2009-2011;

(b) what are the corresponding figures for the same during 2014-2016; and

(c) what has been the set mechanism of responding to and resolving issues when Indian troops observe that there have been incursions from the other side?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) There have been no instances of incursions along our border with China. However, as there is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) between India and China, there are areas along the border where India and China have differing perception of LAC. Due to both sides undertaking patrolling upto their perception of the LAC, transgressions do occur.

(c) To resolve such issues, there is a well established mechanism of Border Personnel Meetings (BPMs), Flag Meetings, Working Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination (WMCC) and diplomatic channels wherein they are guided by provisions of various agreements between India and China.

Achieving self-reliance in defence manufacturing sector

†519. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inspite of the claims made that country has become self reliant in every sphere, the Indian armed forces are still depending on foreign countries for latest arms, ammuniton and equipments;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is also a fact that country has not achieved expected success in matters of defence research and innovative devices according to circumstances and requirements;

(c) whether it is also a fact that India does not have a realistic vision in the area of defence research; and

(d) if so, details thereof and point of view of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (d) The requirements of defence equipment for the Indian Armed Forces are met through both indigenous production and imports. Whilst considerable thrust has been accorded to indigenisation, certain equipment are imported due to non-availability of indigenous expertise, lack of vendor base and need for induction of such equipment based on threat perception. 73 contracts involving a value of ₹ 72,303.34 crore were signed with Indian vendors during the last two financial years (2014-15 and 2015-16). 85 cases involving ₹ 1,60,362 crore have been accorded Acceptance of Necessity (AON) by Defence Acquisition Council under the 'Buy (Indian)' 'Buy and Make (Indian)' and 'Buy and Make' categories.

Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), an R&D Wing of Ministry of Defence, is primarily involved in design and development of strategic, complex and security sensitive systems in the fields of armaments, missiles, unmanned aerial vehicles, radars, electronic warfare systems, sonars, combat vehicles, combat aircraft, sensors, etc., for the Armed Forces as per their specific Qualitative Requirements. Some of the major indigenously designed and developed weapon platforms that have been successfully inducted into the Services *inter alia* include Advanced Light Helicopters (ALH), Light Combat Aircraft (LCA), Akash Missile Systems, Multi Barrel Rocket System – Pinaka, MBT Arjun Tanks, Sonars, etc.

Projects for defence research are undertaken by DRDO, based on the priorities of Armed Forces and existing capabilities. To involve private sector in defence R&D, projects are undertaken under 'Make' category. The Government has also launched Technology Development Fund (TDF) to involve industry, particularly SMEs in defence sector. According highest preference to 'Buy (Indian-IDDMM-Indigenously Designed, Developed and Manufactured)' category of acquisition, and revision of 'Make' procedure in the Defence Procurement Procedure-2016 (DPP) are expected to catalyse investment into defence research, development and innovation.

Quality of food served to soldiers

520. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA:

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that inspite of frequent complaints by soldiers about the poor quality of food served to them, there has been no improvement in this regard;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken in this regard; and
- (c) if not, the guidelines about the food served to soldiers and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) There have been no major complaints by the soldiers regarding quality of food. The soldiers of Armed Forces are provided rations as per entitlement and Defence Food Specifications. However, the improvement in quality of food is ongoing process and is undertaken based on feedback from troops and advice of scientific bodies.

Some of important steps taken by Government towards the improvements are mentioned below:—

- (i) Increase in scale of meat/chicken (broiler) dressed for JCOs/ORs and authorisation of chilled/frozen meat/chicken as basic ration at 136 stations.
- (ii) Introduction of ready to eat vegetables in retort pouches with longer shelf life.
- (iii) Extension of Special Rations of Siachen Glacier to troops across the country anywhere above 12000 feet.

Expanding defence manufacturing base in Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh

521. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a proposal to expand manufacturing base in the defence establishment including manufacturing arms, wheels etc. in Jabalpur as it has a very large area engaged in ordnance manufacturing and therefore, Madhya Pradesh has immense potential in that area; and
- (b) if so, manufacturing of which item is to be expanded and indicative time for expanding such establishment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) The following Ordnance Factories located in

Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh have undertaken productionisation of certain defence items, the details of which are enumerated below:—

- (i) Gun Carriage Factory (GCF): GCF has been identified to manufacture and assemble 155mm x 45 Cal Gun 'Dhanush'. An indent of 114 Guns has already been placed on OFB.
- (ii) Vehicle Factory Jabalpur (VFJ): VFJ has developed 4 x 4 Mine Protected Vehicle (MPV) to meet the requirement of Army and Ministry of Home Affairs. VFJ is also involved in development and production of 6 x 6 Modernized Mine Protected Vehicle (MMPV).
- (iii) In Ordnance Factory Khamaria (OFK), new products like 125mm FSAPDS Tank Ammunition, 84mm HEAT 751 (with tandem warhead), HEDP 502 and Smoke 469C, Pre-fragmented Air Bombs etc. are being productionised at OFK, Jabalpur.

Speedy clearance for delayed defence projects

522. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI:

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE:

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that make in India programme has been delayed for the defence sector and projects under the said programme are pending;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor and measures proposed for their speedy clearance;

(c) the projects that have been allocated for private players, DRDO and Defence PSUs by Government in the Defence sector;

(d) whether the entry of private companies in Defence affect the role of DRDO and Defence PSUs in Defence sector; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the details of steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) 'Make in India' initiative in defence production, is primarily driven by capital acquisition of defence equipment and other policy initiatives of the Government. Capital acquisition of defence equipment is carried out as per the Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP), which stipulates a time schedule for completion of the procurement cycle. However, the time taken to undertake

capital procurement of defence equipment depends on the nature and complexity of the equipment being procured. Nonetheless, under the DPP-2016, Government has laid down provisions for ensuring swift decision making and effective implementation of the procurement process.

(c) Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), a Research and Development wing of Ministry, is primarily involved in design and development of strategic, complex and security sensitive systems in the field of armament, missiles, combat vehicles, combat aircrafts, radars, etc. for the Armed Forces.

Procurement of capital equipment from Indian companies, is carried out under the ambit of 'Buy (Indian – IDDM)', 'Buy (Indian)', 'Buy and Make (Indian)', 'Make' and the Make phase of 'Buy and Make' categories of capital acquisition. Projects are awarded to Defence PSUs, Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) and private players as per the provisions of Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP). During the last two financial years (2014-15, 2015-16), 85 cases involving ₹ 1,60,362 crore have been accorded Acceptance of Necessity (AON) by Defence Acquisition Council under these categories.

(d) and (e) The entry of private companies in defence is not likely to adversely affect the role of DRDO and DPSUs; as role of these segments are complimentary and supplementary in nature. The wider participation of defence industry, including private sector, is beneficial for the overall objective of self-reliance and indigenisation in the defence sector. The Government has taken several steps to encourage participation of private sector including foreign investment in the sector.

Raising retirement age of doctors in the armed forces

†523. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the doctors employed in armed forces are being retired at the age of 58 years at present;

(b) if so, whether Ministry is considering to implement the decision of Government to extend the retiring age to 65 years, as applicable in case of doctors working in civil and other institutes, to those working in army also; and

(c) the details regarding shortage of doctors in armed forces at present and steps taken to fill up those vacant posts and details thereof?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) The retirement age of medical officers in the Armed Forces Medical Service (AFMS) is based on their rank, which ranges from 56 years in the rank of Lieutenant Colonel (and equivalent) to 60 years in case of Major General (and equivalent). In certain cases, Director General of AFMS in the rank of Lieutenant General and other Lieutenant Generals (and equivalent) may retire respectively at the age of 61 and 62 years.

There is no proposal to equate the retirement age of medical officers of AFMS to those doctors working in the civil sector as the terms and conditions of service for the two categories of doctors are totally different.

The present total authorised strength of AFMS is 7073 out of which 843 posts are vacant. Recruitment drives are conducted from time to time to fill up the vacancies.

Grievance redressal mechanism for the jawans

†524. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is monitoring the way in which various jawans of security forces are posting their grievances regarding various problems online or social media sites;

(b) whether the experts are saying that the jawans are resorting to this method as their problems are suppressed and not redressed in time; and

(c) whether in view of this, the Ministry will create any grievance redressal mechanism through which problems could be expeditiously solved and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) Government of India has implemented a web based Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) in all its Ministries/Departments including the Ministry of Defence. This system provides online access to all citizens including the jawans and other Armed Forces personnel to lodge their grievances with the Ministry of Defence. The CPGRAMS system allows the Ministry to monitor the grievances and ensure their time bound redressal by the organisations/institutions concerned of the Ministry.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Armed Forces also have systems in place for the redressal of grievances of their personnel. The procedures for dealing with statutory and non-statutory complaints and representations have been laid down under various sections of The Army Act, 1950;

The Navy Act, 1957; The Air Force Act, 1950 and the regulations and orders issued on the subject.

There are also informal mechanisms in place for redressal of grievances in the Armed Forces like the sainik sammelans, personal interviews, suggestion boxes, informal meetings, etc.

Thus well laid out grievance redressal systems are in place to deal with the statutory and non-statutory complaints and grievances of the Armed Forces personnel including the jawans.

A new redressal mechanism has been started wherein soldiers can air their grievances directly to the Chief of Army Staff through WhatsApp messages after exhausting all laid down redressal procedures. All the grievances appearing on the social media sites and online relating to Air Force are being monitored at Air Head Quarters for authenticity and remedial measures. There is also a system of open forum on Air Force internet where the Air Force personnel can share their views and project their problems with the senior officers.

Indian food inflation higher than global average

525. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the food inflation of India is much higher than the global average, and is a key contributor to India's overall inflation;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether the supply of food items has remained weak due to poor irrigation and rural infrastructure, sub-optimal use of fertilizers and conversion of agriculture land into alternative uses in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) Food inflation as measured by the Consumer Food Price Index (CFPI) in India was comparatively lower in the last five months as compared to the global food inflation based on the Food Price Index of Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) (Table 1). Food inflation is a key contributor of

overall inflation in India as the weightage of food (CFPI) is high (39.1%) in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket. However, the contribution of CFPI to overall CPI inflation has declined to 16.4 per cent in December, 2016 as compared to 46.1 per cent in December 2015 on account of sharp fall in food prices.

Table 1

Food inflation based on FAO Food Price Index and CFPI (in per cent)

	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16
FAO Food Price Index	7.5	10.1	8.8	10.8	11.0
CFPI	5.9	4.0	3.3	2.0	1.4

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization and Central Statistics Office.

(c) and (d) Overall supply of food items has been comfortable. As per the first advance estimates of production of foodgrains 2016-17 released by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, the production of Kharif foodgrains is estimated to increase to 135.03 Million Tonnes in 2016-17 as compared to 124.05 Million Tonnes in 2015-16. Kharif Pulses production is estimated to increase to 8.7 Million Tonnes in 2016-17 as compared to 5.6 Million Tonnes in 2015-16.

Decrease in housing loan interest rate post demonetisation

†526. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that with heavy inflow of old currency notes after demonetisation, the lending transaction cost of banks has decreased significantly, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the effective interest rates on housing loans have been decreased after the announcement of concession of 3 to 4 per cent on housing loans by Prime Minister on 31st December, 2016 which will decrease further after reduction of interest rates by banks if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has deregulated the interest rates on advances sanctioned by Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks) and these interest rates are determined by banks with the approval of their respective Board of Directors subject to regulatory guidelines on interest rates, on advances, issued by RBI from time to time.

In terms of extant guidelines, which came into effect from April 1, 2016, banks have to compute actual interest rates on advances by adding the components of spread

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to the Marginal Cost of Fund based Lending Rate (MCLR) which is the internal benchmark for such purpose. Accordingly, the rate of interest charged to the borrower varies from bank to bank and depends on various factors such as cost of funds, operating costs, tenor premium, business strategy premium, credit risk premium etc.

Indian Banks' Association (IBA) has informed that due to heavy inflow of old currency, banks were flooded with liquidity immediately after demonetisation. Since the credit growth was mooted during the financial year 2016-17, banks were reducing the interest rates on deposits. As a result, the cost of deposits was gradually coming down for the banking system. After demonetisation, more deposits came into the banking system. This situation coupled with reduction in cost of deposits encouraged the banks to reduce the lending rate or MCLR significantly.

On 31st December, 2016, the Hon'ble Prime Minister announced concessions on housing loans and appealed to banks to lend to poor, lower middle and middle class people. Since banks were already plush with funds, banks were in a position to reduce the rates. As per National Housing Bank data, demand for houses in sub-₹ 10 lakh category were driving growth for the housing finance sector in 2015-16. Loans under ₹ 10 lakh with both banks and housing finance companies account for over 30 per cent of the total loans at present. The focus is definitely shifting towards the lower segment of the market.

Hike in service tax

527. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is mulling to hike service tax if GST roll out is delayed; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps Ministry is taking to expedite the GST and to take the concerns of the States on board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Goods and Services Tax Council (GST Council) has been constituted on 15.09.2016 under Article 279A of the Constitution. The GST Council consists of the Union Finance Minister, the Union Minister of State in charge of Revenue or Finance and the Minister in charge of Finance or Taxation or any other Minister nominated by each State Government. The GST Council is presently deliberating on various issues entrusted to it. The GST Council has held nine meetings so far and has made recommendations with respect to thresholds, tax rates, GST Rules, treatment of existing tax incentives, Draft GST Compensation Law and Model GST Law for implementation of GST. All the decisions taken by the Council so far have been

based on consensus. The Government is making concerted efforts in the form of IT readiness, rigorous consultations, workshops and training sessions for the industry and traders, and all other stake holders involved.

Insufficient ATMs of PSU Banks

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

(a) whether it is a fact that many Public Sector Banks do not have sufficient number of ATMs in commensuration with the number of their branches working in a city or town;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the absence of sufficient ATMs the customers of these banks have to depend upon the ATMs of other branches causing addition cost to the customers; and

(c) if so, whether Government is considering to ask the Public Sector Undertaking Banks to install ATMs in commensuration with their number of branches in each town and city?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The number of ATMs of the Public Sector Banks are given in the Statement (*See* below). The ATM network is 100% interoperable. As per notification dated 14.8.2014 issued by the Reserve Bank of India the number of free transactions (financial and non-financial) on ATMs is:—

- (i) 3 in case of OFF-US ATMs in metro cities;
- (ii) 5 in case of OFF-US ATMs in non-metro areas; and
- (iii) 5 in case of ON-US ATMs.

OFF-US transactions are those where customer of one bank uses the ATM of another bank.

ON-US transactions are those where customer uses his/her own bank's ATM.

Statement

Details of the bank-wise number of ATMs deployed

Sl. No.	Bank Name	ATMs		
		On-site	Off-site	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allahabad Bank	806	415	1221
2.	Andhra Bank	3000	803	3803

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Bank of Baroda	6257	4206	10463
4.	Bank of India	3436	4365	7801
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	1286	585	1871
6.	Canara Bank	5277	4833	10110
7.	Central Bank of India	3521	1813	5334
8.	Corporation Bank	2287	855	3142
9.	Dena Bank	1276	233	1509
10.	Indian Bank	2548	728	3276
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	2721	987	3708
12.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	2276	326	2602
13.	Punjab and Sind Bank	1058	223	1281
14.	Punjab National Bank	5213	4634	9847
15.	Syndicate Bank	3415	393	3808
16.	UCO Bank	2100	571	2671
17.	Union Bank of India	4411	2919	7330
18.	United Bank of India	1019	1140	2159
19.	Vijaya Bank	1463	322	1785
20.	IDBI Ltd.	1756	1653	3409
21.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	1220	811	2031
22.	State Bank of Hyderabad	1814	566	2380
23.	State Bank of India	23307	26732	50039
24.	State Bank of Mysore	1096	330	1426
25.	State Bank of Patiala	1181	344	1525
26.	State Bank of Travancore	1136	600	1736
GRAND TOTAL		84880	61387	146267

Note: Out of the total ATMs deployed by State Bank of India, 156 ATMs are deployed overseas.

Source: Reserve Bank of India, ATM and Card Statistics for October, 2016.

Deadline for exchange of old currency notes

529. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

- (a) whether the Government has assured public that old ₹ 500/- and ₹ 1000/- notes can be surrendered to RBI upto 31st March, 2017;
- (b) whether it is a fact that RBI office in Delhi and in other places are not accepting old notes;
- (c) the reasons for contradictions on such issues between RBI and Government which have created problems for middle classes and poorer sections; and
- (d) the steps proposed to help lower income groups to access RBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) The Specified Bank Notes (Cessation of Liabilities) Ordinance, 2016, promulgated on 30th December, 2016 provides that the a citizen of India who makes a declaration that he was outside India between the 9th November, 2016 to 30th December, 2016 or such specified class of persons, holding specified bank notes on or before the 8th day of November, 2016 shall be entitled to tender Specified Bank Notes within the grace period with such declarations or statements, at such offices of the Reserve Bank or in such other manner as may be specified by it.

RBI, *vide* their Notification dated 31st December, 2016 has specified that the following category of tenderers can deposit Specified Bank Notes at the offices of the Reserve Bank at Mumbai, New Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata, and Nagpur:—

- (i) Resident Indians who were abroad during the period from November 9 to December 30, 2016; and
- (ii) Non Resident Indians (NRIs) who were not in India during the period from November 9 to December 30, 2016.

Special Development Grants to Telangana

530. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has released funds under Special Development Packages to the State of Telangana, if so, the details thereof along with district-wise break-up;
- (b) whether these grants have been utilised by the State Government strictly in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Ministry, if so, the details of the guidelines issued in this regard; and

(c) whether Government has noticed any deviation in the utilization of these funds by the State Government, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Yes. In terms of Section 94(2) of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 and on recommendations of NITI Aayog, special assistance of ₹ 900 crore @ ₹ 50 crore per district for 9 backward districts of Telangana viz. Adilabad, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Medak, Mahbubnagar, Rangareddy, Nalgonda and Khammam has been released during 2015-16 and 2016-17.

(b) and (c) These grants are special assistance by the Central Government to Telangana for the development of physical and social infrastructure in the backward districts and the State Government has been utilising the same for development of road network in backward districts of the State. No deviation in utilisation has come to the notice of the Ministry so far.

Tax evading notices by DRI

531. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Show Cause Notices issued to various firms by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) for evading taxes in the last three years and the current year;

(b) the follow up action taken thereon and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the quantum of money that is likely to be recovered through the process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The details of the Show Cause Notice issued are as under:

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (upto December, 2016)
No. of Show Cause Notices issued	862	629	492	478

(b) The follow up action includes conclusion of proceedings under Section 28 (5) of Customs Act, 1962, settlement by Settlement Commission, or adjudication and recovery. The following amounts have been recovered in the past three years:

(₹ in crore)

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (upto December, 2016)
Amount recovered	792.74	679.31	871.27	555.95

(c) Details of the amount involved in the Show Cause Notices are given as under:

(₹ in crore)

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (upto December, 2016)
Amount of Duty involved	2735.87	2370.03	2588.96	1945.88

Involvement of bank officials in money laundering

†532. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of bank employees have been found indulging in money laundering and other unfair practices during the phase of demonetisation;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to take any action against them; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and by when such steps would be taken and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Enforcement Directorate has intimated that the investigations have been initiated under the provisions of Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002 against certain bank officials of various banks during post demonetization. The act provides for attachment of property as well as prosecution of the accused involved in money laundering.

Further, as part of their staff accountability mechanisms, on the basis of *prima facie* involvement in irregularities relating to demonetisation, Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are so far reported to have placed 156 officials under suspension and to have transferred 41 officials. PSBs are also reported to have filed 26 cases with Police/CBI wherever criminal cases are involved. In respect of Private Sector Banks, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that 11 employees have been placed under suspension where bank employees have been found involved in 'irregular exchange of transaction' of Specified Bank Note (SBN) during the phase of demonetization. RBI has further informed that the banks have initiated internal investigation and complaints have been filed with Police/CBI.

Whenever a complaint against a bank official(s) is received and any irregularities are found or observed on the part of banks' official(s), the banks initiate action as per their extant rules and commensurate punishment is awarded to the delinquent employees based on the seriousness of the wrongdoings as per Bank's disciplinary rules.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Value of LIC of India

533. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that LIC of India would be the most valued company, if it is listed;

(b) whether Government has any such plan for listing it; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that LIC is the largest investor in the Nation's growth with over 4 lakh crore in investments in key sectors of the economy, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Government has no such plan for listing of Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC).

(c) As per Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), LIC's total investment as on 31st March, 2016 is ₹ 21,09,253 crores, out of which ₹ 12,42,632 crores is in Government Securities and Government approved securities. Total investment in Equity/Debenture-Bonds as on 31st March, 2016 is ₹ 7,53,070 crores.

Board of Directors of SEBI

534. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the power and function of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI);

(b) whether Government is aware that there is no women Director on the Board of SEBI;

(c) if so, when Government would appoint women Director on the Board of SEBI;

(d) the total number of members of SEBI along with the names of whole time members and part time members of SEBI; and

(e) the name of Independent Directors of SEBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) The powers and functions of SEBI are stipulated by Chapter IV of Securities and Exchange Act, 1992. A brief is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The appointments of the SEBI Board are governed by Securities and Exchanges Act of India, 1992. The members of the SEBI Board are appointed by the Central Government on the recommendation of the Financial Sector

Regulatory Appointments Search Committee (FSRASC). FSRASC, while shortlisting the names of suitable candidates, considers all the applications which also include applications from women candidates. As and when a suitable candidate is recommended for appointment to the Board of SEBI, the same shall be effectuated.

(d) SEBI Board comprises of the following members:—

- (i) Chairman
- (ii) Two members from the officials of the Ministry of the Central Government.
- (iii) One member from amongst the officials of the Reserve Bank.
- (iv) Five other members, from whom at least three shall be the Whole Time Members.

The names of the current incumbents are as follows:—

- (i) Shri U.K. Sinha—Chairman
- (ii) Shri S. Raman—Whole Time Member
- (iii) Shri G. Mahalingam—Whole Time Member
- (iv) Shri Arun P. Sathe—Part Time Member
- (v) Shri Shaktikanta Das—Central Government Nominee
- (vi) Shri Tapan Ray—Central Government Nominee
- (vii) Shri N.S. Vishwanathan—RBI Nominee

(e) Section 4(1) of SEBI Act, 1992 prescribes the composition of the SEBI Board and there is no provision for appointment of Independent Directors in SEBI.

Statement

Details of powers and functions of SEBI

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) is the regulator of securities market in India for protecting the interests of investors in securities market, promoting the development of the securities market and regulating the securities market.

SEBI's regulatory jurisdiction extends over corporates in the issuance of capital and transfer of securities, in addition to all intermediaries and persons associated with securities market. SEBI has been obligated to perform the aforesaid functions by such measures as it thinks fit.

In particular, SEBI has powers for:—

- Regulating the business in stock exchanges and any other securities markets.

- Registering and regulating the working of stock brokers, sub-brokers, other intermediaries who may be associated with securities markets in any manner.
- Registering and regulating the working of (venture capital funds and collective investment schemes) including mutual funds.
- Promoting and regulating self-regulatory organizations.
- Prohibiting fraudulent and unfair trade practices relating to securities markets.
- Prohibiting insider trading in securities.
- Regulating substantial acquisition of shares and take-over of companies.
- Promoting investors' education and training of intermediaries of securities markets.
- Calling for information from any entity during investigations, conducting search and seizure operations after permission from a special SEBI Court, undertaking inspection, conducting inquiries and audits of the stock exchanges, mutual funds, intermediaries, Self-Regulating Organizations (SROs) and any other persons associated with the securities market.
- Levying fees or other charges and conducting research for the above purposes.
- Taking measures to undertake inspection of documents or records of companies indulged in fraudulent unfair trade practices.
- Suspending the trading of any security, restrain persons from accessing the securities market, suspend any office bearer of any stock exchange and impound and retain the proceeds in respect of cases relating to pending investigation for enquiry or on completion of such investigation.
- Regulating or prohibiting issue of prospectus, offer document or advertisement soliciting money for issue of securities.
- Regulating collective investment schemes.
- Issuing directions in the interest of investors, development of securities market, prevent the affairs of an intermediary detrimental to the interest of investors or securities market.

Various schemes for cashless payment postdemonetisation

†535. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a result of demonetisation the country's economy has become almost free from parallel economy run by fake currency and black money, if so, the details thereof; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the result of various schemes that have been started after demonetisation with an objective of facilitating cashless payment are very encouraging, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Post demonetisation, during the period 9th November, 2016 to 10th January, 2017, more than 1100 searches and surveys were conducted and more than 5100 notices were issued by the Income Tax Department for verification of suspicious high value cash deposits. These actions led to seizure of valuables of more than ₹ 610 crore which includes cash of ₹ 513 crore. Seizure of cash in new currency notes was about ₹ 110 crore. Further, the undisclosed income detected in these on-giving investigations till 10th January, 2017 was more than ₹ 5400 crore. The information has been shared by the Income Tax Department with other law enforcement agencies such as Enforcement Directorate and Central Bureau of Investigation, for appropriate action.

A number of effective measures have been taken by the Government to verify cash deposits in old ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 notes made in the banks by those persons in whose case deposits were not in line with their existing profile based upon filings with the Income Tax Department. Such measures include e-verification process of cash deposits under 'Operation Clean Money' which includes collection of relevant information on cash transactions, collation and analysis of such high risk cases, expeditious verification of suspect cases mostly in a non intrusive manner and enforcement actions in appropriate cases, which, include searches, surveys, enquiries, assessment of income, levy of taxes, penalties, etc. and filing of prosecution complaints in criminal courts, wherever applicable.

(b) The data on payment system indicators such as Paper Clearing, Retail Electronic Clearing {primarily National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT) and Immediate Payment Service (IMPS)}, Unified Payments Interface (UPI), Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD), Card Transactions at Point of Sale (POS) and Prepaid Payment Instrument (PPI) in December, 2016 indicates the following trend:—

- Paper Clearing, Retail Electronic Clearing (primarily NEFT and IMPS)-considerable growth in December, 2016 as compared to October and November, 2016.
- UPI, USSD-considerable growth in November and December, 2016 as compared to October, 2016.
- Card transactions at POS-considerable growth in November and December, 2016 as compared to October, 2016.
- PPI-considerable growth in December, 2016 as compared to October and November, 2016.

Making the list of corporate loan defaulters public

536. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court has directed the Centre to make public the list of the corporate loan defaulters who owe ₹ 500 crore or more to banks in four weeks;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of action taken thereon; and

(c) whether it is made public, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) No. The matter is still under the consideration of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Raising borrowing limit of Telangana under FRBM

537. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the request of the Telangana Government on the matter of raising the limit of Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) is pending with the Central Government for approval, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Central Government has recently acceded to the request of Telangana Government on FRBM and relaxed the guidelines and given approval for the same, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) The request of the State Government of Telangana for additional Fiscal Deficit (FD) of 0.5% of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) over and above the normal FD/GSDP limit of 3% in 2016-17 has been considered within the ambit of Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) recommendations. As recommended by FFC, the Union Government has approved year-to-year flexibility for additional FD to States for the period 2016-17 to 2019-20 to a maximum of 0.5% of GSDP over and above the normal FD/GSDP limit of 3% in any given year to the States subject to the States maintaining the debt/GSDP ratio within 25% and interest payments-revenue receipts ratio within 10% in the previous year. However, the flexibility in availing the additional fiscal deficit will be available to States if there is no revenue deficit in the year in which borrowing limits are to be fixed and immediately preceding year. Based on the prescribed parameters, the State of Telangana was considered eligible and additional borrowings equivalent to 0.5% of GSDP was allowed in 2016-17.

Unearthing unaccounted income of shell companies

538. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether 200 shell companies have come under IT lens;
- (b) if so, the details of those companies which have evaded tax; and
- (c) what action Government is taking or has taken against those shell companies to unearth non-filers and huge amounts of unaccounted income?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Detection of tax evasion by persons including companies and consequent action is a continuous process under the Direct Taxes law. Such action includes identification of non-filers, searches, surveys, enquiries, assessment of income, levy of taxes, penalties, etc. and filing of prosecution complaints in criminal courts, wherever applicable. Disclosure of information in respect of specific persons, however, is prohibited except as provided under section 138 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

Committee for the multiple digital payment options

539. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the Chief Ministers who are members of the Committee of Chief Ministers to chart a road map for rollout of digital payments; and
- (b) the recommendations/decision of the Committee for the multiple digital payments options?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) The following Chief Ministers are the members of the Committee of Chief Ministers to Examine and Implement Measures to Implement Digital Payment Systems:—

- (1) Shri Chandrababu Naidu, Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh;
- (2) Shri Naveen Patnaik, Chief Minister, Odisha;
- (3) Shri Shivraj Singh Patil, Chief Minister, Madhya Pradesh;
- (4) Shri Pawan Kumar Chamling, Chief Minister, Sikkim;
- (5) Shri V. Narayanasamy, Chief Minister, Puducherry; and
- (6) Shri Devendra Fadnavis, Chief Minister, Maharashtra.

(b) The recommendations of the Committee of Chief Ministers on digital payments is available on internet at *"pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=157655"*

Raids and seizures by different agencies post demonetisation

†540. SHRI MAJEED MEMON:

SHRI AMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that postdemonetisation the ED, Income Tax Department and Police have made huge seizures of new currency notes and gold;

(b) if so, the number of raids conducted by I.T. Department in various parts of the country from 9th Nov., to 30th Dec., 2016;

(c) the total volume of new bank notes in wads of ₹ 2000 and ₹ 500 as also gold seized by agencies such as ED, the Income Tax Department and Police, State-wise and the number of persons booked;

(d) whether the seized new bank notes are back in circulation, the details thereof; and

(e) whether these enforcement agencies have sufficient number of officials to deal with the situation and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Total currency distributed postdemonetisation

541. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) total value of currency circulated to the banks by the RBI from November, 10, 2016 to January 10, 2017 *i.e.* two months since demonetisation, both in the ₹ 500 denomination and ₹ 2000 denomination;

(b) total value of currency distributed to each State and Union Territory, during the first two months of demonetisation; and

(c) estimated time period for replacing the old high denomination notes with new currency, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) ₹ 6.78 lakh crore of currency was distributed to various States and Union Territories during the period from November 10, 2016 to January 13, 2017.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Remonetisation is taking place ceaselessly at a fast pace. Between November 9, 2016 and January 13, 2017, the notes in circulation have increased by ₹ 6.78 lakh crore, thereby taking the total notes in circulation to ₹ 9.1 lakh crore. Supplies are even being effected by air with direct dispatches to some centres to cut down on delivery time.

Monitoring system in NSE and BSE trading

542. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any data on the total volume of money invested in various stocks in NSE and BSE trading;

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

(c) whether Government has initiated any check and monitor system on the veracity of financials/performances of companies listed in NSE and BSE, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the various steps taken by Government to protect the investments made by common people in various stocks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), the total number of investor account with both the depositories viz. National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) and Central Depository Services (India) Limited (CDSL), as on 31st December, 2016, is 2,70,55,717 with a demat custody value of ₹ 2,82,81.225 crores (one person can open multiple demat accounts).

Further, the total annual turnover at National Stock Exchange (NSE) and Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) for the Financial Year 2016-17 stood at ₹ 39,75,484 crores and ₹ 6,34,934 crores respectively (upto 27th January, 2017). As on 27th January, 2017, the total Market Capitalisation at NSE and BSE is ₹ 1,11,84,067 crores and ₹ 1,13,87,346 crores respectively.

(c) There are a number of provisions in the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (Listing Regulations) pertaining to submission of financial results so as to ensure that companies submit accurate financial information. These include submission of the financial results by listed companies in the prescribed formats to ensure uniformity in disclosures, certifying that the financial results do not contain any false or misleading information, timely submission of the audit reports to the stock exchange(s) by certified auditor alongwith

a statement on the impact of any Audit Qualifications raised by the Auditors on financial results, preparation of financial results as per Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, etc.

(d) Government, SEBI and Stock Exchanges maintain constant vigil in the market, and in case of any abnormality, take appropriate action against the concerned entities. In order to enable investors to make well informed investment decisions, various comprehensive disclosure requirements on a continuous basis have been prescribed under Listing Regulations to ensure timely, adequate and accurate disclosure of information to the investors. Certain disciplinary actions have also been prescribed under Listing Regulations for violation of these provisions including imposition of fines and freezing of promoter holdings. Further, SEBI conducts investor education and awareness activities across the country, to enable investors take informed investment decisions.

Deposit and withdrawal from Jan Dhan accounts

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

(a) the quantum of banned ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 currency notes deposited in Jan Dhan accounts throughout the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that inspite of withdrawal limit set by Government huge amount of money has been withdrawn from Jan Dhan accounts;

(c) if so, the amount of money withdrawn from Jan Dhan accounts till 20th January, 2017; and

(d) whether the amount deposited in Jan Dhan accounts belonged to the account holders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has apprised that Specified Bank Notes (SBNs) (withdrawn old ₹ 500 and ₹ 1,000 currency notes) aggregating ₹ 12.44 lakh crore were exchanged or deposited as on December 10, 2016, however, RBI does not have the break-up of the SBNs deposited into Jan Dhan accounts.

(b) and (c) As per reports received from 39 banks, the amount of money withdrawn from Jan Dhan accounts during the period from November 13, 2016 to January 20, 2017 is ₹ 27,879.71 crore.

(d) Information on this is not maintained.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Banned currency notes deposited post demonetisation

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

- (a) total amount deposited in banned currency notes till 31st December, 2016;
- (b) the share of black money in it;
- (c) the value of banned currency notes yet to be deposited; and
- (d) the total value of new and old currency notes seized till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) Specified Bank Notes (SBNs) of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 returned to currency chests of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) as on December 10, 2016 amounted to ₹ 12.44 lakh crores. Reports have been submitted by bank to Reserve Bank of India (RBI) regarding the amount deposited in the banks as on December 30, 2016. The data obtained in this regard would need to be reconciled with the physical cash balances to eliminate counterfeit notes, accounting errors/possible double counts, etc., after which only the final figure will be arrived at. Post demonetization, till 10th January, 2017, more than 1100 searches and surveys were conducted and more than 5100 notices were issued by the Income Tax Department for verification of for suspicious high value cash deposits. These actions led to seizure of valuables of more than ₹ 610 crore which includes cash of ₹ 513 crore. Seizure of cash in new currency notes was about ₹ 110 crore. Further the undisclosed income detected in these on-giving investigation till 10th January, 2017 was more than ₹ 5400 crores.

Change in norms for top PSU banks' posts

545. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering new norms for the top Public Sector Undertaking bank posts, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the leadership roles in PSU banks would only be given to those with at least six years of service left; and
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the PSU banks employee's compensations would become more competitive in 2017-18 with increases in variable pay component, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The wage revision in Public Sector Banks (PSBs) has been recently done in 2015. As such, at present, there is no concept of variable pay for employees/officers of PSBs. However, there exists a Performance Linked Incentive Scheme in PSBs.

Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana

546. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana will be kept open till March 31, 2017;

(b) the total number of assesses who have so far taken benefit of the said scheme;

(c) the total amount that Government gained under the said scheme as on date; and

(d) whether Government has any plan to continue the scheme even after the said deadline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Taxation and Investment Regime for Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (the Scheme) has commenced on 17th December, 2016 and is open for declarations up to 31st March, 2017.

(b) and (c) The information regarding the total number of assesseees who have availed the scheme and the total amount declared under the scheme shall be firmed-up after the closure of the scheme.

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

Currencies in circulation before and after demonetisation

547. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of currency notes of all denominations including coins of all denominations including coins minted by RBI and in circulation as on 08th November, 2016;

(b) the total number of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 notes deposited/exchanged in banks and post offices as on 30th December, 2016 after their de-legalisation;

(c) the total number of ₹ 2000/-, new ₹ 500/- and other smaller denomination notes printed and circulated post demonetisation; and

(d) whether there is any proposal with Government to de-legalize or rescind the new ₹ 2000/- notes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Total 94,899.23 mpcs (million pieces) of all denomination bank notes were in circulation as on 8th Nov., 2016 and total 59,668.97 mpcs (million pieces) of circulating coins of all denominations were minted and lifted by RBI from the year 2008 to 08.11.2016.

(b) Specified Bank Notes (SBNs) of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 returned to currency chests of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) as on December 10, 2016 amounted to ₹ 12.44 lakh crores. Reports have been submitted by banks to Reserve Bank of India (RBI) regarding the amount deposited in the banks as on December 30, 2016. The data obtained in this regard would need to be reconciled with the physical cash balances to eliminate counterfeit notes, accounting errors/possible double counts, etc., after which only the final figure will be arrived at.

(c) Over the period from 10th Nov., 2016 to 13th January, 2017, banknotes worth ₹ 6.78 lakh crore have been issued to public either over the counter or through ATMs.

(d) No, Sir.

**Externally Aided Projects in the States of
Andhra Pradesh and Telangana**

548. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposals for the approval of Externally Aided Projects in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana from June, 2014, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of projects cleared by Government and the funding pattern; and

(c) the details of ongoing Externally Aided Projects in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Yes Sir. Details of project proposals received from the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana for external assistance from June, 2014 onwards is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Details of projects cleared by Government and the funding pattern thereof is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Details of ongoing Externally Aided Projects in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana during last three years (FY 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16) and the current financial year is given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

Details of proposals received from the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana for external assistance from June, 2014 onwards

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Amount
1.	Integrated Project for Water Supply and Sewerage Projects for Hyderabad City, Telangana.	₹ 13291.70 crore
2.	Telangana Irrigation and Livelihood Improvement Project Phase-II, Telangana	₹ 564.70 crore
3.	Visakhapatnam Metro Rail Project, Andhra Pradesh	₹ 6371.00 crore
4.	Andhra Pradesh Irrigation and Livelihood Improvement Project, Phase-II	₹ 1700.00 crore
5.	24X7 Power For All in Andhra Pradesh (to be co-financed with the World Bank)	USD 400 million
6.	Amaravati Sustainable Capital City Development Project (to be co-financed with the World Bank)	USD 500 million
7.	Andhra Pradesh Urban Water Supply and Water Management Improvement Project	₹ 2606.31 crore
8.	Andhra Pradesh State Highway Construction Project	₹ 2310 crore
9.	Andhra Pradesh Mandal Connectivity and Rural Connectivity Improvement Project	USD 340 million
10.	Andhra Pradesh Roads and Bridges Reconstruction Project	USD 340 million
11.	Cyber Security for Government of Andhra Pradesh	USD 140 million
12.	Andhra Pradesh Rural Water Supply Project	₹ 3150 crore
13.	Providing Comprehensive Storm Water Drainage Schemes in the 20 ULBs in the State of Andhra Pradesh	₹ 5037.53 crore
14.	Providing Water Supply Improvement Schemes to the 56 ULBs of Andhra Pradesh	₹ 12030.89 crore

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Amount
15.	Providing Comprehensive Sewerage Schemes in 6 ULBs of Andhra Pradesh.	₹ 12030.89 crore
16.	Andhra Pradesh Health System Strengthening Project	****
17.	Telangana Drinking Water Supply Project	₹ 19000 crore
18.	Construction of T-Hub (Phase-II) in various districts of Telangana	₹ 304.95 crore
19.	The Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor Development Program (VCICDP)	USD 631 million
20.	Andhra Pradesh Integrated Agriculture Transformation Project	₹ 1120 crore
21.	Mitigating Droughts and Farmers Distress through Climate Resilient Agriculture	USD 75.5 million

**** Project cost yet to be determined.

Statement-II

Details of proposals cleared by the Government and posed to Multilateral Development Banks/Bilateral Partner country for financial assistance

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Amount	Status/Funding pattern
1.	Andhra Pradesh Irrigation and Livelihood Improvement Project, Phase-II	₹1700.00 crore	Project posed to Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for financial assistance. JICA funds a maximum of 85% of the project cost.
2.	24X7 Power For All in Andhra Pradesh (to be co-financed with the World Bank)	USD 400 million	The proposed project has been posed to Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) to co-finance 40% of the loan amount and to the World Bank for remaining 60%.
3.	Amaravati Sustainable Capital City Development Project (to be co-financed with the World Bank)	USD 500 million	The proposed project has been posed to Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) to co-finance 40% of the loan amount.

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Amount	Status/Funding pattern
4.	Andhra Pradesh Integrated Agriculture Transformation Project	₹ 1120 crore	The proposed project has been posed to World Bank for financial assistance of ₹ 1120 crore.
5.	Mitigating Droughts and Farmers Distress through Climate Resilient Agriculture	USD 75.5 million	The proposed project has been to International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) for financial assistance of US\$ 75.5 million.
6.	The Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor Development Program (VCICDP)	USD 631 million	The proposed project was approved by the ADB Board for US\$ 631 million {in loans and grants from Asian Development Bank (ADB)}.

Statement-III*Details of ongoing Externally Aided Projects in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Donor	Agreement Date	Disbursement-INR in crore			
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh							
1.	529723E Green Energy Corridors-Intra State Transmission System in Andhra Pradesh	Germany	05.10.2015	0.00	0.00	0.00	102.83
2.	IDP-174 Hussain Sagar Lake and Catchment Area Improv. Project	Japan	31.03.2006	39.73	26.14	21.11	17.63
3.	IDP-178 Transmission System Modernization and Strengthening Project in Hyderabad	Japan	30.03.2007	157.84	97.92	28.66	0.00
4.	IDP-181 Andhra Pradesh Irrigation and Livelihood Improvement Project	Japan	30.03.2007	126.59	71.30	94.78	80.28
5.	IDP-193 Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project Phase-I	Japan	10.03.2008	39.15	14.64	9.78	-38.27
6.	IDP-193A Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project Phase-I	Japan	10.03.2008	3.97	4.35	1.32	0.00
7.	IDP-198 Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project (Phase-II)	Japan	21.11.2008	140.01	157.46	176.78	120.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	IDP-198A Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project (Phase-II)	Japan	21.11.2008	11.38	6.28	2.02	17.50
9.	IDP-216 Andhra Pradesh Rural High Voltage Distribution System Project	Japan	16.06.2011	18.55	181.19	347.22	249.58
10.	IDP-216A Andhra Pradesh Rural High Voltage Distribution System Project	Japan	16.06.2011	0.00	0.00	0.81	0.00
11.	4749-IN India: Hydrology Project- Phase II	IBRD	19.01.2006	5.45	0.18	0.00	0.00
12.	4857-IN Andhra Pradesh and Telangana Commun. Based Tank Management Project	IBRD	08.06.2007	70.77	27.35	9.64	0.00
13.	7792-IN Andhra and Telangana Road Sector Project	IBRD	22.01.2010	200.09	97.40	95.32	38.87
14.	7816-IN Andhra Pradesh and Telangana Municipal Development Project	IBRD	22.01.2010	144.23	0.00	398.34	116.19
15.	7897-IN Water Sector Improvement Project	IBRD	14.08.2010	262.89	9.10	183.59	291.79
16.	5576-IN Andhra Pradesh Rural Inclusive Growth Project	IDA	16.11.2015	0.00	0.00	1.06	4.12
17.	5694-IN Andhra Pradesh Disaster Recovery Project	IDA	16.07.2015	0.00	0.00	0.00	96.40
18.	4291-IN Andhra Pradesh and Telangana Commun. Based Tank Management Project	IDA	08.06.2007	76.06	23.13	9.20	23.11

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

19.	4653-IN Andhra Pradesh Rural and Telangana Water Supply and Sanitation Project	IDA	22.01.2010	181.86	63.19	44.15	0.29
Telangana							
20.	4857-IN Andhra Pradesh and Telangana Commun. Based Tank Management Project	IBRD	08.06.2007	0.00	0.00	18.77	-7.60
21.	7792-IN Andhra and Telangana Road Sector Project	IBRD	22.01.2010	0.00	3.64	37.93	18.53
22.	7897-IN Water Sector Improvement Project	IBRD	14.08.2010	0.00	0.00	204.40	218.51
23.	5573-IN Telangana Rural Inclusive Growth Project	IDA	27.01.2016	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.90
24.	4291-IN Andhra Pradesh and Telangana Commun. Based Tank Management Project	IDA	08.06.2007	0.00	0.00	34.99	56.60
25.	4653-IN Andhra Pradesh Rural and Telangana Water Supply and Sanitation Project	IDA	22.01.2010	0.00	0.00	57.85	26.10
GRAND TOTAL (INR)				1,478.57	783.27	1,777.72	1,438.27

Note: Data for current financial year (2016-2017) upto 03.02.2017.

Provisional: 2015-2016, 2014-2015.

Abbreviations:-

IBRD: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

IDA: International Development Association.

ATMs installed after demonetisation

549. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Bank ATMs newly installed after the declaration of demonetisation;
- (b) the number of Bank ATMs modified or re-designed after demonetisation; and
- (c) the financial liability of the Public Sector Banks to re-calibrate the existing bank ATMs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As informed by the Indian Banks' Association, after demonetisation, there is an increase of around 500 ATMs in the country.

(b) As on January 4, 2017, around 1.98 lakh ATMs have been recalibrated for new denomination notes of ₹ 500 and ₹ 2000.

(c) As informed by the Indian Banks' Association, banks have to pay ₹ 1500 per ATM for recalibration.

Sharing of personal data for revenue generation

550. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether all private companies increase their revenue by sharing the data available with them and they use it for knowing the trends and for predicting the market;
- (b) whether Government also has in its possession huge data and is not possible that Government increase the revenue by sharing data without disclosing identity of the persons; and
- (c) if done already, how much revenue has been generated through this process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No such information is available with the Government.

(b) and (c) Government maintains data filed by stakeholders as required by the Companies Act, 2013.

Income Tax Department (ITD) collects data from various sources viz. Returns of Income, Third party Information sources, data exchange etc. which is collated and analyzed for appropriate action.

Further, the ITD has been sharing data with data exchange partners such as Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC), Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA)

and Financial Intelligence Unit-India (FIU-IND). A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for data exchange was signed with CBEC in November, 2015. The data exchange resulted in identification of potential cases by both the Boards (CBDT and CBEC). ITD has used the result of analysis for widening and deepening of tax-base through Non-filer Monitoring System and Computer Assisted Scrutiny Selection respectively.

The data collection process of the ITD cannot be directly correlated with the quantum of revenue generated as the final outcome depends upon the verification and consequent enforcement actions in appropriate cases. Further, the tax liability of the assessee is determined on the basis of Total Income for an Assessment Year which includes the disclosed and undisclosed income detected *inter alia* on account of data collection by the ITD.

Similarly Central Board of Excise and Customs possesses data regarding the assesses/tax payers, as submitted in their registration application, performance over the year, as reflected in their annual return, data of import and export of various commodities, production of various taxable goods against which excise duty has been paid and services delivered by various sectors who are paying Service Tax in respect of such services delivered to the citizens.

However, such data is not shared with private companies.

Declaration of black money by tax payers

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 6 per cent of the black money in India is in cash as of November, 2016;

(b) whether certain tax payers in the country have declared their black money during the last financial year;

(c) if so, the details of the number of such tax payers and the revenue earned by Government thereof;

(d) whether the said tax payers also include such persons who have black money stashed abroad; and

(e) whether the Ministry has made any efforts to bring back all the black money to the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) There is no official estimation of percentage of black money held in India in cash.

(b) to (d) In the last financial year (2015-16) 648 disclosures involving undisclosed foreign assets worth ₹ 4164 crore were made in the one-time three months' compliance window ending 30th September, 2015, under the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015. The amount collected by way of tax and penalty in such cases was about ₹ 2476 crore.

(e) The Government has taken several measures to effectively tackle the issue of black money, particularly black money stashed away abroad. Such measures include policy-level initiatives, effective enforcement actions on the ground, putting in place robust legislative and administrative frameworks, systems and processes with due focus on capacity building and integration and mining of information 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) 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,
- (iii) Proactive engagement with foreign Governments to facilitate and enhance the exchange of information under Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs)/Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs)/Multilateral Conventions and 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),
- (iv) Enactment of the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015 to specifically and more effectively deal with the issue of black money stashed away abroad,
- (v) 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,
- (vi) According high priority to the cases involving black money stashed away abroad for investigation and other follow-up actions including prosecutions in appropriate cases.

Protection of consumer's interests in digital mode of payment

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

- (a) whether the Ministry is planning to impose charges or taxes, including Merchant Discount Rates, on digital and online payments, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Ministry is taking steps to protect consumer interests in digital modes of payments, if so, the details thereof and
- (c) whether the Ministry is planning to set up a payments regulator under the Reserve Bank of India, if so, the details and deadline thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Instructions have been issued on Merchant Discount Rate (MDR) Structure on June 28, 2012 capping the MDR @ 0.75% for payment made through debit cards upto ₹ 2000/- and @ not exceeding 1% for transaction value above ₹ 2000/-. Further, in order to facilitate wider acceptance of card payments, following temporary measures have been introduced for the period from Jan 1, 2017 applicable till March 31, 2017:—

- (i) For transactions upto ₹ 1000/- MDR shall be capped at 0.25% of the transaction value.
- (ii) For transactions above ₹ 1000/- and upto ₹ 2000/-, MDR shall be capped at 0.5% of the transaction value.

(b) Reserve Bank of India has been continuously striving to promote electronic transactions by making it safe, secure accessible and efficient. Toward this end, a number of measures have been taken on “Security and Risk Mitigation Measures for Securing Electronic Payment Transactions” which can broadly be put in to 4 categories:—

- (i) Securing Card Present Transactions
- (ii) Securing Card not Present Transactions/Online card not present transactions.
- (iii) Securing Payments through Internet banking/Electronic Payments-RBI has required banks to introduce additional measures to secure electronic mode of payments like RTGS, NEFT and IMPS.
- (iv) On line alerts for all type of card transactions – RBI instructed banks to send on line alerts to customers for all type of card transactions.

(c) Hon'ble Finance Minister in Budget Speech 2017-18 has proposed to create a Payments Regulatory Board in the Reserve Bank of India by replacing the existing Board for Regulation and Supervision of Payment and Settlement Systems. Necessary amendments are proposed to this effect in the Finance Bill 2017.

Misuse of Jan Dhan accounts post demonetisation

553. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people died in the country since 9th November, 2016, region-wise, due to stress related issues and standing in queues outside banks;

(b) the details of number of 500 and 1000 rupee notes that were deposited in banks during the month of November and December, 2016, State-wise, bank-wise, and account type-wise;

(c) whether Government has received any information regarding misuse of Jan Dhan accounts; and

(d) the details of deposits in Jan Dhan accounts, State-wise for the past three months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) No such official report has been received.

(b) Specified Bank Notes (SBNs) of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 returned to currency chests of RBI as on December 10, 2016 amounted to ₹ 12.44 lakh crores. Reports have been submitted by banks to Reserve Bank of India (RBI) regarding the amount deposited in the banks as on December 30, 2016. The data obtained in this regard would need to be reconciled with the physical cash balances to eliminate counterfeit notes, accounting errors/possible double counts, etc., after which only the final figure will be arrived at.

(c) and (d) There has been a rise in deposits made in Jan Dhan Accounts since November 9, 2016. State-wise details of Public Sector Banks and the Regional Rural Banks sponsored by them are given in the Statement.

Statement

Deposit balances under PMJDY of all PSBs including sponsored RRBs

State	Amount	
	Deposit balance as on 09.11.2016	Deposit balance as on 25.01.2017
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21.98	26.36
Andhra Pradesh	881.82	1363.27
Arunachal Pradesh	40.27	54.83

1	2	3
Assam	1767.46	2315.96
Bihar	3680.64	5412.84
Chandigarh	70.13	88.93
Chhattisgarh	1392.73	1559.33
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17.84	26.92
Daman and Diu	6.86	11.18
Goa	57.65	86.14
Gujarat	1628.87	3159.28
Haryana	1567.75	2349.26
Himachal Pradesh	332.12	399.70
Jammu and Kashmir	172.93	260.95
Jharkhand	1044.03	1616.69
Karnataka	1412.96	2568.76
Kerala	607.04	895.20
Lakshadweep	4.81	5.24
Madhya Pradesh	1978.85	3108.83
Maharashtra	2441.36	3859.54
Manipur	117.76	190.62
Meghalaya	152.18	228.27
Mizoram	28.68	28.45
Nagaland	29.71	39.13
NCT of Delhi	1010.68	1487.62
Odisha	1960.32	2675.09
Puducherry	28.65	32.81
Punjab	1373.73	1872.26
Rajasthan	3462.11	5353.48
Sikkim	21.84	29.88
Tamil Nadu	1084.23	1527.58
Telangana	909.93	1394.21

1	2	3
Tripura	426.30	749.61
Uttar Pradesh	7438.50	10815.00
Uttarakhand	592.58	824.81
West Bengal	6269.33	8496.81

Demonetisation of old 500 and 1000 rupee notes

554. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had been planning to demonetise currency since March, 2016;

(b) the details thereof of the steps involved in the planning of demonetisation and the reasons which led to it with relevant data;

(c) whether help/advise from private firms/think tanks was sought for the planning of this move and if so, the details of the people involved in the planning; and

(d) the details of amount of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 notes deposited in banks during three months pre and post demonetisation, month-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) The matter was under discussion and consultation with RBI for several months preceding 8th November, 2016. The Government in a letter dated 7th November, 2016 requested RBI to consider cancellation of legal tender character of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 denomination with the objective to eliminate black money and to curb the infusion and circulation of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN). The Central Board of the Reserve Bank in its meeting held on November 8, 2016 deliberated in detail a proposal for withdrawal of legal tender status of banknotes in the denomination of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 of existing and any older series in circulation and after due examination recommended withdrawal of legal tender status of such notes. The legal tender character of banknotes of the Specified Bank Notes in the denominations of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 in circulation as on the 8th November, 2016 was cancelled by the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Central Board of RBI, with effect from the expiry of the 8th November, 2016 in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 26 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934), with the objective to eliminate black money and to curb the infusion and circulation of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN).

A recent study by the Indian Statistical Institute in 2016, commissioned by Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), has estimated a steady infusion of FICN into the

economy. Reports have stated that the objective of infusing FICN into India is a combination of various factors that include destabilising the Indian economy, funding terrorists with the proceeds of FICN trade and using existing FICN network for subversive activities such as espionage, smuggling of arms and other contrabands into India. These activities pose threat to the territorial integrity and financial stability of the country. The Special Investigation Team (SIT)'s fifth report, mentions that large amount of unaccounted wealth is stored and used in the form of cash and also there have been huge cash recoveries by law-enforcement agencies, from time to time.

The White Paper on Black Money by the Department of Revenue in 2012 mentions that cash has always been a facilitator of black money since transactions made in cash do not leave any audit trail. It also quotes the estimates made by the World Bank in July, 2010 wherein the size of the shadow economy for India has been estimated at 20.7% of the GDP in 1999 and rising to 23.2% in 2007.

A parallel shadow economy corrodes and eats into the vitals of the country's economy. It generates inflation which adversely affects the poor and the middle classes more than others. It deprives Government of its legitimate revenue which could have been otherwise used for welfare and development activities. Black Money funds terror, terrorist and terrorist operations from within and across border of the country.

(d) Specified Bank Notes (SBNs) of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 returned to currency chests of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) as on December 10, 2016 amounted to ₹ 12.44 lakh crores. Reports have been submitted by bank to Reserve Bank of India (RBI) regarding the amount deposited in the banks as on December 30, 2016. The data obtained in this regard would need to be reconciled with the physical cash balances to eliminate counterfeit notes, accounting errors/possible double counts, etc., after which only the final figure will be arrived at.

Delay in sanction for prosecution of Public Sector Bank officials

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

(a) the number of cases of corruption and financial irregularities filed against the Public Sector Bank officials in the last two years;

(b) the number of cases for which the Central Vigilance Commission is awaiting sanction for prosecution;

(c) whether there have been cases for which the sanction for prosecution has been delayed for more than three months; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has informed that they have registered 249 cases relating to corruption and financial irregularities against officials of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) in the last two years *i.e.* 2015 and 2016.

There are 38 CBI cases relating to corruption and financial irregularities against PSB officials awaiting sanction for prosecution as on 31.12.2016.

CBI has further informed that 22 cases relating to corruption and financial irregularities against the PSB officials awaiting sanction for prosecution are pending for more than 03 months as on 31.12.2016.

Speedy recovery of NPAs by PSBs

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

(a) the total amount of loans classified as NPAs by the Public Sector Banks as on 2017;

(b) the recovery rate of the NPAs in the PSBs in the last two years, the details thereof, bank-wise;

(c) whether there has been a slowdown in the recovery of NPAs in the last two years; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure speedy recovery of the NPAs by the PSBs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) as on September, 2016 stands at ₹ 5,89,502 crore (11.82%).

During FY 2015 and FY 2016 PSBs made total NPA recoveries of ₹ 42,542 crore and ₹ 39,986 crore, respectively. The bank-wise details of recovery of NPAs due to actual recoveries in the PSBs during the last two years is given in the Statement (*See below*). Based on above data it is observed that PSBs recorded only a moderate decline of ₹ 2,556 crore in NPA recoveries.

(d) The Government has taken sector specific measures (Infrastructure, Power, Road, Textiles, Steel etc.) where incidence of NPA is high. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) has been enacted and Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act (SARFAESI) and The

Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions (RDDBFI) Act have been amended to improve resolution/recovery of bank loans. Six new Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) have been established for improving recovery. RBI has provided a number of tools in this regard - Corporate Debt Restructuring (CDR), Formation of Joint Lenders' Forum (JLF), Flexible Structuring for long term project loans to Infrastructure and Core Industries (5/25 Scheme), Strategic Debt Restructuring (SDR) and Scheme for Sustainable Structuring of Stressed Assets (S4A).

Statement

NPA reduction data for Public Sector Banks

(₹ in crore)

Bank Name	Total reduction in NPAs-due to actual recoveries during the FY	
	2015	2016
1	2	3
Allahabad Bank	827	2,465
Andhra Bank	1,156	729
Bank of Baroda	1,295	1,347
Bank of India	2,798	3,153
Bank of Maharashtra	430	645
Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	-	-
Canara Bank	1,871	1,260
Central Bank of India	3,430	3,087
Corporation Bank	318	477
Dena Bank	595	728
IDBI Bank Limited	1,149	840
Indian Bank	525	513
Indian Overseas Bank	2,342	1,784
Oriental Bank of Commerce	1,010	1,149
Punjab and Sind Bank	190	217
Punjab National Bank	4,220	6,001
Syndicate Bank	1,071	1,248
UCO Bank	1,629	1,369

1	2	3
Union Bank of India	1,125	844
United Bank of India	1,237	1,095
Vijaya Bank	646	288
NATIONALISED BANKS	27,864	29,239
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	575	756
State Bank of Hyderabad	1,981	2,503
State Bank of India	8,500	4,119
State Bank of Mysore	1,014	490
State Bank of Patiala	1,411	1,405
State Bank of Travancore	1,197	1,474
SBI GROUP	14,678	10,747
PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS	42,542	39,986

Source: RBI

Regulation of Bitcoin currency in India

557. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether because of the surge in e-commerce, since demonetisation interests in Bitcoin has picked up in India which is an online currency produced using cryptography programme;

(b) whether the (RBI) has not yet accorded Bitcoin currency status while China has emerged as the largest market for Bitcoins;

(c) whether there is a threat of crime syndicates involved in spreading terrorism shifting to Bitcoin if it remains unregulated; and

(d) whether experts feel that Bitcoin can be regulated the way SEBI has strengthened regulations of P-notes in the capital markets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) Promotion of digital economy is an integral part of Government's strategy to clean the system and weed out corruption and black money. The earlier initiatives of the Government to promote financial inclusion and the Jan Dhan-Aadhar-Mobile (JAM) trinity were important precursors. However, RBI has cautioned the users, holders and traders of Virtual Currencies (VCs), including

Bitcoins about the potential financial, operational, legal, customer protection and security related risks that they are exposing themselves to. The creation, trading or usage of VC including Bitcoins, as a medium for payment have not been authorized by the Reserve Bank of India.

Reduction in limit of crop loans by Co-operative banks

558. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has reduced the refinancing limit by the NABARD for disbursement of crop loans by the Co-operative banks;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this move is expected to adversely impact the interest of the farmers; and

(c) if so, the rationale behind such a move?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Government has set up a fund namely Short Term Cooperative Rural Credit (Refinance) Fund in National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) for providing concessional short term refinance to Cooperative Banks. The said fund is made available to NABARD from out of the shortfall in priority sector lending targets by commercial banks. An amount of ₹ 45,000 crore has been allocated for Short Term Cooperative Rural Credit (Refinance) Fund during 2016-17. In addition to this, Government has decided that NABARD will make short term borrowings at prevailing market rate of interest for approx. ₹ 20,000 crore for on-lending to Cooperative Banks at 4.5% rate of interest.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Diversion of Cess collected under various names

559. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than a Quarter of Cess collected under various names remains unutilized for the intended purpose and said amount diverted for other purposes;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and Government's response thereto;

(c) whether it is difficult to stress that, whether the amount of Cess collected has either been used for the intended purposes or diverted some other expenditure; and

(d) if so, the details of measures taken for the easy tracking of such amount collected and its expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) The utilization of Cess is governed by the Act through which it is administered. Based on absorptive capacity, funds are released for intended purpose after seeking authorisation from the Parliament. Simultaneously, to prevent under utilisation of Cess, the scope of utilisation is being amended. In this direction, Finance Act, 2016 amended the scope of CRF Act. The Finance Bill 2017 also seeks to amend usage of Cess on crude oil and also abolish the Research and Development Cess.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

Recovery of black money after demonetisation

560. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total value of currency of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 denomination in circulation in the country as on 8.11.2016, the day demonetisation policy was declared by the Hon'ble Prime Minister;

(b) the amount deposited in all types of banks upto 30.12.16 in old currency notes of denomination ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 since 8.11.2016; and

(c) the total amount of black money so far recovered by Government after the demonetisation policy was announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) Specified Bank Notes (SBNs) of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 returned to currency chests of RBI as on December 10, 2016 amounted to ₹ 12.44 lakh crores. Reports have been submitted by bank to Reserve Bank of India (RBI) regarding the amount deposited in the banks as on December 30, 2016. The data obtained in this regard would need to be reconciled with the physical cash balances to eliminate counterfeit notes, accounting errors/possible double counts, etc., after which only the final figure will be arrived at. Post demonetisation, during the period till 10th January, 2017, more than 1100 searches and surveys were conducted and more than 5100 notices were issued by the Income Tax Department for verification of for suspicious high value cash deposits. These actions led to seizure of valuables of more than ₹ 610 crore which includes cash of ₹ 513 crore. Seizure of cash in new currency notes was about ₹ 110 crore. Further the undisclosed income detected in these on-going investigation till 10th January, 2017 was more than ₹ 5400 crores.

Conversion of Kisan Credit Cards into Rupay Cards

561. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to convert Kisan Credit Cards into Rupay Cards;

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

(c) how the above conversion helps farmers in getting more access to money and credit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Under revised Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), withdrawal through ATM/Debit Cards has been allowed as one of the delivery channels for the drawal of the drawing limit for the current season/year. The Government has been closely monitoring the progress of conversion of Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) to RuPay ATM-cum-Debit Kisan Credit Cards (RKCCs). The Government has now decided that NABARD will coordinate the conversion of operative/live KCCs into RKCCs by Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in a mission mode. Conversion of KCCs into RKCCs will facilitate the farmers in undertaking financial transactions on digital platform. The use of RKCCs may increase the frequency of funds accessed by the farmer as there will be ease in withdrawing cash as and when required. This periodic withdrawal of small amounts will help in reducing the interest burden on the farmers and enable them to access credit as per their needs.

Old Indian currency notes in neighbouring countries

562. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any estimates about the number of Indian currency notes of ₹ 500/- and ₹ 1000/- denominations (old), which was in circulation in the neighbouring countries such as Nepal and Bhutan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) Government of Nepal and Bhutan have shared information on old series Indian bank notes of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 denominations Specified Bank Notes (SBNs) held by their Central banks as of 8 November, 2016. However, no estimate regarding exact amount of SBNs held by Nepalese or Bhutanese citizens are available.

NPAs declared by commercial banks

563. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) declared by various commercial banks, the details thereof;

(b) the amount of NPAs, which the corporate sector owes to various commercial banks; and

(c) the list of top ten corporate defaulters who owe the maximum amount of NPAs to commercial banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The total amount of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) declared by various Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) are ₹ 6,65,864 crore as on September 30, 2016.

(b) The amount of Corporate Lending NPAs for Scheduled Commercial Banks are ₹ 4,95,983 crore as on September 30, 2016.

(c) Regarding the top ten borrowers declared as defaulters (NPA), it is submitted that, in exercise of powers conferred under Section 27 (2) of the Banking Regulation Act 1949, the RBI collects credit information from banks under the CRILC reporting system. 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.

Uniform policy on lending rate by Public and Private Sector Banks

564. SHRI JOY ABRAHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has directed the RBI to give instructions to the banks to slash their rates of interest on home and vehicle loans dispersed by them;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that despite a considerable cut in the rate of interest by the SBI on their lending, many Private Sector Banks have not yet followed suit yet; and

(c) the steps taken by the Ministry to ensure that a uniform policy is adopted on lending rates by both Public and Private Sector Banks in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH

KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has deregulated the interest rate on advances sanctioned by Scheduled Commercial Banks.

As per extant framework, since April 1, 2016, banks have to compute actual interest rates on advances by adding the component of spread to the Marginal Cost of Funds based Lending Rate (MCLR) which will be the internal benchmark for such purpose. Accordingly, the rate of interest charged by banks to the borrower varies from bank to bank and depends on various factors such as cost of funds, operating costs, tenor premium, business strategy premium, credit risk premium etc. Banks have the freedom to offer all categories of advances on fixed and floating interest rates. The MCLR of different maturities is reviewed by banks on monthly basis.

Indian's Gross Capital Formation

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the World Bank Data mentioning that India's Gross Capital Formation has shown declining trend, since 2014;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) The World Bank Group in its Report 'South Asia Economic Focus Fall 2016' titled 'Investment Reality Check' has indicated that in terms of annual growth rates, the Gross Capital Formation for India has not shown a steady trend.

According to the World Bank Group, the drivers of this performance are the following global and domestic factors:—

Global factors

(i) excess capacity globally as growth post the Financial crisis has disappointed; and

(ii) increased uncertainty globally, especially with respect to the global trade outlook.

Domestic factors

(i) deleveraging of Indian corporate, especially in the infrastructure and transport sectors;

(ii) delayed impact of structural reforms such as improvement of ease of doing business, implementation of GST, and crowding-in by public investments; and

(iii) difficulty in land acquisition.

(c) The Government has taken various initiatives to strengthen investment and economic growth which, *inter alia* include; fillip to manufacturing and infrastructure through fiscal incentives and concrete measures for transport, power, and other urban and rural infrastructure; reforms and liberalization of foreign direct investment in major sectors; measures to debottleneck the supply of key raw materials etc. Initiatives like Digital India, Make in India and Start-up India have been launched to boost entrepreneurship. The efforts to simplify business and investment-related clearances and fast-track governance reforms have helped India to improve its status as an investment destination. In addition, many other initiatives like launching of Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency Ltd. and "Stand up India Scheme" to promote entrepreneurship among SC/ST and women entrepreneurs have been also launched. The implementation of scheme for Enhancement of Competitiveness in the Indian Capital Goods Sector that aims to make Indian capital goods industry globally competitive will help reviving the capital goods sector, and thereby investment. The National Policy on Capital Goods Sector, approved by the Cabinet in May, 2016, that envisages making India one of the top capital goods producing nations of the world by increasing production, raising exports and improving technology to advanced levels is also likely to strengthen domestic investment.

The Government has also announced various measures in the Budget 2017-18 to promote growth and investment (Gross Capital Formation) which, *inter alia*, include push to infrastructure development by giving infrastructure status to affordable housing, higher allocation to highway construction, focus on coastal connectivity and taking up second phase of Solar Park. The other measures that can have a positive bearing on investment include: lower income tax for companies with annual turnover up to ₹ 50 crore; allowing carry-forward of MAT credit up to a period of 15 years instead of 10 years at present; further measures to improve the ease of doing business; and, major push to digital economy.

Measures to increase demand for corporate borrowing

566. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rising number of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) and sluggish economic growth sparked about 60 per cent decline in corporate borrowing, since last few years in the country, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the demonetisation has made banks flush with funds;

(c) if so, the details of funds accumulated with the banks after demonetisation, as on date; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to increase the demand for corporate borrowing, which is already sluggish, for utilisation of the extra funds available with the banks, post demonetisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No. The details of Corporate Lending Gross Advances, Gross Non-Performing Assets (GNPA) amount and Gross NPA ratio of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) for last three years and current year (upto September 30, 2016) are as under:—

Corporate advances, GNPA and GNPA ratio data for Public Sector Banks (PSBs)
(₹ in crore)

	Gross Advances	Gross NPA	GNPA Ratio
FY 2014	26,43,238	1,32,333	5.01
FY 2015	27,98,600	1,64,663	5.88
FY 2016	27,36,725	3,72,670	13.62
Sep.-2016	25,82,898	4,37,834	12.35

Source: RBI

(b) and (c) The increase in aggregate deposits in two months period from 28.10.2016 to 25.12.2016 was ₹ 5,32,300 crore, which was 11.91 times more than the increase in aggregate deposits during the corresponding two month period of last year (from 30.10.2015 to 25.12.2015) that was ₹ 44,700 crore.

The surge in deposit growth during the two month period (from 28.10.2016 to 23.12.2016) was quite significant at 40% of the total deposit growth (at ₹ 13,31,500 crore) over a twelve months period *i.e.* (from 25.12.2015 to 23.12.2016). The surge may be mainly due to the withdrawal of legal tender status of Specified Bank Notes of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 (post Nov. 08, 2016).

(d) The Government has taken sector specific measures (Infrastructure, Power, Road, Textiles, Steel etc.) where incidence of NPA is high to alleviate the existing stress in these sectors. Further, RBI has taken a number of measures to improve the situation *viz.* Corporate Debt Restructuring (CDR), Formation of Joint Lenders' Forum (JLF), Flexible Structuring for long term project loans to Infrastructure and Core Industries (5/25 Scheme), Strategic Debt Restructuring (SDR) and Scheme for Sustainable Structuring of Stressed Assets (S4A).

The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) has been enacted and Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act (SARFAESI) and The Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions

(RDDBFI) Act have been amended to improve resolution/recovery of bank loans. Six new Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) have been established for improving recovery.

External loan burden of India

†567. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the external loan on this country as on date;
- (b) India's position among the indebted countries of the world;
- (c) per capita debt of the external loan at present;
- (d) the details of amount of principal and interest paid to lender countries in last three years, country-wise, institution-wise, year-wise; and
- (e) the steps taken to lighten the country's loan burden?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) India's external debt stock stood at US\$ 484.3 billion at end-September, 2016, recording a decline of US\$ 0.8 billion (0.2 per cent) over the level at end-March, 2016 as per latest available data. Long-term debt accounted for 83.2 per cent of India's external debt, while the remaining 16.8 per cent was short-term debt.

(b) According to World Bank's annual publication titled 'International Debt Statistics 2017', which contains the external debt for the year 2015, India continues to be among the less vulnerable countries and its external debt indicators compare well with other indebted developing countries. Among the top twenty developing debtor countries, India's external debt stock ratio to Gross National Income (GNI) at 23.4 per cent was the fifth lowest. In terms of the cover provided by foreign exchange reserves to external debt, India's position was sixth highest at 69.7 per cent. The top debtor countries of the world are the developed countries with US at the top, China is at 14th position and India is at 25th position as on end-September, 2016 as per latest World Bank's 'Quarterly External Debt Statistics'.

- (c) Per capita external debt stood at US\$ 382.2 or ₹ 25,368 at end-March, 2016.
- (d) The details of principal and interest paid to lenders in the last three years are given below:—

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(US\$ million)									
	2013-14			2014-15			2015-16		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
External debt service payments on Government account under external assistance (A+B)	3,011	644	3,655	3,289	601	3,890	3,501	590	4,091
(A) Multilateral (1 to 6)	1,944	328	2,272	2,306	320	2,626	2,600	335	2,935
1. ADB	338	59	397	359	60	419	414	75	489
2. EEC (SAC)	2	0	2	2	0	2	1	0	1
3. IBRD	611	65	676	663	54	717	745	70	815
4. IDA	979	201	1,180	1267	202	1,469	1425	186	1,611
5. IFAD	11	3	14	12	3	15	12	3	15
6. OPEC	3	0	3	3	1	4	3	1	4
(B) Bilateral (7 to 12)	1,067	316	1,383	983	281	1,264	901	255	1,156
7. Germany	192	34	226	190	31	221	166	24	190
8. France	38	7	45	38	7	45	17	6	23
9. Japan	644	227	871	594	201	795	580	190	770
10. Russian Federation	163	40	203	132	35	167	108	29	137
11. Switzerland	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
12. USA	29	8	37	28	7	35	29	6	35

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(e) The prudent external debt management policy of the Government of India has helped in containing rise in external debt and maintaining a comfortable external debt position. The policy continues to focus on monitoring long and short-term debt, raising sovereign loans on concessional terms with longer maturities, regulating external commercial borrowings and rationalizing interest rates on Non-Resident Indian deposits.

Action against deposits of ₹ 2.5 lakh in Jan Dhan accounts

568. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey about the deposits made in Jan Dhan bank accounts after the demonetisation of currency in Nov. 2016;

(b) if so, the details thereof before and after demonetisation; and

(c) the action Government proposes to take against such persons who deposited ₹ 2.50 lakhs and more in their accounts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Following demonetisation of specified bank notes on 8th November, 2016, the Income Tax Department (ITD) has collected information of cash deposits in bank accounts, including Jan Dhan accounts. Such information has been compared with the profile of the persons based upon the information available in the data base of ITD. Based upon the analysis more than 5100 notices for verification of cash deposits in banks during the period from 9th November, 2016 to 10th January, 2017 including those in dormant and Jan Dhan accounts, have been issued. More than 1,100 search and seizure and survey actions have also been conducted, which led to seizure of valuables of more than ₹ 610 crore including cash of ₹ 513 crore. New currency of more than ₹ 110 crore is part of the cash seizure. The undisclosed income detected in these actions (as on 10th January, 2017) was more than ₹ 5,400 crore. Appropriate cases have been referred to Enforcement Directorate and CBI for necessary action.

A number of other measures have also been taken under 'Operation Clean Money' initiated by the ITD on 31st January, 2017. Such measures include collection of information on cash transactions, collation and analysis of such information, extensive use of information technology and data analytic tools for identification of high risk cases, expeditious verification of suspect cases and enforcement action in appropriate cases, which include searches, surveys, enquiries, assessment of income, levy of taxes, penalties, etc. and filing of prosecution complaints in criminal courts, wherever applicable.

Curb on counterfeit currency and black money

569. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that post December 30, 2016 black money has come to an end in the country, if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of counterfeit currency recovered by the demonetisation;

(c) whether it is also a fact that post December 30, 2016 there is no counterfeit Indian currency; and

(d) whether it is a fact that there was no consultation in the Ministry before the announcement of demonetisation, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Action against tax evasion/black money is an on-going process, which has been intensified in the recent past. As part of the on-going actions, the Income Tax Department conducted more than 1100 searches, seizures and surveys in close coordination with other enforcement agencies and issued more than 5100 notices during the period 9th November, 2016 to 10th January, 2017 for verification of suspicious high value cash deposits. Further, verification of cash deposits made in old ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 notes in the banks has been initiated through extensive use of information technology and data analytics tools for identification of high risk cases mostly in a non-intrusive manner and follow-up enforcement and penal actions in appropriate cases.

(b) The process of identification of counterfeit currency recovered through demonetisation has not been completed.

(c) Government decided to cancel the legal tender character of the High Denomination Bank Notes of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 with a view to curbing financing of terrorism through the proceeds of counterfeit/FICNs and also eliminating black money. Further, incorporating new security features/new designs in the bank notes, to stay ahead of the counterfeiters, is an ongoing process. Towards this end, new banknotes of ₹ 500 and ₹ 2000 have been introduced in new design recently.

(d) The decision was taken as per the provisions under Section 26(2) of the RBI Act, 1934.

Purposes achieved through demonetisation

570. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on November 8, 2016 in his address to the nation, Prime Minister said secrecy was essential for the demonetisation which will purify the country of corruption, black money, fake currency and terrorism;

- (b) if so, to what extent Government has achieved these purposes; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) The main objective of the Government for cancellation of legal tender character of High Denominations Bank Notes was to eliminate black money and to curb the infusion and circulation of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) in the economy. Elimination of black money will eliminate the long shadow of the parallel economy on our real economy. This will be very positive for India's growth outlook. Demonetisation will help to transfer resources from the tax evaders to the Government, which can be used for the welfare of the poor and the deprived. There is early evidence of an increased capacity of Banks to lend at reduced interest rates and a huge shift towards digitisation among all sections of society.

Consultations before announcement of demonetisation

†571. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the targets behind demonetisation of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 currency notes carried out by Government and data regarding fulfilment of these targets, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Finance Minister or Chief Economic Advisor had been consulted before announcement of demonetisation on 8th of November, 2016, if not, the reasons therefor, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of minutes and agenda of the meeting of Board of Directors of Reserve Bank of India and the copy of Cabinet Note placed before Cabinet in respect of demonetisation announced on 8th November, 2016?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) The main objectives were to curb corruption, counterfeiting, the use of high denomination notes in terrorist activities, the accumulation of "black money", generated by income that has not been declared to the tax authorities.

(b) and (c) The matter was under discussion and consultation between Ministry of Finance and RBI for several months preceding 08.11.2016. The Central Board of Reserve Bank in its meeting held on November 8, 2016 deliberated in detail, a proposal for withdrawal of legal tender status of bank notes in the denomination of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 of the then existing and any older series in circulation. The agenda of the meeting, *inter alia*, included the item: "Memorandum on existing bank notes in the denomination of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 – Legal Tender Status".

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Impact of demonetisation on growth rate

572. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the annual growth rate of Gross Domestic Product of the country is on the verge of decline after the demonetisation of currency notes of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that according to this assessment the growth in per capita income is also expected to decline in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the impact of growth rate on common people against the annual inflation rate of 9 per cent in the country is also being assessed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) As per the first advance estimates released by Central Statistics Office on 6th January, 2017 based on the information of the first seven to eight months of 2016-17, the growth rates of gross domestic product at constant market prices and per capita income at constant prices have declined modestly in 2016-17. Economic Survey 2016-17 mentions that it would be reasonable to conclude that real gross domestic product and economic activity has been affected adversely, but temporarily, by demonetisation. The Economic Survey further mentions that over the medium run, the implementation of GST, follow-up to demonetisation and other structural reform measures should take the trend rate of growth of the economy to the 8-10 per cent range that India needs.

(c) While GDP growth in 2016-17 is likely to be lower than 2015-16, common man is expected to be benefited from the decline in inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The average CPI (Combined) inflation declined from 5.9 per cent in 2014-15 to 4.9 per cent in 2015-16. It was 4.8 per cent during April-December 2016. It declined to a two-year low of 3.4 per cent in December 2016 as a result of lower prices, especially of food items.

Loan frauds at SBI, Chitbaragaon

573. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to answer to Part (a) of UQ 1519 dated 29 November, 2016 and UQ 212 dated 6 August, 2013 and state:

(a) the reasons for FIR No. 486/2016 dated 2nd August, 2013 against fraudsters by SBI, Chitbaragaon Branch, Ballia for securing loans in 2008 and again in 2013

on property already mortgaged with Purvanchal Bank, Narahi branch and on fake NOC, when SBI has not declared the loans under KCC as fraud;

(b) the reasons for false reply and the action Government would take against the guilty officials for misleading the August House; and

(c) the details of action Government has taken against officials of SBI and Purvanchal Bank for not mentioning fraud while furnishing NOC/No Dues to Union Bank, Chitbaragaon in 2014?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) State Bank of India (SBI) has informed that none of the loans (as mentioned in the previous questions) were declared as fraud at any point of time by SBI. However, the Chitbaragaon branch filed a FIR with Thana Chitbaragaon *vide* FIR No.65/2013 on 2nd August, 2013 against all the four persons named in the case. This FIR was lodged after the Chitbaragaon branch received a letter stating that all these borrowers had taken loans from erstwhile Etawah Ballia Khshetriya Gramin Bank (now called Purvanchal Gramin Bank), Narhi, Ballia branch against the mortgage of same pieces of land which were mortgaged while availing loans from Chitbaragaon Branch. Furthermore, all loans accounts with SBI had already been closed with full liquidation of SBI dues, before the FIR was lodged.

(b) and (c) No false reply was given by SBI. The enquiry initiated against officials of SBI, Chitbaragaon revealed that the branch had given a 'No Dues Certificate' (not NOC) as there were no loans pending at that time (as all the loans were since closed). The loans (referred in the question) were never declared as fraud by SBI.

Money laundering by co-operative banks

574. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of cooperative banks have been found involved in manipulating and laundering unaccounted money post-demonetisation; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken against these banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Post-demonetisation, investigations including surveys have been conducted by the Income Tax Department in cases of large number of entities including certain cooperative banks, on allegations of their involvement in manipulations concerning unaccounted money. Information collected during such actions has been shared with the appropriate regulatory authorities/enforcement agencies for further action. Disclosure of information in respect of specific entities, however, is prohibited except as provided under section 138 of the Income-Tax Act, 1961.

Government directions to RBI

575. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India gave any directions to the Reserve Bank of India between 1st November and 8th November, under section 7 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Governor of Reserve Bank of India was consulted in the matter by the Government; and

(c) if so, the contents of the communication of consultation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The matter was under discussion and consultation with RBI for several months preceding 8th November, 2016. The Government in a letter dated 7th November, 2016 requested RBI to consider cancellation of legal tender character of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 denomination with the objective to eliminate black money and to curb the infusion and circulation of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN). The Central Board of the Reserve Bank in its meeting held on November 8, 2016 deliberated in detail a proposal for withdrawal of legal tender status of banknotes in the denomination of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 of existing and any older series in circulation and after due examination, recommended withdrawal of legal tender status of such notes. The legal tender character of banknotes of the Specified Bank Notes in the denominations of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 in circulation as on the 8th November, 2016 was cancelled by the Central Government, on recommendation of the Central Board of RBI, with effect from the expiry of the 8th November, 2016 in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 26 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934), with the objective to eliminate black money and to curb the infusion and circulation of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN).

Disinvestment of PSUs

576. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Public Sector companies that disinvested by Government in the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) the reasons and justification for disinvestment of each PSU; and

(c) whether it is a fact that in the last week of December, 2016, Cabinet approved closure of IDPL, Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) The details of disinvestment of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) in the last three years and current financial year are as under:—

Financial Year 2013-14

Sl.No.	Name of CPSEs	Receipts (in ₹ in crore)
1.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.(HCL)	259.56
2.	India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. (ITDC)	30.17
3.	Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. (MMTC)	571.71
4.	National Fertilizers Ltd. (NFL)	101.08
5.	State Trading Corporation Ltd. (STC)	4.54
6.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. (NLC)	358.21
7.	Engineers India Ltd. (EIL)	497.32
8.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL)	5,341.49
9.	CPSE-Exchange Traded Fund	3,000.00
10.	National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC)	2,131.28
11.	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL)	1,637.32
12.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL)	1,886.78

Financial Year 2014-15*

Sl. No.	Name of CPSEs	Receipts (₹ in crore)
1.	Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)	1,719.54
2.	Coal India Ltd. (CIL)	22,557.63

*An additional amount of ₹ 71.54 crore has been realized during 2014-15 through employees' OFS in NFL, NTPC, MMTC, HCL, NALCO and NMDC.

Financial Year 2015-16

Sl. No.	Name of CPSEs	Receipts (₹ in crore)
1.	Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. (REC)	1,608.00
2.	Power Finance Corporation Ltd. (PFC)	1,671.00
3.	Dredging Corporation of India Ltd. (DCIL)	53.33

Sl. No.	Name of CPSEs	Receipts (₹ in crore)
4.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOC)	9,369.00
5.	Engineers India Ltd. (EIL)	642.5
6.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. (NTPC)	5014.55
7.	Container Corporation of India Ltd. (CONCOR)	1155.20
8.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd. (BDL)	198.85
9.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL)	4284.37

Financial Year 2016-17

Sl. No.	Name of CPSEs	Receipts (₹ in crore)
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CPSEs' Disinvestment

1.	National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd. (NHPC)	2716.55
2.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOC)	262.49
3.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. (NTPC)	203.78
4.	National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO)	2831.71
5.	Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL)	399.93
6.	National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. (NMDC)	7519.15
7.	Manganese Ore (India) Ltd. (MOIL)	793.87
8.	National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd. (NBCC)	2201.14
9.	Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL)	1802.60
10.	Engineers India Ltd. (EIL)	31.38
11.	Coal India Ltd. (CIL)	2638.24
12.	National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd. (NHPC)	21.27
13.	Dredging Corporation of India Ltd. (DCIL)	0.93
14.	Container Corporation of India Ltd. (CONCOR)	9.34
15.	CPSE-Exchange Traded Fund (ETF)	5999.99
16.	Manganese Ore (India) Ltd. (MOIL)	484.95

Strategic Disinvestment

17.	Disinvestment of SUUTI Holdings in L and T	3096.35*
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*Including remittance of ₹ 1000 crore from SUUTI.

(b) Disinvestment in Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) is undertaken as per the extant disinvestment policy of the Government on 'minority stake sale' and 'strategic disinvestment'.

(c) Government has decided for the closure of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (IDPL) and Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (RDPL) after settling their liabilities from the sale proceeds of their surplus and vacant land. These loss making CPSEs had become sick with huge pending liabilities.

Warning of RBI on sharp rise of NPAs in PSU Banks

577. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that RBI has recently released Financial Stability Report;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that RBI has warned a sharp rise in NPAs from 9.1 per cent in 2016 to 9.8 per cent by March, 2017, and 10.1 per cent by March, 2018;
- (c) how Ministry looks at this since PSU banks are mainly hit due to this trend; and
- (d) to what extent demonetisation has added fuel to higher NPAs in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has recently released the latest Financial Stability Report (FSR) on 29.12.2016 pertaining to December, 2016.

(b) The stress test indicated that under the baseline scenario, the Gross Non-Performing Assets (GNPA) ratio may increase from 9.1 per cent in September, 2016 to 9.8 per cent by March, 2017 and further to 10.1 per cent by March, 2018. If the macroeconomic conditions deteriorate, the GNPA ratio may increase further under such consequential stress scenarios.

(c) The Financial Stability Report (FSR) reflects the collective assessment and view of the Sub Committee (FSDC-SC) of the Financial Stability and Development Council (FSDC), on the current stability of, and systemic risks facing, the Indian financial system in the context of the prevailing global economic and financial environment.

(d) Such study has not been made in the latest FSR for December, 2016.

Time-limit for exchange and withdrawal of old currency notes

578. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) how did Government arrive at the conclusion that a 50 day period would be sufficient to exchange and withdraw 86 per cent of the currency in circulation;

(b) the details of the deliberations which took place for arriving at the 50 days figure; and

(c) the details of the case studies explored by Government where similar exercise had been carried out over a period of time as short as 50 days?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) The legal tender character of two largest denomination notes ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 (Specified Bank Notes-SBNs) was cancelled with effect from the expiry of 8th November, 2016 with the main objectives to curb corruption, counterfeiting, the use of high denomination notes for terrorist activities, the accumulation of “black money” generated by income that has not been declared to the tax authorities. In order to reduce the impact of the liquidity squeeze caused by the withdrawal of SBNs, these SBNs were allowed to be used for certain emergent and urgent transactions for the convenience of the Public. Based *inter alia* on the availability of legal tender notes and the infrastructure available in the banking system, the plan for re-monetisation was prepared.

Concurrence of RBI in demonetisation

579. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that demonetisation proposal was mooted by Government and the concurrence of the Reserve Bank of India was sought thereon, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details regarding examination of the proposal by the RBI, including the time taken by the Central Bank and the recommendations given, if any, thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) The matter was under discussion and consultation with RBI for several months preceding 8th November, 2016. The Government in a letter dated 7th November, 2016 requested RBI to consider cancellation of legal tender character of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 denomination with the objective to eliminate black money and to curb the infusion and circulation of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN). The Central Board of the Reserve Bank in its meeting held on November 8, 2016 deliberated in detail a proposal for withdrawal of legal tender status of banknotes in the denomination of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 of existing and any older series in circulation and after due examination, recommended withdrawal of legal tender status of such notes. The legal tender character of banknotes of the Specified Bank Notes in the denominations of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 in circulation as on the 8th November, 2016 was cancelled by the Central Government, on recommendation of the Central Board of RBI, with effect from the expiry of the 8th November, 2016 in exercise of the

powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 26 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934), with the objective to eliminate black money and to curb the infusion and circulation of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN).

Reintroduction of ₹ 1000 denomination notes

580. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to reintroduce ₹ 1000 denomination note; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) The introduction of new series of banknotes in various denominations, which are distinctly different in terms of look, design, size and colour, has already been approved by the Government. The new banknotes in denominations of ₹ 2000/- and ₹ 500/- are already in circulation and other denomination banknotes will be circulated in due course.

Promotion of MSME sector

†581. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that during the last fifteen years cases of NPAs related to large industries and Corporates have increased significantly in comparison to MSME sector as a result of non-payment of banks loans, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) if so, the steps taken by Government to promote MSME and to improve the loan re-payment by Corporates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The details of Gross Non-Performing Assets (GNPAs) and GNPA ratio to large industries and Corporate Sector and MSE Sector during the last fifteen years is as per details given below:—

Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs)

Year Ended	NPA in MSME (Priority Sector Only)	NPA Ratio	NPA in Large Industries	NPA Ratio
1	2	3	4	5
2002	22,392	18.25	14,587	13.63
2003	18,163	13.47	23,986	11.83

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5
2004	19,022	11.30	15,920	9.03
2005	16,471	6.43	12,859	4.80
2006	10,956	5.94	9,676	2.81
2007	8,893	3.47	7,138	1.74
2008	8,633	2.52	6,336	1.14
2009	10,896	3.14	9,437	1.21
2010	15,629	3.36	14,058	1.51
2011	19,480	3.32	16,631	1.43
2012	25,991	3.22	27,678	1.94
2013	36,046	4.40	55,587	3.10
2014	48,338	4.71	99,475	4.80
2015	61,914	5.28	1,27,305	5.64
2016	1,22,667	8.77	3,03,898	11.75

Source: RBI.

Further, the following measures has been taken by Government/RBI to enhance credit flow to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector:—

- (i) Under Priority Sector Lending (PSL) a target of 7.5 per cent of ANBC or Credit Equivalent Amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure, whichever is higher, has been prescribed for Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) for lending to Micro Enterprises.
- (ii) Computation of working capital requirements of MSE units to be done by banks on the basis of simplified method of minimum 20% of the projected annual turnover of the unit for borrowal limits up to ₹ 5 crore.
- (iii) A Standing Advisory Committee has been constituted by the Reserve Bank of India, with Deputy Governor as Chairman, officials of Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Banks and Associations as members to discuss issues concerning of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.
- (iv) Public Sector Banks were advised in August, 2005 to operationalise at least one specialized MSE branch in every district and Centre having a cluster of MSE enterprises. As on March 31, 2016, there were 2864 specialised MSE branches.
- (v) SCBs have been mandated not to accept collateral security in the case of loans upto ₹ 10 lakh extended to units in the MSE sector. Banks have

also been advised to strongly encourage their branch level functionaries to avail of the Credit Guarantee cover, including making performance in this regard a criterion in the evaluation of their field staff.

- (vi) In terms of the recommendations of the Prime Minister's Task Force on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) constituted by the Government of India, all Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) have been advised on June 29, 2010 as under:—
 - (i) Achieve a 20 per cent year-on-year growth in credit to micro and small enterprises to ensure enhanced credit flow;
 - (ii) Allocate 60% of the MSE advances to the micro enterprises and
 - (iii) Achieve a 10% annual growth in number of micro enterprise accounts.
- (vii) Banks have been advised that they should mandatorily acknowledge all loan applications, submitted manually or online, by their MSME borrowers and ensure that a running serial number is recorded on the application form as well as on the acknowledgement receipt. Banks are further encouraged to start Central Registration of loan applications.
- (viii) The Banking Codes and Standard Board of India (BCSBI) formulated a Code of Bank's Commitment to Micro and Small Enterprises in 2008. The new code 2015 has reduced the time frame for disposal of loan applications.
- (ix) In order to solve the problem of delayed payment to MSMEs, RBI has come out with the guidelines for setting up and operating the Trade Receivables Discounting System (TReDS). The Scheme is for setting up and operating the institutional mechanism to facilitate the financing of trade receivables of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) from corporate and other buyers, including Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) through multiple financiers.
- (x) All Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding RRBs) have been advised in April 2014 that they should take into account the incentives available to them in the form of the credit guarantee cover of the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) and the zero risk weight for capital adequacy purpose for the portion of the loan guaranteed by the CGTMSE and provide differential interest rate for such MSE borrowers, than the other borrowers.

The Government has taken sector specific measures (Infrastructure, Power, Road, Textiles, Steel etc.) where incidence of NPA is high to alleviate the existing stress in these sectors. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) has been enacted and Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security

Interest Act (SARFAESI) and The Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions (RDDBFI) Act have been amended to improve resolution/recovery of bank loans. Six new Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) have been established for improving recovery.

Further, RBI has taken a number of measures to improve the situation viz. Corporate Debt Restructuring (CDR), Formation of Joint Lenders' Forum (JLF), Flexible Structuring for long term project loans to Infrastructure and Core Industries (5/25 Scheme), Strategic Debt Restructuring (SDR) and Scheme for Sustainable Structuring of Stressed Assets (S4A).

Cess collected for Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

582. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of cess collected till now for Swachh Bharat Abhiyan with details thereof;

(b) the specific projects under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan for which these funds are used with details thereof;

(c) the percentage of total funds collected through cess which have already been used, the details thereof; and

(d) how long Government is planning to keep imposed cess for Swachh Bharat Abhiyan with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Total amount collected from Swachh Bharat Cess during 2015-16 and 2016-17 (April to December) provisional figure was ₹ 3925.74 crore and ₹ 7919.80 crore respectively.

(b) and (c) (i) The following schemes were provided funds from Rashtriya Swachhata Kosh during 2015-16:—

(₹ in crore)

Schemes	Actuals 2015-16	RE 2016-17
(i) Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural)	2400.00	10000.00
(ii) Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)	159.42	2300.00
TOTAL	2559.42	12300.00

(ii) Funds collected under the Cess are utilised for construction of Individual Household Latrines, Community Sanitary Complexes, Solid and Liquid Waste

Management, Information Education and Communication and Administrative Expenses under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin).

(iii) The funds released for projects under Swachh Bharat Mission Urban (SBM-Urban) are utilised for Individual Household Latrines, Community Toilet and Solid Waste Management.

(d) The levy will continue till repealed.

Amendment to Chit Fund Act to curb ponzi schemes

583. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Ponzi schemes floated by firms in different States in the country;

(b) whether many of these firms have cheated the small investors;

(c) if so, the details of these schemes particularly in Maharashtra; and

(d) whether Government proposes to amend the Chit Fund Act to protect the small investors, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The Government has received various complaints regarding cheating of small investors, particularly by the companies involved in Ponzi/Chit Fund/Multi Level Marketing activities in different States in the country. Based on the complaints received, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has ordered investigation through Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) into the affairs of 185 such companies during the last three years and the current year (till date). Six such companies are incorporated in the State of Maharashtra.

Further, State Level Coordination Committee (SLCC) is the joint forum formed in all States to facilitate information sharing among the Regulators and Enforcement Agencies of the State with the objective to control the incidents of unauthorized acceptance of deposits by unscrupulous entities. SLCCs were reconstituted in May, 2014 with renewed focus on unauthorized collection of money by unscrupulous entities. After reconstitution of SLCCs, 8 meetings of SLCC Maharashtra and 5 meetings of Sub Committees of SLCC Maharashtra had been held. The details of cases pertaining to unauthorized collection of money by entities so discussed in such SLCC/Sub Committee meetings are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) The interests of participants in Chit Funds are protected under the Chit Funds Act 1982, under which Chit Funds have to be registered with and regulated by the respective State Registrars of Chits. On the other hand, prize-chits/money circulation

schemes/ponzi schemes are banned under the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978, under which investigations are to be carried out by the State Police Authorities. In order to protect the interest of small investors and depositors against illicit schemes. 24 States and 3 Union Territories (UTs) have enacted special laws called the Protection of Interest of Depositors' (In Financial Establishments) Acts, where by States/UTs are empowered to take action.

Statement

Details of cases pertaining to unauthorized collection of money by entities discussed in SLCC/Sub-Committee meetings in Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Details
1.	Samruddha Jeevan Foods India	Mobilizing funds for cattle/goat rearing
2.	Shreesurya Group and Sai Prasad Group	Collective Investment Schemes
3.	Pancard Clubs Limited	Business of time-sharing on resort rooms
4.	PACL Limited	Agricultural land based transactions promising high returns
5.	Bhaichand Hirachand Rajsoni Multi State Credit Cooperative Society Ltd., Jalgaon	Multi State Cooperative Credit Society
6.	Jagruti Agro Foods India Private Limited	Mobilizing funds for goat farming
7.	White House Group	Entities Offering Investors the Promise of Land/Housing
8.	Jay Bharat Multi Trade and Land Developers (P) Ltd	
9.	Vyankatesh Assets Maximizer Private Limited	
10.	Megafine Realtors Pvt. Ltd	
11.	Soil Properties and Infra India Limited	
12.	Sai Sahvas Row House Twin Bungalows (Prakash Suryavanshi Builder)	
13.	Aapla Ghar (From Maple Group, Pune)	

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Details
14.	Vision E-Mall (VMC Developers and Realtors Pvt. Ltd.)	Entities Offering Investors the Promise of Land/Housing
15.	QNET–Direct Marketing Company	Multi Level Marketing (MLM) Activities
16.	Omnitech Infosolutions Limited	Unauthorized deposit collection
17.	Himbjs Holidays Private Limited, Nirali Developers, Nirali Arts and Maruti Developers	Purchase of time sharing in resorts
18.	Royal Twinkle Star Club Pvt. Ltd.	Purchase of time sharing in resorts

Pending cases before DRT, Visakhapatnam

584. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons behind cases before the DRT, Visakhapatnam, going up year-after-year from 530 in 2013-14 to more the 1,000 in 2015-16;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the DRT and the Ministry to quicken the process of completing the cases;

(c) what is the average number of cases that DRT, Visakhapatnam, is able to dispose of in a year in the last five years, year-wise;

(d) whether the Presiding Officer selected has resumed office of DRT; and

(e) if not, how much more time will it take to fill up the vacancy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The main reason for cases going up before DRT, Visakhapatnam during last three years is filing of higher number of cases by banks and Financial Institutions due to growing Non Performing Assets (NPAs). To expedite disposal of pending cases in DRTs, Government has amended the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 (SARFAESI Act) and the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act (RDDBFI Act) through ‘The Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts Laws and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Act, 2016 (44 of 2016)’ which *inter alia*, includes rationalizing procedures and timelines followed by the Tribunals. A ‘Seminar on Debt Recovery’ was conducted on 5th November, 2016, which was

attended by Chairpersons of Appellate Tribunals and Presiding Officers of various Tribunals. In the seminar, recent amendments to the Recovery Acts, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 and speedy disposal of pending cases in Tribunals etc. were discussed threadbare.

(c) to (e) Presiding Officer, DRT, Visakhapatnam had joined and holding the Court since 22nd October, 2016. The average number of cases (Original Applications (O.As) and Securitization Applications (S.As)) disposed by DRT, Visakhapatnam in a year is 462. The number of cases (O.As and S.As) disposed by DRT Visakhapatnam during last five years is as under:—

Financial Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
No. of Disposed Cases	216	736	539	558	205

Special Development Assistance to Andhra Pradesh

585. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Special Development Assistance (Financial Package) announced by the GoI to the fledgling State of Andhra Pradesh has been approved by the Cabinet;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay in approval; and

(c) whether the Special Development Assistance also covers Metro Rail Projects in the cities of Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada as mandated by the AP Reorganisation Act, 2014, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) The cabinet note for providing special development assistance to the successor State of Andhra Pradesh is under preparation.

(c) The Metro Rail Projects in the cities of Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada are already covered under Schedule XIII of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 and therefore do not form part of special assistance measure announced by the Central Government.

Defective ₹ 2000 notes

586. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that printing of some new currency notes of denomination of ₹ 2000 was incomplete and image of Mahatma Gandhi on notes was not there;

(b) if so, the number of such notes that were reported to be under circulation; and

(c) the details of steps taken by RBI to ensure that this kind of error do not happen in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) Government and RBI do not have any such definite information. However, like any other production process, in banknotes production also it is possible for few defective notes to be printed at Printing Presses. Instructions for exchange/deposit of such defectively printed notes are already in place.

Printing and circulation of fake currencies in the country

587. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that in spite of all security measures adopted in design of new currency notes lot of fake currency is printed and circulated in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to stop printing and circulation of fake currency in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Apart from some newspaper reports, neither the Government nor RBI has come across any confirmed reports of detection of counterfeit notes of the denomination of ₹ 500 and ₹ 2000 (New Design notes issued post demonetisation) in the banking channel.

(b) To check the menace of counterfeiting of banknotes, the Reserve Bank has initiated several measures. These measures include augmenting security features on the bank notes so as to render counterfeiting difficult and expensive and running education campaigns for members of public and cash handlers so as to facilitate detection of counterfeits. Some of the steps taken by the RBI to curb circulation of fake currency in the country are as under:—

- Incorporating new security features /new designs in the banknotes to stay ahead of the counterfeiters is an ongoing process.
- The Reserve Bank regularly conducts training programmes on detection of counterfeit notes for employees/officers of banks and other organisations handling large amount of cash. The Reserve Bank's website provides information to the public on security features of banknotes. Posters on Know Your Banknotes are also displayed at bank branches. Regional Offices of RBI participate in various awareness programmes where the members of public are made aware of the features of Indian

banknotes and ways to identify genuine Indian banknotes. Posters, leaflets, etc. are also distributed in such awareness programmes. The contents pertaining to awareness on Indian banknotes are available in www.paisaboltahai.rbi.org.in.

- Instructions have been issued to banks that banknotes in denominations of ₹ 100/- and above should be re-issued by banks over their counters or through ATMs only if these banknotes are duly checked for authenticity/genuineness and fitness by machines. The banks should re-align their cash management in such a manner so as to ensure that cash receipts in denomination of ₹ 100 and above are not put into re-circulation without the notes being machine processed for authenticity. A directive in this regard under Section 35A of Banking Regulation Act, 1949 has also been issued to all scheduled banks. In order to obviate complaints regarding receipt of counterfeit notes through ATMs and to curb circulation of counterfeit notes, it is imperative for banks to put in place adequate safeguards/checks before loading ATMs with notes. Dispensation of counterfeit notes through the ATMs would be construed as an attempt to circulate the counterfeit notes by the bank concerned. The responsibility of ensuring the quality and genuineness of cash loaded at White Label ATMs is that of Sponsor Bank.
- The process of reporting and detection of counterfeit notes, by banks, has also been rationalized in order to safeguard the interests of common man, coming across such counterfeit notes unknowingly and bringing in improvement in reporting. Under the revised procedure, all cases of detection of counterfeit notes at the bank branches/treasuries are required to be promptly reported to Police Authorities in the following manner:—
 - (i) For cases of detection of counterfeit notes upto 4 pieces, in a single transaction, a consolidated report as per the format prescribed should be sent to the Police Authorities at the end of the month.
 - (ii) For cases of detection of counterfeit notes of 5 or more pieces, in a single transaction, FIRs should be lodged with the Nodal Police Station/Police Authorities as per jurisdiction.
- In order to train bank staff engaged in cash handling on features of Indian banknotes, IBA has been advised to ensure, in consultation with the banks, that all bank personnel handling cash are trained on features of genuine Indian bank notes with the objective to train all such personnel. The Reserve Bank will also provide faculty support and training materials.

- The banks have been advised that wherever counterfeit notes are detected but not impounded and reported, it will be construed as willful involvement of the bank concerned in circulating counterfeit notes and may attract penal measures.
- The Reserve Bank of India has issued banknotes, in all denominations in Mahatma Gandhi Series–2005, with a new numbering pattern. Now the numerals in both the number panels of these banknotes are in ascending size from left to right, while the first three alphanumeric characters (prefix) remain constant in size. Printing the numerals in ascending size is a visible security feature in the banknotes so that the general public can easily distinguish a counterfeit note from a genuine one.
- Government of India in consultation with RBI has withdrawn legal tender character of banknotes in the denomination of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 issued till November 8, 2016, *inter alia*, to reduce the incidence of Fake Indian Currency Notes. RBI has issued ₹ 500 and ₹ 2000 denomination banknotes in Mahatma Gandhi (New) Series.

Increase in deposits of banks pre demonetisation

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

(a) the details of total deposits in the months of August, September and October, 2016 in various scheduled commercial banks, RRBs and co-operative banks, bank-wise and month-wise;

(b) the percentage of increase in total deposits in above banks in September and October, 2016 in comparison in August, 2016;

(c) the details of deposits in above banks as arrear of Seventh CPC and voluntary disclosure scheme in August and September, 2016; and

(d) the reasons for steep rise in deposits in September and October, 2016?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) The total deposits as on August, September and October 2016 for Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs), as submitted by the SCBs to Reserve Bank of India (RBI), is given in the Statement (*See* below).

RBI has informed that the data on RRBs and Cooperative Banks and deposits in banks as arrear of Seventh CPC and voluntary disclosure scheme in August and September, 2016 is not available with RBI.

Statement*Details of deposits for Scheduled Commercial Banks*

(Amount ₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	Bank/Bank Group Name	Total Deposits			Growth in Sep 16 over Aug 16	Growth in Oct. 16 over Sep. 16
		As on 31-Aug-16	As on 30-Sep-16	As on 31-Oct-16		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Allahabad Bank	1,88,655	1,97,499	1,90,038	4.69	-3.78
2.	Andhra Bank	1,76,242	1,77,628	1,80,311	0.79	1.51
3.	Bank of Baroda	3,97,098	4,04,770	4,02,192	1.93	-0.64
4.	Bank of India	3,76,340	3,81,724	3,75,266	1.43	-1.69
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	1,27,911	1,30,391	1,29,990	1.94	-0.31
6.	Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	972	989	927	1.67	-6.19
7.	Canara Bank	4,36,031	4,51,264	4,44,189	3.49	-1.57
8.	Central Bank of India	2,72,293	2,77,636	2,74,135	1.96	-1.26
9.	Corporation Bank	2,04,571	2,16,115	2,11,117	5.64	-2.31
10.	Dena Bank	1,07,492	1,11,998	1,08,889	4.19	-2.78
11.	IDBI Bank Limited	2,51,400	2,63,950	2,61,520	4.99	-0.92
12.	Indian Bank	1,65,533	1,72,378	1,68,854	4.14	-2.04
13.	Indian Overseas Bank	2,04,949	2,01,786	1,99,265	-1.54	-1.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1,96,093	2,01,538	1,98,902	2.78	-1.31
15.	Punjab and Sind Bank	83,597	87,223	83,705	4.34	-4.03
16.	Punjab National Bank	4,92,063	5,13,544	4,99,100	4.37	-2.81
17.	Syndicate Bank	2,39,719	2,39,685	2,35,312	-0.01	-1.82
18.	UCO Bank	1,81,375	1,92,753	1,89,297	6.27	-1.79
19.	Union Bank of India	3,37,733	3,54,761	3,45,352	5.04	-2.65
20.	United Bank of India	1,15,809	1,17,921	1,16,383	1.82	-1.30
21.	Vijaya Bank	1,21,527	1,27,785	1,22,339	5.15	-4.26
22.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	96,700	95,689	97,326	-1.05	1.71
23.	State Bank of Hyderabad	1,37,893	1,39,240	1,35,607	0.98	-2.61
24.	State Bank of India	17,60,822	17,68,442	18,05,828	0.43	2.11
25.	State Bank of Mysore	73,312	74,414	74,258	1.50	-0.21
26.	State Bank of Patiala	1,06,665	1,05,861	1,07,435	-0.75	1.49
27.	State Bank of Travancore	1,04,399	1,04,197	1,04,668	-0.19	0.45
28.	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd	14,246	14,522	14,418	1.94	-0.71
29.	City Union Bank Limited	27,731	28,393	28,472	2.39	0.28
30.	Federal Bank Ltd	82,704	86,299	86,145	4.35	-0.18

31.	Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	68,350	69,885	69,268	2.25	-0.88
32.	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	51,545	53,096	52,040	3.01	-1.99
33.	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	51,783	52,002	51,406	0.42	-1.15
34.	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	26,010	26,680	26,791	2.58	0.42
35.	Nainital Bank Ltd.	5,494	5,690	5,778	3.56	1.55
36.	RBL Bank Limited	25,670	27,960	27,417	8.92	-1.94
37.	South Indian Bank Ltd.	58,015	60,192	60,045	3.75	-0.24
38.	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	30,047	30,351	30,646	1.01	0.97
39.	The Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	11,156	11,208	11,119	0.47	-0.79
40.	Axis Bank Limited	3,52,185	3,76,551	3,55,851	6.92	-5.50
41.	Bandhan Bank Limited	15,997	17,881	18,431	11.77	3.08
42.	DCB Bank Limited	16,815	17,685	17,792	5.17	0.61
43.	HDFC Bank Ltd.	5,75,197	5,84,946	5,91,637	1.69	1.14
44.	ICICI Bank Limited	4,11,384	4,39,363	4,19,219	6.80	-4.58
45.	IDFC Bank Limited	12,581	22,911	18,869	82.11	-17.64
46.	Indusind Bank Ltd.	1,04,763	1,12,313	1,09,848	7.21	-2.19
47.	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	1,37,939	1,41,046	1,43,266	2.25	1.57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
48.	Yes Bank Ltd.	1,21,170	1,28,024	1,24,432	5.66	-2.81
49.	Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank PJSC	2,557	2,756	2,218	7.78	-19.53
50.	American Express Banking Corp.	1,291	1,299	1,350	0.66	3.89
51.	AB Bank Limited	123	128	119	4.12	-6.84
52.	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited	2,607	2,614	2,459	0.26	-5.95
53.	PT Bank Maybank Indonesia TBK	9	9	8	2.11	-10.22
54.	Bank of America, National Association	15,425	15,365	16,214	-0.39	5.53
55.	Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait B.S.C.	1,196	1,155	1,195	-3.36	3.46
56.	Bank of Ceylon	146	153	177	4.40	15.71
57.	Bank of Nova Scotia	4,443	4,631	4,720	4.21	1.92
58.	Barclays Bank PLC	14,970	14,155	14,747	-5.44	4.18
59.	BNP Paribas	27,725	28,385	25,513	2.38	-10.12
60.	CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.	453	472	468	4.11	-0.92

61.	Citibank N.A	1,06,519	1,05,808	1,00,035	-0.67	-5.46
62.	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	103	90	74	-12.87	-17.27
63.	Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank	1,857	1,519	1,752	-18.20	15.34
64.	Credit Suisse AG	6,406	6,491	5,985	1.33	-7.80
65.	DBS Bank Ltd.	25,161	25,441	24,700	1.11	-2.91
66.	Deutsche Bank AG	52,723	49,396	48,820	-6.31	-1.17
67.	Doha Bank QSC	911	1,030	1,024	12.98	-0.57
68.	Firststrand Bank Ltd.	606	659	621	8.76	-5.77
69.	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn. Ltd.	89,005	1,18,524	91,988	33.17	-22.39
70.	Industrial and Commercial Bank of China	788	539	532	-31.55	-1.38
71.	Industrial Bank of Korea	34	34	31	0.89	-9.28
72.	JP Morgan Chase Bank National Association	17,127	16,699	18,692	-2.50	11.93
73.	JSC VTB Bank	2	1	1	-70.81	7.41
74.	KEB Hana Bank	295	282		-4.48	-100.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
75.	Krung Thai Bank Public Company Limited	353	354	365	0.30	3.23
76.	Mashreq Bank PSC	159	145	138	-9.11	-4.73
77.	Mizuho Bank Ltd.	5,791	6,391	5,874	10.37	-8.08
78.	National Australia Bank	1	0	0	-26.23	0.00
79.	Cooperative Rabobank U.A.	1,618	1,385	1,439	-14.39	3.89
80.	Sberbank	104	66	41	-36.18	-38.38
81.	Shinhan Bank	4,380	4,082	4,924	-6.80	20.62
82.	Societe Generale	2,932	2,333	1,915	-20.42	-17.94
83.	Sonali Bank	88	90	81	1.91	-9.95
84.	Standard Chartered Bank	75,761	76,814	82,309	1.39	7.15
85.	SBM Bank (Mauritius) Ltd.	991	953	980	-3.89	2.88
86.	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	6,275	6,354	6,906	1.26	8.68
87.	The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ Ltd	10,268	9,089	7,680	-11.48	-15.50
88.	The Royal Bank of Scotland PLC	2,228	1,761	1,685	-20.98	-4.33

89.	United Overseas Bank Ltd.	189	199	193	5.45	-3.23
90.	Westpac Banking Corporation	2,328	2,135	2,300	-8.30	7.75
91.	Woori Bank	480	469	518	-2.32	10.57
92.	National Bank of Abudhabi PJSC	10	-	-	-100.00	-
SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS		93,93,014	99,28,433	98,05,885	5.70	-1.23

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

Collection of EPF deposits by private banks

589. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government has taken a decision to give its approval to private banks to collect EPF deposits, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Yes Sir, the Ministry of Labour and Employment has authorised private banks to collect Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) deposits through notification No. G.S.R. 6(E) dated 04.01.2017.

Unified Payment Interface (UPI)

590. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently launched Unified Payment Interface to address the problems being faced in mobile payments, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) by which time it would be implemented for the use of customers, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) has launched Unified Payment Interface (UPI) for customers on 25th August, 2016.

UPI allows the customer to transfer funds securely using virtual payment address, as against the traditional methods of providing bank account number and Indian Financial System Code (IFSC), or mobile number, or Mobile Money Identifier (MMID), or Quick Response (QR) Code. UPI also provides for seamless integration with merchant payments, both push based and pull based. NPCI has on-boarded 36 banks as on 3rd February, 2017 under UPI.

Problem faced by rural people post demonetisation

591. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the problems being faced by people of the country after the demonetisation of the currency notes in the country, particularly in rural areas; and

(b) the details of steps taken by Government to alleviate the problem of common man in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) RBI has already undertaken the following initiatives to ease problems of public in rural areas:—

- As the Rabi crop season had already commenced and it is imperative that farmers should be adequately supported financially to ensure unhindered farming operations. It has been decided that NABARD would be utilizing its own cash credit limits up to about ₹ 23,000 crore to enable the DCCBs to disburse the required crop loans to FACS and farmers. As many of these loans will be disbursed in cash to facilitate farming related expenses, banks with currency chests have been advised that they should ensure adequate cash supply to the DCCBs and RRBs as well as to the rural branches of all commercial banks. Further, bank branches located in APMCs have also been advised to be given adequate cash to facilitate smooth procurement.
- Farmers were allowed to draw upto ₹ 25,000/- per week in cash from their loan (including Kisan Credit Card limit) or deposit accounts subject to their accounts being compliant with the extant KYC norms. This limit has been withdrawn from January 30, 2017.
- Specified banknotes in the denomination can be used for making payments towards purchase of seeds from the centres, units or outlets belonging to the Central or State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings, National or State Seeds Corporations, Central or State Agricultural Universities and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, on production of proof of identity.
- Traders registered with APMC markets mandis have been permitted to draw up to ₹ 50,000/- (and later ₹ 1.00 lakh) from their current accounts provided that such accounts are compliant with the extant KYC norms and are operational for the last three months or more. This limit has been withdrawn from January 30, 2017.
- Keeping in view the conditions of the poor people the deposit of SBN and withdrawal of new banknote have been permitted from basic JDY account.
- Banks have been advised to deploy their Micro ATMs (Bala Mitras, etc.) near Village Panchayat Offices, Police Stations/Police and Military Outposts, Government Departments, Offices of Public Sector Units, Petrol Pumps and other similar secure locations. As it may entail larger volume of cash requirements, Banks may enhance the limits of the micro ATMs to at least ₹ 50,000 and allow frequent replenishment of cash to them.

- For providing exchange/deposit/withdrawal facility to people residing in remote/unbanked areas, banks have been advised to consider using mobile vans.
- Banks were advised to open accounts (in a camp mode) for Tea/coffee and other plantation workers, employees of Sugar cooperatives, dairy farms and such other worker groups with concentrated payment locations so that they may be better served in terms of deposit into accounts and withdrawal therefrom. In order to cope with the increased work load banks may consider hiring retired employees for a short period.
- Banks were advised to ensure that adequate allocation of banknotes are made for the rural branches, post offices and DCCBs, the banks are advised to involve the district co-ordinators (Lead District Managers) functioning under the aegis of the State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) in facilitating/planning distribution of currency from the currency chests.
- In order to minimize the inconvenience to the members of public transactions in Specified Bank Notes (SBNs) for certain purposes as mentioned in various Govt's notifications was permitted. Telephone Helpline was set up by Reserve Bank and Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) were uploaded on RBI website for addressing queries and providing guidance to banks and members of public. Email ids and telephone numbers of the control room were published in media. The Government also set up Telephone helpline for addressing queries and providing guidance to banks and members of public.

Committee on demonetisation

592. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL:

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government ordered the Reserve Bank of India on November 7th, 2016 for demonetisation, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government constituted a committee which recommended demonetisation, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of rationale of Government to recommend demonetisation;

(d) the details of eminent people/economists/officials the Government consulted before announcing demonetisation and details of the consultation process, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether it is also a fact that demonetisation was decided by the Prime Minister, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

The matter was under discussion and consultation with RBI for several months preceding 8th November, 2016. The Government in a letter dated 7th November, 2016 requested RBI to consider cancellation of legal tender character of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 denomination with the objective to eliminate black money and to curb the infusion and circulation of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN). The Central Board of the Reserve Bank in its meeting held on November 8, 2016 deliberated in detail a proposal for withdrawal of legal tender status of banknotes in the denomination of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 of existing and any older series in circulation and after due examination, recommended withdrawal of legal tender status of such notes. The legal tender character of banknotes of the Specified Bank Notes in the denominations of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 in circulation as on the 8th November, 2016 was cancelled by the Central Government, on recommendation of the Central Board of RBI, with effect from the expiry of the 8th November, 2016 in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 26 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934), with the objective to eliminate black money and to curb the infusion and circulation of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN).

(c) and (d) A recent study by the Indian Statistical Institute in 2016, commissioned by Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), has estimated a steady infusion of FICN into the economy. Reports have stated that the objective of infusing FICN into India is a combination of various factors that include destabilizing the Indian economy, funding terrorists with the proceeds of FICN trade and using existing FICN network for subversive activities such as espionage, smuggling of arms and other contrabands into India. These activities pose threat to the territorial integrity and financial stability of the country. The Special Investigation Team (SIT)'s fifth report mentions that large amount of unaccounted wealth is stored and used in form of cash and also there have been huge cash recoveries by law-enforcement agencies, from time to time.

The White Paper on Black Money by the Department of Revenue in 2012 mentions that cash has always been a facilitator of black money since transactions made in cash do not leave any audit trail. It also quotes the estimates made by the World Bank in July, 2010 wherein the size of the shadow economy for India has been estimated at 20.7% of GDP in 1999 and rising to 23.2% in 2007.

A parallel shadow economy corrodes and eats into the vitals of the country's economy. It generates inflation which adversely affects the poor and the middle classes more than others. It deprives Government of its legitimate revenues which could have been otherwise used for welfare and development activities. Black Money funds terror, terrorists and terrorist operations from within and across border of the country.

(e) The Central Board of the Reserve Bank in its meeting held on November 8, 2016 deliberated in detail a proposal for withdrawal of legal tender status of banknotes in the denomination of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 of existing and any older series in circulation and after due examination, recommended withdrawal of legal tender status of such notes. Based on the recommendations of the Central Board of Reserve Bank of India, the Central Government decided to cancel the legal tender character of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 note with effect from the expiry of 8th November, 2016.

Tax relaxation to the maturity value of NPS

593. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH:

SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating on giving a tax relaxation to the maturity value of the amount deposited under National Pension System like PPF, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the SEBI has also recommended to this tax relaxation in the recently held FSDC meeting, the details thereof; and

(c) the stand of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The Finance Act, 2016 amended the Income-Tax Act, 1961 (the Act) to provide that 40% of the amount payable to the employee subscriber of NPS on his closure of account or his opting out of the scheme, shall be exempt from tax.

Further, Finance Bill, 2017 has proposed to amend the Act to provide exemption from tax at the time of partial withdrawal by an employee from National Pension System Trust in accordance with conditions specified under Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 2013 and regulations made there under, to the extent it does not exceed twenty five per cent of the contributions made by him.

(b) and (c) There was no such proposal from Securities and Exchange Board of India in the agenda of 16th Financial Stability Development Council meeting held on 5th January, 2017.

Containment of price-rise

594. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the unbearable price-rise can be checked by curtailing taxes in the country;

- (b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;
- (c) whether the State Governments have been requested to provide relaxation in the local taxes, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the reaction of the State Governments in this regard along with the steps taken in this direction so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Tax rates and price of commodities are not directly related to each other. While the prices of commodities may rise or fall owing to various factors relating to demand and supply, tax rates are imposed on income, goods and services. However, at times, the Government calibrates tax rates on public interest.

(c) and (d) Taxes on purchase or sale of goods within a State, is a State subject by virtue of Entry 54 of the State List (List-II) of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution wherein State Government have sovereign power. Therefore, Central Government cannot interfere in such matters for grant of relaxation etc.

Cost of printing and issuance of new currency notes

595. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantity of currency with each denomination, and the percentage of currency that was demonetised had come back into banking system as on 31st December, 2016;
- (b) the total value of new currency issued through banks, including ATMs up to 31st December, 2016;
- (c) the total cost incurred by RBI in printing the new 500 and 2000 rupee notes; and
- (d) whether situation due to demonetisation has come to normal, if not, by what time, cash crunch is expected to be over, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Specified Bank Notes (SBNs) of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 returned to RBI and Currency Chests of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) as on December 10, 2016 amounted to ₹ 12.44 lakh crores. Reports have been submitted by bank to Reserve Bank of India (RBI) regarding the amount deposited in the banks as on

December 30, 2016. The data obtained in this regard would need to be reconciled with the physical cash balance to eliminate counterfeit notes, accounting errors/possible double counts, etc., after which only the final figure will be arrived at.

(b) ₹ 6.78 lakh crore of currency was issued through banks, including ATMs, during the period from November 9, 2016 to January 13, 2017.

(c) Consequent to the announcement of withdrawal of legal tender status of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 denomination from the midnight of November 8, 2016, RBI has made arrangements for supply of adequate quantity of banknotes in various denominations. New notes are being printed continuously to fulfill the needs of the public.

(d) Remonetisation is taking place ceaselessly at a fast pace. Between November 9, 2016 and January 13, 2017, the notes in circulation have increased by ₹ 6.78 lakh crore, thereby taking the total notes in circulation to ₹ 9.1 lakh crore. Supplies are even being effected by air with direct dispatches to some centres to cut down on delivery time.

Setting up of an AIIMS in Kerala

596. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN:

SHRI K. K. RAGESH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received proposal from Kerala suggesting one suitable place for starting an AIIMS in Kerala;

(b) if so, whether a Central team has been deployed to visit the place and assess about the suitability of the place;

(c) whether necessary orders will be issued at an early date so that the institute can start functioning from this year itself; and

(d) whether various factors necessitating early functioning of such an institute in Kerala are being considered to give final sanction for it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Yes. Government of Kerala identified following four locations for setting up AIIMS in Kerala:—

(i) Thiruvananthapuram district- Kattakada taluk, Kallikadu village, Block 31, Resurvey 66.

(ii) Kottayam district-Arpookkara, Athirampuzha and Peraicakadu villages.

(iii) Ernakulam district- Block No.5, 717/5, Block No.6, 321/1.

(iv) Kozhikode district- Kinalur and Kanthalad villages in Panangad Grama Panchayath, Thamarassery taluk.

(b) to (d) Hon'ble Finance Minister while presenting the Budget for the year 2014-15 had announced setting up of four new AIIMS in Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Purvanchal in UP, and in the Budget 2015-16 has proposed to set up six new AIIMS in Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Assam and Bihar. AIIMS in Gujarat and Jharkhand have been announced in Budget of 2017-18. AIIMS in Kerala has not been included in any of budget announcements.

Increase in spread of malaria

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the spread of malaria is increasing among the children in many parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to take any steps to check it; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) The proportion of malaria cases (among children under 15 years of age) is on a decreasing trend as per the records of the Dte. of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme based on the data reported by States as enumerated below:—

Year	Malaria cases in under 15	Total malaria cases	% of malaria cases in under 15
2011	529539	1310656	40.40
2012	361166	1067824	33.82
2013	307002	881730	34.81
2014	408472	1102205	37.06
2015	429704	1169261	36.75
2016	382466	1059405	36.10

(b) and (c) The Government has the following strategy for malaria control in the country:—

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1. Surveillance and Case Management
 - Case detection (active and passive)- Intensified during high transmission period.
 - Early diagnosis and complete treatment.
 - Sentinel surveillance.
2. Integrated Vector Management (IVM)
 - Indoor Residual Spray (IRS).
 - Insecticide Treated Bed Nets (ITNs)/Long-Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs)
 - Anti-larval measures including source reduction.
3. Epidemic Preparedness and Rapid Response
4. Supportive Interventions
 - Capacity Building.
 - Behaviour Change Communication (BCC).
 - Intersectoral Collaboration.
 - Monitoring and evaluation (M & E).
 - Operational Research and Applied Field Research.

Other steps to combat and to avoid recurrence of malaria are as follows:—

1. Regular monitoring of the reports received from the States and feedback to the States accordingly.
2. Coordination with IDSP to detect Early Warning Signals *i.e.* any upsurge in fever cases or any reports of malaria outbreaks. Such reports are verified, followed up and managed accordingly.
3. Regular monitoring through field visits of NVBDCP officers/consultants.
4. Issuing advisory to States before the monsoon season to upscale their activities and to make all the necessary preparations.
5. Technical support and guidance.
6. Logistic support.

Adulterated honey in domestic market

598. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 85 per cent of the honey in the domestic market is adulterated with corn syrup exported by China or locally available invert

sugar or liquid glucose, if so, action taken against the brands selling the adulterated honey;

(b) whether it is fact that HMF (Hydroxy Methy Furfural) contained in the domestic honey is far greater than international standards; and

(c) the list of brands that failed in the comparative pollen grain analysis of various uni-floral honeys that was conducted according to BIS standards in 2014 and the action taken thereon against those brands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Implementation and enforcement of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 primarily rests with the State/UT Governments. Regular surveillance, monitoring and inspection are undertaken by State/UT Governments under FSS Act, 2006 to check compliance of the related Rules and Regulations. Random Samples of food items are drawn by the State Food Safety Officers and sent to the laboratories recognised by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) for analysis. In cases, where samples are found to be not conforming to the provisions of the Act and the Regulations thereunder, recourse is taken to penal provisions under Chapter IX of the FSS Act, 2006. However, no specific information with regard to percentage of samples of honey found to be adulterated is maintained Centrally by FSSAI.

(b) As per standards of Honey in sub-regulation 2.8.3 of Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) regulations, 2011, HMF (Hydroxy Methyl Furfural) content should not be more than 80 mg/kg. International standards *i.e.* Codex Standard (F-1) prescribes that the hydroxy methyl furfural content of honey after processing and/or blending shall not be more than 40 mg/kg. However, in case of honey of declared origin from countries or regions with tropical ambient temperatures, and blends of these honeys, the HMF content shall not be more than 80 mg/kg.” As India is a tropical country, the HMF content is at par with international standards.

(c) Details of such a comparative study is not maintained Centrally by FSSAI.

Containing spread of vivax malaria

599. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the non-fatal vivax malaria took the lives of many in the country recently, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that vivax malaria can lead to severe disease and death due to enlarged spleen; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to contain the spread of vivax malaria in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) There has been a decline in the number of deaths reported in the country due to Plasmodium vivax from 46 deaths in 2013 to 27 in 2015 and further decline in 2016 to 7 deaths (provisional) due to Plasmodium vivax.

(b) It has been reported that Plasmodium vivax malaria can lead to enlarged spleen, severity of disease and also deaths.

(c) The following steps have been emphasized in National Framework for Malaria Elimination in India, 2016-2030 by Government to contain the spread of vivax malaria in the country:

1. Use of good quality microscopy to detect all Plasmodium vivax infections,
2. Operational research to estimate prevalence of G6PD deficiency in the population,
3. Appropriate vector control measures, and
4. Ensuring good compliance to 14-day radical treatment with primaquine in affected individuals.

Legislation to stop discrimination against HIV affected people

600. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to make amendments to a Bill on HIV prevention and control that makes discrimination in employment against people affected by AIDS punishable with two years in jail, fine of ₹ 1 lakh and safeguards the rights of People Living with HIV (PLHIV) by guaranteeing access to treatment;

(b) whether around 21 lakh people are estimated to be living with HIV in India; and

(c) whether the State Governments are required to appoint ombudsman to inquire into complaints related to violations and penal actions in case of non-compliance, 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.

(c) Yes. In the Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (Prevention and Control) Bill, 2014 under Chapter X there are clauses related to appointment of Ombudsman.

As per Sub-clause (2) of Clause 23, failure to provide the required information shall be punishable under sections 176 and 177 of the Indian Penal Code.

Urban entries in Delhi under NUHM

601. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of urban entries have increased in Delhi under National Urban Health Mission (NUHM), scheme after 1st May, 2013;

(b) if so, the total number of urban entries started in Delhi and the details of facilities available as on date; and

(c) the areas of new entries in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) Yes. As per the information received from the Government of National Capital Territory (GNCT) of Delhi, the number of urban entries have increased from 55 to 60 Centres till date.

The services provided in these health facilities are:—

- (i) Provision of OPD/emergency medical care.
- (ii) Preventive and promotive services.
- (iii) Maternal Health services like Ante-natal care, Pre-natal care, facilitating institutional delivery, family planning services, Management, treatment and prevention of Reproductive Tract Infections (RTI)/Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD).
- (iv) Child Health services like immunization, care of routine childhood illness and promotion of exclusive breast-feeding for 6 months.
- (v) Implementation of all National Health Programmes.
- (vi) Level appropriate management of Non-Communicable Diseases.
- (vii) Referral to higher centres as per need and follow up.
- (viii) Basic laboratory services.
- (ix) IEC/BCC component of healthcare.
- (x) Convergence with related sectors.
- (xi) Capacity building of staff.
- (xii) Management of information.
- (xiii) Facility management.

The GNCT of Delhi has not proposed any new entries in Delhi.

Specialized palliative care units

602. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of specialized palliative care units established in India from 2010-2016, State-wise;

(b) the infrastructure built based on National Palliative Care Strategy 2012, State-wise;

(c) the funding provided to improve infrastructure on the basis of National Palliative Care Strategy 2012, State-wise; and

(d) whether study on palliative care has been included in the undergraduate and post-graduate curriculum of medical schools in India, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) There is no State-wise/national data maintained under National Programme for Palliative Care (NPPC) which suggest the number of specialized palliative care units established in India from 2010-2016 as the support under the Programme to the States/UTs is primarily for establishing basic palliative care services at district hospitals.

(b) and (c) The Ministry had constituted an expert group on Palliative care which submitted its report 'Proposal of Strategies for Palliative Care in India' in November, 2012. On the basis of the Report, National Program for Palliative Care (NPPC) was implemented under National Health Mission (NHM). NPPC is now part of the 'Mission Flexipool' of NHM. A model PIP, a framework of operational and financial guidelines, for the States was also drafted on the basis of which the States/UTs prepare their proposals related to Palliative Care and incorporate them in their respective PIPs to seek financial support under NHM. The details of funds provided to the States/UTs from 2013-14 onwards till date under NPPC programme is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) As per Medical Council of India's Regulations on Graduate Medical Education, 1997 and Postgraduate Medical Education, 2000, no study on Palliative care is included in the undergraduate and post-graduate curriculum. However, a course named "MD (Palliative Medicine)" is included in the Schedule of Postgraduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000.

Statement*Details of funds provided to the States/UTs from 2013-14 onwards***(A) Year 2013-14**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Funds released (in ₹ lakhs)		
		Recurring	Non-Recurring	Total
1.	Maharashtra	22.53	19.77	42.30
2.	Tamil Nadu	11.04	7.48	18.52
3.	West Bengal	61.17	78.34	139.51
4.	Odisha	41.61	75.41	117.02
5.	Assam	11.20	3.60	14.80
6.	Tripura	12.30	0.00	12.30
7.	Nagaland	0.81	0.00	0.81
TOTAL		160.66	184.60	345.26

(B) Year 2014-15

No proposal was received under the NPPC Programme during the year 2014-15.

(C) Year 2015-16

Sl. No.	State/UT	Funds released (in ₹ lakhs)		
		Recurring	Non-Recurring	Total
1.	Maharashtra	160.57	24.00	184.57
2.	Chhattisgarh	25.72	0.00	25.72
3.	Telangana	91.45	120.00	211.45
4.	Uttar Pradesh	46.80	150.00	196.80
TOTAL		324.54	294.00	618.54

(D) Year 2016-17 (as on 06.02.2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Funds released (in ₹ lakhs)		
		Recurring	Non-Recurring	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Maharashtra	157.52	0.0	157.52
2.	Tamil Nadu	168.15	150.00	318.15
3.	Andhra Pradesh	09.00	10.00	19.00

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Mizoram	20.85	15.00	35.85
5.	Puducherry	22.41	15.0	37.41
6.	Kerala	1.00	28.00	29.00
7.	Uttar Pradesh	94.51	0.0	94.51
8.	Tripura	43.2	0.0	43.20
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	57.91	60.0	117.91
TOTAL		574.55	278.00	852.55

Non-availability of MRI machine at Dr. RML Hospital, Delhi

†603. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that MRI machine for conducting MRI of children is not available in Delhi-based Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia (RML) Hospital, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it has also come to light that the staff deputed to help patients and to carry them on trolleys remained absent from their duties; and

(c) the action being taken by Government for arranging MRI machine there as Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia (RML) Hospital is meant for poor and also ensuring that trolley men remain present during their duty time and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) There are two (02) MRI machines available for MRI of patients including children and poor. Porter Services (trolley men) are also available at Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi. No instance for absenting of staff who carries trolleys have been reported.

Urban social health activists

604. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is planning to employ about three lakhs Urban Social Health Activists under the aegis of ASHA workers in the urban areas, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) by which time these workers are being employed and the details of their wages?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) No. There is no proposal to employ about three lakhs Urban Social Health Activists under the aegis of ASHA workers in urban areas. Under the National Health Mission which includes sub-missions of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and National Urban Health Mission (NUHM), support is provided to States/UTs for strengthening their healthcare system including engagement of ASHAs based on proposals received from State/UT Governments. The Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) serve as a link between the community and the health providers and are not employed by the Government but are paid performance based incentives for various activities under all National Health Programmes.

Grants-in-aid released by Ministry

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

(a) what is the total amount of grants-in-aid released by the Ministry in the last three financial years;

(b) of the total grants-in-aid released in the last three financial years, how much was released to State Governments and how much to other than State Governments; and

(c) what is the total strength of personnel for internal audit in the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) The details of release of Grants-in-aid to State Governments and other than State Governments during the years 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The total strength of personnel for internal audit in the Ministry is 28.

Statement

*Details of release of Grants-in-aid to State Governments and other than State Governments during the years
2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16*

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Release of Grant in Aid				
	Total Grant- in-aid	Grant-in-aid to States	Grant-in-aid to other than States		
			U.Ts with Legislature (A)	Others including Autonomous/ Statutory Bodies, U.Ts without Legislature etc. (B)	Total other than States (A+B)
2013-14	23316.46	5865.83	30.56	17420.07	17450.63
2014-15	25187.75	19302.45	225.82	5659.48	5885.30
2015-16	27186.43	20059.27	235.94	6891.22	7127.16
TOTAL	75690.64	45227.55	492.32	29970.77	30463.09

Performance of population control measures

606. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps are being taken by the Ministry to stress the fact that the population growth is biggest threat for the limited resources available and it is threat to environment also and whatever growth is there in food production, opportunities in education, skills and jobs is taken away by population growth;

(b) what is the policy of Government as far as population control is concerned; and

(c) what steps are taken by Government in this regard and the details of statistics of the impact of the execution of the policy, year-wise in last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) Yes. Government of India launched the National Population Policy in 2000 with the long term objective of achieving a stable population, at a level consistent with the requirements of sustainable economic growth, social development, and environmental protection.

(c) The steps taken by Government in this regard and impact of the execution of the policy year-wise in last three years is given in the Statement.

Statement***Steps taken by Government for Population Control*****New interventions under Family Planning**

- **New Contraceptive Choices:** The current basket of choice has been expanded to include the new contraceptives viz. Injectable contraceptive, Centchroman and Progestosterone Only Pills (POP).
- **Redesigned Contraceptive Packaging:** The packaging for Condoms, OCPs and ECPs has now been improved and redesigned so as to influence the demand for these commodities.
- **New Family Planning Media Campaign:** A 360 degree media campaign has been launched to generate contraceptive demand.
- **Enhanced Compensation Scheme for Sterilization:** The sterilization compensation scheme has been enhanced in 11 high focus States (8 EAG, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana).
- A new IUCD (Cu 375) with 5 years effectivity has been introduced in the

programme as an alternative to the exiting IUCD (Cu 380A with effectivity of 10 years).

- A new method of IUCD insertion *i.e.* PPIUCD has been introduced.
- Emphasis on Postpartum Family Planning (PPFP) services with PPIUCD and promotion of minilap as the main mode of providing sterilization in the form of post-partum sterilization to capitalize on the huge cases coming in for institutional delivery under JSY.
- Scheme for ensuring drop back services to sterilization clients.
- Appointment of dedicated RMNCH+A counsellors at high case load facilities.
- **Assured delivery of family planning services:** In last four years States have shown their commitment to strengthen fixed day family planning services for both IUCD and sterilization.
- Scheme for Home delivery of contraceptives by ASHAs at doorstep of beneficiaries.
- Scheme for ASHAs to ensure spacing in births:—
 - ◆ Under the scheme, services of ASHAs are being utilized for counselling newly married couples to ensure delay of 2 years in birth after marriage and couples with 1 child to have spacing of 3 years after the birth of 1st child.
 - ◆ The scheme is being implemented in 18 States of the country (8 EAG, 8 North East, Gujarat and Haryana). Additionally the spacing component has been approved in West Bengal, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Punjab, Maharashtra, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
- Celebration of World Population Day and fortnight (July 11–July 24):
 - ◆ The World Population Day celebration is a step to boost Family Planning efforts all over the country.
 - ◆ The event is observed over a month long period, split into an initial fortnight of mobilization/sensitization followed by a fortnight of assured family planning service delivery.
 - ◆ June 27 to July 10: “Dampati Sampark Pakhwada” or “Mobilisation Fortnight”
 - ◆ July 11 to July 24 “Jansankhya Sthirtha Pakhwada” or “Population Stabilisation Fortnight”

On-going Interventions under Family Planning Programme

- Ensuring quality of care in Family Planning services by establishing Quality Assurance Committees in all State and districts.
- Increasing male participation and promotion of 'Non Scalpel Vasectomy'.
- Operating the 'National Family Planning Indemnity Scheme' (NFPIS) under which clients are insured in the eventualities of deaths, complications and failures following sterilization and the providers/accredited institutions are indemnified against litigations in those eventualities.
- Compensation scheme for sterilization acceptors-under the Scheme MoHFW provides compensation for loss of wages to the beneficiaries on account of undergoing sterilisation.
- Accreditation of more private/NGO facilities to increase the provider base for family planning services under PPP.
- Improving contraceptives supply management up to peripheral facilities
- A rational human resource development plan is in place for provision of IUCD, Minilap and NSV to empower the facilities (DH, CHC, PHC, SHC) with at least one provider each for each of the services and Sub Centres with ANMs trained in IUCD insertion
- Emphasis on Minilap Tubectomy services because of its logistical simplicity with less failure rates.
- Demand generation activities in the form of display of posters, billboards and other audio and video materials in the various facilities

Strategies adopted by Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh/National Population Stabilization Fund for population control

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

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

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

Impact of population control measures:

- The percentage decadal growth rate of the country has declined significantly from 21.5% for the period 1991-2001 to 17.7% during 2001-2011.
- Total Fertility Rate (TFR) was 3.2 at the time when National Population Policy, 2000 was adopted and the same has declined to 2.3 as per Sample Registration Survey (SRS) 2014 conducted by the Registrar General of India.
- Trend of Crude Birth Rate and Total Fertility Rate for the last three years for which SRS data is available:

	2012	2013	2014
Crude Birth Rate	21.6	21.4	21.0
Total Fertility Rate	2.4	2.3	2.3

Districts in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar with high TFR

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

(a) whether it is a fact that of 23 districts having Total Fertility Rate (TFR) more than 4, 19 are from UP and Bihar, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) what is the target to bring TFR down to 2.1 under Mission Parivar Vikas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Yes. The districts have high TFR due to high unmet need for family planning and low contraceptive usage.

(b) The target is to bring the TFR down to 2.1 in the country by the end of the Twelfth five year plan.

Anaemic cases in India

608. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one in two women in India are anaemic, including 39 per cent having mild, 15 per cent moderate and 2 per cent severe anaemic and about 55 per cent adolescent girls suffer from anaemia in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) According to National

Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3) (2005-06), prevalence of anemia in women and adolescent girls is 55.3% and 55.8% respectively.

All India prevalence of anemia based on severity of anemia in women and adolescent girls as per NFHS-III (2005-06) is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Under the National Health Mission (NHM), the steps taken to tackle anaemia in women and adolescents girls include:

1. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in 2013 launched “National Iron plus Initiative” as a comprehensive strategy to combat the public health challenge of Iron Deficiency Anemia prevalent across the life cycle. There are age specific interventions with Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation and Deworming for improving the hemoglobin levels and reducing the prevalence of anemia for all age groups, that is children 6-60 months, 5-10 years, adolescent girls and boys (10-19 years), pregnant and lactating women and women in reproductive age group (15-45 years).
2. Universal screening of pregnant women for anemia is a part of ante-natal care and all pregnant women are provided iron and folic acid tablets during their ante-natal visits through the existing network of sub-centers and primary health centers and other health facilities as well as through outreach activities at Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs). These women are also counselled for dietary habits.
3. Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) has been recently launched to focus on conducting special ANC check up on 9th of every month with the help of Medical Officers/OBGYN to detect and treat cases of anemia.
4. Health Management Information System and Mother Child Tracking System is being implemented for reporting and tracking the cases of anemic and severely anemic pregnant women.
5. Every pregnant woman is provided with about 360 tablets of iron and folic acid to cover the ante natal and post-natal period. Pregnant women, who are found to be clinically anemic, are given additional tablet for taking two tablets daily.
6. Operationalization of Blood Bank in District Hospitals and Blood Storage Unit in Sub district facilities such as Sub-Divisional Hospital/Community Health Centers is being taken to tackle complications due to severe anemia etc.
7. To tackle the problem of anemia due to malaria particularly in pregnant women and children, Long Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs) and Insecticide Treated Bed Nets (ITBNs) are being distributed in endemic areas.

8. Health and nutrition education through IEC and BCC to promote dietary diversification, inclusion of iron folate rich food as well as food items that promotes iron absorption.
9. MCP Card and Safe Motherhood Booklet is being distributed to the pregnant women for educating them on dietary diversification and promotion of consumption of IFA.
10. Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material in the form of posters, hoardings, wall-writings and audio-visuals have been developed to promote prevention of anemia.
11. Videos and job-aids for nutrition and health education have also been disseminated to the States/UT.

Statement

Percentage of women aged (15-19 yrs.) and (15 to 49 years) classified as having iron-deficiency anemia (All India)-NFHS-III(2005-06)

Severity of Anemia	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Any Anemia
Women (15-19 years)	39.1	14.9	1.7	55.8

Severity of Anemia	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Any Anemia
Women (15-49 years)	38.6	15.0	1.8	55.3

Child death from diarrhoeal disease

609. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the second most common cause of death in Indian population is diarrhoeal disease which is responsible for one in every ten child deaths during the first five years of life worldwide and has the highest rate of incidence in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) As per the WHO and Maternal and Child Epidemiology Estimation Group (MCEE) estimates 2015, Globally, 9% of deaths in under-five children is attributed to diarrhoea.

In India, according to Sample Registration System (SRS), the common causes of child deaths for the period 2010-13 are Prematurity and low-birth (29.8%), Pneumonia

(17.1%), Diarrhoeal diseases (8.6%), Other non-communicable diseases (8.3%) and Birth asphyxia and birth trauma (8.2%).

Under the National Health Mission, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the following steps are taken by the Government for prevention and control of diarrhoea in children:

1. Promotion of early and exclusive breastfeeding along with appropriate complementary feeding is being undertaken through frontline health workers namely ASHA and ANM at community and facility level.
2. Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS) packets and zinc tablets are made available free of cost.
3. Capacity building of frontline workers and medical officers through the IMNCI (Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses) and FIMNCI (Facility based Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses) for management of diarrhoea.
4. Surveillance activities to detect outbreaks of Diarrhoea through Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) are also carried out.
5. Intensified Diarrhoea Control Fortnight (IDCF) is being implemented as a campaign in last month of July and first month of August, since 2014, for control of deaths due to Diarrhoea across all States and UTs. It includes massive awareness generation on use of ORS and zinc during diarrhoea, bringing together multiple departments to generate awareness and also reach to each under-five child with one packet of ORS to be used when diarrhoea begins. Main activities include intensification of advocacy activities, awareness generation activities, diarrhoea management service provision, establishing ORS-zinc demonstration sites, ORS distribution by ASHA through home visitation.
6. Rotavirus Vaccine has been introduced in 2016 in four States (Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh) to reduce rotavirus diarrhoea.
7. Other Schemes/programmes which have the potential of diarrhoea control include the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and Mid-Day Meal Scheme implemented by other Ministries.

Increase in the number of diabetic patients

610. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per World Health Organisation, there are about 6.5 crore diabetic patients in India and the figure is likely to increase up to 10.5 crore by 2035;

(b) whether it has also been estimated that out of them about 20 per cent patients suffer from retinopathy which is caused due to damage of blood vessels in retina leading to blurred vision and sometimes even blindness; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and what special measures Government proposes to take to contain increase in number of diabetic patients and resultant retinopathy, glaucoma, cataract and other problems in eyes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Yes. Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has informed that according to the International Diabetes Federation (IDF) Diabetes Atlas, 7th Edition, the prevalence of diabetes in India is 69.2 million in 2015 which is likely to be increased to 123.5 million by 2040.

(b) Yes. As informed by ICMR, about 20 per cent of Diabetes subjects suffer from retinopathy.

Chronically high blood sugar from diabetes is associated with damage to the tiny blood vessels in the retina, leading to diabetic retinopathy. The retina detects light and converts it to signals sent through the optic nerve to the brain. Diabetic retinopathy can cause blood vessels in the retina to leak fluid or hemorrhage (bleed), which causes blurring of vision and sudden blindness. In its most advanced stage, new abnormal blood vessels proliferate (increase in number) on the surface of the retina, which can lead to scarring and retinal detachment. Diabetic retinopathy occurs in long standing diabetics (>10 years of duration) with poor control of blood sugar levels.

(c) Government of India is implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) for interventions up to District level under the National Health Mission. It has focus on awareness generation for behaviour and life-style changes, screening and early diagnosis of persons with high level of risk factors and their treatment and referral (if required) to higher facilities for appropriate management for Non-communicable Diseases including Diabetes. Under NPCDCS, diagnosis and treatment facilities for Diabetes are provided through different levels of healthcare by setting up NCD Clinics in District Hospitals and Community Health Centres (CHCs).

Government of India is also implementing National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB) under which the following measures have been taken to contain increase in number of patients suffering from diabetic retinopathy, glaucoma, cataract and other problems in eyes in the country:

1. Regular screening of population above 50 years of age for identification of cataract and other eye diseases;

2. Continued emphasis on free cataract surgeries through Government and NGO eye hospitals;
3. Setting up of a Task Force to suggest action plan for treatment and prevention of blindness due to glaucoma. The activity includes sensitization workshops of district ophthalmologists in early diagnosis and surgical treatment of glaucoma;
4. Setting up of Task Force to suggest action plan for diagnosis and treatment of retinal diseases through NCD clinics. The activity includes posting of Ophthalmic Assistants for screening of diabetics coming to NCD Clinics in various districts/CHCs;
5. In service training of eye surgeons in surgical and medical management of cataract, glaucoma, retina and other sub-specialty;
6. IEC activities to create awareness about cataract, glaucoma, retinal diseases and other eye ailments.

Preventive healthcare measures to check cancer disease

611. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a spurt in cases of mouth, breast and cervical cancer and country is likely to have over 17.3 lakh new cases and over 8.8 lakh deaths due to disease by 2020 with cancers of breast, lung and cervix;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with number of such cases reported during last two years;

(c) whether Government is considering to create more awareness programmes, treatment plan and preventive healthcare scheme to control these cancers in country; and

(d) if so, details thereof and steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) As per Indian Council of Medical Research's National Cancer Registry Programme, the estimated incidence of cancer cases of mouth would be 128451 by 2020 among males and females. The estimated incidence of cancer cases of breast would be 179790 and cases of cervical cancer would be 104060 by 2020 among women in the country.

The estimated number of deaths due to cancer of breast are 74463 by 2020 and those due to cervical cancer are 69291 by 2020 among women. The

estimated number of deaths due to lung cancer in both sexes are 109710 by the year 2020.

The exact number of cancer cases reported is not maintained Centrally and hence not available. However, the estimated number of cancer incidence during the last two years is given below:

Site	2015	2016
Mouth	89645	96249
Breast	134214	142283
Cervix	97909	99099

(c) and (d) Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government for improving healthcare including prevention, diagnosis and treatment of Cancer. The objectives of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) being implemented under National Health Mission (NHM) for interventions upto district level include awareness generation for Cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment. The focus is on three types of cancer namely breast, cervical and oral cancer. Operational guidelines for implementing population wide screening of common cancer *viz.* breast, cervical and oral cancer have been issued to the State Governments. The guidelines include screening for the risk factors of cancer among common Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs). Such screening will also spread awareness on the risk factors of common NCDs including cancer. Self Breast Examination is also promoted for early detection for breast cancer. Electronic and Print media is utilized for health awareness for cancer.

Screening for cervical cancer is by Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (VIA) technique. Suspected cases are to be referred for confirmatory diagnosis by various tests including histo-pathological biopsy.

The Government of India is implementing “Tertiary Care Cancer Centre” Scheme to assist to establish/set up State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country. Oncology in its various aspects has focus in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY). Setting up of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar (Haryana) and 2nd campus of Chittranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata has also been approved. All these will enhance the capacity for prevention and treatment of cancer in the country.

Directions to doctors to adopt cashless mode of payment

†612. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to issue directions to doctors to receive their fee in cashless mode in order to prevent the hoarding of black money; and

(b) if so, by when 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) As per the Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002, a physician should clearly display his fees and other charges on the board of his chamber and/or the hospitals he is visiting. Further, a physician should announce his fees before rendering service and not after the operation or treatment is under way and remuneration received for such services should be in the form and amount specifically announced to the patient at the time the service is rendered.

Mortality rate of infants

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

(a) whether it is a fact that almost seven lakh infants die every year in the country including rural areas of Maharashtra due to such diseases which are curable;

(b) whether pneumonia is the biggest cause of deaths of infants;

(c) if so, the total number of deaths of infants in the last three years, State-wise details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to prevent deaths of infants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) According to Sample Registration System bulletin released by Registrar General of India in 2015, Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) of India is 37 per thousand live births and the Infant Mortality Rate of Maharashtra is 21 per thousand live births.

(b) As per the Sample Registration Report (SRS) of Registrar General of India, 17.1% of infant deaths are attributed to pneumonia and pneumonia ranks second in terms of Infant Mortality.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) At the National level, Registrar General of India releases Infant Mortality Rates and the State-wise details of last 3 years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) 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 the country:

- (i) Promotion of Institutional deliveries through cash incentive under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free delivery including Caesarean section, post-natal care and treatment of sick infants till one year of age.
- (ii) Strengthening of delivery points for providing comprehensive and quality Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) Services, establishment of Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Wings at high caseload facilities, ensuring essential newborn care at all delivery points, establishment of Special Newborn Care Units (SNCU), Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSU) and Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) units for care of sick and small babies.
- (iii) Early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices are promoted in convergence with Ministry of Women and Child Development. Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) are observed for provision of maternal and child health services and creating awareness on maternal and child care including health and nutrition education.
- (iv) Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) is being supported to provide vaccination to children against many life threatening diseases such as Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis, Tuberculosis, Measles, Hepatitis B, Meningitis and Pneumonia due to Haemophilus Influenza type B. The Government of India has also launched Mission Indradhanush in April 2015 to reach unreached children. 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

*State-wise details of Infant Mortality Rates (IMR) in last 3 years
(per thousand live births)*

State/UTs	2013	2014	2015
INDIA	40	39	37
Bihar	42	42	42
Chhattisgarh	46	43	41
Himachal Pradesh	35	32	28
Jammu and Kashmir	37	34	26
Jharkhand	37	34	32
Madhya Pradesh	54	52	50
Odisha	51	49	46
Rajasthan	47	46	43
Uttar Pradesh	50	48	46
Uttarakhand	32	33	34
Arunachal Pradesh	32	30	30
Assam	54	49	47

State/UTs	2013	2014	2015
Manipur	10	11	9
Meghalaya	47	46	42
Mizoram	35	32	32
Nagaland	18	14	12
Sikkim	22	19	18
Tripura	26	21	20
Andhra Pradesh	39	39	37
Goa	9	10	9
Gujarat	36	35	33
Haryana	41	36	36
Karnataka	31	29	28
Kerala	12	12	12
Maharashtra	24	22	21
Punjab	26	24	23
Tamil Nadu	21	20	19
Telangana		35	34
West Bengal	31	28	26
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24	22	20
Chandigarh	21	23	21
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	31	26	21
Daman and Diu	20	18	18
Delhi	24	20	18
Lakshadweep	24	20	20
Puducherry	17	14	11

Budgetary allocation to check illegal child abortion

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

(a) keeping in view the fact that child sex ratio is very low in the country including Maharashtra, the total budget allocated by National Health Mission to the

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

State of Maharashtra between the year 2013 to 2016 to check abortion after sex determination of foetus; and

(b) the child sex ratio in the country including the State of Maharashtra and State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Under the National Health Mission (NHM), the Government is rendering financial support to the States and UTs for facilitating the implementation of the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994. The total budget allocated to Maharashtra under the National Health Mission (NHM), from 2013 to 2016 for activities related to the PC and PNDT Act is ₹ 550.14 lakhs.

(b) The Child Sex Ratio in the country including Maharashtra and State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Child Sex Ratio as per Census 2011

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011
	INDIA	918
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	862
2.	Himachal Pradesh	909
3.	Punjab	846
4.	Chandigarh	880
5.	Uttaranchal	890
6.	Haryana	834
7.	Delhi	871
8.	Rajasthan	888
9.	Uttar Pradesh	902
10.	Bihar	935
11.	Sikkim	957
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	972
13.	Nagaland	943
14.	Manipur	936
15.	Mizoram	970

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011
16.	Tripura	957
17.	Meghalaya	970
18.	Assam	962
19.	West Bengal	956
20.	Jharkhand	948
21.	Odisha	941
22.	Chhattisgarh	969
23.	Madhya Pradesh	918
24.	Gujarat	890
25.	Daman and Diu	904
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	926
27.	Maharashtra	894
28.	Andhra Pradesh	939
29.	Karnataka	948
30.	Goa	942
31.	Lakshadweep	911
32.	Kerala	964
33.	Tamil Nadu	943
34.	Pondicherry	967
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	968

Source: Census of India

Specialized healthcare units in rural areas

615. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up Coronary Cardiac Unit/Dialysis Unit and Trauma centre in all the Block/Panchayat levels of the country to take care of the patients of local areas;

(b) if so, the details of the infrastructure and procedures to set up such units and the conditions therein;

(c) the project proposals and budget details with Centre-State participations therefor; and

(d) the proposal of Public Private Partnership (PPP) model, if any, and the conditions therein 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) Public Health being a State subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to provide health care to the people. However, financial and technical assistance is being provided to the States/UTs under NCD Flexipool for strengthening existing healthcare facilities including setting up of infrastructure, training of doctors and para medical staff, etc. as per State specific Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs).

Government of India is implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) for interventions up to District level under the National Health Mission. It has focus on providing better healthcare services by strengthening the existing healthcare facilities. Under NPCDCS, diagnosis and treatment facilities for major NCDs are provided through different levels of healthcare by setting up of NCD Clinics and CCUs in District Hospitals and Community Health Centres (CHCs).

The Government has initiated a scheme namely- Assistance for capacity building for developing trauma care facilities in Government Hospitals on National Highways from 11th Five Year Plan (FYP). During the 11th FYP, under the scheme, the Government identified and funded 116 Hospital in 17 States along the National Highways for setting up of Trauma Care Facilities. Out of the 116 identified, 99 have already become functional and 3 are under construction. In addition to the above, during the 12th Five year Plan, it is envisaged to establish Trauma Care Facilities in 85 Hospitals/Medical Colleges. So far 62 Hospitals/Medical Colleges have been identified and approved for establishing Trauma Care Facilities.

Pursuant to announcement in Union Budget 2016-17 regarding starting of 'National Dialysis Programme' to be supported in all district hospitals in a PPP mode under the National Health Mission (NHM), guidelines for implementation of the National Dialysis Programme have been shared with States on 7.4.2016. The Guidelines also include Request for Proposals (RFP). As per the Guidelines, the private partner is envisaged to provide medical human resource, dialysis machine along with Reverse Osmosis (RO) water plant infrastructure, dialyzer and consumables, while the space, power and water supply within District Hospital would be provided by the State Governments. Support under the NHM would be provided to States for provision of dialysis services free of cost to the poor. So far, approval has been provided to all States based on proposals received from them.

Financial Assistance is provided to the States with a cost sharing ratio of 60:40 between Centre and State except North-Eastern and Hilly States where the ratio is 90:10.

Pictorial warning on cigarette packets

616. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to put in place 85 per cent pictorial warning on cigarette packets instead of the existing 40 per cent; and

(b) 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) The Government has already enhanced the size of health warnings on tobacco product packages to 85 per cent instead of existing 40 per cent with effect from 1st April, 2016 *vide* notification of the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Packaging and Labelling) Amendment Rules, 2014, (G.S.R. No. 727 (E))dated 15th October, 2014 and further notification (G.S.R. No. 739 (E) dated 24th September, 2015.

MRI scanning facilities for BPL families

617. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is pending with Government to offer Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) scanning facilities to patients belonging to BPL families across the country considering the fact that such facilities are generally available only in hospitals attached to Government medical colleges; and

(b) 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) Health is a State subject and it is the responsibility of the State Governments to provide adequate health care facilities including MRI to the people of the State. The State Government is not required to seek approval of this Ministry for installing MRI scanning facilities in their Hospitals.

As far as the health care establishments under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare are concerned, all such proposals are examined expeditiously and necessary approval of competent authority is conveyed to make the facilities functional for the use of patient care.

Upgradation of medical institutions under PMSSY

†618. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the upgradation of the medical institutions of the Country under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), if so, the details thereof and the present status of the upgradation project in the State of Chhattisgarh;

(b) whether Government has set any time-limit for starting and completing the task of upgradation, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government proposes to constitute any kind of monitoring committee to monitor the performance of this scheme upto District level and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Yes 72 Government Medical Colleges/Institutes have been approved for upgradation in different phases under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana. The List of Institutes is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Government Medical College (GMC), Bilaspur and Government Medical College, Jagdalpur have been approved for upgradation at the cost of ₹ 200 crore each (Central Share: ₹ 120 crore, State Share: ₹ 80 crore) under Phase-IV of PMSSY. CPWD has been appointed as the executing agency for up-gradation. Gap Analysis Committee has been constituted. Preliminary Gap Analysis by GMC, Jagdalpur and Bilaspur have been reviewed on 12.01.2017 by Gap Analysis Committee and concerned GMCs have been asked to submit revised analysis and estimate in consultation with the executing agency.

(b) Timelines for start and completion of the upgradation work depends upon various factors like approval of authorities concerned, approval of DPR and issue of notification of award.

Upgradation of GMCs under Phase-IV of PMSSY is to be completed by 31st December, 2018, as approved by Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) on 03.08.2016

(c) No.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*Government Medical Colleges/Institutes, taken up for upgradation under PMSSY***Phase-I (13 GMCIs)**

Sl. No.	State	Name of Institution
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Venkateshwara Institute of Medical Sciences, Tirupati
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	Government Medical College, Jammu Government Medical College, Srinagar
3.	Jharkhand	Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS), Ranchi
4.	Gujarat	BJ Medical College, Ahmedabad
5.	Karnataka	Bangalore Medical College, Bangalore
6.	Kerala	Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram
7.	Maharashtra	Grant Medical College and Sir JJ Group of Hospitals, Mumbai
8.	Tamil Nadu	Government Medical College, Salem
9.	Telangana	Nizam Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad, Telengana
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow Institute of Medical Sciences, BHU, Varanasi
11.	West Bengal	Kolkata Medical College, Kolkata

Phase-II (6 GMCIs)

Sl. No.	State	Name of Institution
1.	Haryana	Pandit BD Sharma Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Rohtak
2.	Himachal Pradesh	Government Medical College, Tanda
3.	Maharashtra	Government Medical College, Nagpur
4.	Punjab	Government Medical College, Amritsar
5.	Tamil Nadu	Government Medical College, Madurai
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College of Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh

Phase-III (39 GMCIs)

Sl. No.	State	Name of Institution
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Siddhartha Medical College, Vijayawada Government Medical College, Anantpur
2.	Assam	Guwahati Medical College, Guwahati Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh
3.	Bihar	Srikrishna Medical College, Muzaffarpur Government Medical College, Darbhanga
4.	Goa	Goa Medical College, Panaji
5.	Gujarat	Government Medical College, Rajkot
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Indira Gandhi Government Medical College, Shimla
7.	Jharkhand	Patliputra Medical College, Dhanbad
8.	Karnataka	Vijayanagar Institute of Medical Sciences, Bellary Karnataka Institute of Medical Sciences, Hubli
9.	Kerala	Kozhikode Medical College T.D. Medical College, Alappuzha
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Government Medical College, Rewa Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Medical College, Jabalpur GR Medical College, Gwalior
11.	Maharashtra	Government Medical College, Aurangabad Government Medical College, Latur Government Medical College, Akola Shri Vasantao Naik Government Medical College, Yavatmal.
12.	Odisha	MKCG Medical College, Behrampur VSS Medical College, Burla.
13.	Punjab	Government Medical College, Patiala
14.	Rajasthan	SP Medical College, Bikaner RNT Medical College, Udaipur Government Medical College, Kota
15.	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur Tirunelveli Medical College, Tirunelveli

Sl. No.	State	Name of Institution
16.	Telengana	Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Adilabad Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal
17.	Tripura	Agartala Government Medical College, Tripura
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Government Medical College, Jhansi Government Medical College, Gorakhpur MLN Medical College, Allahabad LLR Medical College, Meerut.
19.	West Bengal	BS Medical College, Bankura Government Medical College, Malda North Bengal Medical College, Darjeeling

Phase-IV (13 GMCIs)

State	GMCIs
Bihar	1. PMCH, Patna 2. GMC, Bhagalpur 3. GMC, Gaya
Chhattisgarh	4. GMC, Bilaspur 5. GMC, Jagdalpur
Delhi	6. UCMS-GTB hospital
Gujarat	7. GMC, Surat 8. GMC, Bhavnagar
Madhya Pradesh	9. GMC, Indore
Odisha	10. GMC, Cuttack
Rajasthan	11. GMC, Jaipur
Uttar Pradesh	12. GMC, Agra 13. GMC, Kanpur

Recent Approvals

Ministry has approved the proposal for creation of a Super Specialty block in Institute of Medical Sciences, BHU at a cost of ₹ 200 crore under PMSSY.

Huge patients rush at cancer centre, AIIMS, New Delhi

619. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cancer Centre of All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi is unable to cope up with the rush of cancer patients coming from various parts of the country;

(b) what is the waiting time for getting chemotherapy in this Centre; and

(c) whether the Ministry has any plan to augment the capacity of this Centre by providing extra infrastructure and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Institute Rotary Cancer Hospital (Dr. BRA IRCH) of AIIMS, New Delhi is a major Regional Cancer Centre (RCC) as envisaged in the National Cancer Control Programme (renamed as NPCDCS). The Centre has in patient ward, OTs and ICU's for comprehensive treatment to cancer patients. Adequate medical care is provided to all patients who come to this hospital for treatment within the available infrastructure.

(b) There is no waiting time in the Department of Medical Oncology to get Chemotherapy through OPD. For Infusional Chemotherapy in Day Care, the patients have to wait for 1-2 weeks.

(c) To address the increasing cancer patients load, the Government has approved setting up of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar, Haryana.

**Mou among BRICS nations for regulatory
collaboration on drugs safety**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India has pressed the need for BRICS Nations for affordable medicines;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the BRICS Nations are considering signing an MoU to work on mutual recognition, sharing information and accelerating regulatory approvals in case of international and national health emergencies, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the BRICS regulators have agreed on draft MoU on regulatory collaboration with a view to improving the standards, certification and regulatory

mechanisms for drugs and pharmaceuticals and promoting the availability of safe, efficacious, affordable and quality medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) The 6th BRICS Health Ministers meeting held at New Delhi recognized the need for concluding a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on regulatory collaboration between the drug regulatory authorities of BRICS countries with a view to improving regulatory standards, certification and systems for medical products.

The following areas have been identified for collaboration between BRICS drug regulatory authorities:

- (i) Regulation of medical products, Medical Devices, Biological Products, Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs).
- (ii) Pharmacovigilance,
- (iii) Pharmacopoeia and quality of medical products.
- (iv) Sharing of regulatory experience.

Blanket ban of Tobacco consumption

†621. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government believes that tobacco consumption is harmful for life;
- (b) if so, whether Government is considering to impose blanket ban on the consumption of tobacco in the country; and
- (c) if so, by when the ban is expected to be imposed and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) As per the “Report on Tobacco Control in India” published in 2004, about 8-9 lakhs deaths per year are attributable to tobacco related diseases.

(b) No. However, there is ban on sale of cigarettes and other tobacco products to and by persons below the age of eighteen years, within 100 yards of educational institutions and ban on promotion/advertisement of cigarettes and other tobacco products, under Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement, Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(COTPA, 2003) and Rules made thereunder. Further, there is ban on manufacture, storage, distribution or sale of food products containing tobacco or nicotine, such as Gutkha, *vide* the Food Safety Regulations issued in 2011 under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

(c) Does not arise.

Mandatory rural postings of doctors

622. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) urban and rural classification of the current shortage of doctors and nurses in the country and the steps being taken by Government to help fill this shortage;

(b) the steps being taken by Government to encourage and motivate doctors and nurses to take up rural postings; and

(c) whether Government proposes to make rural postings for doctors and nurses mandatory and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) No such bifurcated data with regard to urban and rural areas is maintained Centrally. However, as per Rural Health Statistics (RHS), 2015, data related to:

- Doctors at Primary Health Centres (PHCs) is given in the Statement-I (*See below*);
- Nursing Staff at PHCs and CHCs is given in the Statement-II (*See below*);
- Doctors at District Hospital and Sub-District/Sub-Divisional Hospital is given in the Statement-III (*See below*);
- Para Medical Staff at District Hospital and Sub-District/Sub-Divisional Hospital is given in the Statement-IV (*See below*);

Further, as per information provided by Medical Council of India, there are a total number of 9,88,922 allopathic doctors registered with the State Medical Council/ Medical Council of India as on 30th June, 2016. The Government has taken the following steps to increase the number of doctors in the country:

- (i) The ratio of teachers to students has been revised from 1:1 to 1:2 for all MD/MS disciplines and 1:1 to 1:3 in subjects of Anaesthesiology, Forensic Medicine, Radiotherapy, Medical Oncology, Surgical Oncology and Psychiatry.

- (ii) The teacher:student ratio in Public funded Government Medical Colleges for Professors has been increased from 1:2 to 1:3 in all clinical subjects and for Assoc. Prof. from 1:1 to 1:2 if the Assoc. Prof. is a unit head.
- (iii) DNB qualification has been recognized for appointment as faculty to take care of shortage of faculty.
- (iv) Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.
- (v) Enhancement of age limit for appointment/extension/re-employment against posts of teachers/dean/principal/director in medical colleges from 65-70 years.
- (vi) Relaxation in the norms for setting up of a medical college in terms of requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed/bed strength and other infrastructure.
- (vii) Strengthening/upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new PG courses/Increase of PG seats with fund sharing between the Central and State Government.
- (viii) Establishment of New Medical Colleges by upgrading district/referral hospitals preferably in underserved districts of the country with fund sharing between the Central Government and States.
- (ix) Strengthening/upgradation of existing State Government/Central Government Medical Colleges to increase MBBS seats with fund sharing between the Central Government and States.

(b) Health being a State subject, provision of healthcare facilities falls under the jurisdiction of respective State Governments. However, to encourage doctors working in remote and difficult areas, the MCI with the previous approval of Central Government, has amended the Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000 to provide:-

- (i) 50% reservation in Post Graduate Diploma Courses for Medical Officers in the Government service, who have served for at least three years in remote and difficult areas; and
- (ii) Incentive at the rate of 10% of the marks obtained for each year in service in remote or difficult areas upto a maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses.

Further, under, NHM, financial incentive is also provided to MBBS as well as PG doctors for serving in the rural areas. These incentives are over and above the salaries of the doctors concerned.

- (c) No.

Statement-I*Doctors+ at primary health centres*

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March, 2015)				
		Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1069	2270	1412	858	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	117	NA	102	NA	15
3.	Assam	1014	NA	1355	NA	*
4.	Bihar###	1883	2078	2521	*	*
5.	Chhattisgarh	792	752	368	384	424
6.	Goa	21	48	56	*	*
7.	Gujarat#	1247	1504	889	615	358
8.	Haryana	461	635	489	146	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	500	636	571	65	*
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	637	1352	834	518	*
11.	Jharkhand	327	327	372	*	*
12.	Karnataka	2353	2353	2196	157	157
13.	Kerala	827	1120	1169	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1171	1658	999	659	172
15.	Maharashtra	1811	3009	2937	72	*
16.	Manipur^	85	238	199	39	*
17.	Meghalaya	110	128	114	14	*
18.	Mizoram##	57	152	49	103	8
19.	Nagaland	128	108	133	*	*
20.	Odisha ³	1305	1312	1008	304	297
21.	Punjab	427	490	441	49	*
22.	Rajasthan	2083	2807	2412	395	*
23.	Sikkim	24	NA	29	NA	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	1372	2744	2375	369	*
25.	Telangana	668	1318	1024	294	*
26.	Tripura	91	158	158	0	*
27.	Uttarakhand**	257	325	160	165	97
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3497	4509	2209	2300	1288
29.	West Bengal	909	2600	723	1877	186
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	42	36	6	*
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0

276 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	6	8	*	*
33.	Daman and Diu	3	3	5	*	*
34.	Delhi	5	21	21	0	*
35.	Lakshadweep	4	9	9	0	*
36.	Puducherry	24	38	38	0	*
ALL INDIA ²		25308	34750	27421	9389	3002

Notes:

Sanctioned data for 2013-14 used

Data for 2013 repeated

Inposition data for 2013-14 and Sanctioned data for 2011 used

^Data for 2013-14 repeated

NA: Not Available.

+: Allopathic Doctors

**Inposition data for 2013-14 used

*: Surplus. All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

¹One per Primary Health Centre

²For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded

³The PHC data included Area Hospitals and Other Hospitals

Statement-II*Nursing Staff at PHCs and CHCs*

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March, 2015)				
		Required ¹ [R ¹]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall ¹ [R ¹ -P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2322	2300	2006	294	316
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	481	NA	319	NA	162
3.	Assam##	2071	2798	3056	*	*
4.	Bihar#	2373	1662	1736	*	637
5.	Chhattisgarh	1877	2495	1511	984	366
6.	Goa	49	80	86	*	*
7.	Gujarat+	3487	4058	2705	1353	782
8.	Haryana	1224	1783	1685	98	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1046	819	635	184	411
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1225	1616	1184	432	41
11.	Jharkhand	1643	703	1230	*	413
12.	Karnataka	3795	3457	3176	281	619
13.	Kerala	2381	3610	3969	*	*

14.	Madhya Pradesh	3509	4189	3629	560	*
15.	Maharashtra	4331	3218	2535	683	1796
16.	Manipur^	204	484	433	51	*
17.	Meghalaya	299	413	413	0	*
18.	Mizoram	120	NA	224	NA	*
19.	Nagaland	275	117	378	*	*
20.	Odisha^	3944	903	1260	*	2684
21.	Punjab	1477	2189	1907	282	*
22.	Rajasthan	6059	13435	9250	4185	*
23.	Sikkim	38	NA	41	NA	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	4067	8177	7349	828	*
25.	Telangana	1466	1666	1453	213	13
26.	Tripura	231	421	421	0	*
27.	Uttarakhand	670	275	456	*	214
28.	Uttar Pradesh	8908	4497	4412	85	4496
29.	West Bengal	3338	8285	7047	1238	*
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	50	191	185	6	*
31.	Chandigarh^^	14	47	99	*	*
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14	8	37	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33.	Daman and Diu	17	14	14	0	3
34.	Delhi	5	5	7	*	*
35.	Lakshadweep	25	52	52	0	*
36.	Puducherry	45	131	139	*	*
ALL INDIA		63080	74098	65039	11757	12953

+Data for 2013 repeated

#Data for 2011 repeated

##Sanctioned data for 2012 used

^Data for 2013-14 repeated

^^Sanctioned data for 2013-14 used

¹One per Primary Health Centre and seven per Community Health Centre

*: Surplus. All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

NA: Not Available.

Statement-III*Doctors at district hospital and sub-district/sub-divisional hospital*

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March, 2015)			
		District Hospital		Sub-District/Sub-Divisional Hospital	
		Sanctioned	In Position	Sanctioned	In Position
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	395	241	405	316
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	333	0	0
3.	Assam	NA	683	NA	155
4.	Bihar	NA	1088	NA	92
5.	Chhattisgarh	822	463	157	38
6.	Goa	73	63	NA	NA
7.	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	NA
8.	Haryana	563	741	225	167
9.	Himachal Pradesh	NA	408	NA	299
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1007	748	NA	NA
11.	Jharkhand	292	324	83	80
12.	Karnataka	1703	1254	1940	1329
13.	Kerala	NA	498	487	623
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2143	1422	646	505
15.	Maharashtra	1292	983	1362	1144
16.	Manipur#	261	199	17	6
17.	Meghalaya	266	265	11	10
18.	Mizoram	NA	196	NA	35
19.	Nagaland	NA	181	0	0
20.	Odisha	1598	858	363	244
21.	Punjab	684	565	708	481
22.	Rajasthan	1716	1110	498	376
23.	Sikkim	NA	86	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1639	1339	2630	2298

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Telangana	297	184	309	236
26.	Tripura	84	60	64	82
27.	Uttarakhand	427	327	219	187
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2551	2108	0	0
29.	West Bengal	1065	882	1935	1307
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30	23	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	167	202	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NA	68	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	39	24	0	0
34.	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA
35.	Lakshadweep	34	19	8	8
36.	Puducherry	498	491	0	0
ALL INDIA		19646	18436	12067	10018

#Data for 2013-14 repeated

Statement-IV*Para-medical staff at district hospital and sub-district/sub-divisional hospital*

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March, 2015)			
		District Hospital		Sub District/ Sub Divisional Hospital	
		Sanctioned	In Position	Sanctioned	In Position
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1019	922	1002	873
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	503	0	0
3.	Assam	NA	2810	NA	435
4.	Bihar	NA	278	NA	120
5.	Chhattisgarh	1720	1442	284	139
6.	Goa	164	170	NA	NA
7.	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	NA
8.	Haryana	2534	2135	665	557

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	NA	694	557	454
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1478	1182	NA	NA
11.	Jharkhand	374	773	108	125
12.	Karnataka	6402	4554	6956	4761
13.	Kerala	NA	1097	NA	1377
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8382	5313	1092	866
15.	Maharashtra	4721	4376	2529	2130
16.	Manipur#	705	290	47	23
17.	Meghalaya	646	630	11	11
18.	Mizoram	NA	565	NA	55
19.	Nagaland	372	441	0	0
20.	Odisha	1645	1918	601	709
21.	Punjab	2182	1765	2412	2132
22.	Rajasthan	4960	3957	2155	1161
23.	Sikkim	NA	295	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	4977	4092	6864	5775
25.	Telangana	743	684	726	632
26.	Tripura	276	221	231	238
27.	Uttarakhand	908	873	476	452
28.	Uttar Pradesh	6768	5696	0	0
29.	West Bengal	5204	5131	5197	3674
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	57	60	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	NA	367	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NA	155	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	95	82	0	0
34.	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA
35.	Lakshadweep	45	45	18	18
36.	Puducherry	2186	2126	0	0
ALL INDIA		58563	55642	31931	26717

Data for 2013-14 repeated

Regulating online sale of medicines

623. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage share of medicines being sold online in the country;
- (b) whether a high-level Committee constituted by Government to look into the regulation of sale of medicines online has submitted its report; and
- (c) if so, the salient features and recommendations of the report and the steps being proposed by Government to regulate the sale of medicines online?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Data in this regard is not maintained Centrally.

(b) A Sub-Committee had been constituted by the Drugs Consultative Committee (DCC) to examine issues relating to online sale of drugs. The Sub-Committee has submitted its report to the Drugs Consultative Committee.

(c) The Sub-Committee has *inter alia* recommended:—

- Creation of a National Portal to act as the nodal platform for transacting and monitoring online sale of drugs.
- Necessity of evolving a mechanism to register e-pharmacies.
- Geographical restrictions for operation of e-pharmacies.
- Existing licencees involved in retail sale of drugs could also register on the National Portal for carrying out online sale of drugs.
- certain categories of drugs *viz.* the Narcotic and Psychotropic drugs, tranquilizers, habit forming drugs and Schedule X drugs that are prone to being abused or misused be excluded from sale through e-pharmacies.

All matters relating to sale of drugs including through online will continue to be regulated in accordance with the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 as amended from time to time.

Action against soft drinks companies for toxic contents in their products

†624. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether toxic contents in soft drinks of several companies have been found in excess of prescribed limits during investigation thereof;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government against the defaulting Companies;

(c) whether Government has made the citizens aware about prevalence of toxic contents in soft drinks of these Companies so that they may avoid the consumption of those soft drinks; and

(d) the steps taken to protect the common men from harm caused by the said drinks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (d) Samples of food items are picked up for testing and analysis by the State/UT Food Safety Departments from time to time. Separate data about samples of soft drinks having been tested/found not conforming to specified standards, has not been compiled Centrally. A study was conducted by the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health (AIIPH&PH) and the National Test House (NTH), Kolkata, in which AIIPH&PH collected 4 bottles each of the cold drink brands (Sprite, Coca Cola, Mountain Dew, Pepsi and 7 UP) and tested for heavy metals antimony, lead, chromium and cadmium and DEHP. The study takes bottled (packaged) water as the reference point. Since a number of other substances are added while making soft drinks, its composition will be different from packaged drinking water. The details of the findings of the study are given in the Statement-I to V, respectively.

Statement-I

Heavy metals and DEHP concentrations in Sprite (soft drink)

Item description: sample of Sprite (soft drink) in bottle (4x600 ml),

Batch No./LOT No. 2926

Test Description (National Test House)	Certificate No. NTH(ER)/ CH(S)/2016/0029E	Date of issue 08.03.2016	Code No. 1454064260750		
Storage Parameters	Toxic Substance (mg/l)				
	Antimony	Lead	Cadmium	Chromium	DEHP
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sample in Bottle as received by the Lab.	0.015	0.007	0.003	0.015	0.016
40 deg C for 10 days.	0.019	0.009	0.006	0.016	0.019
60 deg C for 10 days	0.020	0.009	0.008	0.022	0.021
Permissible Limit	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6
Remarks Safety limits available for bottled water	0.005	0.010	0.003	0.050	0.006
Reference standards	BIS (IS 13428:2005, IS 14543: 2004) ¹	BIS (IS 13428:2005, IS 14543: 2004) ¹	BIS (IS 13428:2005, IS 14543: 2004) ¹	BIS (IS 13428:2005, IS 14543: 2004) ¹	US-EPA ⁽²⁾

Statement-II***Heavy metals and DEHP concentrations in Mountain Dew (soft drink)***

Item description: sample of Mountain Dew received in 4 Nos. (600ml) bottles having Batches No./Lot No. BN5255C30J15					
Test Description (National Test House)	Certificate No. NTH(ER)/ CH(S)/2016/0029C	Date of issue 08.03.2016	Code No. 1454064260750		
Storage Parameters	Toxic Substance (mg/l)				
	Antimony	Lead	Cadmium	Chromium	DEHP
Sample in Bottle as received by the Lab	0.012	0.006	0.016	0.017	0.014
40 deg C for 10 days	0.018	0.007	0.019	0.017	0.016
60 deg C for 10 days	0.021	0.009	0.020	0.018	0.018
Permissible Limit	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Remarks Safety limits available for bottled water	0.005	0.010	0.003	0.050	0.006
Reference standards	BIS (IS 13428:2005, IS 14543: 2004) ¹	BIS (IS 13428:2005, IS 14543: 2004) ¹	BIS (IS 13428:2005, IS 14543: 2004) ¹	BIS (IS 13428:2005, IS 14543: 2004) ¹	US-EPA ⁽²⁾

Statement-III*Heavy metals and DEHP concentrations in Pepsi (soft drink)*

Item description: sample of Pepsi (soft drink): received in bottle (4x600 ml), having Batch No./Lot No.5255C06J15					
Test Description (National Test House)	Certificate No. NTH(ER)/ CH(S)/2016/0029A	Date of issue 08.03.2016	Code No. 1454064260750		
Storage Parameters	Toxic Substance (mg/l)				
	Antimony	Lead	Cadmium	Chromium	DEHP
Sample in Bottle as received by the Lab	0.029	0.011	0.002	0.017	0.028
40 deg C for 10 days	0.032	0.012	0.006	0.019	0.033
60 deg C for 10 days	0.043	0.012	0.008	0.019	0.036
Permissible Limit	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Remarks Safety Limits available for bottled water	0.005	0.010	0.003	0.050	0.006
Reference standards	BIS (IS 13428:2005, IS 14543: 2004) ¹	BIS (IS 13428:2005, IS 14543: 2004) ¹	BIS (IS 13428:2005, IS 14543: 2004) ¹	BIS (IS 13428:2005, IS 14543: 2004) ¹	US-EPA ⁽²⁾

Statement-IV*Heavy metals and DEHP concentrations in 7 UP (soft drink)*

Item description: sample of 7 UP(soft drink): received in bottle (600 ml), having Batch/Lot No.BN5255C23115					
Test Description (National Test House)	Certificate No. NTH(ER)/ CH(S)/2016/0029B	Date of issue 08.03.2016	Code No. 1454064260750		
Storage Parameters	Toxic Substance (mg/l)				
	Antimony	Lead	Cadmium	Chromium	DEHP
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sample in Bottle as received by the Lab	0.011	0.004	0.012	0.017	0.018
40 deg C for 10 days	0.011	0.006	0.018	0.022	0.020

1	2	3	4	5	6
60 deg C for 10 days	0.023	0.006	0.020	0.022	0.020
Permissible Limit	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Remarks Safety limits available for bottled water	0.005	0.010	0.003	0.050	0.006
Reference standards	BIS (IS 13428:2005, IS 14543: 2004) ¹	BIS (IS 13428:2005, IS 14543: 2004) ¹	BIS (IS 13428:2005, IS 14543: 2004) ¹	BIS (IS 13428:2005, IS 14543: 2004) ¹	US-EPA ⁽²⁾

Statement-V***Heavy metals and DEHP concentrations in Coca Cola (soft drink)***

Item description: sample of Coca Cola(soft drink): received in bottle (600 ml) having Batch/Lot No.1263 (3 Bottles) and B.No. 1258 (1 Bottle)					
Test Description (National Test House)	Certificate No. NTH(ER)/ CH(S)/2016/0029D	Date of issue 08.03.2016	Code No. 1454064260750		
Storage Parameters	Toxic Substance (mg/l)				
	Antimony	Lead	Cadmium	Chromium	DEHP
Sample in Bottle as received by the Lab	0.006	0.009	0.011	0.026	0.026
40 deg C for 10 days	0.014	0.011	0.013	0.032	0.028
60 deg C for 10 days	0.019	0.012	0.013	0.033	0.034
Permissible Limit	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Remarks Safety limits available for bottled water	0.005	0.010	0.003	0.050	0.006
Reference standards	BIS (IS 13428:2005, IS 14543: 2004) ¹	BIS (IS 13428:2005, IS 14543: 2004) ¹	BIS (IS 13428:2005, IS 14543: 2004) ¹	BIS (IS 13428:2005, IS 14543: 2004) ¹	US-EPA ⁽²⁾

1. Bureau of Indian Standards: Indian Standard Packaged natural mineral water specification (second revision) first reprint December 2006, Ics 13.060.20, c bls 200s Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi 110002 is 13428: 2005
2. United States Environmental Protection Agency 2009, National Primary Drinking Water Regulations EPA 816-F-09-004 May 2009.

Survey on diabetic patients in the country

625. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that diabetes has become a major disease in the country;

(b) whether Government has undertaken any survey to find out the total number of persons reported to have been suffering from diabetes in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to supply cheap testing kits to diabetic patients and also to create awareness in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) Yes Diabetes is one of the common Non-Communicable Diseases. Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has informed that according to the International Diabetes Federation (IDF) Diabetes Atlas, 7th Edition, the prevalence of diabetes in India is 69.2 million in 2015.

Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has undertaken a study on diabetes viz. ICMR India Diabetes (ICMR-INDAB) Study on the prevalence of diabetes. It is an ongoing study and current results available from 15 States/UTs indicate overall prevalence of Diabetes which varies from 4% to 13%.

(c) While Health is a State Subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of State/UT Governments to create awareness and provide health care facilities. Government of India is implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) for interventions up to District level under the National Health Mission. It has focus on awareness generation for behaviour and life-style changes, screening and early diagnosis of persons with high level of risk factors and their treatment and referral (if required) to higher facilities for appropriate management for Non-communicable Diseases including Diabetes. Under NPCDCS, diagnosis and treatment facilities for Diabetes are provided through different levels of healthcare by setting up NCD Clinics in District Hospitals and Community Health Centres (CHCs). Endocrinology is one of the major focus area for new AIIMS and many other institutions upgraded under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna. Free or subsidised treatment of Diabetes is also available at many Central and State Government Health Care Facilities. The Government of India, under NHM, also supplements the efforts of the States for

free diagnostics and drug initiatives, as per the Programme Implementation Plan of the States.

Operational Guidelines for implementing population level screening for diabetes, hypertension and common cancer *viz.* oral, breast and cervix have been released to State Governments. These guidelines include screening for risk factors of these diseases. Such screening will generate awareness on risk factors of these diseases.

In order to leverage mobile technology, an application called mDiabetes has been launched to generate awareness, promote adherence to treatment and inculcate healthy habits among the masses.

Several awareness initiatives have been undertaken by the Government including observance of World Diabetes Day, organising of screening for major NCDs including blood pressure and major awareness events at occasions such as the India International Trade Fair (IITF), Delhi and use of print, electronic and social media, etc. In addition NPCDCS supports awareness generation activities to be undertaken by the States.

Medical services at concessional rate for diabetic patients

626. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN:

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that diabetes has moved from 11th position to 7th position in the cause of deaths in India according to the Global Burden of Disease Report 2015;

(b) if so, what measures Government has taken to spread awareness about the increasing incidence of diabetes in the country and the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has launched any scheme to extend medical services at a concessional rate to diabetic patients in Government hospitals, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Yes. Indian Council of Medical Research has informed that according to the Global Burden of Disease Report 2015, the number of deaths due to diabetes increased from 2.24 lakh (in the year 2005) to 3.46 lakh (in the year 2015), thus leading to the shift from 11th position to 7th position in terms of cause of death due to diabetes.

(b) and (c) While Health is a State Subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of State/UT Governments to create awareness and provide health care

facilities. Government of India is implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) for interventions up to District level under the National Health Mission. It has focus on awareness generation for behaviour and life-style changes, screening and early diagnosis of persons with high level of risk factors and their treatment and referral (if required) to higher facilities for appropriate management for Non-communicable Diseases including Diabetes. Under NPCDCS, diagnosis and treatment facilities for Diabetes are provided through different levels of healthcare by setting up NCD Clinics in District Hospitals and Community Health Centres (CHCs). Endocrinology is one of the major focus area for new AIIMS and many other institutions upgraded under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna. Free or subsidised treatment of Diabetes is also available at many Central and State Government Health Care Facilities. The Government of India, under NHM, also supplements the efforts of the States for free diagnostics and drug initiatives, as per the Programme Implementation Plan of the States.

Operational Guidelines for implementing population level screening for diabetes, hypertension and common cancer *viz.* oral, breast and cervix have been released to State Governments. These guidelines include screening for risk factors of these diseases. Such screening will generate awareness on risk factors of these diseases.

In order to leverage mobile technology, an application called mDiabetes has been launched to generate awareness, promote adherence to treatment and inculcate healthy habits among the masses.

Several awareness initiatives have been undertaken by the Government including observance of World Diabetes Day, organising of screening for major NCDs including blood pressure and major awareness events at occasions such as the India International Trade Fair (IITF), Delhi and use of print, electronic and social media, etc. In addition NPCDCS supports awareness generation activities to be undertaken by the States.

Financial assistance to minorities children in rural areas

627. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to provide financial assistance for the education of children of minorities living in the rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether minority students have been given scholarships during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details of the minority students getting the scholarships, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Minority Affairs implements nine Schemes throughout the country (including the rural areas), for educational empowerment of six notified minority communities namely Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain and Parsi (Zoroastrians). The schemes are as under:

- (i) Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme (for Class I to X);
- (ii) Post-matric Scholarship Scheme (for Class XI to Ph.D.);
- (iii) Merit-cum Means based Scholarship Scheme (For Professional and Technical courses);
- (iv) Free Coaching and Allied Scheme (for Competitive Examinations of Professional Courses and Government jobs);
- (v) Maulana Azad National Fellowship (MANF) (for M.Phil and Ph.D);
- (vi) Support for Minorities {for clearing prelims exam conducted by Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), Staff Selection Commission (SSC) and State Public Service Commissions (SPSCs)};
- (vii) Padho Pardesh (for overseas studies at Masters, M.Phil. and Ph.D. Level);
- (viii) Nai Manzil; and
- (ix) Begam Hajrat Mahal National Scholarship for Meritorious Girls belonging to Minorities- Implemented by Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) (for minority girls studying in Class XIth and XIIth Standard).

The details of first eight Schemes are available on the website of this Ministry i.e. www.minorityaffairs.gov.in and the 9th Scheme is available on www.maef.nic.in.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The details of minority students benefited under the Schemes {S.No. (i) to (iii) and (ix)} during the last three years, State/UT-wise, are given in the Statement-I and II, respectively.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise Scholarship sanctioned under Pre-matric, Post-matric and Merit-cum Means based Scholarship Schemes during the last three years

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme			Post-matric Scholarship Scheme			Merit-cum Means Scholarship Scheme		
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh		131069	155056		5176	10728		526	1166
2.	Telangana	334949	176178	204966	19246	11580	15399	1492	1238	1906
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
4.	Assam	241967	132981	61325	27932	29893	29580	3710	3886	4647
5.	Bihar	65663	122883	23207	34485	42248	44781	6417	13393	11001
6.	Chhattisgarh	20196	19953	12844	2811	2657	2101	339	614	544
7.	Goa	8319	3350	2127	124	93	175	108	163	167
8.	Gujarat	355756	353933	206864	32979	40574	23979	2607	4821	4431
9.	Haryana	15780	0	1168	1509	721	2728	865	1109	1232
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3577	3196	2469	353	337	501	153	129	99
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	113647	389420	0	25461	15977	20326	2317	6519	5744
12.	Jharkhand	26694	28465	25797	11581	12281	12170	1736	1498	2011
13.	Karnataka	404511	435369	467121	51771	85830	51712	5526	19814	16262

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14.	Kerala	884682	845465	520582	69643	94460	46691	15602	25844	31665
15.	Madhya Pradesh	109507	104819	76978	10863	10009	14007	1347	2954	2679
16.	Maharashtra	785177	717896	511884	60229	56984	48962	7113	5230	6494
17.	Manipur	13232	19364	2107	7853	7085	2641	519	437	391
18.	Meghalaya	23825	22327	1879	170	313	4498	706	884	1056
19.	Mizoram	94745	141210	52114	669	389	574	97	0	94
20.	Nagaland	25792	42836	34507	230	198	816	1006	1160	1277
21.	Odisha	38611	39610	2976	3380	3921	3430	606	550	550
22.	Punjab	353549	417001	428576	76577	83415	63357	11231	10367	8840
23.	Rajasthan	280100	253433	143821	33259	39098	28286	2769	2783	5239
24.	Sikkim	3785	4443	2291	310	184	539	146	78	82
25.	Tamil Nadu	406324	461376	405809	55152	67385	41799	5149	5747	5219
26.	Tripura	7204	9193	6476	665	757	1049	138	115	180
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1262382	859667	501350	165783	99852	98157	16942	16861	17306
28.	Uttarakhand	0	54051	6657	774	1076	2221	572	577	698
29.	West Bengal	1869161	1690039	1271363	195331	192267	88515	10506	10696	12461
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	236	845	0	5	0	0	9	0	4

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

31. Chandigarh	6721	3319	1715	290	222	256	32	40	33
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	167	225	77	25	0	32	0	0	2
33. Daman and Diu	494	728	0	26	0	34	7	4	4
34. Delhi	36096	9301	78	680	522	1226	613	693	1029
35. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36. Puducherry	1341	2648	1442	301	116	211	47	40	54
TOTAL	7794190	7496593	5135626	890467	905620	661481	100428	138770	144567

* Provisional figures (as on 31.10.2016). Disbursement of scholarships for the year 2015-16 still continues.

Statement-II

*State/UT-wise Physical Achievements of Scholarship under Begam Hajrat Mahal
National Scholarship for Meritorious Girls belong to Minorities (erstwhile
Maulana Azad National Scholarship for Meritorious Girl Students)
Scheme in respect of Maulana Azad Education Foundation
during the last three years*

Sl.No.	State/UTs	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7	8	2
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1851	2394	1388
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	2
4.	Assam	1546	2457	2332
5.	Bihar	3442	4563	4514
6.	Chandigarh	7	11	9
7.	Chhattisgarh	40	17	18
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	4	0	0
10.	Delhi	422	546	552
11.	Goa	2	5	10
12.	Gujarat	1168	1517	1570
13.	Haryana	35	85	32
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1	7	2
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	179	103	466
16.	Jharkhand	1025	1312	1109
17.	Karnataka	2014	2681	2729
18.	Kerala	4760	5899	6827
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	975	1266	1062
21.	Maharashtra	2928	4151	4001
22.	Manipur	114	199	62

Sl.No.	State/UTs	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
23.	Meghalaya	10	16	170
24.	Mizoram	0	0	1
25.	Nagaland	6	21	2
26.	Odisha	165	253	301
27.	Puducherry	20	26	16
28.	Punjab	150'	253	250
29.	Rajasthan	923	1089	1343
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	2509	3200	4077
32.	Telangana	0	0	891
33.	Tripura	0	0	1
34.	Uttar Pradesh	7939	10434	11181
35.	Uttarakhand	191	282	433
36.	West Bengal	2726	2631	2647
TOTAL		35159	45426	48000

Global tender for air travel of Haj pilgrims

†628. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that global tenders can not be given for air travel of Haj Pilgrims under the agreement signed by the Saudi Arabia and Indian Government, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that contrary to the said agreement, Air India awards sub-contracts also to other smaller airlines on lesser rates, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is making efforts to initiate global tender process and to make changes in agreement with the Saudi Arabia Government in order to provide air tickets on cheaper rates to Haj Pilgrims, if not, the reasons therefor and the details thereof?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) The responsibilities for making air travel arrangements for Haj Pilgrims selected by the Haj Committee of India is with the Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA). The Annual Bilateral Agreement between India and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) provides that as per the instructions issued by General Authority of Civil Aviation (GACA), the Saudi air transport companies will share equally without any exception the transportation of Hajis with the national carrier of each country. Further as per the conditions laid down by GACA, no contracts are allowed to be made with any third party for transportation of Hajis.

(b) During Haj operations–2014, capacity available with Air India on its own fleet was not capable of carrying over 50,000 pilgrims from 14 embarkation points. Therefore, Air India sub-contracted the agreement by utilizing Dynamic Airways for undertaking Haj 2014 operations. There were some disruptions in the operations by sub-contractors. Keeping this in view and to ensure that future Haj operations are conducted smoothly and without inconvenience to the Haj pilgrims, it was prescribed that the airlines will not be allowed to outsource their operation to any third party for onward Haj operations. Since Haj 2015, Air India is operating Haj flights with its own fleet.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Distributed benefits to minorities under various schemes

629. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the benefits of various programmes/policies implemented by Government for minorities are not reaching the targeted population particularly in rural areas;

(b) whether Government have statistics on the distributed benefits to minorities under various schemes for rural and urban areas separately; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Statistics on the distributed benefits to minorities under various schemes for rural and urban areas are not maintained separately. However, the total benefits to minorities under various schemes are given in the Statement..

Statement*(A) Total benefits to minorities under various schemes*

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Financial Year	Physical Achievement	Financial Achievement (In ₹ crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Free Coaching and Allied Scheme	2014-15	8168	31.48
		2015-16	16427	44.87
		2016-17	4750	25.87
2.	Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Minority	2014-15	4532	0.00
		2015-16	5288	55.52
		2016-17	6044	79.90
3.	“Padho Pardesh”—Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies for the Students belonging to the Minority Communities	2014-15	573	3.50
		2015-16	815	4.15
		2016-17	727	4.00
4.	Support for students clearing Prelims conducted by UPSC, SSC, State Public Service Commission (PSC) etc.	2014-15	786	2.96
		2015-16	1071	3.97
		2016-17	596	2.98
5.	Jiyo Parsi	2015-16	\$	1.25
		2016-17	\$	0.89
6.	Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme	2014-15	74,96,593	1,129.27
		2015-16	51,35,626	898.72
		2016-17	\$	\$
7.	Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme	2014-15	9,05,620	501.28
		2015-16	6,61,481	383.71
		2016-17	\$	4.99
8.	Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme	2014-15	1,38,770	381.27
		2015-16	1,33,692	358.71
		2016-17	\$	0.11

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Schemes of Maulana Azad Education Fund			
(A)	Grants-in-Aid to NGOs	2014-15	48	5.40
		2015-16	77	8.41
		2016-17	\$	\$
(B)	Begum Hazrat Mahal National Scholarship for Meritorious Girls belonging to the Minorities	2014-15	45,426	54.51
		2015-16	48,000	57.60
		2016-17	\$	\$
10.	Seekho Aur Kamao	2014-15	20,720	46.21
		2015-16	1,23,330	191.96
		2016-17	89,920^	55.12
11.	Nai Roshni	2014-15	71,075	13.99
		2015-16	58,725	14.99
		2016-17	69,150^	14.13
12.	USTTAD	2014-15	#	0.44
		2015-16	-	16.90
		2016-17	16,200##	16.37

Note: 1. Data provisional for 2016-17 (for 2015-16 in respect of scholarship schemes as well).

2. Disbursal of Scholarships continues for 2015-16 and 2016-17.

\$ In the process.

^As on 31.1.2017

#Scheme started in 2014-15.

##(as on 31.1.2017) Ongoing training programmes. Training started from current year only.

*B. Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) during Twelfth Five Year Plan
Physical Progress Report as per reports received from States/UTs*

(As on 31.12.2016)

Sl. No.	State	Status	Education									Digital Lit. under Cyber Gram Yojana
			Degree College	School building	Additional class	Hostels	Computers in	Lab equip.	Toilet & DW	Teaching aid	Free Bicycle	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Uttar Pradesh	U.S.	9	224	492	23	112	40	399	572	0	173143
2.	West Bengal	U.S.	0	67	5195	204	389	0	696	10	0	170005
3.	Assam	U.S.	3	268	4484	77	0	69	83	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	U.S.	0	184	1906	35	1	0	62	0	0	0
5.	Manipur	U.S.	0	145	173	25	0	0	20	0	1668	0
6.	Haryana	U.S.	0	1	60	5	0	12	0	0	0	0
7.	Jharkhand	U.S.	0	2	433	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Uttarakhand	U.S.	3	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	500	0
9.	Maharashtra	U.S.	0	2	384	16	0	0	141	0	0	28000
10.	Karnataka	U.S.	0	37	194	57	0	0	79	0	0	0
11.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Odisha	U.S.	0	0	183	5	10	1	0	0	0	0
13.	Meghalaya	U.S.	0	1	46	7	0	0	404	0	2154	0

Written Answers to

[7 February, 2017]

Unstarred Questions 301

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14.	Kerala	U.S.	0	28	152	0	0	0	0	0	1807	0
15.	Mizoram	U.S.	0	15	43	0	60	0	12	0	0	0
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	U.S.	0	0	29	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Delhi	U.S.	0	0	24	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	U.S.	0	3	4	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
19.	Sikkim	U.S.	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	U.S.	0	36	393	110	0	5	48	0	0	0
21.	Andhra Pradesh	WIP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Telangana	U.S.	0	4	133	46	0	0	5	27	2896	0
23.	Tripura	U.S.	2	60	714	15	90	0	0	0	5470	18109
24.	Punjab	U.S.	0	0	73	0	19	0	0	4	0	0
25.	Rajasthan	U.S.	2	6	274	7	10	0	0	0	0	10400
26.	Gujarat	U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Chhattisgarh	U.S.	0	0	257	3	203	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		U.S.	19	1102	15869	676	894	127	1952	613	17195	399657

Sl. No.	State	Status	Skill Development			Health	Aganwadi	Drinking Water		Pucca	Income Generation	Misc.	Residential School	Sadbhav Mandap
			ITI Building	Polytechnic	Skill Training	Total of Health	AWC	Hand pumps	Drinking Water Facility	IAY				
1	2	3	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1.	Uttar Pradesh	U.S.	35	5	39255	200	1843	8613	158	574	0	19		
2.	West Bengal	U.S.	33	6	63720	346	5034	2933	8100	25280	60	2367		151
3.	Assam	U.S.	0	0	0	357	165	3875	571	50	0	66		
4.	Bihar	U.S.	0	1	0	616	72	0	8	5630	0	1		
5.	Manipur	U.S.	0	0	100	65	32	0	6	910	0	26		
6.	Haryana	U.S.	1	1	0	20	142	0	178	0	0	1		
7.	Jharkhand	U.S.	3	1	0	19	237	0	6	1195	0	0	1	7
8.	Uttarakhand	U.S.	5	0	0	6	0	576	0	0	0	0		
9.	Maharashtra	U.S.	2	1	0	25	82	0	0	0	0	0		
10.	Karnataka	U.S.	0	0	7810	9	2	0	50	1500	0	0	4	
11.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
12.	Odisha	U.S.	4	0	2850	18	145	1	34	4297	4	0		
13.	Meghalaya	U.S.	0	0	0	31	21	563	706	1204	0	5		

1	2	3	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
14.	Kerala	U.S.	0	0	0	22	0	0	16	0	0	0		
15.	Mizoram	U.S.	2	0	0	4	17	0	1	0	1	0		
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	U.S.	0	0	0	4	64	50	0	0	0	4		
17.	Delhi	U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3		
18.	Madhya Pradesh	U.S.	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	4		
19.	Sikkim	U.S.	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	252	0	2		
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	U.S.	0	0	0	32	69	0	265	1441	0	1		
21.	Andhra Pradesh	WIP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
22.	Telangana	U.S.	2	0	4225	9	50	0	0	0	0	0	7	
23.	Tripura	U.S.	0	0	5040	59	0	0	425	5630	0	154		
24.	Punjab	U.S.	0	0	0	10	451	0	0	23	1	0		
25.	Rajasthan	U.S.	6	0	0	58	62	0	0	0	0	0		
26.	Gujarat	U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
27.	Chhattisgarh	U.S.	0	0	0	176	0	0	65	0	0	0		
TOTAL		U.S.	97	16	130125	2090	8532	16611	10589	47986	66	2653	18	161

Abbreviation:- U.S: Unit Sanctioned;

WIP: Work in Progress.

Development of minority women

†630. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes being run by Government for the development of women belonging to minority communities at present;

(b) whether funds are being provided in the States for their upliftment;

(c) if so, the details of the amount of funds allocated to these schemes from financial year 2014 to 2017; and

(d) the details of the number of women benefited from these schemes, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) Apart from other schemes which are available to all, including women, Ministry of Minority Affairs implements three specific schemes for women as below:—

- (1) “Nai-Roshni” for Leadership Development of Minority Women specially for development of women belonging to minority communities with an aim to empower and instill confidence in women by providing knowledge, tool and techniques for interacting with Government system and others at all levels. The scheme is implemented through selected Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) all over the country.
- (2) Begum Hazrat Mahal National Scholarship for Meritorious Girls belonging to minorities implemented through Maulana Azad Education Foundation.
- (3) Mahila Samridhi Yojana is implemented through National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) wherein skill development training is imparted to group of women in women friendly trades. Training period is of maximum six months and raw material cost of upto ₹ 1,500/- per trainee and stipend @ ₹ 1000/- per trainee is provided. During the period of training, the women formed into Self Help Group, followed by infusion of micro-credit maximum upto ₹ 1.00 lacs per member for the purpose of using the skill developed during the training, for income generation activities.

(c) and (d) State-wise details of funds allocated/released and number of women benefited under these schemes, from financial year 2014-15 to 2016-17 (till 31.01.2017) is given in the Statement.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*(A) "Nai-Roshni" for Leadership Development of Minority Women*

Sl. No.	States	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 (Upto 31.01.2017)	
		Fund Released (₹ in crores)	Women Covered	Fund Released (₹ in crores)	Women Covered	Fund Released (₹ in crores)	Women Covered
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.18	475	0.13	725	0.20	750
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	0.00	-	0.00	0
3.	Assam	0.78	4200	1.15	5250	1.08	3500
4.	Bihar	0.64	4275	0.53	1675	0.18	1000
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.03	225	0.11	575	0.05	375
6.	Delhi	0.28	1350	0.06	-	0.12	750
7.	Gujarat	0.23	1525	0.10	575	0.05	-
8.	Haryana	0.09	600	0.04	-	0.00	-
9.	Himanchal Pradesh	0.04	250	0.01	-	0.00	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.09	350	0.0032	-	0.00	0
11.	Jharkhand	0.15	725	0.27	1575	0.08	500
12.	Karnataka	0.23	1250	0.38	1850	0.39	1900

13.	Kerala	0.1	700	0.37	2325	0.11	750
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1.35	8400	1.36	5450	1.25	7375
15.	Maharashtra	0.31	1950	0.15	550	0.04	-
16.	Manipur	0.41	2100	0.35	575	0.04	-
17.	Nagaland	0.17	1075	0.00	-	0.00	-
18.	Odisha	0.14	575	0.37	1650	0.17	1125
19.	Punjab	0.05	350	0.00	-	0.04	250
20.	Rajasthan	0.99	6000	0.55	1725	0.24	1500
21.	Sikkim	0.03	225	0.00	-	0.00	-
22.	Telangana	0.03	225	0.03	-	0.04	250
23.	Tripura	0.12	850	0.03	-	0.00	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.09	375	0.15	875	0.14	1000
25.	Uttar Pradesh	6.62	29250	7.81	31225	8.99	46000
26.	Uttarakhand	0.33	2125	0.38	1175	0.42	1500
27.	West Bengal	0.31	1650	0.49	950	0.51	625
TOTAL		13.78	71075	14.81	58725	14.13	69150

(B) Begum Hazrat Mahal National Scholarship for Meritorious Girls belonging to minorities

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17
		Women covered	Fund released (₹ in lakh)	Women covered	Fund released (₹ in lakh)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	0.96	2	0.24	Disbursement process continues.
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2394	287.28	1388	166.56	
3.	Assam	2457	294.84	2	0.24	
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	2332	279.84	
5.	Bihar	4563	547.56	4514	541.68	
6.	Chandigarh	11	1.32	9	1.08	
7.	Chhattisgarh	17	2.04	18	2.16	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	
10.	Delhi	546	65.52	552	66.24	
11.	Goa	5	0.6	10	1.2	
12.	Gujarat	1517	182.04	1570	188.4	
13.	Haryana	85	10.2	32	3.84	

14.	Himachal Pradesh	7	0.84	2	0.24
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	103	12.36	466	55.92
16.	Jharkhand	1312	157.44	1109	133.08
17.	Karnataka	2681	321.72	2729	327.48
18.	Kerala	5899	707.88	6827	819.24
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1266	151.92	1062	127.44
21.	Maharashtra	4151	498.12	4001	480.12
22.	Manipur	199	23.88	62	7.44
23.	Meghalaya	16	1.92	170	20.4
24.	Mizoram	0	0	1	0.12
25.	Nagaland	21	2.52	2	0.24
26.	Odisha	253	30.36	301	36.12
27.	Puducherry	26	3.12	16	1.92
28.	Punjab	253	30.36	250	30
29.	Rajasthan	1089	130.68	1343	161.16
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	3200	384	4077	489.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32.	Telangana	0	0	891	106.92	
33.	Tripura	0	0	1	0.12	
34.	Uttar Pradesh	10434	1252.08	11181	1341.72	
35.	Uttarakhand	282	33.84	433	51.96	
36.	West Bengal	2631	315.72	2647	317.64	
TOTAL		45426	5451.12	48000	5760	

(C) National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation

Utilization details furnished by State Channelizing Agencies (SCA's) benefiting women beneficiaries during last two years*

(Amt. ₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	State	2014-2015		2015-2016		2014-2015		2015-2016		Grand Total	
		Amt	Benefs.	Amt	Benefs.	Amt	Benefs.	Amt	Benefs.	Amt	Benefs.
1.	Bihar	0.00	0	0.19	44					0.19	44
2.	Chandigarh	0.03	12	0.00	0					0.03	12
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.12	13	0.20	25	0.20	63			0.52	101
4.	Delhi	0.00	0	0.00	0					0.00	0
5.	Gujarat	0.46	125	0.05	8	0.02	10			0.53	143

6.	Haryana	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.83	185			0.83	185
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.64	25	0.00	0					0.64	25
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	13.17	711	7.20	361	0.42	102	0.31	78	21.10	1,252
9.	Karnataka	4.46	148	2.17	44					6.63	192
10.	Kerala	32.58	1,792	25.91	1,356	30.75	22,746	2.44	1,474	91.67	27,368
11.	Maharashtra	0.00	0	0.00	0					0.00	0
12.	Mizoram	0.65	129	0.00	0					0.65	129
13.	Nagaland	2.41	110	0.00	0	3.50	1,600			5.91	1,710
14.	Odisha	0.00	0	0.00	0					0.00	0
15.	Puducherry	0.45	75	0.17	19	0.64	247	0.28	109	1.54	450
16.	Punjab	1.02	77	0.39	26					1.41	103
17.	Rajasthan	5.71	1,294	1.40	327	0.40	194	0.36	128	7.87	1,943
18.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0	0.00	0	26.11	7,948	16.73	4,270	42.84	12,218
19.	Tripura	2.66	124	1.92	91					4.58	215
20.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0	0.15	11					0.15	11
21.	West Bengal	73.62	1,142	3.78	495	137.18	1,13,585	35.29	27,429	249.87	1,42,651
GRAND TOTAL		137.98	5,777	43.51	2,807	200.05	1,46,680	55.41	33,488	436.96	1,88,752

* As per reports received from SCAs till 31.10.2015.

Development of sporting spirit among the differently abled people

631. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has considered to take any steps/schemes to develop sporting spirit among the differently abled people, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has considered to give a greater support in terms of financial and infrastructure amenities to para athletes in the light of recent performance of Indian para athletes in Paralympics 2016, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) Promotion and development of sports among differently abled sportspersons is the responsibility of National Sports Federations (NSFs) concerned namely Paralympics Committee of India (PCI), All India Sports Council of the Deaf (AISCD) and Special Olympic Bharat (SOB) which are recognized National Sports Federations. The Ministry supplements their efforts by providing financial assistance for conducting National Championships/International events in India, participation in international tournaments abroad, organizing coaching/training camps for national athletes, equipment support etc. under the Scheme of "Assistance to National Sports Federations" as per the prescribed norms of the Scheme.

The details of financial assistance provided to these three NSF during the last 3 years is as under:—

(₹ in lakh)

Name of NSF	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (provisional)
PCI	143.40	197.72	720.08
AISCD	87.49	3.02	65.64
SOB	274.51	19.17	600.34

Development of competitive sports in the country

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

(a) the special measures taken for the development of competitive sports and refinement and selection of sports talents in the country regarding various games;

(b) the details of the implementation of the action plan for collecting National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) and the achievements made till date; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the effective policy and programmes to bring 'Hum Honge Kamyab' into effect in international competitions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) The Department of Sports, through Sports Authority of India is implementing various schemes for the development of competitive sports, refinement and selection of sports talents in the country for various games. The Schemes are as under:—

- National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC)
- Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC)
- SAI Training Centre (STC)
- Special Area Games (SAG)
- Extension Centre of STC/SAG
- Centre of Excellence (CoE)
- National Sports Academies (NSA).

Sports Authority of India (SAI) has 12 Regional Centres, including National Institute of Sports, Patiala and Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education, Thiruvananthapuram, which have state-of-the-art facilities for training national teams. The selected trainees are provided with the 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.

(b) Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has been interacting with the Corporate and Public Sectors requesting them to contribute to the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) and become active partners for promotion of sports and games in the country. Further, the apex industry bodies namely, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and The Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) are represented in the Council of National Sports Development Fund (NSDF).

The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports recently has interaction meeting with various Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and Public Sector Banks (PSBs) on promotion of sports and to encourage them to contribute to National Sports Development Fund (NSDF). Details of contribution made to National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) during last three years and the current year are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Target Olympic Podium Scheme has been specially designed to target medal prospects and give them liberal assistance for customised training.

Statement*Details of contribution made to NSDF*

(Amount in ₹)

Year	Name of the Donor	Amount of contribution
2014-15	India Infrastructure Finance Co. Ltd.	10,00,00,000.00
2015-16	The Oriental Insurance Company Ltd.	5,82,654.00
	Bank of Baroda	1,00,00,000.00
	Bank of Maharashtra	10,00,000.00
	Damodar Valley Corporation	15,00,000.00
2016-17	National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited	10,00,000.00
	Syndicate Bank	1,00,000.00
	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited	50,00,000.00
	Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation of India Limited	10,00,001
	Antrix Corporation Limited	5,00,000.00
	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited	5,00,000.00
	Container Corporation of India Limited	10,00,000.00
	Power Finance Corporation Limited	10,00,000.00
	Allahabad Bank	2,00,000.00
	India Infrastructure Finance Co. Ltd.	10,00,00,000.00
TOTAL		22,33,82,655.00 (Rupees Twenty Two crore Thirty three (2014-15 to till date) Lakhs Eighty Two Thousand Six Hundred Fifty Five only)

Note: During the period, NSDF received matching contribution of ₹ 22,95,00,000.00 (Rupees Twenty Two crore Ninety Five Lakhs only) from Government of India.

Oil PSUs' contribution to NSDF

633. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that oil Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) have not contributed at all to National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) during the last three years;

(b) if so, whether they were directly or indirectly requested for this and the response therefrom; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) has not received any contribution from Oil Public Sector Undertakings during the last three years.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (MYAS) is regularly interacting with the Public Sector Undertakings, including the Oil Sector, to contribute to the NSDF and become active partners for promotion of sports and games in the country. MYAS has also written to the Oil PSUs namely Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) for contribution to NSDF, who have evinced interest.

Progress made under PYKKA in Rajasthan

†634. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no progress has been made in the State of Rajasthan under Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA), started by Youth Affairs and Sports Ministry, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Central Government proposes to construct new multi-purpose indoor halls and stadia in the State of Rajasthan under 'Khelo India' scheme, if so, at which places and by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) No Madam. During the course of implementation of the PYKKA Scheme from 2008-09 to 2013-14, funds were released to the State of Rajasthan for development and maintenance of playfields at Village Panchayat and Block Panchayat levels and conduct of annual sports competitions under the Scheme.

For development of playfields, a total of ₹ 19.37 crore were approved for 1835 Village and Block Panchayats in Rajasthan, against which an amount of ₹ 11.18 crore was released. A total of 1395 playfields have since been developed.

For conduct of annual sports competitions under PYKKA, an amount ₹ 7.53 crore was released to the Rajasthan and there was a total participation of 40.30 lakh from the State in the competitions.

(b) The "Khelo India–National Programme for Development of Sports" *inter alia* provides for construction of Multipurpose halls in States/UTs including the State of Rajasthan, based on proposals received from them. The Scheme also provides for

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

construction of stadia complex at District Headquarters which will be decided by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports after taking into account the availability of budget in a financial year and various sports facilities available in a State. However, no proposal in this regard will be sent by any eligible entity. So far there is no proposal to construct stadia in the State of Rajasthan.

The following proposals have been received under the Khelo India Scheme for construction of Multipurpose Halls from the State of Rajasthan, and are under examination:

- (i) Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Hall in L.B.S Government P.G. College, Kotputli (District. Jaipur).
- (ii) Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Hall, in Government Senior Secondary School Jamwramgarh (District Jaipur).
- (iii) Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Hall, in Government Senior Secondary School Pragpura (District Jaipur).

New umbrella scheme for empowerment of youth

635. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has restructured a number of youth affairs related schemes into a new umbrella scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the aims and objective of the new scheme; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to make youth aware of the new scheme for empowerment of youth particularly in rural areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has restructured youth affairs related schemes, with effect from 01.04.2016, as follows:—

Sl. No.	Names of Schemes (Before Restructuring)	Names of Schemes (After Restructuring)
1	2	3
1.	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)	Merged into a new 'umbrella' Scheme called "Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram (RYSK)".
2.	National Youth Corps (NYC)	
3.	National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD)	

1	2	3
4. International Cooperation		
5. Youth Hostels (YH)		
6. Assistance to Scouting and Guiding Organisations		
7. National Discipline Scheme (NDS)		
8. National Young Leaders Programme (NYLP)		
9. National Service Scheme (NSS)		National Service Scheme (NSS)
10. Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD)		Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD)

Thus, while National Service Scheme (NSS) and Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD) have been retained as separate Schemes due to the distinctive nature of their operational framework, all other Schemes have been merged into a new umbrella Scheme called 'Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram (RYSK)', a flagship programme of the Department for empowerment of the youth to enable them to realise their potential and in the process, to contribute to the nation-building process.

The merger of 8 schemes into a single umbrella scheme is designed to achieve better synergy in implementation of these Schemes. Out of these Schemes, only the first two schemes, namely, NYKS and NYC, have field level administrative set-up for implementation of Schemes. Now, it will be possible to leverage the NYKS/ NYC administrative infrastructure for management of all the components of the new umbrella scheme, thereby facilitating more effective implementation of these Schemes.

The creation of the new umbrella scheme is primarily an exercise for consolidation of the ongoing schemes. Since all these schemes were already under implementation, the youth all over the country, including in rural areas, were already aware of these schemes. However, youth have been made aware about the new umbrella scheme through distribution of IEC material and dissemination of information programmes.

Increase in financial aid under meritorious sportspersons scheme

636. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances have come to the notice of Ministry wherein our athletes who have won medals at International Events had to spend their life in poverty post retirement;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry would consider revising the financial aid given under Sports Fund for Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons scheme keeping in mind the rising price of essential commodities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is implementing the Scheme of "National Welfare Fund for Sportspersons" for providing financial assistance to outstanding sportspersons of yesteryears, who had brought glory to the country in sports, but are now living in indigent circumstances. Under the Scheme, lump sum *ex-gratia* financial assistance is provided to outstanding sportspersons, whose annual income is less than ₹ 4.00 lakhs, or to their family members for medical treatment, improving their financial position etc.

Details of sportspersons given financial assistance from National Welfare Fund for sportspersons during the last three years and current year are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The Ministry is implementing the scheme of Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons under which lifelong pension is provided to medallists of Olympic Games, Asian Games, Commonwealth Games, World Championships (in the disciplines of Olympic Games, Asian Games and Commonwealth Games) and Paralympics after they retire from active sports or attain the age of 30 years, whichever is later.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration of the Ministry to revise the financial aid given under Sports Fund for Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons scheme.

(d) In view of reply of part (c), question does not arise.

Statement

Details of sportspersons who have been given financial assistance from the National Welfare Fund for sportspersons

Year	Name of sportsperson/organization			State/UT to which beneficiary belongs	Amount paid
1	2			3	4
2013	1.	Ms. Barbara J. Francies, Hockey Player	For medical Treatment	Maharashtra	₹ 50,000
	2.	Ms. Shanthi Sondarajan, Former Athlete	For Diploma Course	Kerala	₹ 60,500

1	2	3	4
	3. Family of Ms. Ruma Chattopadhyay, Cycling Coach who died in road accident	Financial Assistance to Family	Kolkata ₹ 5,00,000
	4. Ms. Sulinder Kaur, Wife of Late Shri Makhan Singh, Athlete	Financial Assistance	Punjab ₹ 2,00,000
2014	5. Ms. Muniya, Kabaddi Player	For Medical Treatment	Uttar Pradesh ₹ 2,00,000
	6. Ms. Barbara J. Frances, Former Hockey Player	For Medical Treatment	Maharashtra ₹ 50,000
	7. Shri Charanjit Singh, Hockey Player	Financial Assistance	---- ₹ 5,00,000
	8. Shri Gurbax Singh, Hockey Player	Financial Assistance	---- ₹ 5,00,000
	9. Shri Darshan Singh, Hockey Player	Financial Assistance	---- ₹ 5,00,000
	10. Shri Harbinder Singh, Hockey Player	Financial Assistance	----- ₹ 5,00,000
	11. Shri Balbir Singh, Hockey Player	Financial Assistance	----- ₹ 5,00,000
	12. Shri Haripal Kaushik, Hockey Player	Financial Assistance	--- ₹ 5,00,000
	13. Shri Ali Sayeed, Hockey Player	Financial Assistance	--- ₹ 5,00,000
	14. Shrimati Shanti S. Laxman, Widow of Late Shri Shankar Laxman, Hockey Player	Financial Assistance	---- ₹ 5,00,000
	15. Shrimati Charanjit Kaur, Widow of Late Shri Prithpal Singh, Hockey Player	Financial Assistance	---- ₹ 5,00,000
	16. Shrimati Surinder Kaur, Widow of Late Shri Jagjit Singh, Hockey Player	Financial Assistance	---- ₹ 5,00,000

1	2	3	4
	17. Shrimati Shanti Mary, Financial Widow of Late Shri V.J. Assistance Peter, Hockey Player	----	₹ 5,00,000
	18. Shrimati Bhupinder Kaur, Financial Widow of Late Shri Assistance Joginder Singh, Hockey Player	----	₹ 5,00,000
	19. Shri S.A. Salam, For Medical Former Football Player Treatment	-----	₹ 5,00,000
	20. Ms. Barbara J. Frances, For Medical Former Hockey Player Treatment	Maharashtra	₹ 50,000
	21. Shri Shamrao Pawar, For Medical Gymnastic Player Treatment	Karnataka	₹ 2,00,000
2015	22. Shri Kabyanil Taukdar, Financial Rubic Cube Player Assistance for Participation	Assam	₹ 3,00,000
	23. Ms. Vibha Patil, Financial Widow of Assistance Late Shri Bandhu Patil, Hockey Player	Maharashtra	₹ 5,00,000
	24. Shri Dipankar Borah, For Medical Karate Player Treatment	Assam	₹ 2,00,000
	25. Ms. Khirada Saikia For Kalita, Athlete Ameliorating Financial Condition	Assam	₹ 2,00,000
2016	26. Shri Mohd. Shahid, For Medical Former Hockey Player Treatment	Uttar Pradesh	₹ 10,00,000
	27. Shri Bir Bahadur Singh, For Former Footballer Ameliorating Financial Condition	Telangana	₹ 2,00,000
	28. Ms Preeti Beniwal For Medical Treatment	Haryana	₹ 85,000

The House then adjourned for lunch at one minute past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at six minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you want to create problem for me?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, this is the second day in a row that the House is beginning at five minutes past two. Although we have been sitting here, waiting for the House to begin at two, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is also not here. The job of ensuring quorum is that of the Government. Sir, this cannot be allowed to continue like this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There was no quorum. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the reason. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, you have to insist that we begin at two. ...*(Interruptions)*.. We have to begin at 2 o'clock. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It was lack of quorum. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Then, please do not adjourn till 2 o'clock. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Please say, 'adjourned till you have the quorum'. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please say that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Jairam Ramesh, it was delayed by five minutes because of lack of quorum. But, your point is well taken. I would request the Members to ensure that they are present at 2 p.m. itself so that the House commences on time. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, there are other Ministers. ...*(Interruptions)*... I need not insist for a particular Minister. I want Ministers. That's all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): Sir, Ministers are always present. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Ramkumar Verma. Kindly adhere to time. Ramkumar Vermaji, your time is ten minutes. You can start and speak for ten minutes.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS — *Contd.**

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा (राजस्थान): ऑनरेबल डिप्टी-चेयरमैन सर, मैं सब से पहले आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर बोलने के लिए समय दिया।

* Further discussion on the Motion moved by Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad on the 2nd February, 2017 and the amendments moved thereto, continued.

[श्री रामकुमार वर्मा]

सर, यह मेरे लिए महत्वपूर्ण अवसर है क्योंकि मैं पहली बार बोल रहा हूं। इसलिए मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि मेरी स्पीच को maiden speech माना जाए। सर, माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के संयुक्त सत्र में दिए गए अभिभाषण को एक ऐतिहासिक संयुक्त सत्र के रूप में माना गया। यह ऐतिहासिक इस रूप में माना गया कि पहले आम बजट जो फरवरी के अंत में होता था, उसे उससे पूर्व 1 फरवरी को प्रस्तुत किया गया और साथ में रेल बजट प्रस्तुत किया गया। भारत सरकार और उसके नेतृत्व के निर्णय से निश्चित ही राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण एक तरह से प्रशंसनीय अभिभाषण रहा। उससे मंत्रालयों को बजट राशि का समय पर आवंटन होगा, दूसरे रेल बजट जो पहले अलग से होता था, उसका आम बजट में विलय होने से निश्चित है कि उससे बहुत सारा समय बच गया। महोदय, मैं समझता हूं कि इससे भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों द्वारा जो जन-कल्याणकारी योजनाएं लागू की जाती हैं, उनको समय पर राशि का आवंटन मिलेगा और उसमें एक गति आएगी और उनमें कोई रुकावट नहीं होगी।

माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में जनशक्ति को नमन किया गया है। महोदय, इस सदन में मेरा यह पहला अवसर है। पूर्व के राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में या इस तरह के किसी भी अवसर पर नमन किया गया या नहीं किया गया मुझे नहीं मालूम, लेकिन इस अभिभाषण में नमन किया है। भारत की जनता की वह शक्ति है, जिसके अंदर इतनी ताकत है और इतनी समझदारी और परिपक्वता है कि उसको नमन करना अतिशयोक्ति नहीं है। माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में इस जनशक्ति को नमन करने का काम किया है। यह नमन किसी एक पंक्ति के द्वारा नहीं किया है। मैं इसके लिए यह कहना चाहूंगा कि भारत की जनता साक्षरता में कम हो सकती है। यह जनता गरीब है, मजदूर है, किसान है, दलित और शोषित है। इसके साथ ही साथ इसमें एक महिला वर्ग भी इतना है कि वह साक्षरता में पुरुषों की तुलना में कम है, लेकिन इस भोली-भाली जनता के अंदर इतनी समझ है, इतनी परिपक्वता है कि उसकी ताकत से देश का नेतृत्व करने वाला कोई व्यक्ति यदि देश हित में और जनता के हित में कार्य करता है, तो इस देश की जनता उसको अपना समर्थन और शक्ति देती है, जिसको नमन करना हमारा परम कर्तव्य बनता है।

मैं इसके लिए दो उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा। मैं ज्यादा नहीं बोलूंगा, क्योंकि समय की सीमा है। महात्मा गांधी जी देश के राष्ट्रपिता कहलाए, Father of the Nation. जब महात्मा गांधी जी ने स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन चलाया, तो उस समय देश के अंदर ब्रिटिश हुकूमत थी, जिसने 200 वर्षों तक शासन किया और उससे पहले भी देश गुलाम हुआ था। उस समय अंग्रेजी शासन की जड़ें बहुत मजबूत थीं और उन्होंने सोचा था कि इस देश से ये जड़ें नहीं निकलेंगी। यह देश हमारे अधीन रहेगा और हम इस देश पर राज करते रहेंगे, लेकिन महात्मा गांधी जी ने देश की स्वतंत्रता के आंदोलन का नेतृत्व किया। इस कार्य में देश की जनता ने उनका साथ दिया। मैं नहीं कहता कि महात्मा गांधी इस कार्य में केवल अकेले व्यक्ति थे, लेकिन उन्होंने देश की जनता के भाव, उसके विचार और संस्कृति को देश की धरोहर समझा। उन्होंने यह भी समझा कि इस देश की जनता के दिल और दिमाग में राष्ट्रीयता की एकता है और राष्ट्र के लिए समर्पित है, महात्मा गांधी जी ने इसको पहचाना। इसमें उद्धरण भी दिया है, चम्पारण के सत्याग्रह का शताब्दी वर्ष। चम्पारण के सत्याग्रह का वह समय निश्चित ही नहीं भूला जाएगा। गांधी जी ने इस बात को महसूस किया कि मेरे देश की जनता गरीब है। उसके पास पहनने के लिए कपड़े नहीं और खाने के लिए रोटी

नहीं है। इस ब्रिटिश हुकूमत में रहते हुए निश्चित है कि देश के करोड़ों गरीब लोग जो शोषित हैं, इनको आजादी की जरूरत है। वे जनता के साथ में मिलकर चले और पूरे देश में उन्होंने भ्रमण किया। देश की जनता को उनके नेतृत्व में विश्वास जगा और सबने मिलकर इस देश को आजादी दिलाई। यह जनशक्ति का एक परिचय था। यदि मैं इसी रूप में कहूँ कि Father of the Nation, तो वे न केवल भारत में बल्कि विश्व में एक अद्भुत व्यक्तित्व के रूप में उभरे। उन्होंने अहिंसा के मार्ग पर चलकर देश से ऐसी हुकूमत को दूर किया।

मैं इस अवसर पर भारत रत्न डॉ. भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी का नाम लेना चाहूँगा कि उनको भी इस जनशक्ति ने समझा और अम्बेडकर जी ने इस जनता के दर्द को समझा। उन्होंने विभिन्न परिस्थिति में जिस प्रकार से अध्ययन किया और यहां की परिस्थितियों को समझा कि भारत में विभिन्नता है, बहुत सारी विषमताएं हैं और गरीबों के साथ क्या होता है। जब उन्होंने करोड़ों लोगों की पीड़ा को समझा, तो उसी का रिजल्ट निकला कि इस देश की जनशक्ति के जो करोड़ों लोग गरीब थे, जो दलित थे, उनके साथ मिलकर उन्होंने एक प्रण और संकल्प लिया। इसी कारण उन्होंने भारत को एक अनूठा संविधान दिया। आज डॉ. अम्बेडकर जी को भारत में ही नहीं बल्कि विश्व में भारत के संविधान निर्माता के रूप में देखा जाता है।

सर, मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि आज माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में जो जनशक्ति के नमन की बात है, यह नमन भारत सरकार और भारत सरकार के नेतृत्व के द्वारा किया गया है। उसका कारण यह है कि भारत सरकार के नेतृत्व में जिस दिन उन्होंने इस देश की बागडोर संभाली, तब उन्होंने यह प्रण किया था कि मैं भारत के एक प्रधान सेवक के रूप में कार्य करूँगा, न कि एक प्रधान मंत्री के रूप में। दिल और दिमाग में पीड़ा थी, दर्द था कि इस देश की जनता में वह ताकत है, जिसने मुझे यहां पर भेजा है। उनके ये महापुरुष उदाहरण भी थे — वे महात्मा गांधी जी का उदाहरण दें, डॉ. अम्बेडकरजी का दें, औरों का दें। उन्हें यह भी मालूम था कि अगर व्यक्ति कोई कार्य करता है तो इस देश की अनेकता में एकता का एक बहुत प्रखर भाव इस देश के लोगों के अंदर है। भारत सरकार के नेतृत्व में आदरणीय नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने देश को नमन करते हुए, इस संसद को नमन करते हुए, निर्धन को, गरीब को, किसान को, मजदूर को और वंचितों को नमन करते हुए कहा था कि मैं आपका सेवक हूँ और उस तरह के कार्य करूँगा जिससे कि देश के करोड़ों-करोड़ दलित वर्ग के लोग, जिनके मैंने वर्षों से बहुत-से नारे, स्लोगन्स सुने हैं, लेकिन उनके कार्य नहीं हुए हैं, मैं उनके कार्य पूरे करूँगा।

आदरणीय उपसभापति जी, मैं इस संबंध में कहना चाहूँगा कि "जन-धन योजना", एक ऐसी योजना है, जिससे इस देश के आम आदमी को, गरीब आदमी को जोड़ा गया। जोड़ने का यह निर्णय इसलिए लिया गया ताकि भारत के banking system से जो किसान हैं, मजदूर हैं, जो कम पढ़े-लिखे व्यक्ति हैं, वे सब इससे जुड़ें। भारत की सत्तर साल की आजादी में, या यौं कहें कि banking nationalization से लेकर बाद में, अभी भी, पिछले वर्षों में, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के द्वारा बार-बार यह प्रयास किया गया कि लोग देश के अंदर banking system को जानें, पहचानें। उन्होंने इस तरह की पहल की है और इसके लिए वे जनता के द्वार भी गए। इसके और भी प्रोग्राम किए गए।

इसमें फायनेंशियल लिटरेसी और इंकलूजन की बात कही गई, लेकिन यह इतना सफल नहीं हुआ। भारत की सरकार के नेतृत्व में इसका आह्वान किया गया। लोग वर्षों से banking system

[श्री रामकुमार वर्मा]

से नहीं जुड़ रहे थे, लेकिन "जन-धन योजना" से यह संपन्न हुआ। इस योजना के आह्वान के साथ यह कार्य किया गया। यह एक गर्व की बात है कि 26 करोड़ से अधिक लोगों ने खाते खुलवाए। इतना ही नहीं 13 करोड़ लोगों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा की जो कल्याणकारी योजनाएँ थीं, उनसे जोड़ा गया और 47,000 करोड़ रुपये का अमाउंट खातों के अंदर आया। यह एक छोटी-सी बात नहीं थी। जब "जन-धन योजना" की बात आई, तो यह एक कल्पना के रूप में है, लोगों ने इस तरह का rumour भी फैलाया था।

डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, इस देश में जो गरीब है, उसके लिए यह है ...(समय की घंटी)... जन-धन के अकाउंट खोले जाएंगे। सर, क्या आपने मुझे दस मिनट दिए हैं?

एक माननीय सदस्य: इनकी मेडन स्पीच है।

श्री उपसभापति: मेडन स्पीच है?

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा: अच्छा, दस मिनट हो गए हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Take two more minutes.

SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Sir, it is my maiden speech.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not your maiden speech.

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा: मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि जो योजनाएँ बनीं, जो कल्याणकारी योजनाएँ ..(व्यवधान)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Vermaji, you made your maiden speech on 2.8.16.

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा: सर, 2.8.16 को तो मैंने हल्का सा, पांच एक मिनट का बोला था। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मैं क्या करूँ? What can I do? So, you take two more minutes. Okay.

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा: फाइव मिनट्स और दीजिए। उपसभापति जी, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाह रहा था कि आज "जन-धन योजना" और "उज्ज्वला योजना" के द्वारा जो इस तरह का कार्यक्रम हुआ है, उसने यह सिद्ध किया है कि भारत की जनता में दान करने की कितनी क्षमता है और देश को सुधारने की कितनी प्रवृत्ति है। भारत की जनता ने यह कार्य किया है। सब्सिडी के बारे में मैं समझता हूँ कि गरीब, सपने में भी यह नहीं सोचता था कि उसको मिलेगी। सर, मैं भी इसका भुक्तभोगी हूँ। 1985 में जब मेरे घर पर चूल्हा जलता था, तो मैं सोचता था कि मुझे गैस कैसे मिलेगी? उस समय यह देखा जाता था कि यदि 20 हजार रुपये होंगे, तो गैस मिलेगी। मुझे यह कहते हुए बहुत खुशी होती है और मैं इसके लिए माननीय राष्ट्रपति महोदय का धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूँ कि देश में 0.2 करोड़ लोगों ने सब्सिडी छोड़ी और 1.5 करोड़ ऐसे लोग, जो सपने में भी नहीं सोचते थे कि हमारे लिए कभी धुआँरहित गैस का चूल्हा होगा, उनको सुविधा मिली। इस तरह "स्वच्छ भारत अभियान" की बुनियाद के लिए लोगों ने जन आंदोलन किया। उन्होंने स्वच्छता की बात करके सोचा था कि कहां स्वच्छ भारत करने चले? लेकिन यह देखकर अच्छा लगता है

कि आज 1,40,000 गांवों में, 4.5 से ज्यादा शहरों में, 77 जिलों में और 7 राज्यों ने अपने क्षेत्र को खुले में शौच से मुक्त कर दिया है। यह घोषित भी किया गया है। आदरणीय उपसभापति जी, इसी के साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि 8 नवंबर, 2016 को जिस तरह से डिमॉनिटाइजेशन किया गया, यह डिमॉनिटाइजेशन भारत के उन करोड़ों-करोड़ गरीबों के लिए था, उन शोषित वर्ग के लिए था, किसानों के लिए था, मजदूर वर्ग के लिए था। दो नंबर का काला धंधा करने वालों ने देश में इस तरह का माहौल पैदा कर दिया था कि भ्रष्टाचार चरम सीमा पर पहुंच चुका था और गरीब व्यक्ति, जो मेहनतकश व्यक्ति था, उसको न्याय नहीं मिल रहा था। वे उसकी मेहनत की कमाई को, दो नंबर का काला धन करते थे। उससे निश्चित ही यह हुआ कि काले धन पर रोक लगी, भ्रष्टाचार पर रोक लगी, जाली नोटों पर रोक लगी। आतंकवाद को और हवाला मार्किट को ...(समय की घंटी)... बहुत बड़ी बुराई का अंत हुआ। ..(व्यवधान)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude.

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा: इस तरह से भारत सरकार के द्वारा, उनके नेतृत्व में ये अभूतपूर्व निर्णय हुए। डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं कहता हूं कि हम दलित समाज की बातें बहुत करते हैं, लिखित पीड़ा भी करते हैं, लेकिन दलित समाज के लिए बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकरजी ने कहा था रिजर्वेशन हो ताकि यह वर्ग आर्थिक क्षेत्र में मजबूत हो। इसके लिए रिजर्वेशन की पहल अवश्य की गई, लेकिन 70 साल तक भी implementation नहीं हुआ। आज भारत सरकार के नेतृत्व में यह किया गया। जब व्यक्ति का आर्थिक विकास होगा, तभी उसका शैक्षणिक विकास होगा। उसके आर्थिक विकास के लिए ही इस तरह की जनकल्याणकारी विभिन्न योजनाएँ बनीं। मैं कहता हूं कि 84 योजनाओं में से 50 परसेंट से ज्यादा योजनाएँ, चाहे वह Stand-up योजना हो, मुद्रा बैंकिंग योजना हो, Start-up योजना हो, लाभकारी योजनाएँ हैं। जो "दीनदयाल ग्राम ज्योति योजना" है, यह प्रधान मंत्री जी की किसानों के लिए योजना है। आज उनको इस योजना से काफी राहत और आशा मिली है कि इस देश के अंदर ऐसा नेतृत्व आया है जो गरीबों का मसीहा होगा। ...(समय की घंटी)... गरीबों की सुनेगा। मैं आपको इस पर धन्यवाद देते हुए माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद व्यक्त करता हूँ। जय भारत।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know that Shrimati Viplove Thakur is to speak next. She is a very generous hon. Member. Shri Prem Chand Gupta had requested that since he has to go early on an urgent matter, I am allowing him with your permission.

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): Okay, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: She is very generous.

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता (झारखंड): ये बड़ी बहिन हैं।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर बोलने का आपने मुझे मौका दिया है और वह भी आउट ऑफ टर्न दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ। उपसभापति जी, राष्ट्रपति जी हमारे माननीय हैं, हमारे देश के संविधान के सर्वमान्य संरक्षक हैं, हम उनका बड़ा सम्मान करते हैं, लेकिन उनके द्वारा दिए गए अभिभाषण में सरकार की जिन नीतियों को हाइलाइट किया गया है, हम उससे सहमत नहीं हैं।

[श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता]

श्रीमान् जी, देश का जो किसान है, जो देश का अन्नदाता है, जो अपनी मेहनत और पसीने से, मेहनत करके, देश के सवा सौ करोड़ लोगों का पेट भरता है, देश के लोगों के लिए अनाज पैदा करता है, आज उसकी बड़ी दुर्दशा है, उसकी हालत बहुत खराब है, चिंताजनक है।

श्रीमान् जी, उसको खाद नहीं मिलती, बीज नहीं मिलता और नोटबंदी ने तो उसकी और भी बरबादी कर दी। आज ये हालात हैं, आप सभी लोगों ने कल भी टी.वी. पर देखा होगा कि टोमेटो सड़ रहा है, पर कोई खरीदार नहीं है। किसान को उसके प्रॉड्यूस का जो पैसा मिलना चाहिए, वह नहीं मिल रहा। आप लोगों ने जो वायदा किया था कि किसान की जो लागत होगी, उस लागत पर हम किसान को कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत मुनाफ़ा देंगे, उसका क्या हुआ? सर, हालात ये हैं कि कोल्ड स्टोरेज वालों ने पोटेटो अर्थात् आलू की फसल को बाहर निकालकर फेंक दिया, क्योंकि किसान उनके चार्ज पर नहीं कर पाए। आज माननीय राम गोपाल जी नहीं हैं, इलेक्शन में बिजी हैं, हम लोग भी शाम को वहीं जा रहे हैं। श्रीमान् जी, इस एरिया में हजारों टन पोटेटो, आलू सड़ रहा है, क्योंकि 50 पैसे किलो भी यह पोटेटो खरीदने को कोई तैयार नहीं है। मैं साउथ में गया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम यह कोई पोलिटिक्स की बात नहीं कर रहे हैं, जो आप हंस रहे हैं। ग्राउंड, धरातल पर जो समस्या है, उसको आप सुनिए। मैं कोई पार्टी-पोलिटिक्स की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ। यह समस्या आपकी भी है, हमारी भी है। आप यह बताइए कि अगर किसान को उसकी मजदूरी, उसका पैसा, उसकी मेहनत का पैसा नहीं मिलेगा, तो क्या होगा? हमारे देश में हर साल दो करोड़ नौजवान तैयार हो रहे हैं, उनमें किसानों के बच्चे भी होते हैं। देश में जो यह नक्सलिज्म और रीजनल डिस्टर्बेंसेज होती हैं, यह उन नौजवानों को गुमराह करके उनके थ्रू ही करवाई जाती हैं, जैसे अभी पंजाब में हुआ। वहां काम न होने की वजह से वहां के नौजवानों में नशे की लत डाल दी गई। झारखंड में, छत्तीसगढ़ में नौजवानों को नक्सलाइट बना दिया गया, गलत रास्ते पर डाल दिया गया। यह एक रूट-काँज है। इसमें हंसने की बात नहीं है। देश के सामने यह एक समस्या है। ठीक है, आप बाद में अपना भाषण करिए, आपको भी समय मिलेगा, लेकिन जो एक समस्या है, उसको समझने की आवश्यकता है कि आज किसान जो सुइसाइड कर रहा है, वह क्यों कर रहा है? आपके जो बीजेपी शासित प्रदेश हैं, सबसे ज्यादा तो सुइसाइड उनमें हो रही हैं। महाराष्ट्र में हो रही हैं, छत्तीसगढ़ में हो रही हैं। ये क्यों हो रही हैं, किस लिए हो रही हैं? इस पर सोचने की जरूरत है, न कि इसके ऊपर हंसने की आवश्यकता है।

श्रीमान् जी, जब 2014 में आपकी सरकार बनी, तो सरकार बनने से पहले आपने देश के नौजवानों से, देश के लोगों से वायदा किया था कि हम साठ रोज के अंदर पांच करोड़ रोजगार देंगे और हर साल हम दो करोड़ नौजवानों को रोजगार देंगे। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपने अपने इस वायदे को पूरा किया? ठीक है, अगर आपने अपना वायदा पूरा नहीं किया, जो जगजाहिर सत्य भी है, लेकिन आपने इस बारे में क्या स्टेप उठाया? अगर आप कोई रोजगार नहीं दे सके, तो ठीक है कि नहीं दे सके, यह बात समझने की है, लेकिन क्या इस बारे में आपने कोई स्टेप उठाया? आप स्टेप उठाने की बजाय हर दो-तीन महीने में केवल एक नया शगूफ़ा छोड़ देते हैं, कोई न कोई एक नई स्कीम बनाकर छोड़ देते हैं और मेन इश्यू को डायवर्ट करते हैं। श्रीमान् जी, हर साल हमारे देश में दो करोड़ नौजवान नौकरी की तलाश में अपने घर से निकलते हैं। मां-बाप अपनी जमीन-जायदाद बेचकर बच्चों को पढ़ाते हैं और सोचते

हैं कि हमारे बेटे या बेटी को बड़े होकर रोजगार मिलेगा? क्या इस बारे में सरकार ने कोई कदम उठाया है? मुझे नहीं लगता कि ऐसा कोई कदम आपने उठाया है, जिससे लगे कि आपने इस बारे में ध्यान दिया है। यह बहुत दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति है, जैसा मैंने पहले कहा, रोजगार न मिलने से समाज में जो एंटी-सोशल एलिमेंट होता है, वह नौजवान को गुमराह करता है, जैसे मैंने आपके सामने दो प्रदेशों का एग्जाम्पल दिया। देश की आज यह एक बर्निंग प्रॉब्लम है। इस बारे में बहुत ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है, वरना स्थिति कंट्रोल के बाहर चली जाएगी।

श्रीमान् जी, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने "मेक इन इंडिया" का नारा दिया। हम सब लोग सहमत हैं और हमें खुशी होगी कि देश में सामान बने। हमारे देश में जो आज सामान यूज हो रहा है, जो इम्पोर्ट हो रहा है, उससे हमारा देश एक डम्पिंग ग्राउंड बन गया है। श्रीमान् जी, आप यह समझिए कि A to Z, दुनिया भर का जो rejected माल है, वह चीन और दूसरे देशों से हम लोग import करते हैं। हमारी जो small and medium industries हैं, आज वे बिल्कुल खत्म हो चुकी हैं। उसका क्या कारण है? आज आप रोजगार की बात करते हैं। हमारी जो small and medium industries हैं, वे क्यों बंद हुई हैं? ये वे लोग हैं, जिन लोगों ने आप लोगों को बनाया, आपको वोट दिया। आपने तो उनके साथ विश्वासघात किया है, आपने उनको चोर बना दिया, उनके ऊपर इंस्पेक्टर राज थोप दिया। क्या हमारा देश एक dumping ground होकर रह जाएगा या आप इसके बारे में कोई सोच-विचार कर रहे हैं? आज आपके तीन साल हो गए, अब जाने का समय आ गया और आप रोज के रोज कोई न कोई नई स्कीम पब्लिक में लाकर दिमाग को divert करने का काम करते हैं। लेकिन जो चीज आपके सामने है, जो स्थिति, जो समस्या आपके सामने है, आज के रोज जो burning problem है, आप उसके ऊपर ध्यान क्यों नहीं देते हैं?

श्रीमान् जी, मैं 'ease of doing business' के बारे में बताना चाहूँगा। जब आप सत्ता में आये थे, उस वक्त 'ease of doing business' में हमारे देश की ranking क्या थी और वर्ल्ड बैंक की रिपोर्ट है कि हिन्दुस्तान 'ease of doing business' में 142वें स्थान पर चला गया है। आप 'Make in India' बोलते हैं। अगर आपके देश में काम करने का, production करने का, फैक्टरी लगाने का कोई माहौल ही नहीं होगा, तो कहां से आपके यहां investment आएगा और production होगा? मैंने माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को कई बार सुना है, मैंने माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय को कई बार सुना है, वे 'ease of doing business' की बात करते हैं। निर्मला सीतारमण जी, जो इसकी concerned Minister हैं, मैंने उनको भी सुना है। लेकिन केवल बोलने से 'ease of doing business' नहीं होता है। आपको धरातल के ऊपर माहौल create करना पड़ेगा। आज आपने पूरा इंस्पेक्टर राज कर दिया है। हर चीज इंस्पेक्टर्स के हाथ में है। क्या इसी तरह से कोई इंडस्ट्री लगती है? क्या इसी तरह से job creation होता है? क्या आज सरकार कोई job दे सकती है? सरकार की अपनी limitations हैं।

श्रीमान् जी, आज आप देखते हैं कि सरकार के हर महकमे में vacancy है। दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी, दुनिया में जिसका नाम है, आज वहां पर professors की vacancies हैं। Students हैं, students धक्के खाते हैं, उनको admission नहीं मिलता है और आप वहां vacancy नहीं भर रहे हैं। यह जो विरोधाभास चल रहा है, इसके ऊपर आप लोग क्या कर रहे हैं? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इन सबके ऊपर आपने नोटबंदी का जो एक महान step उठाया, श्रीमान् जी, यह एक बहुत बड़ा ill-advised step था। यह step एक ऐसा step था, जिससे आप लोगों ने एक चलती हुई गाड़ी के

[श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता]

टायर को puncture करने का काम किया। दुनिया के बड़े-बड़े Nobel Laureates ने कहा कि इससे बड़ा घातक कोई step नहीं हो सकता। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... श्रीमान् जी, Miscellaneous Group में 19 मिनट बाकी हैं, अभी तो मेरे 9 मिनट हुए हैं, तो kindly allow me some more time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One more speaker is there.

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: He is not here, Sir. Please be kind to me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Then, only one more minute.

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: श्रीमान् जी, मैं यह कह रहा था कि यह एक ill-advised step था। देश का हर नागरिक और सारी पार्टियां, हम भी चाहते हैं कि black money के ऊपर control हो, black money को control किया जाए, विदेशों से जो नकली currency आ रही है, उसके ऊपर control किया जाए। हम भी चाहते हैं, कौन नहीं चाहता? देश का कौन सा नागरिक ऐसा है, जो यह नहीं चाहेगा? लेकिन श्रीमान् जी, इस काम के लिए आपने जो ill-advised step लिया, ill-planned step लिया, इससे देश का कितना बड़ा नुकसान हुआ है! श्रीमान् जी, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि विदेशी tourists, जो 6-6 महीने पहले अपनी booking करते हैं, वे आए और उनको daily सिर्फ 600 रुपये change करना allow किया गया। उनको लाइनों में लगना पड़ा। क्या वे लाइनों में लगने के लिए इतना पैसा खर्च करके आए थे?

मान्यवर, स्पेन एक छोटा सा मुल्क है, जिसकी major income और major employment टूरिज्म के ऊपर ही डिपेंड करती है। वहां टूरिज्म उनकी income का सबसे बड़ा स्रोत है। आज हमारे देश में क्या नहीं है? हम अपने देश में टूरिज्म को बढ़ा सकते हैं, लेकिन हो यह रहा है कि टूरिस्ट अपने आप भारत आते हैं, उसमें आज तक किसी भी सरकार का कोई हाथ नहीं रहा है। माफ करना, हमारी सरकार भी रही है और मैं सरकार का हिस्सा भी रहा हूँ, लेकिन इस संबंध में किसी ने कुछ नहीं किया। हमारे देश में जो टूरिस्ट आते हैं, वे हमारे monuments, हमारी सभ्यता और संस्कृति को देखने के लिए आते हैं। इसमें किसी भी सरकार का कोई contribution नहीं है। नॉर्मल कोर्स में जो टूरिस्ट यहां पर आ रहे थे, नोटबंदी करके आपने उनके पांव में भी लगाम लगा दी, जिससे उनका पूरा सीज़न ही फेल हो गया। उनको अपने परिवार के साथ, अपने मित्रों के साथ या पत्नी के साथ छुट्टियां बिताने के लिए यहां आना था, लेकिन आप लोगों ने उनके ट्रिप को खराब करने का काम किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude.

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: श्रीमान्, मैं regional imbalance की बात कहना चाहता हूँ। सत्ता में आने से पहले आपने कहा था कि जो पिछड़े हुए राज्य हैं, हम उनको बढ़ावा देने के लिए कारगर कदम उठाएंगे। बिहार और झारखंड देश के पिछड़े हुए राज्यों में आते हैं, लेकिन केवल झूठे वायदे करने के अलावा आप लोगों ने इन राज्यों के लिए कुछ नहीं किया। आप देखिए, झारखंड से पूरे देश को, minerals जाते हैं, बिहार से पूरे देश को manpower मिलती है। पूरी दुनिया में बिहार के लोगों ने जाकर अपना नाम कमाया है। क्या regional imbalance खत्म करने के लिए

आपने कोई स्टेप उठाया है? मुझे नहीं लगता कि आपने regional imbalance को खत्म करने के लिए आज तक कोई भी स्टेप उठाया हो।

श्रीमान्, आपने hi-tech cities की बात की और कहा कि हम 100 शहर ऐसे बनाएंगे, जो hi-tech होंगे। मैं इस पर आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपके पास अभी जो so called millennium cities हैं, जहां IT का इतना बड़ा कारोबार होता, लाखों नौजवान लड़के-लड़कियों को वहां रोजगार मिला हुआ है, लेकिन आपने आज तक वहां के लिए भी कुछ नहीं किया। आप गुड़गांव चले जाइए, अगर किसी रोज बरसात हो जाए, तो सड़क के ऊपर चार-चार फीट पानी भर जाता है और आप 100 hi-tech smart cities बनाने की बात करते हैं। Smart cities तो आप बाद में बनाइएगा, आपके पास अभी जो cities हैं, कम से कम पहले उनको तो बचा लीजिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, अब बस कीजिए।

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: श्रीमान्, मैं सिर्फ दो मिनट और लूंगा।

आपने रेलवे की बात की है। 2004-2009 के बीच में रेलवे का असली रूप दुनिया के सामने आया कि किसी प्रकार हमारे देश की रेलवे पैसा कमा सकती है, modernization कर सकती है, expansion कर सकती है। उस रेलवे की आज आपके समय में यह स्थिति है कि उसके पास तनखाह देने तक के लिए पैसे नहीं हैं, इसके लिए आप market से पैसे borrow करना चाहते हैं। आप bullet train और tube train की बातें करते हैं, जो 1100 से 1200 किलोमीटर की स्पीड से चलेंगी, लेकिन हमारी जो unmanned crossings हैं, जिनके कारण हर रोज दस-बीस लोगों की जानें चली जाती हैं और लाखों रुपयों का नुकसान हो जाता है, उनके लिए आप कुछ नहीं कर पाए। रेलवे में सेफ्टी की समस्या है, सर्विसिंग की समस्या है, इसके बारे में आप कुछ नहीं कर रहे हैं। यह बहुत दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरफ आप ध्यान दें।

श्रीमान् जी, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा। आरक्षण के ऊपर आपके आरएसएस के नेतागण और बीजेपी के लीडर्स बार-बार अटैक करते रहे हैं। आप एक बात बिल्कुल क्लीयरली समझ लीजिए कि आरक्षण के ऊपर किसी भी प्रकार का कोई समझौता नहीं हो सकता है। हम जानते हैं कि आप लोगों को आरक्षण से समस्या है। श्रीमान्, समाज के जो पिछड़े तबके के लोग हैं, उनको भी तो इस देश में जीने का अधिकार है, particularly जो blue blood या ऊंचे तबके के लोग हैं, यह देश खाली उन्हीं लोगों का नहीं है। जो दलित हैं, पिछड़े हैं, मुस्लिम हैं, उन लोगों ने भी देश की आजादी के लिए अपनी कुर्बानियां दी हैं।

श्रीमान् जी, पहले जब बिहार का चुनाव हुआ था, * ने वहां पर बयान दिया कि हम आरक्षण नहीं दे सकते, आरक्षण को निकालना होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Okay, now conclude... *(Interruptions)*...

श्री ला. गणेशन (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, यह अनावश्यक है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude.

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: श्रीमान् जी, यह तो रिकॉर्ड है। मैं तो ...(व्यवधान)... Sir, it is a matter of record. If you want, I can submit a copy of the newspaper.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude.

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: श्रीमान् जी, अभी जयपुर में आपके दूसरे नेताओं ने बोल दिया। आप क्या बोल रहे हैं? यह नहीं हो सकता। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: अब आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए। All right. Now, that is okay; please conclude.

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: श्रीमान् जी, मैं इसी के साथ सरकार की नीतियों से अपनी असहमति जाहिर करते हुए, आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मुझे बोलने के लिए समय देने के लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मैं महामहिम द्वारा दिए गए अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव पर बोलने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI LA. GANESAN: Sir, unnecessarily he is mentioning the name of *. It is irrelevant. Why did he mention the name of *? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Did you mention any name, Mr. Gupta?

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, then that is expunged.

SHRI LA. GANESAN: Thank you, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, is it unparliamentary?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; he can't come and defend himself. You can't mention the name and make an allegation against a person who can't come here and defend himself. He made an allegation, or something like that. The name is expunged. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: He has not made any allegation, Sir.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): There are so many people who can defend him, Sir! ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: He has not made any allegation, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: It is a fact. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In any case, Guptaji, you have attributed a quotation to a person who is not present here. ...(Interruptions).... It is objected to as an allegation, or as untrue. I expunge it. ...(Interruptions)...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

You see, there is an objection. An hon. Member says that the allegation is wrong. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Ganesan, do you accept that it is not an allegation? ...(Interruptions)... Let him say that. Do you accept that it is not an allegation?

SHRI LA. GANESAN: No, Sir. He has mentioned the name of * and quoted his speech also which is not at all correct. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is the point. ...(Interruptions)... Okay, Guptaji, let us not dispute over it. Anyhow, you said something against a person who can't come and defend here; he can't explain it here. So, it is expunged. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: So many statements are attributed to Jawaharlal Nehru, to Indira Gandhi and to all departed leaders. They can't come and defend themselves!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't stretch it like that. If you make a quotation about late Smt. Indira Gandhi or Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, if anybody objects to that saying that such a statement is not correct, then I will take a decision on that. I have to. ...(Interruptions)... Let us not argue over it. Since the quotation of Guptaji has been objected to, I have to take cognizance of that. When one Member has said that that statement is wrong and that there is no such quotation, then I have to take cognizance of that. That is what I have done. That is all I have done. ...(Interruptions)... Okay, all right. Are you authenticating that he made a statement like this? ... (Interruptions)... Are you saying that he made such a statement and you are authenticating that? ... (Interruptions)... Then don't say this. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, what I am saying is that Shri Prem Chand Gupta has said that he has not made any allegation. Whatever statement was made it has been refuted. ...(Interruptions)... What I am saying is both should stay on record. He has said something and he has already refuted it. ...(Interruptions)... That is what we are saying. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is applicable if the person is present here. ...(Interruptions)... The person is not present here. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, by that logic, you have to expunge what the Prime Minister says. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: I stated that it is a matter of record. You yourself know it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If it is a record, you could have brought it, read it out and authenticated it. You did not do that. ...(Interruptions)...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: I can do it. *...(Interruptions)...* I can authenticate. *...(Interruptions)...* So, don't expunge, Sir. Let it be there. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, that is expunged. *...(Interruptions)...* That is expunged.

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: I will authenticate, no problem. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You come, quote from the record and then authenticate. *...(Interruptions)...* It is a different matter if you come, quote from a record and authenticate it. Now, you attributed a statement to 'x', which was not refuted here. *...(Interruptions)...* The 'x' is not present. *...(Interruptions)...* I have to do that. *...(Interruptions)...* That is over. *...(Interruptions)...* It is over. *...(Interruptions)...* Whatever he has said is on record — don't worry — except what I expunged. Now Viploveji.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं महामहिम के अभिभाषण पर बोलने जा रही हूँ। महामहिम का जो अभिभाषण होता है, वह सरकार की पॉलिसीज या सरकार की जो नीतियां होती हैं, उनका लेखा-जोखा होता है। उपसभापति जी, यह लेखा-जोखा नहीं है, यह जनता को * है।

इस अभिभाषण में कुछ भी नया नहीं है। मैंने सारा पढ़ा, बहुत बार पढ़ा। इसमें क्या है, वही- 'Sit India', 'Stand India', 'Make India', 'स्वच्छ इंडिया'। यानी इंडिया ही इंडिया है, जनता कहीं पर नहीं है, जनता का नाम ही नहीं है। और क्या कहा गया है— हम यह कर देंगे। अरे भाई, जो आपने 2014 में अपने मेनिफेस्टो और भाषणों में कहा, वह तो आप पूरा कर नहीं सके हैं, तो कहां से नया करेंगे? जो हमारी नीतियां थीं, उनके नाम बदल-बदल के ये लागू किए जा रहे हैं।

उपसभापति जी, जब ये प्रधान मंत्री बने, शायद इनको अलादीन का चिराग़ मिल गया, जिसको घिसते ही बिल्लिंग्स खड़ी हो गईं, सड़कें बन गईं, रेलवे लाइनें बन गईं, एयरपोर्ट्स बन गए, हवाई जहाज उड़ने लग गए, साइंस और टेक्नोलॉजी ने इतनी उन्नति कर ली कि मिसाइल्स बनने लग गए, यहां तक कि चंद्रयान भी जाने लगे। वह सिर्फ अलादीन के चिराग़ से हुआ। न तो पंडित नेहरू जी ने कुछ किया, न इंदिरा गांधी जी ने कुछ किया, न राजीव गांधी जी ने किया, न नरसिंह राव जी ने किया और न ही इनके वाजपेयी जी ने कुछ किया, जिनको आज तक पूछा नहीं जा रहा है। केवल आज पहली बार जो कुछ किया, वह मोदी जी ने किया। बाकी जो सारा भारत था, बाकी जो सारे नेता थे, वे बिल्कुल आराम से बैठे रहे। उन्होंने 60 साल कुछ नहीं किया। न तो देश को आज़ाद करवाया, न गरीबी के लिए लड़ें और न ही भारत को आगे बढ़ाया। आज अगर भारत का नाम है, अगर भारत को पूछा जा रहा था, तो केवल ये कांग्रेस के जो नेता थे, जिनकी विचारधारा थी, जिनकी प्लानिंग थी, उसकी वजह से था, नहीं तो इन लोगों को कोई नहीं जानता था। ये कहां से आये, ये कब थे? न तो ये भारत की आज़ादी में थे, न ही भारत को बनाने में थे, लेकिन आज सबसे ज्यादा अपने आपको भारत की जनता का शुभचिन्तक समझते हैं। हां, हैं शुभचिंतक। महोदय, इन्होंने एक काम किया, जो नोटबंदी कर दी, जो तुंगलकी फरमान जारी

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

कर दिया, रातों-रात नोटों को कागज के टुकड़े बना दिया, यह जरूर इन्होंने किया है। मैं इस पर नहीं जाना चाहती हूँ, क्योंकि इस पर बहुत बोला गया है। सबने कहा है कि इससे कितना काला धन आया, कितनी फेक मनी आई, कितना उग्रवाद रुक गया, इसको सबने बताया है। मैं तो केवल एक बात कहना चाहती हूँ, ये मेरे भाई बैठे हुए हैं, हिन्दू संस्कृति कहती है, जिसके ये बहुत पुजारी हैं, जिसका नाम लेते-लेते ये थकते नहीं हैं, उसी हिन्दू संस्कृति में यह कहा गया है कि बचा कर रखना चाहिए, मुसीबत के समय में काम आएगा। हमारे यहां कुशल गृहिणी उसे कहा जाता था... शादी होने के बाद जब लड़की विदा होती थी, तो मां उसको एक ही सलाह देती थी, बेटी, घर को बनाए रखना, घर के लिए कुछ बचा कर रखना, पति की जो आमदनी होती है, उसको संभाल कर ठीक ढंग से खर्च करना, फिजूलखर्च मत करना, कोई पता नहीं, कब मुसीबत के दिन आ जाएं। मेरी बहनों का वही जो पैसा था, उसको भी इन्होंने काला धन साबित कर दिया। उनको लाइनों में खड़ा कर दिया कि जाओ, अपनी उस संस्कृति का जुलूस निकालो, उसे सरेआम बदनाम करो, आपको पैसा बचाने का कोई हक नहीं है। इसको आपने खर्च नहीं किया, यह आप लोगों का कुसूर है, ये इन्होंने किया, ये इन्होंने बताया।

महोदय, आज जनसंख्या इतनी बढ़ती जा रही है, क्या इसमें उसके बारे में कोई उल्लेख है? इतने बड़े अभिभाषण में क्या उसके बारे में कोई सोच है? बिल्कुल नहीं है। यह इसलिए नहीं है, क्योंकि आप कहते हैं कि चार-चार बच्चे पैदा करो, पांच-पांच बच्चे पैदा करो ताकि वह पढ़ न सके, गरीबी की लाइन में लगा रहे और भिखारियों की तरह सड़कों पर घूमता रहे, उनको शिक्षा नहीं मिल सके। यह आप लोगों की नीति है, यह आप लोगों का माइंडसेट है। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि इस अभिभाषण में कुछ नहीं है, न इन्होंने किया है और न करेंगे। हां, नये-नये नारे जरूर लगा देते हैं, कभी कोई नाम दे देते हैं, कभी किसी के बारे में कह देते हैं। गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह जी की ही बात करते... आप आज इसमें उसका उल्लेख करते हैं, क्योंकि पंजाब में इलेक्शन थे। वैसे इनको उनसे कोई हमदर्दी नहीं है, उनसे कोई लगाव नहीं है। वह गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह जी, जिसने इस देश को बचाने के लिए, हिन्दुओं को बचाने के लिए अपने बच्चों को दीवार में चुनवा दिया था। ये उसका क्या मुकाबला करेंगे, जो इतने-इतने लाखों रुपए के कोट और सूट पहनते हैं, जिनको पता ही नहीं है कि हमें क्या करना है। ये बात करते हैं, ये हमारे ऊपर आरोप लगाते हैं। मैं तो यही पूछना चाहती हूँ कि इन्होंने तीन सालों में किया क्या है? इन्होंने कौन-सा नया काम किया है, कौन-सी नई नीति लाए हैं? विदेश नीति, वह इनकी फेल है। हम चारों तरफ से दुश्मनों से घिरे पड़े हैं। इनकी आर्थिक नीति फेल है। आज इतना ज्यादा आर्थिक बोझ डाल दिया गया है। जीडीपी के बारे में और वक्ता बता चुके हैं, अभी और भी वक्ता बताएंगे कि आपने इसको कहां से कहां पहुंचा दिया है।

आज विदेशों में जाने के लिए किसान रो रहे हैं, मजदूर रो रहे हैं, मेरी बहनें रो रही हैं, बच्चे रो रहे हैं। आप जिस अमेरिका के लिए बात करते थे, उसी ने आज एचबी-1 वीज़ा पर रोक लगा करके ऐसा किया है। जिस टेक्नोलॉजी को, जिस आईटी को राजीव गांधी ने आसमान पर पहुंचाया था और जिसकी वजह से आज हमारी कंपनियों ने विदेशों में अपना स्थान बनाया है, उनको आज बेरोजगारी का सामना करना पड़ेगा। यह आप लोगों की नीतियों की वजह से है। वे कहां बोले?

कह रहे हैं कि सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक की। किसी ने बिल्कुल ठीक कहा कि यह तो इवेंट मैनेजमेंट है, गवर्नमेंट मैनेजमेंट नहीं है। यह तो पब्लिसिटी है। आर्मी ने अब तक कितनी ही सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक्स

[श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर]

की होंगी, लेकिन कभी उसका शोर नहीं मचा। आपने तो आर्मी को भी मार्केटिंग का एक हिस्सा बना दिया, उसको भी बेच दिया। हमारे जो सिपाही, हमारे जो जवान बॉर्डर्स पर लड़ते हैं, अपना खून बहाते हैं, उसका भी आपने पब्लिसिटी के द्वारा मज़ाक उड़ा दिया, अपनी शोहरत के लिए, अपने मुँह मियां मिट्टू बनने के लिए, अपनी बहादुरी दिखाने के लिए। कहां है वह देशभक्ति? है ही नहीं, क्योंकि देश के साथ कभी प्यार रहा ही नहीं। आप भारत की आज़ादी की लड़ाई में नहीं लड़े, देश बनाने में आपका हिस्सा नहीं रहा। ठीक है, हमारी कुछ गलतियां रहीं, जनता किसी को भी चुन सकती है, किसी को भी वोट दे सकती है। यह उनका अधिकार है और यह अधिकार भी उन्हें कांग्रेस पार्टी ने दिया है, आप लोगों ने नहीं दिया। आज अगर हम वोट देने का हक रखते हैं, इस देश में प्रजातंत्र है, तो कांग्रेस की नीतियों के कारण है। आपका वश चले तो पता नहीं इस देश को कहां ले जाएं! आप लोगों के लिए तो अभी भी डिक्टेटरशिप है, यह खाओ नहीं, यह नहीं पहनो, यहां बैठे रहो, कैबिनेट की मीटिंग में मंत्रियों को बाहर जाने की इजाज़त नहीं है, मोबाइल यूज़ करने की इजाज़त नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप चुप रहिए और सुनिए। जब तक रेडियो में भाषण नहीं कर लेते, टी.वी. में अपना प्रचार नहीं कर लेते, कोई बाहर नहीं जा सकता। जब आपकी पार्टी में ही प्रजातंत्र नहीं है, तो देश में क्या लाएंगे, देश को क्या बनाएंगे?

इसलिए मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि इस देश की हालत समझिए। किसान की हालत समझिए, गरीब की हालत समझिए, मजदूर की हालत समझिए और महिलाओं की हालत समझिए। आज लॉ एंड ऑर्डर कितना खराब हो गया है। जितने केसेज़ रेप के आज बाहर आ रहे हैं, उतने पहले कभी नहीं आए थे। आप कोई भी स्टेट उठाकर देख लीजिए, कहीं अमन-शांति नहीं है। उनमें एक डर है। अब इन्होंने एक नया शब्द चुन लिया है — देशद्रोही। जो इनके खिलाफ बोल दे, जो इनकी नीतियों की आलोचना कर दे, वह देशद्रोही है। उसे अरेस्ट कर लीजिए, केस चला दीजिए। यह एक नया शब्द इन्होंने निकाल दिया है, एक नई परिभाषा दी है। आपको बोलने का हक नहीं है। यदि आप हां में हां मिलाइए, तो बहुत ठीक हैं। अगर आपने गलत को गलत कह दिया तो आप देशद्रोही हो गए, आपके ऊपर मुकदमा चलना चाहिए, आपको जेल में डालना चाहिए। आज लोग ऐसे हालात में रह रहे हैं। यू.पी. में तो एक नया काम आपने शुरू कर दिया है। आपका वहां जो manifesto आया है, आप इसे manifesto में क्यों दे रहे हैं, आप कानून बनाइए, कानून को implement कीजिए। कानून eve-teasing के लिए पहले से मौजूद है, उसे ठीक तरह से लागू कीजिए। पुलिस reforms कीजिए। पुलिस को आधुनिक ढंग के हथियार दीजिए। उन्हें ट्रेनिंग दीजिए। ऐसा कानून manifesto में देने से eve-teasing दूर होने वाली नहीं है। आप mindset चेंज कीजिए। सोशल stigma को दूर कीजिए। अपने आपको इससे ऊपर उठाइए। पूरे भारत के बारे में सोचिए। जनता के बारे में सोचिए। केवल नारे मत दीजिए। आपके पास कितनी एफ.डी. आईज़. आ गई हैं? मैंने खुद अम्बाला में देखा है कि किसान आलू की ट्रॉली लेकर डी.सी. के ऑफिस के सामने बैठ जाते हैं कि तुम इन्हें बेचो। आप कहते हैं कि कुछ हुआ ही नहीं, इसका कोई असर ही नहीं हुआ। कितनी लेबर आज अपने-अपने प्रदेशों में वापस चली गई है, इसका सर्वे करके हमें बताइए, फिर पता चलेगा। क्योंकि हम राज्य सभा के सदस्य हैं, हमें जनता से बात नहीं करनी पड़ती लेकिन लोक सभा के मैम्बर्स या एम.एल.ए. से पूछिए कि जनता क्या हाल करती है? आपके ही एक एम.पी. के साथ कैसा व्यवहार हुआ, जो यहीं जनता के बीच भाषण दे रहे थे। लोगों ने कहा कि अंदर आइए और जूतों से पीटा गया कि तुम नोटबंदी की प्रशंसा

3.00 P.M.

करने आए हो, हम इसके कारण आज बेकार हो गए हैं, भूखे मर रहे हैं। इसलिए हकीकत को समझिए और अपने आपको बदलिए। केवल यह मत सोचिए कि यहीं रहेंगे। बड़े-बड़े लोग नहीं रहे, सिकन्दर नहीं रहा, कोई नहीं रहा। हर किसी को जाना पड़ता है। इसलिए अपना समय ऐसी बातों में मत बिताइए बल्कि भारत के लिए कुछ कीजिए, यहां की जनता के लिए कुछ कीजिए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करती हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now, Shri S. R. Balasubramoniyam; not present. Shri Narendra Kumar Swain; not present. Shri C. M. Ramesh; not present. Shri K. T. S. Tulsī.

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI (Nominated): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity for speaking on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. While listening to the speech of the hon. President, I was waiting to hear a word of concern or sympathy with regard to the catastrophic impact which demonetisation policy of the Government, had in the country. The effect of demonetisation was vastly felt in the areas of employment as well as industry. However, the deafening silence in the Address is a matter of great concern. There was not even a word of condolence to the families of those, over a hundred, who lost their lives while standing in the queues to withdraw money from the ATMs. I just fail to understand as to what would have caused this kind of a catastrophe. It is said that the design of the new notes was finalised on 19th May, 2016. If the design was finalised on 19th May, what prevented the Government from printing the notes? What prevented the Government from recalibrating the ATMs? This is a tragedy in which over a hundred lives were lost, but no one is sorry about the catastrophic effect or even the loss of lives of our countrymen. There is no assurance of employment to the families of those who died, because the Government does not want to acknowledge the fact that people have died standing in the queues. There is no compensation, there is no assurance of employment and there is nothing in this Address which gives an assurance with regard to the revival of industries which have shut down. The Government promised two crore jobs every year. Instead of providing jobs, what has happened is that millions of jobs have been taken away from the people who were gainfully employed.

According to the Fifth Annual Employment-Unemployment Survey conducted in October, 2016, the unemployment rate was the highest in five years. If unemployment rate was already the highest in five years, then, one can imagine the impact of losing 6 lakh further jobs, which have been lost as a direct result of demonetisation policy.

The Survey also states that about 77 per cent of the rural households have no regular income and earn a monthly income of less than ₹ 10,000/-. This is the

[Shri K. T. S. Tulsi]

Survey which was conducted by the Labour Bureau, which comes under the Labour Ministry. Was the Government unaware of such a distressful situation of employment? Why at that very moment, it adopted the demonetisation policy?

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA) *in the Chair*]

The economic growth of a nation is decided by the rate of employment in the country. The Address does not, unfortunately, mention as to how the industrial sector has been hit by demonetisation. For example, Ludhiana hosiery industry which provides employment to around 4,00,000 people, and about 70 per cent of its industrial units has shut down.

The Address mentioned Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and claimed that more than three crore toilets had been constructed, but it did not mention how many of these toilets were functional. The National Sample Survey Office revealed that in 2016-17, only 46 per cent of the 95 lakh toilets, which were built, are usable. Therefore, there cannot be a more classic example of wastage of taxpayers' money than this. This also amounts to a breach of promise and a breach of faith and misleading the country that this was, in fact, to rake out the black money. Black Money is not kept in cash. Everybody knew that. In fact, they have turned every Indian into a criminal that if you have cash, your cash is going to be confiscated and you have to stand in the queue and you cannot even withdraw your own money. This kind of a spectacle has not been seen in India after Partition.

The Government claims that the outlay for Railways has been increased. But it does not mention that hundreds of lives have been lost in never-ending accidents of the trains on account of lack of safety on the tracks. I hope that they will not launch a bullet train on these tracks which cannot even take a speed of 60 kilometres.

I wish the Address would have mentioned as to how many *jawans* have been killed on the borders after surgical strikes and how their families are getting along and whether any of them has been either assured a job or been compensated. Failing to mention the sacrifices of our *jawans*, in fact, belittles their martyrdom. I did not find a word of concern as to how farmers are eking out a living when they are not even getting a minimum price for their crops.

All in all, I feel that the Government needs to introspect and examine their failure in the field of industry, agriculture and employment. Thank you.

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप (हरियाणा) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव की चर्चा में बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में सरकार की एक साल की उपलब्धियों पर ही चर्चा की

है। उसमें इतनी योजनाओं की विस्तार से चर्चा की गई है, उससे तो ऐसा लगता है कि हमारा देश बहुत स्पीड से आगे बढ़ रहा है, परन्तु वैसा नहीं है। दावों को हकीकत के साथ जोड़ कर भी देखना होगा। अभिभाषण में नोटबंदी की भी बात की गई है। उसमें कहा गया कि नोटबंदी से काला धन, भ्रष्टाचार, जाली करंसी और आतंकवादियों को धन मुहैया कराने जैसी बुराइयों का अंत होगा और राष्ट्रपति जी ने सरकार के इस कदम की सराहना भी की है, परन्तु ऐसा नहीं है। अब कितना काला धन आएगा, भ्रष्टाचार कम होगा, कब होगा यह तो भविष्य की बात है, क्योंकि “In the long run we are all dead”, अर्थशास्त्री केन्स ने ऐसा कहा है।

अब मैं वर्तमान की बात करता हूं। जब मैं वर्तमान की बात करता हूं तो नोटबंदी से हमारे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था पर गहरा दुष्प्रभाव पड़ा है। जनता को बहुत तकलीफों को सहन करना पड़ा, लम्बी-लम्बी लाइनों में लगकर उनको बैंकों में अपने नोट जमा कराने पड़े, पैसा निकलवाना पड़ा। इससे देश में लगभग 135 लोगों की जानें चली गईं। हमारे देश के बाद वेनेजुएला में भी नोटबंदी का काम किया गया। परन्तु वहां पर जनता ने सरकार का सहयोग नहीं किया। 72 घंटे में ही वहां की अर्थव्यवस्था अस्त-व्यस्त हो गई, लोग सड़कों पर आ गए, सारी दुकानें लूट ली गईं, जिस कारण सरकार को एक हफ्ते बाद अपना निर्णय वापस लेना पड़ा। परन्तु हमारी जनता ने ऐसा नहीं किया और सरकार के नोटबंदी के निर्णय को हौसले से स्वीकार करके तकलीफें सहकर भी काम किया। इसके बारे में मैं केवल इतना कहना चाहूंगा और सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहूंगा कि जिन 135 निर्दोष लोगों की जानें चली गयी हैं, सरकार उनके संबंध में सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करके उनके परिवार को रोजगार देने या उनकी आर्थिक सहायता करने का काम करे। मैं यह बात इसलिए नहीं कह रहा हूं कि नोटबंदी के समय नोट लेते हुए उनकी जानें चली गयीं, मैं यह बात इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि हमारे देश के विकास में, राष्ट्र निर्माण में हरेक नागरिक का अहम योगदान होता है, चाहे वह गरीब है या अमीर, चाहे कर्मचारी है या व्यापारी। वे लोग, जो मारे गए, वे भी देश के निर्माण में कहीं न कहीं काम कर रहे थे, उनका भी राष्ट्र के निर्माण में योगदान है, इसलिए मैं सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि उनके परिवारवालों को रोजगार मुहैया कराया जाए और उनको compensate करने का काम किया जाए।

दूसरा, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में “बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ” कार्यक्रम का भी उल्लेख किया गया है। सरकार के द्वारा यह कार्यक्रम लिंग अनुपात में सुधार करने के लिए चलाया गया। सरकार का यह कदम सराहनीय है, लेकिन इसमें बहुत कुछ करने की आवश्यकता है। आज हमारे देश में लड़कों के अनुपात में लड़कियों की संख्या घटती जा रही है। अगर मैं सन् 2011 की जनगणना का यहां पर उल्लेख करूं तो सन् 2011 में भारत में 1,000 लड़कों के पीछे 943 लड़कियां थीं। जो हमारे भारत के समृद्धिशाली प्रदेश हैं, जैसे हरियाणा, पंजाब, दिल्ली, गुजरात और यूपी, उनमें तो स्थिति बहुत ही भयानक है। अगर मैं हरियाणा की बात करूं तो वहां सन् 2011 में 1,000 लड़कों के अनुपात में 879 लड़कियां थीं, पंजाब में 1,000 लड़कों के अनुपात में 895 लड़कियां, दिल्ली, जो बहुत समृद्धिशाली प्रदेश है, यहां 1,000 लड़कों के अनुपात में 868 लड़कियां, गुजरात में 1,000 लड़कों के अनुपात में 919 लड़कियां और उत्तर प्रदेश में 1,000 लड़कों के अनुपात में 912 लड़कियां थीं। ऐसा क्यों है, क्योंकि हमारे समाज में लड़कों को ज्यादा और लड़कियों को कम तरजीह दी जाती है। इसके अलावा आज हमारे देश में भ्रूण हत्याएं बहुत हो रही हैं। एक समाचार पत्र के अनुसार अब तक देश में तीन मिलियन भ्रूण हत्याएं हो चुकी हैं। उन लड़कियों को गर्भ में ही मार दिया गया है, उन्हें अपनी मां का मुंह तक नहीं देखने दिया

[श्री राम कुमार कश्यप]

गया। यह बहुत शर्मनाक बात है। इसके लिए सरकार को कुछ करना होगा। इसमें जनता का भी सहयोग अनिवार्य है और सरकार को भी इसमें बहुत कुछ करना होगा। सर, मैं "बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ" में एक शब्द और जोड़ना चाहता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि बेटी को बचाने और पढ़ाने के अलावा उसका सम्मान भी करना होगा इसके लिए इसमें "बेटी बधाओ" भी जोड़ना चाहिए। यह गुजरात का शब्द है, "बधाओ" का मतलब है कि बेटी का मान-सम्मान भी करना होगा और उसे पढ़ाना भी होगा। इसलिए मैं सरकार से आग्रह करूँगा कि इस कार्यक्रम को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए लड़कियों का मान-सम्मान किया जाए, क्योंकि लड़कियाँ हमारे लिए लड़कों से कम नहीं हैं।

महोदय, अभी ओलम्पिक गेम्स हुए। वहाँ पर हमारे देश से 117 खिलाड़ी खेलने के लिए गए। यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि वहाँ पर दो लड़कियों ने ही हमारे देश के मान-सम्मान को आगे बढ़ाया, दो लड़कियाँ ही हैं जो वहाँ से मैडल लेकर आयी हैं, इसलिए लड़कियों के लिए कुछ करना होगा। मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि भ्रूण हत्या को रोकने के लिए इसे जघन्य अपराध की श्रेणी में लाया जाए। जो सजा जघन्य अपराध करने वालों को दी जाती है, चाहे वह फांसी की सजा हो या उम्र कैद की, वही सजा उन्हें भी मिलनी चाहिए जो भ्रूण हत्या करता है।

बेटियों के सम्मान के लिए मैं केंद्र सरकार से आग्रह करूँगा कि केंद्रीय सरकार को भी इसमें पहल करनी होगी। केंद्र सरकार की तरफ से एक circular जारी कर दिया जाए कि जब कोई महिला या लड़की किसी केंद्रीय कार्यालय में जाती है तो कर्मचारी या अधिकारी, जो वहाँ पर उसे मिलते हैं, वे खड़े होकर उसका मान-सम्मान करें और फिर उसके बाद वे सब अपना काम करें।

इसके अतिरिक्त आज जिन परिवारों में लड़कियाँ ही लड़कियाँ हैं, लड़के नहीं हैं, उनके संबंध में मैं सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहूँगा कि उन लड़कियों का भी मान-सम्मान करना होगा, उनके लिए भी हमें कोई योजना बनानी होगी। मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि ऐसे परिवार, जिनमें लड़कियाँ ही लड़कियाँ हैं, उन लड़कियों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए उन्हें शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में admission के समय और नौकरियों में भी वरीयता मिलनी चाहिए। मेरा मानना है कि जब ऐसा होगा तो भ्रूण हत्या जैसी बुराइयाँ दूर हो जाएंगी।

तीसरा, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में एक बहुत अच्छी बात कही गयी कि लोक सभा और विधान सभा के चुनाव इकट्ठे कराए जाएं। मैं इससे सहमत हूँ क्योंकि जब बार-बार चुनाव होते हैं तो उसमें बहुत धन खर्च होता है। इसके अतिरिक्त जो हमारे कर्मचारी भाई हैं, बहुत अधिक संख्या में उनकी वहाँ पर ड्यूटी लगानी पड़ती है। मैं इसमें केवल इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि इससे जो पैसा बचेगा, उससे हमारे देश को काफी लाभ होगा क्योंकि हमारा देश एक गरीब देश है। हमारे देश में आज भी 40 परसेंट जनसंख्या गरीबी रेखा से नीचे रह रही है। यहाँ पर बेरोजगारी की समस्या है। आज पीएचडी किए हुए लड़के-लड़कियाँ आंगनवाड़ी वर्कर की पोस्ट पर लगने के लिए तैयार हैं, इसलिए चुनाव एक साथ हों — यह एक अच्छा कदम है। मेरा सुझाव है कि सभी पार्टियों को विश्वास में लेकर इस कार्यक्रम को आगे बढ़ाया जाए। इससे जो पैसा बचेगा, उस पैसे को गरीबी दूर करने के कार्यक्रम में लगाया जाए या बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के कार्यक्रम में लगाया जाए। आज हमारे देश में बेरोजगारी बहुत भयानक रूप ले चुकी है। इसलिए मैं कहूँगा कि उस पैसे से हरेक स्टेट में या हरेक जिले में बड़ी-बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज़ लगायी जाएं। जब देश में इंडस्ट्रीज़ लगेंगी, तो उनसे रोजगार बढ़ेगा, गरीबी दूर होगी, ऐसा मेरा मानना है।

अंत में, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसानों के बारे में अभी बहुत कुछ करने की जरूरत है। आज हमारे किसान बहुत दुखी हैं। हमारे किसानों को उनके उत्पादन का उचित मूल्य नहीं मिलता है। इसलिए किसान बहुत पीछे चले गए हैं। इसीलिए मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि अगर किसानों को बचाना है, तो सरकार को किसानों के कर्ज माफ करने होंगे। अंत में, मैं राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद करता हूँ, जय हिन्द, जय भारत।

SHRI T. K. S. ELANGO VAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, while thanking His Excellency for addressing the Joint Session of this Parliament, on behalf of the DMK, I want to register certain points.

Sir, my first assessment of this Address is that it has made many mountains out of the molehills. All small things have been exaggerated to big things. As a first case, I can quote from the Address, "Financial inclusion is key to poverty alleviation. So, 26 crore plus Jan Dhan accounts have been opened for the unbanked." Sir, opening bank accounts will only add the names of these people in the bank ledgers. It cannot be termed as financial inclusion. Financial inclusion means they should have the finance to operate their accounts. At least, 40 to 45 per cent of these accounts are dormant or inoperative. So, merely opening accounts in a bank does not mean that it is financial inclusion; it is only inclusion of their names in the bank ledgers. Beyond that, there is nothing that they can claim.

Secondly, Sir, I want to quote the recent report by Oxfam on the economic inequality in India. The Report says, "Fifty-seven millionaires in India possess as much wealth as is possessed by the poorest 70 per cent of the country." The wealth of the 70 per cent of the poor is equivalent to just 57 citizens in India. The Report further says that the Government lost tax and valuable income with the super-rich depositing their wealth in tax havens abroad and manipulating political systems to do so without repercussion. This observation was found in the Oxfam Report. All I want to say is that the Government must promise to bring back the black money invested in foreign countries. Since they could not do so, they want to show off; they want to present a picture that this Government is against black money and they have taken up this demonetization exercise. I can say, Sir, that out of the total population of this country, 69 per cent people are agriculturists. We know that agricultural income does not attract Income Tax. About 6 to 7 per cent people are fishermen. We know that fishing income does not attract Income Tax. Remaining 15 to 16 per cent are monthly salaried classes. In that also, seven per cent people have paid tax. The remaining people, whose income does not fall under the threshold of taxation, that is, it is less than ₹ 3 lakhs, will also not pay tax. Only 7 to 8 per cent of population of India hold heavy money. We have a proverb in Tamil, "*Mootaipoochikku bayandhundu veettai koluthardhu*." This means, 'burning

[Shri T. K. S. Elangovan]

the house to kill the bed bugs'. That is what this Government has done. They have burnt the house to kill the bed bugs. Beyond that, there is no fruitful purpose of this exercise. This is only to hide the Government's failure in bringing back the black money from overseas to India. It was the promise made during the elections and the Prime Minister had assured that this was his prime priority. Sir, there are many other things. I come to Swachh Bharat Cess. The local bodies are directly involved in the cleanliness of the cities. I do not know how much of the cess collected by the Government of India as Swachh Bharat Cess is given to the local bodies.

Sir, there is one issue about the simultaneous elections. It is a serious issue, which is being discussed on various fora. First thing is that simultaneous election is possible only in a two-party democracy. We are a multi-party democracy. Secondly, if we are following First Past the Post system in declaring a candidate as elected, if it is proportional representation, then also, simultaneous election is possible.

Sir, in 1996, we had parliamentary elections; in 1998, once again, we had parliamentary elections; and, in 1999, again, we had parliamentary elections. When the Parliament is dissolved, can we dissolve all the assemblies and conduct simultaneous elections? It is not possible. The system has to change. You must have, at least, proportional representation in election so that simultaneous elections can be possible.

I would like to appreciate certain things in the President's Address because they have followed the steps which our party leader Dr. Kalam took when he was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. In 1974 itself, Tamil Nadu had 100 per cent rural electrification. Women Self-Help Groups were formed in the year 1989 when our leader was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. Slum Clearance Boards and Group Housing Schemes were started. Subsequently, the Group Housing scheme which was started in Tamil Nadu was followed up by the Government of India and was called Indira Awas Yojana. It was appreciated by Dr. Jayaprakash Narayan himself.

Sir, we gave free gas connections to the rural poor in the year 1996. Some of the things, which we did in Tamil Nadu long back when the DMK was in power, appear in this President's Address. It is a welcome measure. Otherwise, this Address can be termed as 'making mountain out of mole hills'. With these words, I conclude.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Now, Shri K. C. Ramamurthy.

SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY (Karnataka): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity, privilege and honour to make my maiden speech on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. Before I proceed further, I would

like to express my deep sense of gratitude to my party President Shrimati Sonia Gandhi ji, party Vice-President, Shri Rahul Gandhi ji and other senior leaders of the party at the Centre and the State. I also take this opportunity to seek guidance and help from the senior leaders of not only my party but of the entire House in discharging my duties in my journey as a Member in this House.

Now, the primary objective behind the Address of the hon. President to both the Houses of Parliament is to present the vision of the Government for the forthcoming years. But this year's Address appears to be trumpeting the schemes, programmes and day-to-day working of the Government rather than giving details as to what the Government is going to do in the coming years. Sir, I feel that the Address is monotonous, visionless, insipid and no less than run of the mill. Nothing is mentioned about internal security and the problems of the police personnel. Many of the hon. Members have spoken at length on various aspects. I do not wish to repeat that. With your kind permission, Sir, I wish to concentrate only on a very important and dearer subject to me, the police reforms, which is not only sensitive and important but also having far-reaching consequences. Sir, I would like to mention here that our hon. Prime Minister, while addressing the Director Generals of Police in Guwahati in 2014, envisaged the concept of SMART police. The hon. Prime Minister had given a unique definition to police which would be strict and sensitive for 'S', modern and mobile for 'M', alert and accountable for 'A', reliable and responsible for 'R' and technosavvy and trained for 'T'. Since then, the entire country, the entire police force has been looking for transformational change, and it has been more than two years but the SMART police remains only on paper and reduced to a *jumla*. So, I wish that the Government of India, instead of giving slogans, should do something concrete in the area of police reforms.

Sir, when we talk of police reforms, I would like to mention here that without proper and effective internal security, progress of the state is not possible. There can be a situation where a serious lawlessness can prevail in the country if police reforms are not taken up in a very, very serious manner. Sir, I have mentioned about police reforms. The police is put to scrutiny every minute by everyone. It can be all of us politicians, it can be establishments; everyone wants to put the police to test. They like to point finger at the police for all the misdeeds committed by so many people. All that is pointed towards the police and the police is held accountable everywhere.

But, unfortunately, when it comes to reforming the police and making them strong and effective, no action, as such, has been taken by anybody. Sir, when it comes to reforms, I would like to concentrate on two aspects — one is manpower reforms and the other is police station reforms or functioning of the police reforms.

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When it comes to manpower reforms, I would like to say about the wages that the police get, in *Kannada* they call it *Kanishtha Bille*. I hope my friends here from Karnataka will understand. *Kanishtha Bille* is the least amount. The police get the least salary that a Government servant gets. That was the situation. Of course, in Karnataka, the situation has improved a lot and the police are treated at par with other Government servants. But what I want to mention here, Sir, is that the wages to the police force, wages to the policemen, wages to the police system should not be clubbed with any other Government department. The situation is different; the work function is different; the activities are different. So, they must be on a different level. Their wages should be totally based on the risk factor, based on the efforts that they put in and based on the other activities which they are supposed to perform. Sir, they don't have bargaining power. They are a disciplined force. They cannot even walk to *Jantar Mantar* raising their demands. Never can they do it; never have they done it. They are helpless. Ninety-two per cent of the police force comprises head constables, constables and assistant subinspectors. Sir, they are voiceless. Who is to take care of them? It is the Government who should look at it. Both the State and the Central Governments should look into this issue very, very seriously. If they are not taken care of, if they are not looked after, if they are not taken into confidence, how can they discharge their duties? What efficiency can we expect from them?

Sir, the recruitment process is very bad. I am talking this out of my personal experience. Sir, at a given point of time, there are 25 to 30 per cent vacancies in the police force. 25 to 30 per cent vacancies, and everybody expects, the public expects, the Government expects, police to be very, very efficient, honest and all that. But, how can they discharge their duty, how is it possible with 25 per cent vacancies in the police force? With the 25 to 30 per cent police posts vacant, they are not able to allot duties properly, they are not able to get leave, they are not able to get their weekly offs, they are not able to enjoy even a single day with their families. All of us here celebrate our festivals. When all of us celebrate festivals and other ceremonies, police are there to give us protection. They are not able to go to their homes to celebrate festivals with their family members. This is the utmost sacrifice that anybody can make. The police are doing this. And what are we doing for them? What are we thinking about them? Absolutely nothing.

I would like to mention here that once a policeman is recruited, he never gets trained again. Not many States have a system of training policemen often or equipping them with the knowledge of latest laws or new weaponry. In the current situation, we see a policeman with a *lathi*. That is the maximum that he gets. He

is the person who is supposed to face terrorists. He is the person who is supposed to face naxals. He is the person who is supposed to face anti-national elements. He is the person who is held responsible for anything that happens in the police station. And what is it that we are doing for them? Sir, there is nothing that we are doing for them. I would like to mention here that hardly any training is given to a policeman again after he is recruited. The Central Government must think of a system to give them training just like the IPS Officers go for refresher courses at every level whether middle or higher. At every level, we have programmes. We go and interact with other officers and people in the entire country and understand a lot of things. A police constable or a head constable or an ASI or SI or an Inspector hardly gets any training again after joining the service. Whatever they learnt in the Police Training Schools or Police Training Colleges, that's the end of it. They don't have any training facilities later.

One very important aspect, which I would like to mention, is about their housing. Police constables or head constables in urban areas particularly do not get private houses on rent. Private housing is not possible for them. A policeman is the least preferred person when it comes to getting a house on rent. There are only 5.8 lakh houses as against the requirement of 17.3 lakh houses. Where should the remaining policemen go? People do not give them their house on rent. They are not recognised. They are socially unacceptable. They have to live in slums. I have personal knowledge of it. They travel from far-off places, from slum areas, to perform their duty in the city and go back in uniform to their houses in the evening. This is the situation. Their housing should be given a priority. It is very unfortunate that this Government, or any Government for that matter, has not taken police reforms very seriously. Nothing about it has been mentioned in the President's Address or in the Budget. The allocation for police itself is very, very poor. It is insufficient.

When it comes to police station, we have seen a lot of buildings, which house them. Police stations have been attacked many times and policemen have been killed in the police stations. Police are robbed of their weapons in the police station. What about the safety of the police stations? How bad these buildings been constructed? In most of the places, the buildings are very, very small. Some of them are like huts. These buildings are not safe. A police station is a place where when public goes, should feel as if they have gone to a place where they can get justice. There is no place for them to sit. There is no furniture. There are no facilities like toilets, visitors room, waiting room at all. The policemen, who don't have their own houses, stay in the police station. That also becomes a resting place for them. Imagine the space available for police duties? We need to concentrate on this aspect very seriously.

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The equipment there in the police station is outdated. Sir, all of us are aware that the criminals are now having fastmoving vehicles. They have got the best of weapons. They have got most modern gadgets with them to deal with other criminals. But what is it that the policemen are having in police stations? Absolutely nothing. Can we be confident of the internal security of our country if we don't strengthen the hands of police? If you don't take this matter seriously, will we be able to safeguard our internal security? Sir, I feel there is imminent danger to it. The danger is not far away from us. It is near us very close to us. Unless we take up police reforms very seriously, our internal security may collapse any time. I have mentioned about weapons and latest gadgets which need to be updated and properly equipped.

Now, I come to police welfare measures. Sir, there is one very sad thing, what is called benevolent fund. It must be or may be there in all the States. Sir, who contributes to the benevolent fund? Policemen themselves will have to contribute for their own welfare. Every policeman will have to contribute ₹ 25; a Head Constable contributes ₹ 50; an Assistant Sub Inspector contributes ₹ 100 and like that, every month, they will have to contribute. Out of that, their welfare activities take place. Is this what we want to do for police welfare? Policemen and officers try to organize some cultural programmes, benefit shows and collect some money and through the money collected, they try to educate their children, and try to get some medical assistance. It is totally insufficient and it is a very bad system. Governments, both central and States should contribute regularly for police welfare fund.

Sir, as I mentioned, the wages for policemen need to be fixed separately. They need not be compared with other Government servants when their wages are fixed. Risk factor, weekly offs, holidays, etc. need to be taken into account. Sir, anywhere else, the human rights would have come into effect. We need to see the way the police people are treated and the way the police stations are functioning. If the same situation existed in any other place, human rights violation would have come into the picture long back. People would have been prosecuted for doing these things. But, there is no voice for the policemen. They are silently suffering. I would like this House to take note of these problems of policemen and see that some activities, which help the police to improve their morale and improve their economic conditions, are taken up.

Sir, I would like to mention here that from 1961, thirty thousand policemen have lost their lives in performing their duties. I have the greatest respect for the Armed Forces. I am not comparing them in any manner. But, a number of policemen have died in the line of duty. As our friends were mentioning, are the people who died, while standing in queues, not human beings? The same treatment is given to police. These 30,000 people have died and the number is increasing every year. We have

the Police Commemoration Day on 21st October. Sir, who attends that function? It is only retired police officers. Public is not concerned about it. There is still that colonial attitude and colonial thinking about police stations and policemen. It is still very deeply rooted in the mindset of our people. That should change. Sir, I feel – I do not know why it has not been done so far – policemen who die on duty should be treated as martyrs. Why are they not treated as martyrs? They have lost best of their lives, they have sacrificed so much and they died on duty. Why should not they be treated as martyrs? I think we should treat the policemen who die on duty as martyrs. Supreme sacrifice of police goes unnoticed due to indifference shown by polity, media, society and other established institutions. Sir, if the society does not recognise them, if the society does not take care of them, if the Government does not take care of them and if we do not take police reforms seriously and see that something is done, then, serious impact will be there in the society and its impact on serving policemen will be too much. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, this is my maiden speech. I thought I would get some more time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Fifteen minutes are over.

SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Sir, please give me five more minutes. Sir, I would like to briefly mention about public-police relationship. The mindset of the public needs to change. It is not that it will change just like that. But, efforts towards that have to be made by various agencies. There is nothing mentioned anywhere in the entire Budget Speech or in the Presidential Address about reforms in police force. Nothing is spoken about these very, very important aspects which will have a detrimental effect on the society. If the internal security is proper and if the internal security is strong, the economic development will take place and the society will be peaceful. If that is not there, nothing can be done and nobody can save the country. It will become very, very difficult and impossible. Sir, I would like to mention in conclusion that I want this House to ponder over and think of those policemen and officers who stay away from their near and dear ones on all important festivals, on all important celebrations only to ensure that all of us happily celebrate them.

I would like this House and the society to think of those policemen and officers, who face criminals, anti-social elements, terrorists, naxals, either unarmed or ineffectively armed or less in numbers. They will not hesitate to go and face them. They will not hesitate to get injured or get killed. They are doing their duty.

I would like this august House to see that the message of the police wellness is well-taken and spread and not use police for political ends, not use police for personal ends. That will not serve any purpose. Unless we take care of our policemen,

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they will not be able to take care of the country. All that they require is public acknowledgement of their work, of their sacrifice and suffering. They need to be encouraged. For them to do better, we should stop using police for all personal gains. This, I think, should start from this House.

It should become the primary duty and priority of the Central and State Governments to properly take care of most important so-called strong arm of the Government. If the strong arm, for example, becomes weak, useless and ineffective, the outcome is left to the imagination of the House.

There is a strong feeling that police are very corrupt. I do not deny the fact that there are black sheep in police also just like in any other department. But, I feel, 90 per cent of the police force are sincere and hardworking. 10 per cent black sheep are there and because of the 10 per cent the entire Department cannot be painted red. Because of the 10 per cent they cannot say that police are bad. It is the duty of the Government to identify the black sheep, to take action against them, improving the 90 per cent to 95 per cent or 98 per cent. That action should be taken. It is like any other department but they are more visible because of the uniform.

Suppose a policeman is walking in Connaught Place. Even if some hundred rupees skip from the pocket of a policeman in uniform slips and falls and if he picks it up, a hundred people will watch and think that somebody has given money and he is picking up. This is the mindset of the people. That should change, Sir. I wish that 90 per cent who are good in the police are recognised, respected and taken care of. Thank you very much for the opportunity given to me, Sir.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सर, एक मिनट। यहां कोई ऐसा नहीं लग रहा, जो हम लोगों के points को लिख रहा हो। यहां ऐसा लगता है कि कोई serious नहीं है। हमने नहीं देखा कि लोग बोल रहे हैं और कोई लिख रहा है, तो प्रधान मंत्री जी हमारे points का क्या जवाब देंगे? यहां पर कोई भी नहीं है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): मिनिस्टर साहब यहां हैं।

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): There is attendance here, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Yes. It is visible. सभी दिखाई दे रहे हैं। महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदिया।

महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदिया (गुजरात): आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने संसद के दोनों सदनों की संयुक्त बैठक को सम्बोधित करते हुए भारत के आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री, नरेंद्र मोदी जी के कुशल नेतृत्व वाली भाजपा सरकार द्वारा एक सशक्त भारत के निर्माण की दिशा और दशा के सम्बन्ध में उठाए गए क्रांतिकारी कदमों की जानकारी हमें दी, जिसमें

किसानों, महिला, युवा वर्ग और गरीबों के लिए जो योजनाएँ रखी गईं, वे बहुत ही उत्साहवर्द्धक हैं और अत्यंत ही सराहनीय हैं, क्योंकि इसमें 'सबका साथ और सबका विकास' को मूल मंत्र बना कर इसको सकारात्मक ढंग से सार्थक करने का प्रयास दिख रहा है। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, वैसे तो अनेक दिशाओं से सभी क्षेत्र के विभागों में बहुत ही सराहनीय एवं विकासशील बातें आई हैं, मगर मैं सभी बातों के ऊपर नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। मैं सिर्फ और सिर्फ गरीब, दलित, पीड़ित, शोषित, वंचित एवं श्रमिक वर्ग से जुड़ी हुई जो बातें हैं, उन विषयों के ऊपर ज्यादा ध्यान देकर उस संदर्भ में बात करना चाहता हूँ। सर, वर्ष 2016-17 के बजट के आवंटन की तुलना में इस साल के बजट में 35% की बढ़ोतरी की गई है। अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति के लिए 2016-17 में 38,833 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए थे, जिसे बढ़ा कर इस साल के बजट में 52,393 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया है। इसके लिए मैं आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का व्यक्तिगत रूप से बहुत आभार प्रकट करता हूँ।

सर, महामहिम जी के अभिभाषण पर बोलते हुए इस सदन के कुछ सदस्यों ने अपनी बातें रखी थीं, जिनमें खास तौर से आदरणीय शरद जी और आदरणीय सीताराम जी ने कहा कि दलितों, वंचितों और पिछड़ों के लिए इस अभिभाषण में कहीं कोई जिक्र नहीं है।

सर, मैं सदन के सामने इस संबंध में अपनी बात रखना चाहता हूँ। आजादी के 70 साल के बाद पहली बार इस देश को एक ऐसा प्रधान मंत्री मिला, जिसने यह कहा कि मेरी सरकार गरीबों को समर्पित है। प्रधान मंत्री ने आदरणीय पंडित श्री दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी की जन्मशती के उपलक्ष्य में इस वर्ष को गरीब कल्याण वर्ष के रूप में मानने की घोषणा की गई है। सर, पिछले अढ़ाई साल में पहली बार इस प्रकार के काम किए गए हैं। आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री, श्री नरेंद्र भाई मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में चलने वाली इस सरकार ने दलितों एवं पिछड़े वर्ग के लिए कई योजनाएँ रखी हैं। दलितों के मसीहा और पूरे विश्व के रत्न गिने जाने वाले आदरणीय बाबा साहेब डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी की 125वीं जन्म जयन्ती के उपलक्ष्य में पहले भी बहुत कुछ कहा जाता रहा है, लेकिन पिछले अढ़ाई साल में जो हुआ है, उसका मैं यहां कुछ उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ। भारत के प्रधान मंत्री आदरणीय नरेंद्र मोदी जी के मार्गदर्शन में उनकी शिक्षा भूमि लन्दन में 10 किंग हेनरीज रोड की इमारत को खरीदा गया और वहां पर भव्य स्मारक बनाने की बात रखी गई। कांग्रेस के शासन काल में भी उस इमारत को बेचने का समाचार निकला था, परन्तु कांग्रेस ने इसको खरीदने का कोई भी प्रयास नहीं किया, लेकिन भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने इसको खरीद कर वहां एक भव्य स्मारक बनाने की बात की है। वहां स्मारक बनने के बाद, पढ़ाई के लिए भारत से लन्दन जाने वाले पिछड़े वर्ग के जितने छात्र हैं, आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उनके लिए आवास और बुनियादी सुविधाएं दिए जाने का बंदोबस्त ने किया है।

दूसरा, बाबा साहेब डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी की 125वीं जन्मशती के उपलक्ष्य में उनके परिनिर्वाण दिवस पर 125 रुपये एवं 10 रुपये के सिक्के जारी किए गए। बाबा साहेब डा. अम्बेडकर जी ने नाम से डाक टिकट जारी किया गया, साथ ही दिल्ली के 15 जनपथ पर स्थित, डा. अम्बेडकर प्रतिष्ठान का शिलान्यास आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने खुद किया। इसे अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर का अध्ययन केंद्र बनाए जाने हेतु 200 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान करके हमने बाबा साहेब डा. अम्बेडकर को सच्ची श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करने का प्रयास किया है।

महोदय, अगर मैं इससे आगे की बात करूं तो महाराष्ट्र के दादर में स्थित उनकी चैत्य

[महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदिया]

भूमि को विकसित करने का निर्णय लिया गया है। महाराष्ट्र के ही चिंचौली, नागपुर को विकसित करने का निर्णय लिया गया है। गुजरात में, जहां से मैं आता हूं और जहां डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी को बड़ौदा के नरेश, महाराजा शिवाजी राव गायकवाड़ जी ने स्कॉलरशिप देकर पढ़ाई के लिए भेजा। पढ़ाई करने के बाद उन्होंने अपना काम करना शुरू किया, लेकिन तभी उनको कुछ अनुभव प्राप्त हुआ, जिसके आधार पर उनके मन में यह संकल्प पैदा हुआ कि मैं अपने समाज के लिए काम करूंगा। उस समय उन्होंने, बड़ौदा शहर में एक पेड़ के नीचे बैठ करके समाज के उद्धार के लिए संकल्प लिया था, लेकिन आज तक किसी ने उस पेड़ की कोई चिंता नहीं की थी। आज उस संकल्प भूमि पर, जहां डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी के मन में दलितों के उत्थान के लिए संकल्प उभरा था, उनकी 125वीं जयन्ती के उपलक्ष्य में, बाबा साहेब डा. अम्बेडकर के नाम से गुजरात की सरकार ने 125 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान करके एक बड़ा स्मारक बनाने का संकल्प लिया है।

तीसरा, मैं आपको आगे और भी बताना चाहूंगा। दिल्ली के 26, अलीपुर रोड पर स्थित उनकी परिनिर्वाण भूमि पर, 100 करोड़ की लागत से, संविधान के आकार वाली एक बहुत बड़ी इमारत बनाकर देश की जनता को समर्पित की जाएगी।

सर, यहां इस विषय पर भाषणों के दौरान कहा गया कि देश में दलितों के लिए कुछ नहीं किया गया है, ऐसा कहना ठीक नहीं है। मैं यहां दलितों के बारे में जितनी बातें गिनाऊं, वे कम लगती हैं। मैं यदि इस बारे में पूरा संदर्भ लेकर बातें कहूं तो बहुत समय लग जाएगा।

महोदय, संविधान दिवस पर, पहली बार डा. बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर के नाम से सदन में दो दिवस की चर्चा रखी गई और उसमें आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने घोषणा की थी कि डा. भीमरावराम जी अम्बेडकर के नाम से हमने 'पंच-तीर्थ' का निर्माण किया है। मैंने अभी जिन चीजों का नाम लिया जैसे — शिक्षा भूमि लंदन, चैत्य भूमि, संकल्प भूमि, परिनिर्वाण भूमि आदि के लिए सरकार की ओर से पहली बार किसी के लिए 100 करोड़ रुपए, किसी के लिए 125 करोड़ और किसी के लिए 200 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान कर के और उनके नाम से स्मारक बनाकर सही रूप से उन्हें श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करने का प्रयास भारतीय जनता पार्टी के नेतृत्व में श्री नरेंद्र जी भाई की सरकार ने किया है।

सर, मैं दूसरी बात कहना चाहता हूं कि कमजोर वर्ग पर एट्रोसिटीज रोकने के लिए एट्रोसिटीज एक्ट पास करके कई प्रावधान किए गए हैं, जिससे उनके ऊपर अत्याचार रुकेंगे। यहां हमारे सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग के आदरणीय मंत्री बैठे हुए हैं। उन्होंने एक्ट में संशोधन करने का बिल पार्लियामेंट से पास कराया, ताकि दलितों के ऊपर एट्रोसिटीज का जो एक्ट है, उसमें खास और कड़े बंदोबस्त किए जा सकें और उनका परिपालन भी हो सके, ताकि उनके ऊपर अत्याचार न हो सकें।

महोदय, मैं दूसरी बात कहूंगा कि देश में कई राज्यपाल बनाए गए, लेकिन एससी वर्ग से कभी राज्यपाल नहीं बनाए गए, लेकिन इस सरकार ने पहली बार आदरणीय राम नाथ कोविंद जी को राज्यपाल के रूप में बिहार भेजा। इंडिया में पहली बार ऐसा हुआ कि किसी दलित को राज्यपाल बनाया गया।

महोदय, दूसरी अनेक बातें हैं, जिन्हें मैं बताऊंगा। 'मुद्रा बैंक' के माध्यम से गरीबों और छोटे उद्यमियों को 15 लाख रुपए ऋण के रूप में देने की व्यवस्था की गई है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जयराम रमेश: सर, इससे पहले श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया जी भी राज्यपाल रह चुके हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): ठीक है। श्री शम्भुप्रसादजी, आप अपना भाषण जारी रखिए।

महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदिया: सर, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी नोटबन्दी का विषय चल रहा था। कैशलेस करेंसी की बातें हो रही हैं, तो उसमें भी 'भीम ऐप' के माध्यम से डा. बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर के नाम को पूरे देश की बैंकिंग व्यवस्था से जोड़ने का प्रयत्न आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री, नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने किया है। 'भारत इंटरफेस फॉर मनी' नाम की मोबाइल ऐप लॉन्च कराई गई है। ये बातें दलितों के लिए बहुत ही गौरवपूर्ण बातें हैं, जो पहले कभी नहीं हुई थीं, लेकिन आज हम देख रहे हैं कि ये सब बातें देश में हो रही हैं।

आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय पं. दीन दयाल जी उपाध्याय की जन्मशती वर्ष के उपलक्ष्य में इस वर्ष को 'गरीब कल्याण वर्ष' के रूप में मनाए जाने की घोषणा भी हुई है। हमारी पार्टी के स्थापक एवं वरिष्ठ नेता गण, जिन के विचारों में 'अन्त्योदय' की बात आई थी और उन्होंने 'अन्त्योदय', यानी जो समाज के अंतिम छोर पर बैठे हुए व्यक्ति के विकास के लिए काम करने के संकल्प के साथ काम करने की नींव रखी थी, आज उसे आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में हम चरितार्थ होता हुआ देख रहे हैं।

महोदय, गरीबी उन्मूलन के लिए बहुत सी बातें यहां कही गईं। 26 करोड़ से अधिक लोगों के 'जन-धन' खाते खोलकर लोगों को बैंकिंग व्यवस्था से पहली बार जोड़ा गया है और पहली बार अब कैशलेस व्यवस्था से गरीब लोग जुड़ रहे हैं। जिस गरीब ने कभी बैंक देखा नहीं था, जो कभी बैंक नहीं गया था, वह व्यक्ति आज कार्ड लेकर घूम रहा है। आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने तो एक साल पहले ही कह दिया था कि जन-धन के खाते खुलवाओ, ताकि यह हो सके।

महोदय, मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि लोग किस प्रकार से सोच रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं समझ रहा हूँ यदि कैशलेस व्यवस्था होगी, तो जिस छोटे मजदूर को 10,000 या 15,000 हजार रुपए की पगार पर रखा जाता है और उसे हकीकत में केवल 5000 रुपए देकर चलता कर देते थे, लेकिन अब कैशलेस व्यवस्था में उसके एकाउंट में फैक्ट्री वालों को उसका पूरा वेतन जमा कराना होगा। इस प्रकार उस गरीब को जो पगार मिलती है, वह बैंक टू बैंक जाएगी। उसमें कभी घपला नहीं होगा। हमने अनेक फैक्ट्रियों में ऐसा देखा है कि मजदूर को कैश में पूरा वेतन नहीं दिया जाता है और बाकी वेतन कंपनी के लोग खा जाते हैं। इस समय, आदरणीय नरेंद्र भाई मोदी जी की सरकार ने जो कैशलेस की व्यवस्था की है, जिसमें एटीएम टू एटीएम, बैंक टू बैंक या खाते से खाते में कैश ट्रांसफर किया जाएगा, इससे ट्रांसपेरेंसी आएगी और जो मजदूर, जो छोटे कर्म काम करते हैं, उन्हें उनका पूरा वेतन मिलने का अवसर प्राप्त होगा तो मैं यह कह रहा हूँ...(समय की घंटी)... कि ये सभी जो बातें हैं, यहां पर प्रत्येक वक्ता ने कही हैं। आदरणीय शरद जी तो यह कह रहे थे कि दलितों का कहीं पर उल्लेख ही नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि 'उज्ज्वला योजना' दलित-पीड़ित महिलाओं के लिए है। 'जन-धन योजना', 'अटल पेंशन योजना' आदि किनके लिए हैं? ये सभी योजनाएँ उनके लिए हैं, जो छोटे लोग हैं, समाज के अंतिम छोर पर जो बैठे हुए व्यक्ति हैं।

[महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदिया]

अपनी बात खत्म करने से पहले, मैं अंत में एक बात बताना चाहता हूँ। मैं परसों भरुच जिले के एक गाँव में गया था। आदरणीय अहमद भाई अभी नहीं हैं। अगर वे होते, तो कहते कि वे उस गाँव को पहचानते हैं। जम्बुसर तहसील का कावली नामक एक गाँव है। वहाँ मैं गया था। मैं जैसे ही यहाँ से गया, तो पूरा गाँव ऐसे उमड़ पड़ा जैसे कि मेरे स्वागत के लिए आया हो। वे मेरा स्वागत करने नहीं आए थे, वे तो आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी का स्वागत करने के लिए आए थे। उनके मन में यह भावना थी। उस समय वहाँ भरुच जिले में उस भीड़ में मुस्लिम बिरादरी के भी कुछ लोग थे। मैं सही कह रहा हूँ। आप का नाम लिख लीजिए— 'कावली गाँव, जम्बुसर तहसील, डिस्ट्रिक्ट— भरुच'। उसमें से एक मुस्लिम बिरादर ने आकर मुझे बताया कि पहली बार हमें यह महसूस हो रहा है कि किसी को हमारी चिन्ता है। पहली बार ऐसा लग रहा है और पहली बार ऐसा शान्ति का माहौल हमने 10-15 सालों में यहाँ पर देखा है। उसमें खुश होने की ही बात है, गौरव की बात है। उसने यह कहा कि ये अंधियारे गलियारे जो पड़े थे, वहाँ एक सूरज निकला है। एक सदी पहले, दो सदी पहले एक नरेंद्र नाम का सूर्य विलायत की भूमि पर जाकर, शिकागो की भूमि पर एक संदेश दे आया था, आज यहाँ एक दूसरा नरेंद्र निकला है, जो पूरा सूर्य उदित हो चुका है। उस मुस्लिम बिरादर ने नरेंद्र मोदी जी के लिए जो पंक्ति कही थी, उस पंक्ति को कह कर मैं अपनी बात खत्म करूँगा। उसने कहा कि:—

"हे अगर हिम्मत तो अंधेरे में आकर मिला करो,
धूप में तो कांच भी चमका करते हैं।"

उसने कहा कि इस अंधियारे गलियारे को उजियारा करने के लिए आपकी सरकार ने जो काम किए हैं, हम उसकी सराहना करते हैं।

आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपने महामहिम जी के अभिभाषण पर बोलने का मुझे अवसर दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपका और हमारी पार्टी के वरिष्ठ नेताओं का धन्यवाद प्रकट करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN (Odisha): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the President's Address. There are a number of programmes like Jan Dhan Yojana and Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana mentioned in the Address of the hon. President. This has been circulated by the Centre to the States. First of all, I support the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address. The demonetization announced by the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi has been supported by the entire people. They are happy because they live in villages. I know of my village wherein 50 per cent of people are daily wage workers. They earn their livelihood by working in the fields. They do not have land of their own. Much earlier, in the year 1982, land reforms were carried out there. So, small farmers have got land of only two acres by which they are earning their livelihood. I myself was a practising lawyer in the High Court. My family had only two acres of land.

4.00 P.M.

My family still have those two acres of land and my family earns its livelihood by cultivating paddy in this land. In my village, which is a very big village, 98 per cent of the people own just one or one-and-a-half acres of land. But there was no irrigation and people were living in great difficulties. The BJD Government, which has been in power for the last 17 years, has provided irrigation in the rural areas of the State. Sir, 11.5 per cent of land is irrigated, which I think is the highest percentage in the whole of India. In no other State has so much percentage of land been irrigated. However, a lot of problems have arisen due to other reasons including politics, which I would not touch. I would talk about them on some other occasion. Some other States, where the BJP has come to power, have created a lot of problems and they have tried to block the river waters. This has created a lot of problems. Odisha is one State where 11 per cent of the land is irrigated. Out of 30 districts, 22 districts have been given access to river water. Now, some obstacles have been created by the neighbouring States, but I don't wish to mention that while speaking on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address. I will talk about them on some other platform. Anyway, I support all the programmes that have been mentioned here in the Address. I only hope that these would be implemented properly so that the people of our country are benefited. But, looking at the statements that have been made here, it seems poor people would not be easily benefited. This is only for publicity; it would be difficult to implement it. Friends from the BJP must work hard to implement these programmes in the rural areas, so that people living there will be benefited by these programmes. This booklet containing the President's Address that has been circulated to us is very useful. We support the entire programme that has been mentioned there. I hope this would help the poor and the downtrodden.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

But the workers living in villages, those who are cultivating land, would not be benefited because they do not own a piece of land and because they are earning their livelihood only by working as labourers. So, whenever they are not able to go to the fields to work as labourers, they starve. I feel there is nothing in this programme for them. The hon. President's Address is silent on that issue. Ninety per cent of the people in the villages, especially those who work as labourers, virtually starve during the rainy season because they do not get any work and, hence, they do not have any food to eat.

However, I support what has been mentioned in the President's Address. I hope these programmes would be implemented by the Ruling Party.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri C. M. Ramesh, absent. Shri T. G. Venkatesh.

SHRI T. G. VENKATESH (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to deliver my speech on the Motion of Thanks on the Address of the hon. President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, on the eve of commencement of Budget Session of the Parliament on 31st January, 2017.

Sir, I feel, it is my privilege to express my opinion on the President's Address on behalf of the Telugu Desam Party.

The hon. President in his speech has given detailed programmes of this Government which have commenced after this Government came to power and which will be undertaken in the coming days for the development of the country.

The initiation taken by the Government on the LPG subsidy "giveit- up campaign" is marvellous and praise-worthy. Really, the subsidy foregone by the people has helped the poorest of the poor to get LPG connections.

The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is also a great programme of the Government which motivated the people to go for cleanliness. It has inculcated health consciousness in the minds of people to a great extent. The popularity it has gained, is laudable.

Stopping of open defecation has also given good results and the people have assimilated the idea of the Government, and started construction of the toilets at their homes which has become true only with the financial support of the Government.

Further, Jan Dhan Yojana scheme introduced by the Government is also a great thing which has got a good momentum and led to opening of bank accounts by the unbanked people.

The hon. President has also said that his Government has started many social security programmes like Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana aimed at empowerment of women from the deprived sections, PM Aawas Yojana, which is to provide shelter to the houseless poor, with appropriate interest subvention, Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana aimed at providing collateral free bank loans for promotion of small business, issue of RuPay debit cards for promotion of cashless payments, Pradhan Mantri Ujjawala Yojana meant for providing cooking fuel, LPG for the poor SCs and STs, Deendayal Gram Jyoti Yojana to remove darkness in the houses of the poor, Ujala LED bulbs distribution Yojana, Mission Indra Dhanush which aimed at affordable healthcare, Direct Benefit Transfer LPG cash benefit scheme, Digi Dhan Abhiyan etc. have led the country to transform into a new society with the vision of this Government, is also praiseworthy. Lots of poor people have been benefited by these schemes.

Moreover, the hon. President has also said that the programmes undertaken by this Government for the welfare of kisans supplemented to increase the acreage yield of kharif and rabi crops, has also proven good for the development of the farmers. The other programmes viz., e-NAM which assures good market and remunerative prices for the produce of the farmers, supplying seeds and fertilizers, improving irrigation facilities, through Soil Health Cards, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana aimed at risk coverage of the agricultural fields, Kisan Credit Cards meant to get access of credit through NABARD, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana aimed at improving micro irrigation facilities, have also proven good for the welfare of the farmers. Large numbers of farmers are experiencing the benefits through these schemes and suicides graph of farmers is coming down.

In addition to the above, the hon. President has also detailed that the schemes launched for the benefit of the women in the country like *Nari Shakti* utilization, aimed at utilizing the skills and talents of the women by providing equal opportunities to them, *Beti Bachao Beti Pado* Scheme aimed at improving girl child's education, Suraksha Samridhi Yojana aimed at securing the future of the girl child by depositing ₹ 11000 crores for them, Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan to provide comprehensive ante-natal care for pregnant women by qualified medical practitioners, revision of the Maternity Benefit Act to give more leave for pregnant ladies have also been widely spread, especially, among the rural women folk and they are getting the maximum benefits.

In the same way, opening of Skill Development Centres across the country, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana, National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Yuva Yojana, Stand-up-India, for the benefit of youth to improve their skills and employability, are increasing the skills of the young people. Hon. President has also informed that the bold decisions taken by the Government, like Demonetisation, implementation of OROP in the defence field, undertaking surgical strikes at borders, launch of BHIM Mobile Payment system, Aadhaar Payment System, streamlining of process of appointments, One-Nation-One-Tax system through GST, sustained global growth, liberalization of FDI Policy, facing terrorism, global affairs, global outreach, agreements with foreign countries for the development of India are leading our country into all-round sustainable development of the country.

I express profound thanks on behalf of my Telugu Desam Party to the hon. President of India for mentioning about all the developmental schemes and steps taken by this Government for bringing all-round development of the country. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Venkatesh. Mr. Biswajit Daimary is not present. Mr. Ram Vichar Netam, please.

श्री राम विचार नेताम (छत्तीसगढ़): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आज मेरे लिए यह सौभाग्य की बात है कि मुझे इस सदन में बोलने का मौका मिला। खासकर, महामहिम के अभिभाषण पर कृतज्ञता ज्ञापन करने के लिए मैं यहां उपस्थित होकर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

उपसभापति महोदय, यह सौभाग्य की बात है कि जो ऐतिहासिक अभिभाषण प्रस्तुत हुआ, उसके प्रथम उद्धरण में ही महामहिम ने जिन शब्दों का उल्लेख किया है, उसी से मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि देश के इतिहास में आज़ादी के बाद ऐसा पहली बार हुआ कि समय से पूर्व एक साथ बजट प्रस्तुत हुआ। हमारे नरेंद्र मोदी जी की सरकार का जो लेखा-जोखा है, उसको एक दस्तावेज के रूप में महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में सदन में प्रस्तुत किया गया। सरकार ने लगातार पिछले दो सालों में इस देश के लिए, इस देश के विकास के लिए, इस देश की बेहतरी के लिए, इस देश के मान-सम्मान एवं स्वाभिमान के लिए जो कदम उठाए हैं, जो कार्यक्रम चलाए हैं, उन योजनाओं को महामहिम ने अपने अभिभाषण में बहुत ही अच्छे शब्दों में प्रस्तुत किया है। चेयर ने मुझे यहां बोलने की अनुमति दी, उसके लिए मैं माननीय सभापति जी, हमारे सदन के नेता और अपने दल के वरिष्ठ साथियों का निश्चित तौर पर आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ और उनका अभिनन्दन करता हूँ।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तिरुची शिवा) पीठासीन हुए]

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, निश्चित तौर पर जब माननीय नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में हमारी सरकार बनी, तो उससे पहले देश में एक ऐसा वातावरण था, जिसमें चारों तरफ निराशा की बातें थीं, देश निराशा में डूबा हुआ था और ऐसा कोई रास्ता दिखाई नहीं देता था कि वास्तव में हमारे देश के मान-सम्मान और स्वाभिमान पर जो बट्टा लग रहा है, उसमें जो कमी आ रही है, उसमें शायद कहीं कुछ अच्छा हो। लेकिन इस निराशा से आशा की ओर बढ़ते हुए देश की जनता ने भारी मतों से भारतीय जनता पार्टी के नेतृत्व को माननीय नरेंद्र मोदी जी पर विश्वास करते हुए, उन्हें प्रधान मंत्री के रूप में निर्वाचित किया और लोकतंत्र के इस मंदिर में सर्वाधिक मतों से सबसे अधिक सांसद बना करके यहां बैठाया। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जिस कार्य संस्कृति का विकास किया, वह निश्चय ही काबिले तारीफ है। देश के इतिहास को बदलने का माद्दा रखते हुए उन्होंने जो कदम उठाए, निश्चित तौर पर आगे चल करके वे स्वर्ण अक्षरों में लिखे जाएंगे। यही कारण है कि उन्होंने अपनी कार्य संस्कृति को जिस प्रकार से बढ़ाया कि "सब का साथ, सब का विकास" इन बातों को लेते हुए, सभी का सहयोग लेते हुए उन्होंने जिस समय शपथ ली, उस शपथ के माहौल में भी उस कार्यक्रम में तमाम पड़ोसी देशों के राष्ट्राध्यक्षों को बुला कर के एक संदेश दिया कि हम पड़ोसी देशों से कैसा सम्पर्क करना चाहते हैं, कैसा संबंध स्थापित करना चाहते हैं। यही नहीं, चाहे पक्ष हो या विपक्ष हो, चाहे किसी भी राजनीतिक दल से जुड़ा हुआ हो, सब को साथ लेकर के देश की बेहतरी के लिए उन्होंने जो खाका तैयार करके काम करना शुरू किया, उसमें चाहे भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोग हों या अन्य-अन्य पार्टी के हों, बिना भेदभाव के तमाम जितने भी हमारे अन्य-अन्य प्रदेशों के माननीय मुख्यमंत्रीगण हों, उन सब को शामिल करते हुए जिस प्रकार से देश के विकास के लिए संरचना करके जो काम करना शुरू किया, निश्चित तौर पर हम उन्हें बढ़ाई देते हैं, शुभकामनाएं देते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात कह रहा था कि आज यह अवसर हम सब को मिला है इस देश के नवनिर्माण करने का। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस समय इक्कीसवीं सदी की बात हो रही थी, उस समय अटल जी के नेतृत्व में एनडीए की सरकार थी। अटल और आडवाणी जी के

रूप में देश को नेतृत्व मिला हुआ था। तब के बाद जब 10 साल का जो कार्यकाल आया, उस 10 साल के कार्यकाल में सब को मालूम है कि हमारे देश की स्थिति क्या बनी थी, विदेशों में हमारी क्या छवि बन रही थी। उससे उभर करके देश की जनता ने जिस नेतृत्व को आज यह काम सौंपा है, निश्चित तौर पर हम यह कह सकते हैं कि आज देश की जनता गौरवान्वित है कि हमने ऐसे हाथों में नेतृत्व दिया है कि देश के विकास के लिए, देश की बेहतरी के लिए, देश के मान-सम्मान और स्वाभिमान को बढ़ाने के लिए वे काम कर रहे हैं। आज विदेशों में इसी का डंका बज रहा है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम कह सकते हैं कि देश ही नहीं, बल्कि विदेशों में भी आज पूरे विश्व के लोग यह मानने लगे हैं कि इक्कीसवीं सदी अगर कहीं है तो वह आज भारत में है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सिर्फ एक ही बात पर हम नहीं कहना चाहते, बल्कि हम अगर जीडीपी की बात करें तो जहां 2012-13 में 5.6 प्रतिशत की जीडीपी हमारे देश की थी, आज हम यह कह सकते हैं 2015-16 में 7.6 प्रतिशत इतने कम समय में यह वृद्धि हुई है, यह छोटी-मोटी बात नहीं है। यही नहीं, हमारे तमाम वरिष्ठ लोग यहां हैं, इतने सारे विद्वानों के बीच में मैं ऐसे सुदूर अंचल से चल करके, अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग से आकर के आज इतने बड़े समुद्र में यहां बैठ करके आपके बीच में बात कर रहा हूं, तो यह साहस देने का भी अगर किसी ने काम किया है तो माननीय नरेंद्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने किया है कि मुझे उस गांव से लाकर के आज यहां यह अवसर प्रदान किया है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज यही नहीं, उन गांवों, गरीब किसानों की बात है। मैं इस अभिभाषण में देख रहा था कि अगर किसी के लिए योजना सबसे अधिक चली है तो वह गरीब के लिए चली है। आज गांव, गरीब, किसान, मजदूर और नौजवान की चिन्ता करते हुए बजट में प्रावधान किया गया है और इस अभिभाषण में इन सबको शामिल किया गया है।

अगर हम Railway connectivity की बात करें, तो एक ज़माना था कि रेलवे में toilets नहीं हुआ करते थे। वहां रेलवे में डिब्बे की बात कर रहे हैं, उसमें सीट अरेंजमेंट नहीं होता था। इसी तरह से स्टेशनों की बुरी हालत थी। डिब्बों की हालत ऐसी थी कि उनमें चढ़कर दूसरी जगह जाना मुश्किल होता था, स्टेशन पर पहुंचकर वेटिंग रूम में बैठना मुश्किल होता था, लेकिन आज हम दावे के साथ यह कह सकते हैं, पूरा देश इस बात को देख रहा है कि आज स्टेशनों की हालत ऐसी है, जैसे फाइव स्टार होटल हो — ऐसी स्थिति बनी है। आज आप कहीं पर भी जाकर स्टेशन पर भोजन कर सकते हैं, ब्रेकफास्ट कर सकते हैं — इतनी अच्छी व्यवस्था है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह जो क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन आ रहा है, यह छोटी-मोटी बात नहीं है।

रेलवे कनेक्टिविटी के साथ-साथ, चाहे एयर कनेक्टिविटी की बात करें या रोड कनेक्टिविटी की बात करें, सब जगह परिवर्तन आया है। आज चारों तरफ — उत्तर से लेकर दक्षिण तक और पूर्व से लेकर पश्चिम तक आप किसी भी राज्य में देख लें, चाहे आप पूर्वांचल में जाएं या पश्चिम में जो राज्य हैं, वहां जाएं, चाहे आप उत्तरांचल की बात करें या हिमाचल की बात करें या दक्षिण में केरल, कर्णाटक की बात करें, वहां पर जिस तरह से आज National Highways का काम चल रहा है, वह देखने लायक है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूं कि यह आपकी भी जानकारी में है कि आपके यहां कितनी बड़ी-बड़ी स्कीमों में काम हो रहा है। वह पहले क्यों नहीं हो रहा था? वह आज क्यों दिखायी दे रहा है? आज कनेक्टिविटी काफी बढ़ गयी है। आज लाखों-करोड़ों रुपए खर्च करके रेलवे कनेक्टिविटी बढ़ायी जा रही है। 1 लाख 21 हजार करोड़ रुपए सेफ्टी प्वाइंट के लिए रखे गए हैं। ये सभी बातें हैं।

[श्री राम विचार नेताम]

यही नहीं, आज हमारा जो नेतृत्व है, इस नेतृत्व को देखकर देशवासी का सीना स्वाभिमान से चौड़ा हो जाता है। उसे लगता है कि कोई नेतृत्व है। आज विदेशों में जब हमारा नेतृत्व खड़ा होता है — चाहे अमेरिका हो, कनाडा हो या अफ्रीका हो — किसी भी देश में जाकर जब हमारे प्रधान मंत्री बोलते हैं तो देश गौरवान्वित महसूस करता है, देश गौरवान्वित होकर देखता है कि हमारा कोई लीडर बोल रहा है। यही नहीं, जो तमाम मुस्लिम कंट्रीज़ हैं, जो हमारे पड़ोसी देश हैं — आप सबको इस बात पर गर्व होना चाहिए, हमें भी गर्व होता है कि दो मुस्लिम देशों ने, सऊदी अरब ने, जहां मक्का और मदीना हैं और उसके साथ-साथ अफगानिस्तान के राष्ट्राध्यक्ष ने हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को वहां के नागरिक का सर्वोच्च सम्मान दिया। यह छोटी-मोटी बात नहीं है। आज़ाद भारत में आज तक किसी भी प्रधान मंत्री को इतना बड़ा सम्मान नहीं मिला, लेकिन उन्हें आज यह सम्मान मिला।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी सरकार ने जो दस्तावेज प्रस्तुत किया है, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण के रूप में सरकार के कामकाज का लेखा-जोखा एक तरह से यहां प्रस्तुत किया गया है। निश्चित तौर पर हमारी सरकार पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी के विचारों से प्रेरणा लेकर काम करने वाली सरकार है, हम उनसे प्रेरणा लेकर काम करने वाले लोग हैं। जो अभिभाषण प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उसमें सरकार के विकास का जो खाका प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उसमें जो विकास कार्य दिया जा रहा है, वह सर्वस्पर्श है, सर्वग्रही है, सर्वसमावेशी है। इन विचारों को लेकर हम चल रहे हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

महोदय, बहुत सी बातें हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि चाहे राशन कार्ड की बात हो, चाहे राशन वितरण की बात हो, चाहे रेलवे कनेक्टिविटी की बात हो, चाहे जन-धन योजना की बात हो, चाहे फसल बीमा योजना की बात हो, इन सभी योजनाओं में खास करके अगर किसी को केंद्र बिन्दु बनाया गया है तो गांव, गरीब, किसान और मज़दूर को बनाया गया है। इन्हें केंद्र बिन्दु बनाकर, गरीबों को केंद्र बिन्दु बनाकर हमारी सरकार का दस्तावेज प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please conclude.

श्री राम विचार नेताम: इसलिए मैं इसका समर्थन करते हुए महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के प्रति अपनी कृतज्ञता ज्ञापित करता हूं और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को तथा माननीय सदन को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि मुझे इस अभिभाषण पर अपनी बात रखने का अवसर प्रदान किया। सदन के तमाम सदस्यों ने मेरी बात को गंभीरता से सुना। यदि मुझसे बोलने में कोई त्रुटि हुई हो तो मुझे क्षमा करें, धन्यवाद।

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण प्रस्ताव पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करता हूं और आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं। मैं पिछले दो-तीन दिन से लगातार बहस को सुन रहा हूं। मैंने सभी वक्ताओं को ध्यान से सुना है और बहुत अच्छी बातें सामने आई हैं। जब राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण प्रस्ताव को केंद्रीय मंत्री श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी रख रहे थे, तो उन्होंने बहुत सी बातें बताईं। उन्होंने खास बात यह बताई कि देश बदल रहा है, इस देश में परिवर्तन हो रहा है। यह बात बड़े जोर-शोर से कही। उन्होंने इसके पक्ष में कहा कि हमारी सरकार अनेकों योजनाएं लेकर आई है, हमारी सरकार ने बहुत सी घोषणाएं की हैं, उन्होंने "मेक इन इंडिया" की बात कही, उन्होंने "स्टार्टअप

इंडिया" की बात कही, उन्होंने "स्टैंडअप इंडिया" की बात कही और अनेक योजनाएं गिनाईं। उन्होंने बहुत सी बातें सदन के सामने रखें। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि घोषणाओं की दुकानें तो आपने बहुत सी खोल लीं, लेकिन इन दुकानों में माल कितना बिका? यह तो आपको देश की जनता को बताना चाहिए। दुकान खोलने से कुछ नहीं होता है, माल कितना बिका, यह मैटर रखता है। यह देश की जनता आपसे जानना चाहती है। आपकी घोषणाएं तो बहुत अच्छी हैं। ये कागजों में बहुत अच्छी लग रही हैं। ये कम्प्यूटर में फीड हैं, इसलिए ये बहुत अच्छी लग रही हैं, लेकिन जमीन पर उतरतीं कि नहीं, यह देखने वाली बात है। मैं आज सरकार को बताना चाहता हूं कि आपकी घोषणाएं जमीन पर नहीं हैं। आपकी घोषणाएं कागज पर चल रही हैं। आपके पास समय है, आपका ढाई साल से ज्यादा का समय चला गया है, अभी आपके पास एक साल का समय बचा है, इस एक साल के समय में आप देश के लिए कुछ करना चाहें, तो करने की कोशिश कर लीजिए, अन्यथा यह एक साल का समय भी चला जाएगा, उसके बाद चुनाव का समय आ जाएगा। आपकी कोई सुनने वाला नहीं होगा। आप घोषणाएं करते जाइए, लेकिन इससे कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। आपने महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी से किसानों के बारे में कहलवाया है, आपने बार-बार कहा है कि आप किसान का कायाकल्प कर देंगे, आपने कहा कि हम किसान की आय को दोगुना कर देंगे। आज देश के किसानों को इन सब बातों पर हंसी आ रही है। आप सिर्फ किसान की बात करते हैं, लेकिन किसान के बारे में कुछ सोचा नहीं जाता है। आज हमारे देश के अंदर किसान की क्या हालत है। आज हमारा किसान ठगा हुआ महसूस कर रहा है। आपने किसानों के लिए बहुत लम्बी-लम्बी बातें कही हैं। मैं आपको हकीकत बताना चाहता हूं, मैं किसानों के बीच में रहता हूं, मैं गरीबों के बीच में रहता हूं। मैं आपको उनकी हकीकत बताना चाहता हूं। आज किसान की क्या हालत है। यह सच है कि जब फसल बोने का समय आया, तो किसान के पास पैसा नहीं था। किसान की आंखों में आंसू थे कि वह बीज कहां से खरीदे, वह खाद कहां से खरीदे? आप कल्पना नहीं कर सकते कि किसान ने क्या-क्या नहीं किया, किसान ने कहां-कहां अपनी झोली नहीं फैलायी होगी, अपने खेत के लिए बीज प्राप्त करने के लिए, खाद प्राप्त करने के लिए! क्या सरकार किसानों को समय पर बीज उपलब्ध नहीं करा सकती थी? क्या खाद और कीटनाशक उपलब्ध नहीं करा सकती थी? लेकिन सिर्फ जुमले ही जुमले हैं। सर, मुझे एक गाना याद आता है, "वायदे पर तेरे मारा गया", लेकिन अब कहते हैं, "जुमले पर जुमला तेरा" और "तेरे जुमले पर मारा गया वह किसान और गरीब बेचारा।" आज आप के बारे में लोग यह सोच रहे हैं। सर, जब किसान की फसल तैयार हो गयी, तो क्या किया सरकार ने? सर, सरकार ने मुंह फेर लिया। किसान की फसल मंडियों में सड़ती रही, उसे कोई लेने वाला नहीं था। किसान की फसल बरसात में भीगती रही, उसे कोई देखने वाला नहीं था। तब किसान ने अपनी पैदावार को सड़कों पर फेंक दिया या फिर औने-पौने दामों पर उसे बेच दिया। आज हमारे देश के किसानों की यह हालत है।

सर, मैं एक किसान का बेटा होने के नाते सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि आपको देश ने चुनाव में इतनी सीटें दी हैं और इस में किसान का एक बड़ा रोल है। क्या आपको किसान को उसकी फसल का बोनस नहीं देना चाहिए था? आज किसान की चने की फसल चल रही है, जिसका बीज उसने 15 हजार रुपए क्विंटल के भाव से लिया है। आज उस का भाव 5 हजार रुपए क्विंटल पर आ गया है और जब उसकी पैदावार खेत से बाहर आएगी तो उसका भाव 3 हजार रुपए होगा और उसे कोई खरीदने वाला नहीं होगा। आप सोचिए क्या हालत है किसान की? मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि कम-से-कम 20 प्रतिशत बोनस किसान को दिया जाए।

[श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया]

यदि आप किसान के सच्चे हितैषी हैं और किसान की उन्नति चाहते हैं, आप किसान की ताकत बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, तो आपको एमएसपी का रेट बढ़ाना होगा। अगर उसे उसकी फसल का उचित मूल्य नहीं मिला तो देश का किसान बरबाद हो जाएगा, लोग खेती करना छोड़ देंगे और देश मंझधार में आ जाएगा। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि किसान की ताकत बढ़ाने के लिए एमएसपी का रेट बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। आप नहीं मानेंगे, यह मुझे पता है, लेकिन मैं अपना मन तो हल्का कर लूं। मैं अपने किसानों को कह तो सकूँ कि किसान भाइयो, मैंने सदन में आपकी बात ताकत के साथ रखी है।

आपने बातें बहुत की हैं। आपने पैदावार दोगुनी करने की बात की है। आप पैदावार कैसे बढ़ाएंगे? आपने सिंचाई की बात की, लेकिन सिंचाई के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं? सर, सिंचाई के लिए कोई योजना नहीं है। आज सिंचाई के पानी के जितने भी disputes हैं, वे सारे सालों-सालों से वैसे ही पड़े हैं। सर, मैं राजस्थान से चुनकर आता हूँ। आज वहाँ का किसान बहुत तकलीफ में है। राजस्थान का किसान बहुत मेहनती है। वह आपकी तरफ देख रहा है। उसे पीने का पानी चाहिए, उसे पानी नहीं मिलता। वह सिंचाई के लिए पानी की उम्मीद रखता है, लेकिन वह उसे नहीं मिलता है।

सर, मैं अभी राजस्थान के चुरू जिले के एक गांव तारा नगर में गया। वहाँ कुछ किसान धरने पर बैठे थे और मैं उनसे मिलने गया। तो मुझे बताया गया कि वहाँ के किसान पानी की मांग पर तीन महीने से धरने पर हैं। यहाँ हमारे राजस्थान से मंत्री जी बैठे हैं, उन्हें यह बात मालूम है कि वहाँ के किसान आंदोलनरत हैं। वे पीने के पानी और अपनी जमीन की सिंचाई के लिए आंदोलन कर रहे हैं। उन किसानों ने मुझ से कहा कि आप जाकर देश के मुखिया को बताइए, आप केंद्र सरकार को बताइए कि हमें हमारे पानी के हक से क्यों रोका जा रहा है? सर, राजस्थान की सब से बड़ी कैनाल, इंदिरा गांधी कैनाल ने बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर जैसी जगहों को पानी दे दिया, उस कैनाल की 5 लिफ्ट कैनाल थीं, जिनके माध्यम से रेगिस्तान को पानी देने की योजना थी। वह योजना बनी और उसको कांग्रेस की सरकार ने राजस्थान में बनाया, लेकिन आज मुझे बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उन पांचों लिफ्ट कैनाल्स का आधा रकबा सिंचाई से वंचित कर दिया गया। मैं तारा नगर में जिस धरने पर गया था, उस आधे रकबे में सबसे ज्यादा हिस्सा वहाँ का कटा। आज आप किसान की बात करते हैं, तो फिर किसान आप से कैसे प्रभावित होगा? इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस देश की बड़ी आबादी किसान है और इस किसान के लिए आप कुछ करें, तो अच्छा होगा।

मैं आप से एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश को सम्बोधित करते हुए 30 दिसम्बर को जब प्रधान मंत्री जी मन की बात कर रहे थे, तो मैं आपको सच्ची और हकीकत बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस दिन देश के सारे गरीब आदमी, इस देश के सारे मजदूर, इस देश के सारे कमजोर लोग, किसान, महिलाएं, वृद्ध, नौजवान और बच्चियां, सभी टी.वी. के सामने बैठे थे। उनके दिल में था कि आज देश के मुखिया और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी हमारे लिए कुछ बोलेंगे। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने देश से 50 दिन का समय मांगा था। 50 दिन पूरे होने के बाद जब वे देश को सम्बोधित करने के लिए टी.वी. पर आए(समय की घंटी)... तब पूरा देश हक्का-बक्का रह गया। उन्होंने अपने आपको प्रधान सेवक बताने के अलावा जनता के लिए कुछ भी नहीं बोला। उनका भाषण सुनकर जनता निराश हो गई। लोगों ने सोचा था कि किसान का कर्ज माफ होगा। हम सब लोग

भी आस लगाए बैठे थे कि आज प्रधान मंत्री जी गरीब आदमी के लिए कुछ बोलेंगे। हमने सोचा था कि आज वह असली वक्त आ गया है जब हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री किसान की बात करेंगे और किसान का ऋण माफ करेंगे। जब लोगों ने उनका भाषण सुना, तो मैं आपको शब्दों में नहीं बता सकता कि लोगों की कैसी हालत थी। आपको किसान के बारे में सोचना चाहिए और किसान का कर्ज माफ करना चाहिए। आपको किसान कभी बोलेगा नहीं। बड़े-बड़े लोग कर्ज लेते हैं, तो उनका कर्ज तो माफ भी हो जाता है और वे कर्ज लेकर भाग भी जाते हैं, लेकिन बेचारा किसान आपके लिए काम करता है।

मैं कुछ बातें नौजवानों के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूँ। जब सरकार 2014 में चुनाव जीतकर आई थी, तो आपने रोजगार की बात कही थी कि हम करोड़ों की संख्या में रोजगार प्रदान करेंगे। आज क्या हुआ, आपने नोटबंदी का तुगलकी फरमान जारी कर दिया और रोजगार देने के बजाए करोड़ों लोगों को बेरोजगार कर दिया, यह क्या बात हुई? क्या देश की जनता आप से यही अपेक्षा रखती है? क्या देश के नौजवान आप से यही अपेक्षा रखते हैं? जब आपने नोटबंदी की घोषणा की तब आपने कहा कि हम आतंकवाद के खिलाफ लड़ाई लड़ना चाहते हैं। आपने कहा कि हम काले धन के खिलाफ लड़ाई लड़ना चाहते हैं। आपने कहा कि इस देश में नकली नोट आ रहे हैं, उनके खिलाफ लड़ाई लड़ना चाहते हैं, भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ लड़ना चाहते हैं। इस लड़ाई में पूरे देश ने आपका साथ दिया। आपका साथ गरीब ने दिया, किसान ने दिया, मजदूर ने साथ दिया, वृद्ध, महिला और नौजवान सबने आपका साथ दिया कि यदि आप आतंकवाद के खिलाफ लड़ रहे हैं, काले धन को बाहर निकालने के खिलाफ लड़ रहे हैं, भ्रष्टाचार से लड़ रहे हैं, तो हम आपके साथ हैं। मुझे यह कहते हुए अपनी पार्टी पर और अपने नेताओं पर गर्व है कि उन्होंने यह बात कही, तो कांग्रेस ने कहा कि कांग्रेस हमेशा भ्रष्टाचार से लड़ती रही है, कांग्रेस हमेशा काले धन के खिलाफ लड़ती रही है और आतंकवाद से लड़ती रही है। यदि आपकी भी ऐसी मंशा है, तो हम आपके साथ हैं, लेकिन जब असलियत सामने आई ...**(समय की घंटी)**... तो आपका जितना पैसा छपा हुआ था, वह सारा छपा हुआ पैसा वापस बैंक में जमा हो गया। आज देश आपसे यह तो जानना चाहता है कि कितना काला धन आया? यह तो आपको देश को बताना पड़ेगा कि कितना काला धन आया? आपको यह इसलिए बताना पड़ेगा क्यों कि देश के गरीब लोगों की लाइन में, कतार में लगने से सौ से ज्यादा मौतें हो गईं। उन मौतों का कौन जिम्मेदार है? उनके परिवारों के प्रति आज कौन जिम्मेदार है? आपको बताना तो पड़ेगा कि जिन सौ लोगों ने अपनी आहुति दे दी, न सिर्फ हजारों लोगों ने इतनी तकलीफें भुगतकर, लाइन में खड़े होकर इतनी यातनाएँ और तकलीफें सहीँ, उनके लिए आप वह बताओ तो सही! आपसे न तो काला धन आया, न आतंकवाद रुका, न ही भ्रष्टाचार की कोई बात सामने आई। सारा पैसा आ गया, इसलिए अब आप डिजिटल इंडिया की बात करने लगे, कैशलेस की बात करने लगे। मुझे बताइए कि क्या हिन्दुस्तान कैशलेस हो सकता है? हिन्दुस्तान कैशलेस नहीं हो सकता है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, Mr. Budania.

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया: सर, मुझे थोड़ा-सा, दो-तीन मिनट्स और बोलने दीजिए, मेरा आपसे यह निवेदन है। आपने नोटबंदी की, लेकिन क्या हमारे देश के अंदर यह संभव है? आपने जो कैशलेस की बात कही, क्या वह संभव है? मैं अभी तीन दिन पहले एक गरीब आदमी की शादी में गया था। हमारी परंपराएँ हैं। हमें वहाँ पर शगुन देना पड़ता है। हमें शगुन के तौर पर वर-वधू

[श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया]

के हाथ में कुछ देना पड़ता है। क्या वे वहां पर देने के लिए मशीन लगाएंगे? आप सोचिए तो सही। स्मृति ज़ूबिन इरानी जी, आप बैठी हैं, आप जानती हैं कि जब आप शादी में जाती हैं, तो लिफाफा देकर आती हैं। आप लिफाफा देती हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम अब क्या देंगे? हम शगुन के लिए क्या देंगे? आपके ये कार्ड कहां तक चलेंगे? मैं गडकरी जी से क्या पूछूँ? जब पूछूँगा तो उनसे पूछूँगा कि यदि कुछ हुआ है, तो आपको मुझे भी बताना पड़ेगा।

उपसभापति जी, मैं बोलना तो नहीं चाहता था, चूँकि यह बात सामने आ गई, जब हमारे सम्माननीय सदस्य ने यह बात कही, तो मैं इसको समझ रहा था।

मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे बेटे की शादी थी। उसकी 16 जनवरी की शादी तय थी। मैं 11 नवंबर को संबंध करने गया। 11 नवंबर की तारीख तय थी और 8 तारीख को नोटबंदी का तुगलकी फ़रमान जारी हो गया। जब नोटबंदी का फ़रमान जारी हो गया और जब वहां पर संबंध करने गये, तो शगुन का पैसा किसी के पास नहीं था। मेरे संबंधी की आँखों में आँसू थे। उन्होंने हाथ जोड़कर कहा कि आज का तो हो जाएगा, लेकिन शादी कैसे होगी? इसलिए आप इसको आगे खिसका दीजिए। लेकिन मैंने सोचा कि क्यों नहीं मैं इस देश को बताऊँ कि ऐसे लोग भी हैं। मैंने उनसे कहा कि नहीं, 16 तारीख को शादी नहीं होगी, हम अभी, इसी वक्त शादी करेंगे। उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे पास माला ही नहीं है। हमने कहा सूत की माला डाल दीजिए। सूत की माला से शादी हो गई। सूत की माला से शादी हो जाती है, लेकिन तकलीफ़ तब होती है, जब आपके मंत्री करोड़ों रुपये की शादी कर रहे होते हैं। जिस दिन शादी पचास-पचास रुपये में हुई, उसी दिन 500 करोड़ रुपये में भी शादी हुई। ये 500 करोड़ रुपये कहां से आए? मैं आपसे यह पूछना चाहता हूँ? उसी दिन हमारे केंद्रीय मंत्री के बेटे की शादी थी। उस शादी में करोड़ों-करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुए। सैकड़ों स्पेशल फ्लाइट्स गईं, हेलिकॉप्टर्स गए। यह पैसा कहां से आया? यह डबलिंग चलने वाली नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह डबलिंग चलने वाली नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं वास्तव में कहना चाहता हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**... गरीब की ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने जोर-शोर से सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक की बात की। जब आप सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक की बात कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, Mr. Budania. ...**(Interruptions)**... He is speaking well, but I have given double the time that was allotted

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया: उपसभापति जी, मैं बहुत कम बोलता हूँ, मैं आपसे थोड़ी-सी बात और कह दूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, सरकार कहती है कि हम गरीबी के खिलाफ लड़ाई लड़ेंगे। रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी ने सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक और नोटबंदी के बारे में बड़े जोर-शोर से बात कही, हमारे माननीय महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी से भी कहलवाई और आज प्रधान मंत्री जी जब उधर बोल रहे थे तो इसके बारे में बहुत जोरदार तारीफ कर रहे थे। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने जो सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक की बात कही, अच्छी बात है, हमारे देश के जवानों पर हमें गर्व है, हमारी फौज पर हमें गर्व है, लेकिन आज सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक करने की आवश्यकता किस चीज पर है? आज गरीबी के खिलाफ सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक करने की जरूरत है, आज बेरोजगारी के खिलाफ सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक करने की जरूरत है। अगर आज इनके खिलाफ सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक नहीं की गई, तो न

तो हमारे किसान हमें बख्खाने वाले होंगे, न देश के नौजवान हमें बख्खाने वाले होंगे और न ही गरीब हमें बख्खाने वाले होंगे। कोई हमें बख्खाने वाला नहीं होगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, समय किसी का इंतजार नहीं करता। आगे समय आने वाला है। यह प्रजातंत्र है और प्रजातंत्र के अंदर पांच साल के बाद हिसाब देना होता है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You have too many papers. Time allotted to you is nine minutes. I have given twenty minutes. You are speaking very well, but please conclude.

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया: सर, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक लंबे समय से मैं यह बात सुन रहा हूँ कि आजादी के बाद इन 70 सालों में इस देश में कुछ नहीं हुआ। कुछ नहीं हुआ, तो क्या ढाई साल में सब कुछ हो गया? क्या देश पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी को भूल सकता है?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, Mr. Budania. Please conclude.

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया: क्या यह देश इन्दिरा गांधी जी को भूल सकता है? क्या यह देश राजीव गांधी जी को भूल सकता है? आज इस देश में जितने बड़े-बड़े कारखाने हैं, जितने बड़े-बड़े पी.एस. यूज हैं, उन्हें इस देश में स्थापित करने वाले पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी थे। आज उन पी.एस. यूज में करोड़ों-करोड़ लोग काम कर रहे हैं, उन्हें रोजगार मिला हुआ है। यह उनकी परिकल्पना थी। इन्दिरा जी ने नारा दिया था कि लोग मुझे हटाना चाहते हैं और मैं गरीबी हटाना चाहती हूँ, तो बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Brevity is the soul of wit. Thank you very much.

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया: किसानों की उन्होंने पीठ थपथपाई। किसानों से कहा कि मैं तुम्हारी मदद करूंगी और "हरित क्रांति" लेकर आई। आज हमारा देश अपने पैरों पर खड़ा है। आप सब कुछ आज यह भूल गए। हमारे इतने मिसाइल परीक्षण हुए हैं, इतने परमाणु परीक्षण हुए हैं, "चंद्रयान", "मंगलयान", आज हम कहां पहुंचे हैं? क्या यह सब ढाई साल के अंदर हो गया?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Mr. Budania, See, your party has some other Members. They will also participate.

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया: देश की जनता समझती है कि इस देश की आजादी कांग्रेस पार्टी ने करवाई, इस देश का जनतंत्र कांग्रेस पार्टी ने बचाए रखा। जो इस देश के अंदर एक संविधान की स्थापना हुई, जिसकी रक्षक कांग्रेस और कांग्रेस की सरकार बनी...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, Budaniaji.

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया: लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ, हमारे अल्पसंख्यक मंत्री यहां नहीं हैं, चले गए हैं, पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपने दलित के लिए क्या किया? आपने अल्पसंख्यक के लिए क्या किया? आपने महिला सशक्तिकरण की जो बात कही, उसके लिए आपने क्या किया? बातें तो आपने बहुत बड़ी बनाई हैं, लेकिन हमारे यहां दिल्ली में आज महिलाएं सुरक्षित नहीं हैं, आज

[श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया]

दूसरे देश के पर्यटक हमारे देश में आना नहीं चाहते हैं। यहां पर कोई सुरक्षित नहीं है। दिल्ली में तो आपकी पुलिस है। यदि आपकी पुलिस है, तो कम से कम इस दिल्ली में तो सुरक्षा का कुछ करिए। हम लोग कहीं जाते हैं, तो वहां लोग हमें शर्मिदा करने की कोशिश करते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इन सब बातों के साथ एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, Budaniaji.

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया: मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अभी समय है और समय रहते हुए आप चेत जाइए। आप सिर्फ ब्रांडिंग मत करिए, सुधर जाइए और गरीब, किसान, नौजवान, महिला के लिए जो वायदे आपने किए हैं, उन्हें जमीन पर लेकर आइए। मैं यही बात करना चाहता हूँ, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV (Nominated): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for the opportunity to participate in the discussion. At the very outset, I wish to compliment the hon. President for very comprehensive and insightful Address outlining policy priorities of the Government.

Sir, by the end of March, 2017, the Twelfth Five Year Plan will come to an end. This will not only be the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan but it would be an end of an era of over six decades of planning in India. What is the future of planning process in India? There is a talk about a long-term perspective plan but there is no clarity about the future of planning process in India. I wish the hon. President had elaborated on this critical issue, which has a bearing on the future of the Indian economy and Indian society.

The second issue that I want to raise is an implementation issue. Reportedly, a very large amount of allocation for scholarships for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students has not been spent, and the amount is as large as a few thousand crores of rupees. Sir, this is a grave situation which merits immediate and urgent attention.

The third issue that I want to point out is the abolishment of Scheduled Caste sub-Plan and the Tribal sub-Plan. As you are aware, the Scheduled Caste sub-Plan and the Tribal sub-Plan were established in 1979 and 1975 respectively linking the allocation for the empowerment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their shares in the population at the national level as well as at the State level. Regrettably, there is now an abolishment of the Scheduled Caste sub-Plan and the Tribal sub-Plan and they have been replaced by general schemes like 'Allocation for welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes'. Instead, there should be a transparent, accountable, efficient and effective Centrally-sponsored scheme, an umbrella scheme, for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which will continue to link Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes allocations to their respective shares in population.

Sir, much has been said about demonetization. I have supported demonetization from day one. I am convinced that demonetization entails short-term pain and medium to long-term gains. What has happened, Sir, is that the short-term pain has been exaggerated while the long-term gains have been under-played. Serious objections have been taken, I am not going into all of them but I want to point out two or three of them. One of the very serious objections which have been taken is that money has been taken away from the poor people. Actually, what has happened or what is happening is exactly to the contrary. What is actually happening is the re-distribution of wealth from the tax-evading wealthy and corrupt people to the poor people of our country. This is a Robin Hood kind of a job which the Hon. Prime Minister is doing, for which we need to compliment the Prime Minister rather than criticizing him. *...(Interruptions)...* I come to the second point. *...(Interruptions)...* There is an argument made... *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please continue. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: The second point that I want to make about demonetization is that there is a lot of talk that the total amount of fake currency in our country is only ₹ 400 crores. It is being said that if the total amount is only ₹ 400 crores and the ratio of fake currency to the total currency is only 0.02 per cent, which is very small, why should we demonetize very large amount of currency, which is more than ₹ 14.5 lakh crore? Sir, this is a very insensitive kind of an argument because what is being done is to make a strike against the counterfeit currency, which has been financing the terrorism in our country.

How many people have died due to terrorism in our country? Sir, from 1993 to 2016, the total number of deaths due to terrorism has been something like 35,000. Now, if somebody makes an argument about the ratio of the terrorism-related deaths of 35,000 to the total Indian population of 125 crore, saying that this ratio is incredibly small, does that mean that the terrorism problem is a small problem? So, what is being done is to make a strike, and a very right kind of decision has been taken to make a strike at the fake currency issue.

The third objection that has been raised is that enough preparation was *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, who is running this House? Is the Chair running this House or somebody who is sitting there?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You please continue. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: Thank you, Sir.

There is also an argument made that enough preparation was not made for

[Dr. Narendra Jadhav]

demonetization, and particularly the issue of recalibration of ATMs has been raised. Sir, I know a thing or two about this because I worked with the Reserve Bank of India all my life, for thirty-one years, and I was involved in this process. In ATMs, there were three bins — hundred rupees, five hundred rupees and one thousand rupees bin. And they are highly sensitive to the weight and size. Now, if the Government or the Reserve Bank of India had issued instructions to all the commercial banks that you recalibrate all your ATM machines with the new size of hundred, five hundred and two thousand rupee notes, it would have obviously leaked out what was the intention of the Government. So, it means that on one hand the Government had to go on preparations and, at the same time, on the other hand, secrecy had to be maintained. I think the timing of demonetization was perfect, striking the right kind of balance between the adequate preparations to be done on one hand and maintaining the secrecy of this event on the other hand. So, it is fully justified.

The fourth point that I want to make about demonetization is that a lot of people believe that a very large amount of money more than fourteen lakh crores has come back to the public sector banks and private sector banks. Some people see that as a failure of the scheme. It is exactly the opposite. The money which was lying around, the cash hoardings which were kept in the secret places, stored in ceilings, in the floors and places like that, all that money has come back into the formal system. This is an achievement. This is a big step in financial inclusion. Also, the criticism is made that the money coming back to the banking system means that the black money, which was there earlier, has now become white money. Again, to the contrary, because the investigation is on where if the money which has been credited to the accounts, deposited to the bank accounts is disproportionately larger than the known sources of income of the depositors, the investigation is going to reveal that. Why the total amount of black money has not been revealed is because this investigation is going to take some time. Even in the 31st December speech of the hon. Prime Minister, people said that the total figure was not disclosed. Even in case of data like prices data, inflation data, GDP data, there is always a lag between the happening and the release of the data. It will require certain amount of time before the data is clearly available about how much black money has come back into the system. Sir, all in all, a lot of people have predicted that this is going to hurt our economy very badly. In fact, the former Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, on the floor of the House said that the GDP will come down by two percentage points and it will take a long time to recover. You know, all the estimates now show that the actual decline in GDP rate of growth is going to take place only in the third and fourth quarters of the current financial year, and would be less than one percentage point for the financial year as a whole and from the year beginning 1st April, 2017, the

5.00 P.M.

new financial year, not only the growth rate will come back to the earlier levels, but there will also be an acceleration of growth with creation of lot of jobs. So, this is demonetization completely changing the way Indian economy has been functioning, has been operating. It is going to make it more transparent, more accountable, more clean and, therefore, more sustainable growth in future.

Sir, I thank you for your indulgence and also for giving me the opportunity to speak. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you very much. Now, Mr. Biswajit Daimary - not present; Mr. Ramdas Athawale - not present. Mr. Abdul Wahab.

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB (Kerala): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak. I know that I could get this chance because a lot of Members are absent.

The President's Address came at the right time. It was delivered on 31st January, the day after the martyrdom of Mahatma Gandhiji, who was killed by some criminal. The 30th of January is the anniversary of his martyrdom. On 31st January, my leader, the tallest among the parliamentarians, E. Ahamed *sahib*, died on the floor of the Central Hall of Parliament. It was a very sad day for me. The next day, on *Basant Panchami*, the Government of India presented the Budget.

In the President's Address, everything was very clear. He was narrating what they have given him to narrate. It included all the programmes which were introduced by our hon. Prime Minister Narendra Modiji. Everything was explained. My only regret is that after demonetisation whatever money came back to the exchequer or the RBI is not known till today.

I remember the election of George Bush Junior. In Florida, there was some confusion in counting of votes. The election result was delayed for many days. It seems Americans can't count more than ten. It took them around seventy-eight days to recount the votes and to tell it to the Supreme Court. We are talking about Digital India. Dr. Narendra was talking about RBI. According to me, 16,000 employees are employed by our RBI. It may be a little here or there. In this digital age, our RBI could not give the details of the exact amount which came to it whether it is black money or terror money or this money or whatever money. Till today, this amount is not known to the public. Even we don't know about that. It is still a secret. It will take some time. The data may be coming late. It may take its own time. Even the RBI does not know what is happening. I want to say one more thing about the President's Address.

[Shri Abdul Wahab]

A lot of money is given for agricultural sector. It is good. I appreciate that. But how are they going to disburse this money through NABARD? My concern is about Kerala. The cooperative banks are not functioning because of RBI's rules. My request to them, through you, Sir, is this. Just activate the cooperative banks, so that whatever money is there, it reaches the needy farmers. Maybe the RBI may not be agreeing to this. It may say that whatever it decides is final. Though they know the mistake, they are not ready to accept that. The same thing happened with demonetisation. Hon. Prime Minister may not agree with this. But even his colleagues agree that demonetisation did not happen according to their vision or wish or what they had expected. My simple request is this. Leave the ego, just do the needful, at least, for the farmers.

The third thing, which I want to suggest, is that you change the name of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital. You change it, according to your wish. Whichever the Government is, let them change the name of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia was a socialist; he was a very good man. But, please see what is happening in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital today. I have requested my kids also not to send me to Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital if at all something happens to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am staying nearby Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital. I am diabetic and a heart patient. If something happens, they will take me there. I am worried about that. Please send me to some other private hospital or if it is under your control, send me to AIIMS.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Why?

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: I have seen what happens there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Why did you mention the name of Dr. RML Hospital?

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Do you want me to explain that? ...*(Interruptions)*... On 31st January, after the President's Address, somebody told me that my leader expired and was sent to Dr. RML Hospital. So, I asked what 'my leader' means. He was a Parliamentarian. What is 'my MP'? I went there with Rahulji; Mr. Jyotiraditya Scindia was also there. I was there after that. From 12.15 p.m. to 2.15 in the night, I was there in Dr. RML Hospital seeing what they were doing with Ahamed Saheb. I am very sorry to say that. Doctors are supposed to work according to medical ethics. It is supposed to be 20 to 30 minutes of CPR with hands or machine. They are supposed to do that. But, it was happening for one hour to one-and-a-half hours. After somebody came, things changed. I am referring to it as 'body'. But, according to hospital, patient was shifted to another ICU and, then to Trauma ICU. Nobody

could see him; his kids could not see him. His daughter is a doctor. She is a pathologist; she is a professor in a medical university in UAE. His son-in-law is a nephrologist; he is a consultant in Dubai. They could not see the patient. According to me, it was a 'body'. Soniaji came; Rahulji came; Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad, Mr. Ahmed Patel and a lot of people came. We were there. Mr. E.T. Mohammed Basheer, a lot of other people and Kerala MPs came. But, we could not see him. They did not allow us. Bouncers were there. Then, at last, we went to police station. We lodged a complaint. Police came and told them that these people should be allowed to see him. At that point of time, they agreed. We could only see Ahamed Saheb without any equipment on his body and he was dead. So, this is what I have seen. So, I don't want to go there. I am sincerely saying that please do not send me to Dr. RML Hospital and also, do not send any of our Members, including MPs from the Government side, to Dr. RML Hospital. That is why, I was explaining that. I don't want to talk about it more because it is about my leader. I cannot speak more. So, I am not going into that. I don't want to reopen that case. ...(Interruptions)... I don't want to reopen that because it is very emotional to me.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, please direct the Minister to note it down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Sir, an earthquake was felt yesterday. I don't know whether you remember or not. I was near Dr. RML Hospital. My flat is nearby. It is Swarna Jayanti Deluxe. I am staying very close to Dr. RML Hospital. There were tremors. I thought they were from God to do something with Dr. RML Hospital, but it was not. I was standing there and looking at Dr. RML Hospital. I did not go out. My friend, Mr. Suresh Gopi, and all others went outside the flat. They were waiting there and I was standing there only. After 30 minutes, earthquake had gone. So, I thought yesterday that I may have to go to Dr. RML Hospital again.

Anyway, then, I come to the other things in the President's Address. My request is, whatever our President has said...

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): One minute, please. ...(Interruptions)... He is yielding. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Kerala): It is a very emotional issue. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please, he is the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, इससे बहुत confusion create होगा, इसलिए वहाब साहब ने जो बात कही है... ई. अहमद साहब का इंतकाल हुआ है, उनके प्रति जितना दुख वहाब साहब को है, उससे ज्यादा दुख हम सबको है, क्योंकि वे एक पार्टी के लीडर ही नहीं थे, बल्कि वे एक बहुत अच्छे पार्लियामेंटेरियन थे और बहुत अच्छे नेता थे। डा. राम मनोहर लोहिया के बारे में सब लोग जानते हैं, वे इस देश के एक बहुत बड़े लीडर रहे हैं और देश के लिए उनके योगदान को कोई नकार नहीं सकता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए उनके नाम को बदल दिया जाए, यह मैं उचित नहीं समझता हूँ।

जहां तक आरएमएल हॉस्पिटल ने किस तरह से उनका ट्रीटमेंट किया, इसका सवाल है, उसके बारे में आरएमएल हॉस्पिटल ने प्रेस के माध्यम से और अपनी रिपोर्ट के माध्यम से बहुत डिटेल में कहा है। उसको मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ। वहां पर उन डॉक्टर्स ने ई. अहमद साहब की देखभाल की, जो पहले भी उनकी देखभाल करते रहे हैं, क्योंकि यह फर्स्ट टाइम नहीं हुआ है। इससे पहले भी उनका heart failure हुआ था, उस समय भी उन्हीं डॉक्टर्स ने उनकी देखभाल की थी और वे ठीक हुए थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम सब चाहते थे कि वे ठीक हों, लेकिन unfortunately इस तरह की जो दुखद घटना हुई है, उसको लेकर किसी भी तरह से पूरे के पूरे अस्पताल पर आरोप लगाने या किसी डॉक्टर पर आरोप लगाने से इसका मैसेज ठीक नहीं जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let him speak. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, it is a very emotional matter. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: अस्पताल में जो डॉक्टर्स हैं, उनमें से बहुत से अच्छे डॉक्टर्स हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बहुत अच्छी ट्रीटमेंट करने वाले डॉक्टर्स हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सबके सब खराब हैं, ऐसा मानना ठीक नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, no. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: An hon. Member, with all sincerity and honesty, is saying something on the floor of the House. Do you want to say that he is telling the untruth and doctors are the only people who speak the truth? ...**(Interruptions)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): No, no. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, ...**(Interruptions)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): No, no. ...**(Interruptions)**... Excuse me. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Ragesh, please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: He was also a.....**(Interruptions)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Kindly please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Ragesh, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Abdul Wahab,.... (Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Sir, I am not complaining. I am not blaming the Government or the Home Minister. I am not blaming but I can give one more.... (Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You expressed your views and the Parliamentary Affairs Minister has given his explanation. Kindly resume with next part of your speech. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... It is not that simple. ...(Interruptions)... I am very sorry to say it is not that simple because Shri E. Ahamed was a tall leader of the Party. He was from Kerala. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): No; that can be on a separate motion. ...(Interruptions)... Not now. ...(Interruptions)... When he has raised something and an explanation has been given by the Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Let me complete. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Kindly continue. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Sir, there is one more incident I want to explain and I will stop. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): No; you come to the President's Address, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Yes, Sir. I called up our Chairman. Being a Member of Rajya Sabha, I contacted our hon. Chairman, Ansari Saheb, at around 10.30-11.00 and I asked for his help for his body to be shown to his kids. That is the justice. I told him, "I agree whatever has happened, but why were the doctors not allowing his son, daughter and daughter-in-law, who are all doctors, to enter?" But our Chairman told me, "Okay, Mr. Abdul Wahab. I will give you a call." He gave me a call and then I asked him. He told me, "After 12 o'clock you can call me. My telephone will be there with me up to 12 o'clock." Around 11.48 or 11.50, I called him again and told him, they are not allowing his kids to see the body, whether he is alive or not, but they are not agreeing." Mr. Naqvi, that is what happened. That was not supposed to happen in any hospital. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Kindly make a note of it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: That he may do so, please. We are giving a submission to the hon. Prime Minister. Day after tomorrow, he has given time to submit our request. Please make an inquiry. We require an inquiry of a Parliamentary panel, if at all it is possible. Please do that. Thank you very much for giving me time and to Naqvi Saheb for explaining all. Thank you.

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर): मंचासीन उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के बहुत ही अच्छे अभिभाषण पर यहां दो दिनों से चर्चा चल रही है और उसमें मैं दो-तीन बातों का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। मोदी सरकार आने के बाद, हमारी सरकार बनने के बाद फर्क क्या आया? ...(व्यवधान)... इसे समझने की जरूरत है। इस दौरान दो फर्क आए। ...(व्यवधान)... इस सरकार के सत्ता में आने के बाद क्या-क्या बदलाव हुए, उसकी एक तस्वीर राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में दिखाई है। हम सबको मालूम है कि दो खबरें हम पहले हमेशा पढ़ते थे। एक खबर पढ़ते थे कि देश में कोयले की किल्लत है, बिजलीघर कभी भी बंद हो सकता है। ऐसी खबर हर साल आती थी। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Prakashji, please address the Chair.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: मेरे पास डिटेल्स हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... ऐसी खबर आपके राज में हर साल आती थी, क्योंकि उनके पास केवल एक दिन का या दो दिन का कोयला शेष होता था, you have coal stock for one day or two days. You were always reading the news that there is a danger that if the coal supply does not come, then, you have to stop production. Every State has seen that. This news has disappeared since the last two years. Why? We have not done any rocket science but it is because we gave the rate for coal transport without corruption and increased the coal supply and there is no corruption in the supply of coal. हमने एक कदम से भ्रष्टाचार को खत्म कर दिया, जिससे देश का बड़ा संकट समाप्त हो गया और आपको यह चित्र मिलने लगा कि जहां एक तरफ कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ा, वहीं उसका यातायात भी सुचारू हो गया और अब हर पावर स्टेशन पर 21 दिनों का कोयला, जो mandatory होता है, 21 दिनों की कोल-सप्लाई है। यह दर्शाता है — this is good governance. This is one of the items of good governance. ऐसा बदलाव इस क्षेत्र में आया। ..(व्यवधान)..

दूसरी न्यूज आप हर साल पहले सुनते थे कि यूरिया की किल्लत है। किसानों का आंदोलन होता था, उन पर लाठीचार्ज भी होता था। ...(व्यवधान)... नहीं हो रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... नहीं हो रहा है, क्योंकि हमने कोई ...(व्यवधान)... It is the intention that makes the difference in governance. Like this neem coating is not the science which we discovered. ...(Interruptions)... That is what I am saying. The scientists have discovered this much earlier. वह पहले ही तैयार था, लेकिन नीयत नहीं थी, तो नीम-लेपन नहीं हुआ। ...(व्यवधान)... नहीं हुआ। It was only 20 per cent before. अब यह 100 परसेंट हो गया। आप देखिए कि नीम कोटिंग से क्या हुआ। आप देख रहे हैं कि — Now, farmers require 10 per cent less fertilizers and get 10 per cent more crop. At the same time, with this neem coating,

the black market of subsidized urea which used to get diverted to chemical factories or other factories has stopped completely because now they cannot use urea as a pure nitrogen because nitrogen releases slowly. So, that is the trick. And, therefore, what has happened is that the whole corruption and scam in urea has gone away. These are just two news items which I am showing to display कि किस तरह से सरकार की नीयत में बदलाव होते ही good governance आई।

अब मैं demonitization पर आता हूँ। Demonitization पर बहुत लोग बोले और मुझे भी अच्छा लगा। पहले लोगों को एक ही शिकायत रहती थी कि लोग कतार में लगे हुए हैं लेकिन अब कोई कतार नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... There is no queue. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Lakhs of people got unemployed. ...**(Interruptions)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please. Shantaramji, please don't interrupt. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: One minute. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am coming to that. मैं वही बता रहा हूँ, बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Demonitization में पहले एक ही शिकायत थी कि कतार है, कतार है, कतार है, लेकिन अब तो कतार नहीं है। 50 दिनों के बाद, there is no queue. ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह क्यों नहीं है, इसलिए ये परेशान हो गए। यह कौन बोल रहा है? आपने दूध के लिए 50 साल कतार लगवाई, आपने राशन के लिए 50 साल कतार लगवाई, आपने गैस के लिए 50 साल कतार लगवाई, तब कांग्रेस का नाम ही queue था। तब पूरी जनता को, देश को हर चीज़ की किल्लत थी और उन सबको आपने queues में खड़ा करवा दिया था। अब 50 दिन के queue के लिए क्या आप आरोप लगाएंगे? आपने देश को 50 साल तक हर तरह की queue में खड़ा किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... तब सामान नहीं मिल रहा था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप सुनिए, तब हमें दूध लेने के लिए भी कतार लगानी पड़ती थी। तब हर चीज़ के लिए कतार लगानी पड़ती थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अटल जी के समय ...**(व्यवधान)**... हर चीज़ के लिए देश को कतार में खड़ा करने वाले, जिन्होंने देश को 50 साल कतार में खड़ा किया, वे 50 दिन की कतार के लिए बोल रहे थे, यह सुनकर मुझे आश्चर्य हो रहा था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... चूंकि मीडिया वालों को भी न्यूज़ चाहिए, इसलिए वे भी कतारों में जाकर लोगों से पूछ रहे थे, लेकिन एक भी बन्दा उल्टा नहीं बोल रहा था, तो बड़ी दिक्कत थी। एक दिन ऐसा हुआ कि एक बड़े टीवी चैनल के एक बड़े पत्रकार जब एक queue में गए, तभी उस queue में खड़ा एक आदमी बेहोश हो गया। यह देखकर उनको लगा कि अब तो जबर्दस्त न्यूज़ मिल गई। लोगों ने उस आदमी के चेहरे पर पानी मारा, तो वह ठीक हो गया और उसको शक्कर वगैरह खाने को दी गई, तो वह एकदम खड़ा हो गया। फिर तुरंत उसके सामने माइक लगा दिया गया और उससे पूछा जाने लगा कि आप बेहोश हो गए, आपको तकलीफ हुई, इस पर आपका क्या कहना है? उस पर वह आदमी बोला कि नहीं, नहीं, मैं तो डायबटीज का पेशेंट हूँ, आज मैंने दवा ली लेकिन शुगर नहीं खाई, इसलिए मैं बेहोश हो गया। उसने आगे कहा- मैं कतार में खड़ा हूँ, लेकिन मोदी जी ने जो किया, वह देश के अच्छे के लिए किया, हमारी भावी पीढ़ी के लिए अच्छा किया। यह वह बोल रहा था। The man, who was standing in the queue and got fainted, was also talking good about that. ...**(Interruptions)**... और यही मैं बता रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शान्ताराम नायक: वे 100 लोग कैसे मारे गए? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: अभी आप सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)... एक मिनट, अभी आप सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आपके जमाने में तो इतने मरे, उसकी कोई गिनती नहीं है। वह आप छोड़ो। ...(व्यवधान)... मेरे मित्र, डी. राजा जी, मैं यह नहीं समझ रहा हूँ कि आप किसका समर्थन कर रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I have a point of order. Is there a shortage of Members of Parliament in Rajya Sabha from BJP that the Minister has to intervene?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: No; I am a Member of the House.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: But you are a Minister.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: But I am a Member of the House.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Is there a shortage amongst the Members of Parliament? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: No, no. But I am a Member of the House. I have given my name. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: He should be here not to... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: I am a Member of the House. ...(Interruptions)... I have given my name. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): He is not intervening. He is... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Can he name one power plant... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: This is no point of order. I am a Member of the House. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Can he name one power plant which was closed down because of lack of coal? ...(Interruptions)... Not one power plant. Give us a name. Give us an instance. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक): आपको क्यों तकलीफ हो रही है? ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Digvijaya Singhji, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Rapolaji, please don't interrupt.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: इस demonetization में सबसे बड़ा आश्चर्य मुझे यह देखकर हुआ कि हमारे कम्युनिस्ट मित्र, डी. राजा जी किसके साथ खड़े हो गए? आप किसके साथ खड़े हो गए? जिनको छुपाना था, वे तो दुखी थे और जिनको छुपाना था, वे तो इसका विरोध करेंगे ही,

लेकिन जिसके लिए गरीब कह रहा है कि यह अच्छा कदम है, उसका विरोध करने के लिए आप खड़े हो गए! यह देखकर मुझे ताज्जुब हुआ। यह कैसे हो गया? कम्युनिस्ट्स पूरी जिन्दगी गरीब की बात करते रहे, मजदूर की बात करते रहे और आज कम्युनिस्ट्स एकदम उल्टी दिशा में जाकर उधर खड़े हो गए! यह देखकर मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, because the Minister has taken my name, I must ask the Minister to speak on the unprecedented hardships, sufferings and humiliations which the people have to go through because of the demonetization policy. That is number one. Number two, he is MHRD. He must speak on education; he must speak about as to what is happening in Central Universities. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: I am speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Instead of that, he is speaking on several other topics. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: I am coming to that and there also, I will expose all of you. Please bear with me.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: तो ये किस का समर्थन कर रहे थे? भ्रष्टाचार का कोई समर्थन करे, कर चोरी करने वाले का समर्थन करे, यह देश ने कभी नहीं देखा। इसमें पोलिटिकली एक पार्टी थी कि जिसको गरीब मानते थे कि यह हमारी पार्टी है। एक पार्टी गरीब के समर्थन का और "गरीबी हटाओ" का नारा दे रही थी। आज गरीब उनसे हट गया, गरीब का प्लान उनके पैरों तले निकल गया और वे हमारे पास आ गए। यह भी नहीं समझ रहे, वे किस का साथ दे रहे हैं? भ्रष्टाचार का साथ देकर गरीब आपके पास कभी नहीं रहेंगे। Therefore, the plank of the poor has gone. Now, let me come to two more points because I do not want to take more time. मैं दो बातों का उदाहरण देता हूँ। मैं पर्यावरण मंत्री था। बॉर्डर सिक्क्योरिटी फोर्स की सबसे बड़ी दिक्कत थी बॉर्डर रोड्स की — 6,000 KMs of roads. The projects like Sea-bird Navy's ambitious project, many other Defence projects, Missile Ranges were all held up for years together, for 7 or 10 years, between 2004 and 2014. Why? I do not know for what bargain? So, Defence projects were not cleared. When I took charge, I discussed the matter with Defence forces ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: It is factually incorrect. I can give you information that 7,000 KMs of border roads proposed by the Army and the ITBP were all cleared. The former Defence Minister is not here. I can give you evidence. If he can prove that all roads of the Defence Department were not cleared between 2004 and 2014, I am prepared for a privilege motion.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: I am saying this ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't threaten me. I have many records. The year is very clear. The Sea-bird project of the Navy at Karvar which was a very important project for the defence of the country was languishing for want of permission for four years. More than 6,000 KMs of border roads ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Mr. Palvai Govardhan Reddy, please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Rapolu, please sit down. Let him speak.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Border roads, Defence infrastructure and even the Coast Guard Police Chowki require CRZ permission which was not coming forth easily. Files were pending. What did we do? The difference is we discussed the whole problem with the Defence Ministry. My hon. friend, Mr. Rangarajan and our Members were there in the Defence Committee, and I was also part of the Standing Committee on Defence, and we gave general approval for all the Defence infrastructure, Defence Road projects within 100 KMs of Line of Actual Control. We took one decision to permit Defence infrastructure projects for the security of the country.

यह हमने करके दिखाया। So, that is the difference. उस समय डिफेंस मिनिस्टर जेटली जी थे। तब हमने डिफेंस सेक्रेटरी को फोन पर कहा कि इसका कुछ quid pro quo है। उसके बदले में हमें कुछ चाहिए। उन्होंने कहा कि क्या चाहिए? मैंने कहा कि hundreds of cities में डिफेंस की बहुत सारी लैंड है। उस लैंड के कारण रोड वाइडनिंग रुकी है, रेलवे ओवर ब्रिजेज रुके हैं, कहीं फ्लाई ओवर रुके हैं। 200 अरबन कार्पोरेशन सिटीज में जहां-जहां डिफेंस की लैंड के कारण जो सिविल एमिनिटीज के काम रुके हैं, तो हमने अगर आपके 200 प्रोजेक्ट्स एक झटके में मंजूर किए हैं तो आप भी ये अरबन डेवलपमेंट के लिए रोड्स के, फ्लाईओवर के और रेलवे ओवरब्रिज के जो प्रोजेक्ट्स आपके कारण पेंडिंग हैं, वे भी आप मंजूर करिए। ऐसा हमने bargain किया। सर, देश हित में bargain ऐसे होता है। देश हित में दूसरा bargain यह किया कि 9 वाट का LED bulb 300 रुपए का था। उसका दाम 300 रुपए से 75 रुपए कैसे हो गया? हमने कुछ नहीं किया। हमने दुनिया के और देश के सारे उत्पादकों को इकट्ठा बिठाया और उनसे मीटिंग की। हमने कहा कि हम 1 बिलियन bulbs का ऑर्डर देंगे, आप बताइए कि कितना प्राइस कम करेंगे? We asked them. पहले भी bargain होता था, अब हमारा bargain अलग है, उस समय का bargain अलग था — यह फर्क है। Bargain उस समय भी होता था, bargain हमारे समय में भी हुआ, हमारे समय में पब्लिक के interest में हुआ और 300 रुपए का बल्ब 75 रुपए में हो गया — यह बदलाव हुआ, यह मोदी सरकार का करिश्मा है, यह पारदर्शिता का एक मायना है। सीपीआई मानती है कि वह मज़दूरों की लड़ाई लड़ती है। मैं भी मंत्री बनने से पहले दो यूनियनों का अध्यक्ष रहा था। 42 per cent increase in wages in a single stroke! एक ही निर्णय में 42 per cent increase in minimum wages is a landmark and historical decision. We must appreciate that. This is the decision. 42 प्रतिशत minimum wages को increase किया। सिक्योरिटी गार्ड और बाकी छोटे-छोटे काम करने वालों के लिए मज़दूरी बहुत कम होती थी। आज उस मज़दूरी में इतनी बढ़ोतरी हो गयी है। अभी जो Ordinance हमारे पास आया है, जो अभी हमने पास किया है, उसमें मज़दूर को cheque से पैसा देने का provision है, ताकि उसको 100 परसेंट पैसा मिल सके। अगर कैश में पैसा देंगे तो कितना मिलेगा, उसका पता नहीं होता है — साइन कितने पर लिया और पैसे हाथ में कितने दिए, यह पता नहीं होता है। अब cheque से उसे पैसा दिया जाएगा, तो पता चलेगा कि कितना पैसा खाते में जमा हुआ है — यह transparency हम ला रहे हैं। आज मज़दूरों को एक Unique ID Number मिला है।

इससे उसकी नौकरी कहीं से कहीं भी बदले, उसका पता लग सकता है। मज़दूरों की मेहनत के जो दस-बारह हजार करोड़ रुपए लावारिस पड़े हुए थे और मज़दूरों का पता नहीं चल रहा था कि वे कहां हैं, उनके हजारों करोड़ रुपए पीएफ खातों में पड़े थे, वे सारे अब identify होते जा रहे हैं, क्योंकि Unique ID Number मिल रहा है। These are simple but very important steps which show the change in the style of governance. यह style of governance कभी कांग्रेस का जनता के हित में नहीं रहा, गरीब की बात की और गरीब को लात मारी, यही सच्चाई है और हमने इसे बदला है। इसलिए गांव, गरीब, किसान, जवान, नौजवान — जब उनको न्याय दे रहे हैं, तब यह बात आयी। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

सर, आखिर में मैं दो मिनट में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। हर साल लोगों को "पद्मश्री" मिलता है। अच्छा है, समाज में गुणी लोग हैं, मिलना चाहिए — पहले भी मिलता था, आज भी मिल रहा है - लेकिन इस बार कुछ विशेष हुआ। आज "पद्मश्री" भी ऐसे लोगों को मिला — जलपाईगुड़ी के चाय बागान में काम करने वाले एक मज़दूर को भी मिला, जो अपनी मोटर साइकिल से लोगों को ambulance की सेवा मुहैया कराता था। इसके लिए उसे "पद्मश्री" मिला। ऐसे गरीबों को ढूंढ़-ढूंढ़कर "पद्मश्री" दिया गया। यह कभी नहीं सोचा था कि किसी गरीब को ऐसा पुरस्कार मिलेगा, लेकिन इस बार ऐसा हुआ। मैं इसके लिए सारे मीडिया को धन्यवाद दूंगा, क्योंकि उस सूची में 15-20 ऐसे लोग हैं, जिनका नाम देश में लोगों ने पहली बार सुना, लेकिन वे अपने-अपने इलाके में सालों से जनता की सेवा अपनी commitment से कर रहे हैं — कोई पढ़ाई का काम करता है, कोई पेड़ लगाने का काम करता है, कोई बांध बनाने का काम करता है, कोई जल संवर्धन का काम करता है। ऐसे लोगों की सूची कभी किसी ने नहीं देखी थी, ऐसे लोगों को ढूंढ़ने का काम केवल प्रधान मंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ही कर सकते हैं — यह हमने देखा और इसलिए "पद्मश्री" की सूची भी बदल गयी।

सर, मेरा डिपार्टमेंट एचआरडी मिनिस्ट्री है। पहले स्मृति बहन वहां पर थीं। क्या आपको मालूम है कि उसमें कितने बदलाव आए? अभी शायद कल Zero Hour में एक मुद्दा उठाया गया था। उसमें कहा गया कि बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में छात्राओं पर कोई प्रतिबंध लगाया गया है। कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं है। मैंने आज वहां पूछा, मैंने वहां पर कुलपति से बात की तो उन्होंने कहा कि उसमें कोई बदलाव नहीं है, कोई नया नियम नहीं है, किसी के खाने पर कोई पाबंदी नहीं है, जो जिसको चाहिए, Food is a personal choice और इसके लिए किसी पर कोई बंधन नहीं लगाया गया है। वहां हॉस्टल में जो 8,000 छात्राएं रहती हैं, हमें गर्व है, वहां पर 14,000 छात्र रहते हैं, हमें गर्व है कि सबसे बड़ा रेजिडेंशियल कॉम्प्लेक्स बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में है और वह अच्छा चल रहा है, लेकिन सभी विश्वविद्यालयों में, हमारे आने से नहीं, हमारे आने से पहले, आपके समय भी और आपके पहले के समय में ...**(समय की घंटी)**... यह नियम था कि 9 बजे के बाद अगर कोई भी लड़का या लड़की कहीं जाते हैं, तो वे वॉर्डन को बता कर जाते हैं कि कहां जा रहे हैं और कब आ रहे हैं, ताकि किसी को चिंता न हो। इसके बारे में पूछते हैं और यह नियम पहले से चल रहा है। वे बेवजह हमें टोक रहे हैं, क्योंकि असत्य बोलो, लेकिन जोर से बोलो, यह एक नियम सा अभी चल रहा है, यह बदनाम करने का एक षड्यंत्र है, बाकी कुछ नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please conclude.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, he is a Minister. Let him speak...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: और इसलिए ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, he is a Minister. Let him speak...(Interruptions)...

He is a Minister. Let him speak now. There is a wedding in his family. He has to express himself.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: इसलिए मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि जनता बराबर समझती है, जनता ठीक समझती है कि क्या फर्क हुआ है? लोगों ने फर्क देखा है एक ईमानदार सरकार होना, एक पारदर्शी सरकार होना और प्रक्रियाओं में छोटे-छोटे बदलाव करते हैं, जैसे DBT के एक कारण, अगर साल में 50 हजार करोड़ रुपये बचते हैं, तो यह देश का बहुत बड़ा फायदा है, गरीब के साथ न्याय है, लूट करने वालों को सजा है। आप किसके साथ खड़े हो, लूट करने वालों के? मेरी अपील है, यहां भी बहुत अच्छे लोग हैं, मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि राजनीति में सभी तरह के लोग हैं, Politics is the most misunderstood and underrated profession. But, let us understand that we must remain with the honest; we must commit ourselves to the glory of the nation, to the real progress of the poor और उसको कुछ मिले। "सबको शिक्षा, अच्छी शिक्षा" यह नारा लेकर हम जा रहे हैं। यह लेकर ही हम काम कर रहे हैं और इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि हर मंत्रालय अगर अपना-अपना रिपोर्ट पेश करता है, ऐसा सेशन भी होना चाहिए। यह मध्यावधि एक तरह से एक रिव्यू है और राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो अभिभाषण दिया है, इसमें दोनों सरकारों की रीति-नीति और नीयत और नीति में क्या फर्क है, यह दिखा दिया है। इसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Shri Ripun Bora.

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले): आनन्द शर्मा जी, आप प्राइम मिनिस्टर से पहले बोलने वाले हैं?

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: पता नहीं। आप अपना बोलिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Shri Ripun Bora. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. It comes as per the order. Mr. Ramdas Athawale, when you were called, you were not present. Now, your turn will come later. Now, Mr. Ripun Bora.

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. Many of the friends from the Treasury Benches, and even Dr. Narendra Jadhav, have highly complimented the President's Address. But, I do not find anything to be complimented there. There is no reason to express our thanks to the President of India for his speech because in this speech, there is nothing. All tall claims are there in the speech. But, according to the ground reality, there is nothing. This is not the speech of the President of India. Rather, it can be said as a speech of the BJP party only. I will come to the reply of Mr. Prakash Javadekar also as to what he has said about fifty years and fifty days. I will come to you after some time.

But, let me start with para 12. In para 12 of the President's Address, a mention has been made about Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, and that day, when the hon. Minister, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, while initiating the discussion, praised the Prime Minister very highly for taking jharu. सर, स्वच्छ भारत अभियान में चारों ओर झाड़ू लेकर सफाई की है। सर, प्राइम मिनिस्टर को झाड़ू लेकर सिर्फ दो मिनट सफाई करते हुए टी.वी. पर दिखाने से देश की सफाई नहीं होती है। सर, सफाई तो दिल से होनी चाहिए, लेकिन आप लोगों के दिल में क्या सफाई है? When we, the Opposition, say anything wrong about the Government, then we become anti-national, and when we point out the demerits of demonetization, we are labelled by the Prime Minister himself that we are the protectors of black money! क्या यही है दिल से सफाई का नमूना? Sir, not only that; in the President's Address, it was mentioned that three crores of toilets have been constructed all over the country. I don't know where they have been built; but, I am mentioning, for record, the example of Assam. If it is wrong, I appeal you to form a Parliamentary Committee and let it visit Assam to find out new toilets. No toilets have been constructed. Whatever they claim, they are all half-done; not even half-done, just one-foot or two-feet is constructed and then left as it is, not to speak of the water connection.

Yesterday also, somebody said that toilets were constructed but there was no water. But, in Assam, not to speak of water connection in toilets, the construction is only half-a-foot or two feet and it is left there. The Gandhi Spectacles, which you use as the logo for Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Gandhiji never wanted to see the display of his spectacles in this type of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

Sir, about demonetization, today I have got a reply from the hon. Finance Minister. The Prime Minister had said that the demonetization would completely wipe out the black money from our country. I am reading out from the reply of the Finance Minister: "These actions led to seizure of valuables of more than ₹ 610 crores, which include cash of ₹ 513 crores." Then, he says, "The undisclosed income detected in these actions, as on 10th January from 9th November, is ₹ 5,400 crores." Sir, as you see from these figures, where is the black money? When Enforcement Directorate officials and Income-Tax officials raided, they found illegal money of only ₹ 610 crores! Only ₹ 610 crores and the undisclosed amount they got is only ₹ 5,400 crores! India is a large country. According to the RBI, the total circulated money in ₹ 1,000 and ₹ 500 denomination notes was ₹ 16 lakh crores. This does not include the denomination notes of ₹ 100 or ₹ 50 or ₹ 20 or ₹ 10. Out of these ₹ 16 lakh crores, only ₹ 610 crores have been discovered as illegal money! So, where is the black money?

In the President's Address, it is very surprising to note that nowhere it is mentioned that 135 innocent persons died while they were in queue waiting for

[Shri Ripun Bora]

their hard-earned money. My question is: How did these people die? These people stood in the queue and they died not because of their fault. They went there and made a queue, to comply with the order of the Prime Minister. It is very surprising to note that neither the BJP Government nor the Prime Minister nor the President in his Address, has mentioned anywhere the sympathy for the people who died. No condolence, no commitment of any compensation to them is mentioned. How disgraceful it is!

Sir, let me come to para 14. In this, it is mentioned, “Under Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana, out of over 18,000 villages which had been in darkness since independence, 11,000 villages have been electrified.” This is very shocking, Sir. In our State Assam, whatever villages we have electrified under Rajiv Gandhi Gram Vidyutikaran Scheme, it is lying there. Not a single pole, not a single post, not a single line has been electrified under Deen Dayal Gram Jyoti Yojana. That is why I am saying that the President’s Address is only in book, only in black and white, not on the ground.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

Apart from that, the President has highly spoken about the schemes of BJP Government — Digital India, Make in India, Start-up India, Get-up India, Stand-up India, Skill India and Smart Cities. Now my question is, Sir, why these names are in English. Why can’t they be made in Hindi? The poor people, the common people, a daily wage earner, carpenter, cobbler, washer-man, barber, farmer, rickshaw-puller and others, they cannot pronounce the word ‘Make in India’, they cannot pronounce the word ‘Digital India’, they don’t know what is the meaning of this, they don’t know यह खाने का है या पहनने का है, उसको यह मालूम नहीं है। They have nothing to do with these schemes. These people know about food. They want security, they want pulses, they want drinking water, they want electricity and they want rice at ₹ 2 per kg. that our UPA Government had introduced. But nowhere in the Address of the President...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your party time is over. Please conclude.
...(Interruptions)... Time is over. Time is over.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Nowhere in the President’s Address there is any scheme for the common people, poor people. ...(Interruptions)... There is no scheme for alleviation of poverty. One more thing, Sir, it has been said that demonetization will curb terrorist activities. I am giving you one example, Sir. On Republic Day, on 26th January, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)... Your party time is over. No, no. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RIPUN BORA: There was a series of bomb blasts. ...(Interruptions)... I want to draw the attention of the House to a very important issue. I want to draw the attention to an incident of 26th January. ...(Interruptions)... What happened in Assam is that there was a series of bomb blasts at eight places one by one. Secondly, the BJP State President of Assam in his office hoisted the National Flag upside down. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay. ...(Interruptions)... All right. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RIPUN BORA: This is disrespect to the nation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ramdas Athawale. ...(Interruptions)... It is over. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RIPUN BORA: I am completing. ...(Interruptions)...

MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RIPUN BORA: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Athawale is to speak and we are left with only ten minutes. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Athawale, you take five minutes. Then Mr. Anand Sharma will start. At 6.00 p.m., we have to adjourn. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RIPUN BORA: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What Mr. Athawale speaks only that will go on record. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रामदास अठावले: डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already taken twenty minutes. ...(Interruptions)... How can I do that? ...(Interruptions)... It is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)... Please don't disturb.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. How can I do that? ...(Interruptions)... It is not going on record.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: *

श्री रामदास अठावले: डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं यहां अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से खड़ा हुआ हूं। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं। ...(व्यवधान)... बैठिए, बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: बोलिए, बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रामदास अठावले: क्या बोलूं? ...(व्यवधान)... जरा ठहरिए? ...(व्यवधान)... इतना क्यों तड़प रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please don't disturb. ...(Interruptions)... It is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. Anand Sharmaji, ask him to sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down, Shri Ripun Bora.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. It is not going on record.

श्री रामदास अठावले: इनको जरा बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)... कांग्रेस वाले इतना क्यों तड़प रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... कांग्रेस वाले इतना क्यों तड़प रहे हैं? आपको सरकार का समर्थन करना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आनन्द शर्मा जी, इनको बोलिए ...(व्यवधान)... इनको बिठाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... बिठाओ, बिठाओ। ...(व्यवधान)... आनन्द शर्मा जी, आपका टाइम खत्म हो जाएगा।

सर, इनकी जो भावना है, ये लोग मन से इतना तड़प रहे हैं कि हमारी सरकार आ गई। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं उधर था। ...(व्यवधान)... मुझे इधर आना पड़ा। ...(व्यवधान)... क्यों आना पड़ा? आपके मन में यह जो भावना है ...(व्यवधान)... एक तो कांग्रेस पार्टी ऐसी है ...(व्यवधान)... लोकतंत्र को मानना चाहिए। अगर हमें बहुमत मिला है, नरेंद्र मोदी जी को बहुमत मिला है, तो उनका समर्थन करने की आपकी जिम्मेदारी है। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि:—

महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में ...(व्यवधान)...

महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में होती है सरकार की दिशा

नरेंद्र मोदी जी को है विकास का नशा।

गरीबों को है सरकार से न्याय की आशा

क्योंकि मोदी सरकार रोज नहीं बदलती है अपनी भाषा।

सारे देश में आ गई है नरेंद्र मोदी जी की आंधी

इसलिए परेशान दिख रहे हैं तुम्हारे राहुल गांधी।

नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने गरीबों के लिए की है नोटबंदी

आप क्यों कर रहे हो राजनीति गंदी।

काला धन करने वालों की टूटने वाली है फांदी

लेकिन हमारे जैसे लोगों की होने वाली है चांदी। ...(व्यवधान)...

सबका विकास-सबका साथ

हमारी सरकार का नारा है — सबका विकास, सबका साथ
 नरेंद्र मोदी जी हमेशा करते हैं मन की बात।
 नरेंद्र मोदी जी हमेशा करते हैं मन की बात
 वे चाहते हैं मजबूत करना है गरीबों का हाथ।
 वे चाहते हैं मजबूत करना है गरीबों का हाथ
 इसलिए सभी दे रहे हैं, मोदी जी का साथ। ..(व्यवधान)...

आप क्यों नहीं दे रहे हैं? लोकतंत्र में जिस तरह बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी ने संविधान दिया है, जिसको बहुमत मिलता है, सरकार यहां जो भी काम कर रही है, उस सरकार का समर्थन करने की जिम्मेदारी अपोजिशन की होती है। वहां अभी तुम्हारी मेजोरिटी है, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के चुनाव के बाद, पांच राज्यों के चुनावों के बाद उधर हमारी मेजोरिटी हो जाएगी। हम कानून बनाएंगे। हम आपके फायदे के कानून बनाएंगे, सबके फायदे के कानून बनाएंगे, देश के फायदे के कानून बनाएंगे, लेकिन मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि आप लोग मन में इतना क्यों तड़प रहे हैं? ... (व्यवधान)... आनन्द जी, आपका नाम तो आनन्द है, आपको तो आनन्द होना चाहिए। सरकार इतना अच्छा काम कर रही है, नरेंद्र मोदी जी अच्छी भूमिका निभा रहे हैं। उन्होंने स्टार्ट-अप इंडिया के माध्यम से कम से कम 490 करोड़ रुपये हमारे लिए दे दिए हैं, कम से कम 52 हजार करोड़ रुपये ... (व्यवधान)...

एक माननीय सदस्य: यह हो रहा है। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री रामदास अठावले: बीच-बीच में कौन बोल रहे हैं? वहां कौन हैं?

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: वे एम.पी. हैं, उनका नाम पूछिए।

श्री रामदास अठावले: बोल लीजिए, लेकिन अभी जो सरकार चाहती है, उसमें एकदम से बदलाव होता नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान)... आपने काम इतना बिगाड़ दिया है ... (व्यवधान)... अगर देश को बदलना है तो उसके लिए चिंता मत कीजिए। ... (व्यवधान)... दलितों का आरक्षण कोई हटाने वाला नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान)... किसी ने कुछ भी बोला होगा, लेकिन नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने बताया है कि दलित, आदिवासियों, ओ.बी.सी. का आरक्षण बिल्कुल नहीं हटेगा। ... (व्यवधान)... सर, मेरा तो बहुत बार यह कहना है कि सभी जातियों को आरक्षण में हिस्सा मिलना चाहिए। दलित, आदिवासियों और ओबीसी के बाद जो ब्राह्मण समाज है, मराठा समाज है, पटेल समाज है, जाट समाज है, राजपूत समाज है, एस.सी./एस.टी., ओबीसी में...। इनमें जो समाज नहीं आता है, उस समाज को भी 50 परसेंट में से 25 परसेंट आरक्षण देने का कानून पार्लियामेंट को बनाना चाहिए, क्योंकि दूसरे समाजों में भी गरीबों की संख्या है। हमारे आरक्षण को धक्का मत लगाइए। हमारे आरक्षण को अगर धक्का लगाएंगे, तो हम सबको धक्का दे देंगे। ... (व्यवधान)... हमारे आरक्षण को धक्का मत दीजिए।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: किसने धक्का लगाने की बात कही है? ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री रामदास अठावले: डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, लेकिन आज हर समाज की तरफ से ऐसी मांग हो रही है, क्योंकि हर समाज में इकोनॉमिकली बैकवर्ड क्लास की अपनी संख्या है। ... (व्यवधान)... तो उनके लिए आर्थिक बात लगाकर, आर्थिक आधार पर आरक्षण नहीं दे सकते हैं ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल (महाराष्ट्र): आप बिल लाओ।

श्री रामदास अठावले: आप बोलिए, तो बिल लाएंगे। उसमें आप सबका समर्थन आवश्यक है, टू थर्ड मेजोरिटी की आवश्यकता है। प्रफुल्ल जी, अभी आरक्षण देने के लिए महाराष्ट्र में इतने मराठा लोग आंदोलन कर रहे हैं। इतने साल गुजर गए, आप लोग बिल क्यों नहीं लाए? आपने बिल लाया नहीं।

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल: आप आरक्षण दो, अभी बिल लाओ।

श्री रामदास अठावले: आपने बिल नहीं लाया। ठीक है, प्रफुल्ल जी, बोल रहे हैं, यह कानून बनाना थोड़ा डिफिकल्ट है। डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा है कि 50 परसेंट से आगे आरक्षण नहीं देना चाहिए, लेकिन मेरा मत है कि यह सुप्रीम कोर्ट की अपनी ओपिनियन है, पार्लियामेंट कानून तो बना सकती है। जाति के आधार पर आरक्षण मिलना ठीक है, लेकिन दो समाज का झगड़ा निपटाने की हम कोशिश करेंगे, क्योंकि दूसरे समाज कहते हैं कि इनको आरक्षण मिलता है, हमें नहीं मिलता है। इससे दो समाज में हमेशा झगड़ा पैदा हो रहा है। उनके मन में भावना उठती है कि हमें नहीं मिलता है। इसलिए तुम भी ले लो, जितना मिलता है, उतना ले लो, बाकी हम लेते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह एक मुद्दा है और इसलिए मैं बार-बार यह बोल रहा हूँ कि कांस्टीट्यूशन अमेंडमेंट होना चाहिए। बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी ने वक्त-वक्त पर कानून में बदल करने का अधिकार पार्लियामेंट को दे दिया है। अगर ऐसा कानून पास हो जाता है, तो सबको 25 परसेंट आरक्षण मिलेगा और इस प्रकार 75 परसेंट आरक्षण होगा। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसलिए इस आरक्षण के मुद्दे पर पर भी पार्लियामेंट को विचार करना चाहिए। इसमें आपको विचार करना चाहिए, इनको विचार करना चाहिए, उनको विचार करना चाहिए। एक मत से यह रिजॉल्यूशन पास हो सकता है। इसलिए यह विषय आपके सामने है। बाबा साहेब जी अम्बेडकर के संविधान को कोई बदल नहीं सकता है। आप लोग, आनन्द शर्मा जी और कांग्रेस वाले हमेशा बोलते हैं कि यह नरेंद्र मोदी जी की सरकार संविधान बदलेगी। संविधान कोई कैसे बदल सकता है? संविधान को जो बदलेगा, उसे पब्लिक बदल देगी। संविधान कोई नहीं बदल सकता है। आप लोग जो बदलने की कोशिश कर रहे थे, तो हमने आपको बदल दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरा कहना यह है कि इसे बदलने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, I am on a point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, you have called the hon. Minister to speak now, although he was not present when his name was called earlier. ...**(Interruptions)**... You have given him a chance. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल: जब तक आप एनसीपी के साथ थे, तब तक बराबर था।

श्री रामदास अठावले: हां, बराबर था। कुछ दिन तक कांग्रेस के साथ भी बराबर था, लेकिन बाद में फिर बिगड़ गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, he is making some statements as Minister. But, it appears to be irresponsible. He has pointed out some figures and made some statements which have not been authorized and are not true. He is talking about

6.00 P.M.

reservation. He is taking about Constitutional amendment. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is saying them so lightly which is a very serious thing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: No, no; not lightly. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: I think, as Minister, he should know his rights and responsibilities and he should also know what to talk and what not to talk. ...*(Interruptions)*... What he is talking is irresponsible. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is his view. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रामदास अठावले: डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मेरी पार्टी का एक रिजॉल्यूशन हमने पास किया है। जब हमने समाज में देखा कि महाराष्ट्र में दस लाख, बीस लाख मराठा इकट्ठा होकर आ रहे हैं, हरियाणा में जाट इकट्ठा होकर आ रहे हैं, गुजरात में पटेल इकट्ठा होकर आ रहे हैं, तो हमने प्रस्तावित किया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... Instead of five minutes, you have taken nine minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... आपने पांच मिनट की जगह नौ मिनट लिए हैं। अब आप समाप्त करो। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अब आप समाप्त करो।

श्री रामदास अठावले: सर, थोड़ा समय चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति: छह बजने वाले हैं।*(व्यवधान)*... हमें जाना है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रामदास अठावले: सर, मैंने बताया कि आर्थिक आधार पर आरक्षण नहीं दे सकते ...*(व्यवधान)*... आरक्षण देने का बिल लाने में अभी मजबूरी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए, बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रामदास अठावले: सर, मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए, बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*.... मंत्री साहब बैठिए।

श्री रामदास अठावले: मेरा इतना ही कहना है कि आप भी समर्थन करिए। नरेंद्र मोदी जी अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं, इसलिए मेरा समर्थन इनके साथ है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I have an announcement to make.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held on the 7th of February, 2017, has allotted time for Government Legislative and other Business, as follows:—

BUSINESS	TIME ALLOTTED
1. Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Specified Bank Notes (Cessation of Liabilities) Ordinance, 2016 (No.10 of 2016) promulgated by President on the 30th of December, 2016.	Three Hours (To be discussed together)
2. Consideration and passing of the Specified Bank Notes (Cessation of Liabilities) Bill, 2017, after it is passed by Lok Sabha - <i>to replace an Ordinance</i>	
3. Consideration and passing of the Payment of Wages (Amendment) Bill, 2017, after it is passed by Lok Sabha - <i>to replace an Ordinance</i> .	Two Hours
4. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Lok Sabha:—	
(a) The Employee's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 2016.	Two Hours
(b) The Factories (Amendment) Bill, 2016	Two Hours

2. The Committee further recommended that the Private Members' Business (Resolutions) scheduled for Thursday, the 9th of February, 2017, may be postponed to the next day fixed for Private Members' Resolutions, for transaction of Government Business.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Kerala): No, Sir. How can you change the Private Members' Business day?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. We are not changing that. This is Thursday's. We are only changing Thursday's Business. It will come on the next Friday. Don't worry. Nobody will touch the Private Members' Business time. Okay. Now, Messages from the Lok Sabha.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, every week, there is Private Members' Business. Now, you just said that this has been postponed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But, this week, we are not sitting on Friday.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Okay.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But if the House wants to sit, then, we should take a resolution, recommend to the Government, and, then, the President ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. All right. Now, Messages from the Lok Sabha.

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

The Payment of Wages (Amendment) Bill, 2017

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

"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 Payment of Wages (Amendment) Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 7th February, 2017."

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

(I) Motion Re. Nomination of Members to Committee on Public Accounts

**(II) Motion Re. Nomination of Members to Committee
on Public Undertakings**

**(III) Motion Re. Nomination of Members to Committee on the
Welfare of Scheduled Castes And Scheduled Tribes**

(I)

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 7th February, 2017, adopted the following motion:—

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2017, and ending on the 30th April, 2018 and do communicate to this House the names of the Members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the names of the Members of Rajya Sabha so nominated, may be communicated to this House."

(II)

Sir, I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 7th February, 2017, adopted the following motion:—

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2017, and ending on the 30th April, 2018 and

do communicate to this House the names of the Members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the names of the Members of Rajya Sabha so nominated, may be communicated to this House."

(III)

Sir, I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 7th February, 2017, adopted the following motion:—

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate ten Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2017, and ending on the 30th April, 2018 and do communicate to this House the names of the Members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the names of the Members of Rajya Sabha so nominated, may be communicated to this House."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, now the remaining Special Mentions. Dr. V. Maitreyan; not present. Shri T. Rathinavel; not present. Okay.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, I find it truly extraordinary that we are not having a discussion on the Budget.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Who told you? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you jumping to conclusions? Who told you that there is no discussion?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: In what you have just announced, it does not figure tomorrow. It doesn't figure even day after tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I didn't announce tomorrow's Business. I only announced the time allotted for certain Bills. Please understand. I have not announced tomorrow's Business; I only announced the time allotted for certain Bills. Tomorrow morning, you open your packet, see the List of Business, then, you will understand that there will be discussion, either tomorrow or day after tomorrow. Day after tomorrow is also there. Okay. The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Wednesday, the 8th February, 2017.

*The House then adjourned at four minutes past
six of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Wednesday, the 8th February, 2017.*

Motion of Thanks on the President's Address — *Discussion not concluded*
(pages 321-383)

Recommendations of the Business Advisory Committee (pages 383-384)

Message from Lok Sabha — *Reported*

The Payment of Wages (Amendment) Bill, 2017 (page 385)

Motion Re. Nomination of Members to Committee on Public Accounts
(pages 385-386)

Motion Re. Nomination of Members to Committee on Public Undertakings
(pages 385-386)

Motion Re. Nomination of Members to Committee on the Welfare of
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (pages 385-386)

