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Tuesday

11 April, 2017

21 Chaitra, 1939 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 11th April, 2017/21st Chaitra, 1939 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of **Shri K. S. Malle Gowda**, a former Member of this House, on the 6th of April, 2017, at the age of 101 years.

Born in November, 1916, in Indavara Village of Karnataka, **Shri Gowda** was educated at the London Mission High School and the Central College, Bengaluru.

Shri Gowda started his career as a civil servant and served in various capacities. He was actively involved in rural upliftment and dairy development and founded the Rural India People's Party.

Shri Gowda also has a few publications to his credit. He was the recipient of the Karnataka Sahitya Academy Award in 1974.

Shri K.S. Malle Gowda represented the State of Karnataka in this House for two consecutive terms—from April, 1970 to April, 1976 and again from April, 1976 to April, 1982.

In the passing away of **Shri K. S. Malle Gowda**, the country has lost a noted civil servant, a distinguished Parliamentarian and a dedicated social worker.

We deeply mourn the passing away of **Shri K.S. Malle Gowda**. I request Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

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

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

REFERENCE BY THE CHAIR

Re. Hundredth Anniversary of the Champaran Satyagraha

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the 10th of April, 2017 marked the 100th Anniversary of the historic Champaran Satyagraha, launched by the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi. This was the first time that Gandhiji successfully extended his concept

of the non-cooperation movement to lead the struggle of the peasants of Champaran in Bihar for meeting their legitimate demands and to protest against the illegal and inhuman methods of indigo cultivation without adequate remuneration.

Today, we also recall with pride and gratitude the sacrifices made by Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders in the Freedom Struggle and pledge to endeavour to make their vision of an equitable and just society for all categories of citizens a reality.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report and Accounts (2015-16) of the IIPS, Mumbai and related papers

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the International Institute for Population Sciences (MPS), Mumbai, 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 (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6947/16/17]

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*]

Notification of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 44 of the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development Act, 2012, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (Department of Youth Affairs), Notification No. G.S.R. 310 (E), dated the 31st March, 2017, publishing the First Statutes of the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (Third Amendment) Statutes, 2017.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6994/16/17]

Accounts (2015-16) of the Haj Committee of India, Mumbai and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
(SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 34 of the Haj Committee Act, 2002:—
 - (a) Annual Accounts of the Haj Committee of India, Mumbai, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report 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. 7000/16/17]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

II. Report (2015-16) of the PFRDA, New Delhi and related papers

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

- I. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), Notification No. G.S.R. 282 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2017, publishing the Life Insurance Corporation of India (Staff) Amendment Rules, 2017, under sub-section (3) of Section 48 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7002/16/17]
- (ii) 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. 249 (E), dated the 15th March, 2017, Seeking to prescribe provisional assessment of all imports of "Phosphoric Acid-Technical Grade and Food Grade (including Industrial Grade)", originating in or exported from People's Republic of China by M/s Guangxi Quinzhou Capital Success Chemical Co. Ltd. (producer or exporter) into India, without collecting anti-dumping duty already imposed *vide* Notification No. G.S.R. 811 (E), dated the 31st December, 2013.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6798/16/17]
 - (2) G.S.R. 290 (E), dated the 24th March, 2017, Seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on Indolinone originating in or

exported from the People's Republic of China, pursuant to final findings in anti-circumvention investigations conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties, upto and inclusive of the 20th November, 2019.

- (3) G.S.R. 291 (E), dated the 24th March, 2017, Seeking to prescribe provisional assessment of all imports of "1, 1, 1, 2-Tetrafluoroethane or R-134a", originating in or exported from People's Republic of China by M/s Zhejiang Sanmei Chemical Ind. Co. Ltd., People's Republic of China (Producer or Exporter), M/s Zhejiang Sanmei Chmecial Products Co., Ltd., People's Republic of China (Exporter) and M/s Jiangsu Sanmei Chemical Ind. Co., Ltd., People Republic of China (Producer) into India, without collecting anti-dumping duty already imposed *vide* Notification No.30/2016-Customs (ADD), dated the 11th July, 2016 subject to furnishing of security or guarantee, pending the outcome of New Shipper Review initiated by Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.

[Placed in Library. For (2) and (3) *See* No. L.T. 6860/16/17]

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

- (1) S.O. 3498 (E), dated the 21st November, 2016, publishing the Income-tax (32nd Amendment), Rules, 2016.
- (2) G.S.R. 14 (E), dated the 6th January, 2017, publishing the Income-tax (1st Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (3) G.S.R. 117 (E), dated the 9th February, 2017, publishing the Income-tax (2nd Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (4) S.O. 600 (E), dated the 23rd February, 2017, notifying the National Iranian Oil Company, as the foreign company and the Memorandum of Understanding entered between the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and the Central Bank of Iran on the 20th day of January, 2013 as modified by the minutes of meeting signed on the 16th August, 2016 between the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs and Bank Markazi Jomhouri Islami Iran, as the agreement subject to the condition that the said foreign company shall not engage in any activity in India, other than the receipt of income under the agreement aforesaid, deemed to have come into effect from the 16th day of August, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) *See* No. L.T. 6859/16/17]

- (iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), Notification No. G.S.R. 204 (E), dated the 8th March, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 467 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012 to insert certain entries in the original Notification, under sub-section (4) of Section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994, along with Explanatory Memoranda.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6796/16/17]

- (v) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 69 of the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) S.O. 3288 (E), dated the 25th October, 2016, notifying that with effect from the 1st day of November, 2016, the Adjudicating Authority appointed under the Prevention of Money-Laundering Act, 2002 and the Appellate Tribunal established under that Act shall discharge the functions of the Adjudicating Authority and Appellate Tribunal, respectively, under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 until the Adjudicating Authorities are appointed and the Appellate Tribunal is established under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988.

- (2) S.O. 3290(E), dated the 25th October, 2016, directing that with effect from the 1st day of November, 2016, the Income-tax Authorities specified under Section 116 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 having headquarters as specified therein shall exercise the powers and perform the functions of the "Authority" under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988.

- (3) G.S.R. 1004 (E), dated the 25th October, 2016, publishing the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Rules, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 6859/16/17]

- (vi) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), Notification No. S.O. 3289 (E), dated the 25th October, 2016 notifying the 1st day of November, 2016, as the date on which provisions of the Benami Transaction (Prohibition) Amendment Act, 2016, shall come into force, under Section 69 of the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Act, 2016, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6859/16/17]

(vii) 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. 284 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2017, amending certain Notifications as specified therein, to substitute certain entries in the original Notifications.
- (2) G.S.R. 287 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 185 (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. 6797/16/17]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 46 of the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) Act, 2013:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6861/16/17]

Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री फगन सिंह कुलस्ते): महोदय, मैं खाद्य सुरक्षा और मानक अधिनियम, 2006 की धारा 93 के अधीन स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय (स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण विभाग) की निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (1) F. No. 1-59/FSSAI/2009, dated the 20th January, 2017, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Food Recall Procedure) Regulations, 2017.
- (2) F. No. 1/2008/Import safety/FSSAI, dated the 10th March, 2017, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Import) Regulations, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 6862/16/17]

Report and Accounts (2015-16) of the CDC, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH

SCIENCES (SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Thirtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Consultancy Development Centre (CDC), 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 Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7007/16/17]

Reports and Accounts (2014-15 and 2015-16) of the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi, Fursatganj, Raebareli, Uttar Pradesh and related papers

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi, Fursatganj, Raebareli, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7008/16/17]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi, Fursatganj, Raebareli, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7009/16/17]

Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs and the Ministry of Finance

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

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the

Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under sub-section (4) of Section 462 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

- (1) G.S.R. 08 (E), dated the 5th January, 2017, directing that certain provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 shall not apply or shall apply with such exceptions, modifications and adaptations as specified therein to an unlisted public company which is licensed to operate by the Reserve Bank of India or the Securities and Exchange Board of India or the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India.
- (2) G.S.R. 9 (E), dated the 5th January, 2017, directing that certain provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 shall not apply or shall apply with such exceptions, modifications and adaptations as specified therein to a private company which is licensed to operate by the Reserve Bank of India or the Securities and Exchange Board of India or the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 7059/16/17]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Notification No. G.S.R. 1075 (E), dated the 17th November, 2016, further amending Schedule II of the Act issued *vide* Notification No. G.S.R. 237 (E), dated the 31st March, 2014 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under sub-section (3) of Section 467 of the Companies Act, 2013, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6866/16/17]

III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Notification No. G.S.R. 3676 (E), dated the 7th December, 2016, publishing the Companies (Removal of Difficulties) Fourth Order, 2016, under sub-section (2) of Section 470 of the Companies Act, 2013, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6867/16/17]

IV. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under sub-section (4) of Section 469 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

- (1) G.S.R. 1119 (E), dated the 7th December, 2016, publishing the Companies (Transfer of Pending Proceedings) Rules, 2016, along with delay statement.
- (2) G.S.R. 1134 (E), dated the 14th December, 2016, publishing the Companies (Compromises, Arrangements and Amalgamations) Rules, 2016, along with delay statement.
- (3) G.S.R. 1147 (E), dated the 16th December, 2016, publishing the National

Company Law Tribunal (Procedure for reduction of share capital of Company) Rules, 2016, along with delay statement.

- (4) G.S.R. 1159 (E), dated the 20th December, 2016, publishing the National Company Law Tribunal (Amendment) Rules, 2016.
- (5) G.S.R. 1174 (E), dated the 27th December, 2016, publishing the Companies (Removal of Names of Companies from the Register of Companies) Rules, 2016.
- (6) G.S.R. 1184 (E), dated the 29th December, 2016, publishing the Companies (Incorporation) Fifth Amendment Rules, 2016.
- (7) G.S.R. 70 (E), dated the 27th January, 2017, publishing the Companies (Incorporation) Amendment Rules, 2017.
- (8) G.S.R. 175 (E), dated the 28th February, 2017, publishing the Companies (Transfer of Pending Proceedings) Amendment Rules, 2017.
- (9) G.S.R. 258 (E), dated the 17th March, 2017, publishing the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (9) See No. L.T. 6864/16/17]

V. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 48 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999:—

- (1) G.S.R. 224 (E), dated the 9th March, 2017, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident outside India) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2017.
- (2) G.S.R. 260 (E), dated the 17th March, 2017, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Foreign Exchange Derivative Contracts (Amendment) Regulations, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) See No. L.T. 6863/16/17]

Report and Accounts (2015-16) of the Population Research Centre, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Utkal

University, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6978/16/17]

Report and Accounts (2015-16) of IDSA, New Delhi and related papers

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6982/16/17]

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

(I) The National Commission for Backward Classes (Repeal) Bill, 2017

(II) The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-third Amendment) Bill, 2017

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

(I)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the National Commission for Backward Classes (Repeal) Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 10th April, 2017."

(II)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty third Amendment) Bill, 2017, which has been passed by Lok Sabha at

its sitting held on the 10th April, 2017, in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution of India."

Sir, I lay a copy each of the Bills on the Table.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I have to say something on this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: It is on this Message from Lok Sabha, Sir, Rule 69 (26). We had an informal discussion with the Minister that the Backward Classes Bill ought to go to a Select Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not the time to raise it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: We are just bringing it to the notice of the Minister that we had an informal agreement on this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): हम सब लोगों के बीच यह तय हुआ था कि इसे Select Committee को भेज दिया जाए। आप कहें, तो मैं चेयरमैन का नाम भी बता दूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You raise it at the appropriate time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: The Bill is not listed. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are doing it in a very constructive way, in a good spirit. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

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

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Sir, I present the Two Hundred Third Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs on Border Security: Capacity Building and Institutions.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Thirty-eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology (2016-17) on the subject 'Issues related to quality of services and reported call drops' relating to the Ministry of Communications (Department of Telecommunications).

**STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following final Action Taken Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology (2016-17):—

- (i) Twenty-seventh Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Ninth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Revival of Indian Telephone Industries (ITI) Limited' relating to Ministry of Communications (Department of Telecommunications);
- (ii) Twenty-eighth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Tenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'IT Induction and Modernization in the Department of Posts' relating to the Ministry of Communications (Department of Posts); and
- (iii) Twenty-ninth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Eleventh Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Business Development and Marketing Strategy in the Department of Posts' relating to the Ministry of Communications (Department of Posts).

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT**

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): 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 Social Justice and Empowerment (2016-17):—

- (i) Fortieth Action Taken Report on Twenty-fifth Report on the subject "Persons affected by Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) abuse, their treatment/ rehabilitation and role of voluntary organisations" relating to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment);
- (ii) Forty-first Action Taken Report on Twenty-ninth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs; and
- (iii) Forty-second Action Taken Report on Thirty-first Report on the subject "Review of the functioning of the National Backward Classes Finance and

Development Corporation (NBCFDC)" relating to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment).

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

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour (2016-17):—

- (i) Statement showing further action taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Fifteenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in their Ninth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Review of Urban Haats';
 - (ii) Statement showing further action taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Twenty First Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in their Eighteenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2016-17) of the Ministry of Textiles; and
 - (iii) Statement showing further action taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Twentieth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in their Seventeenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2016-17) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment.
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REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA (Gujarat): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Twentieth Report of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit.

REPORTS OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee (2016-17):—

- (i) Sixty-ninth Report of the Committee on the subject "Suburban Train Services in Indian Railways";

- (ii) Seventieth Report of the Committee on the subject "Commercial Publicity in Indian Railways;
- (iii) Seventy-first Report on Action Taken by Government on observations/recommendations contained in Fortieth Report of the Committee (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject "Management of Satellite capacity for DTH Services by Department of Space";
- (iv) Seventy-second Report on Action Taken by Government on observations/recommendations contained in Thirty-fourth Report of the Committee (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject Employees' Provident Fund Organisation; and
- (v) Seventy-third Report on Action Taken by Government on observations/recommendations contained in Forty-eighth Report of the Committee (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject Avoidable Expenditure on Service Tax by Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (IRDA)."

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Ninety-Fifth and Ninety-eighth Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Ninety-fifth and Ninety-eighth Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare on Demands for Grants (2016-17) Demand No. 5, pertaining to the Ministry of AYUSH.

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Thirty-seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Thirty-seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on the Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in its Two Hundred and Thirtieth Report on 'Issues related to Security at Airports in India'.

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-third
Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Chemicals and Fertilizers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers on Demands for Grants (2016-17) pertaining to the Department of Pharmaceuticals.

REFERENCES

Re. Substantive motion and other issues

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, हमारी आपत्ति है कि जो स्टेटमेंट लगेकर आती है, उस पर सप्लिमेंटरी ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I am on a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभापति जी, मैंने ओरल नोटिस दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: सर, कई बार कहने के बावजूद आज की लिस्ट में अभी तक substantive motion का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है। ...(व्यवधान).... मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ ...(व्यवधान).... सर, प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर। ...(व्यवधान)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, only Dashanana had twenty ears; but, the Chair has only two ears. ...(Interruptions).... If four or five of you speak at the same time, what do I do? ...(Interruptions).... What do I do? ...(Interruptions)....

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I am on a point of order. ...(Interruptions)....

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, आप एक-एक करके बुलवा लें। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: सर, प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: First, let me listen to the point of order. ...(Interruptions).... What is your point of order? ...(Interruptions)....

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: सर, मेरा substantive motion, जो कि आपके प्रयासों से admit हुआ, वह आज की कार्य सूची में भी listed नहीं है और कल आखिरी दिन है।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I have also given notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will come to you, Mr. Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you also have a point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: जिस प्रकार से गोवा के गवर्नर ने प्रजातंत्र की हत्या की है, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already told you about the position. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: क्या उसके बारे में मेरा अधिकार नहीं है कि मैं वह बात आपके सामने उठाऊँ? जब चेयर ने admit कर लिया, उसके बाद भी आप उसके लिए समय नहीं दे रहे हैं, तो इसके लिए मैं किसको दोषी मानूँ? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप ज़रा सुनिए! ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: मेरा हक मारा जा रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Sir, my right is being denied. ...*(Interruptions)*... Every time you console me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Every time you are saying that it is under consideration. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: How long can I wait? ...*(Interruptions)*... Tomorrow is the last day of the Session. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is murder of democracy in Goa. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Digvijayaji, you know the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, the murder of democracy had taken place in Goa. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Governor of Goa had acted unconstitutionally. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You allow me to say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: He acted against the guidelines of the Sarkaria Commission. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Digvijayaji, allow me to say. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yesterday also you raised it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: But, Sir, you are consoling me every day! ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. No Day Yet Named Motion is admitted. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, there are motions of other Members also. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chair can do nothing on this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, as per rules, it is the discretion of the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not mandatory. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have to take the sense of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no such rule. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Looking at the sensitivity of the subject, you have to take the sense of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no rule to take the sense of the House for this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, Governor acted unconstitutionally in this. ...*(Interruptions)*... He had gone against the guidelines of the Sarkaria Commission. ...*(Interruptions)*... The single largest party was denied to form Government in Goa. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, you are being unfair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I told you, Mr. Digvijaya Singh. ...*(Interruptions)*... Digvijayaji, you are alleging that the Chair is unfair. It is not that. I am telling you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would say that it is an unfair comment on the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have made your point clear. You know, yours is not the only No Day Yet Named Motion pending, but there are also motions of other Members pending. There is a procedure. The Government has to give time. And, it has not come. There are so many items like that. What shall I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... What shall I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no. No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have explained it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, under Rule 172, the Chairman may, after considering the State of Business in the Council allot a day or ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, 'may' ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Date of Business is important. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. The Chairman 'may' consider. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the point. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is what I mean. ...*(Interruptions)*... That means the Chairman alone cannot fix it. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has to consult ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठिए, आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Under Rule 172, he has the power. It is not fair. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, the fact remains that the time has not been given. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not listed in the ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pramod Tiwari, what is your point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Article 15 of the Constitution states that the State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth, or any of them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So what?

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि अलजजीरा में उसके esteemed शो में भारतीय जनता पार्टी के मुख्य पत्र के सम्पादक रहे ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The State shall not discriminate. But, what are you talking? ...*(Interruptions)*... That is individual. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: उन्होंने बयान दिया है और उन्होंने कहा है कि अगर हम दक्षिण भारतीयों के साथ रह सकते हैं तो वे क्यों नहीं रह सकते। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. That is individual. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is no point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: ...*(व्यवधान)*... देश की एकता और अखंडता को नष्ट करने वाला ...*(व्यवधान)*... भारतीय जनता पार्टी की दोहरी नीति का सवाल है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no, Tiwariji. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: ये दक्षिण भारत के लोगों को ...*(व्यवधान)*... उत्तर भारत के मजदूर तबके के लोग जिनका रंग काला है ...*(व्यवधान)*... तो मुझे घोर आपत्ति है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. That is not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, you listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to me, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... You raised your point of order that the State shall not discriminate. But you are quoting the case of an individual. I have nothing to do with that. So, it is not a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Naresh Agrawal. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, what is your point? ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Are you allowing that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: भारतीय जनता पार्टी रंगभेद नीति के तहत ...*(व्यवधान)*... कोशिश कर रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. There is no point of order in that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: मान्यवर, ...*(व्यवधान)*... पिछड़े वर्ग को ...*(व्यवधान)*... रंग के आधार पर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, that we can do. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have only said that that is not a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nareshji, what do you want to say? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, पिछले सत्र में इस सदन में हमने उठाया था कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट द्वारा तमाम विभागों की जिलों में जो कमेटियां बनाई गई हैं, उनका अध्यक्ष उन्होंने एम.पी. को बनाया है। उसमें लिखा कि सीनियर एम.पी. उस कमेटी का अध्यक्ष होगा। श्रीमन्, हमने इस बात को उठाया कि उन्होंने राज्य सभा के एम.पी. को सीनियर नहीं माना, लोक सभा के एम.पी. को सीनियर माना। राज्य सभा के मेंबर को उसका मेंबर बना दिया। इस संबंध में चेयर ने रूलिंग दी। लेकिन चेयर के रूलिंग देने के बाद संसदीय कार्य मंत्री ने कहा कि मैं इसको दिखवा दूंगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: रूल चेंज हो गया? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आज तक कोई चेंज नहीं हुआ। अब भी लोक सभा का एम.पी. जो हमसे 6 टर्म जूनियर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह तो बहुत गलत बात है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have got your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please sit down. Yours is in the Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no, I have not allowed you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Naqviji, Mr. Naresh Agrawal has raised a point that in Committees, which are formed by the Government, like the Monitoring Committees, etc., the senior most MP, whether from the Lok Sabha or from the Rajya Sabha, will preside. And, that has been agreed to by the Government also. Some Ministries have also issued circulars. Now, Mr. Naresh Agrawal, which Ministry are you referring to? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Sir, no Ministry has issued any circular. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, this may kindly be reported. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Parliamentary Affairs Minister will take it up.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): उपसभापति महोदय, जब नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने इस issue को उठाया था, तब

हम लोगों ने जो concerned Ministries थीं, उनको इस बारे में जानकारी दी थी कि जो सीनियर एम.पीज़ हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): But that is not implemented. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: One minute. जब बजट सेशन का first part था, तब इस मामले को उठाया गया था। हम लोगों ने इसके बारे में कहा है और हम फिर इसके बारे में जानकारी लेंगे कि इसमें आगे क्या हो रहा है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, he will inform. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Tiruchi Siva, you have given notice under Rule 267. But it is a matter which has already been raised. This is about Tamil Nadu farmers. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, let me tell you what that notice is all about. Sir, the farmers have been agitating for the past one month because of the worst drought that has hit the State of Tamil Nadu. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I know. I have also read in the newspaper.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: They have gone to the extreme frustrated state. You have been witnessing all those kinds of agitations they are resorting to. Their demand is, number one, to waive off their loans immediately. Secondly, the Cauvery Management Board has to be constituted to deal with linking of rivers, and pension should be given to old-age farmers. Sir, they say: Why can't the State Government do this? Yes, the State Government has got some responsibility. But, at the same time, they have borrowed loans from the nationalised banks. That has to be waived off only by the Central Government. So, Sir, an assurance has to be given by the Prime Minister. At least, a senior Minister representing the Prime Minister should meet them and convince them. Sir, the agitation is going on across the world. The other nations are laughing at us. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are not giving an audience. They are not prepared to convince them. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are resorting to various means of agitation. ...*(Interruptions)*... which are to be looked at in a very sympathetic manner. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I got your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is okay.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: They are rolling. ...*(Interruptions)*... on the roads. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no sympathetic consideration. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, we associate ourselves with that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay. You have made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yechuryji, are you on the same point? ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. What do you want to say?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I visited those areas. The farmers were showing me white rats they were eating since there is no food. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are unable to. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, if this happens to *annadata* of our country, what will be the future of others? This requires immediate intervention. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, are you on the same subject? ...*(Interruptions)*... What do you want to say?

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Central Government must respond. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right. ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, the Central Government must respond to this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Vijila, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, sit down. ..*(Interruptions)*.. Mr. Raja, are you on the same subject?

SHRI D. RAJA: Yes, Sir.

Sir, Tamil Nadu farmers are agitating not only in New Delhi, the National Capital of India, but hundreds of farmers are also agitating in Chennai, the State Capital of Tamil Nadu. They are asking for loan waivers....*(Interruptions)*... This Government remains insensitive. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government will have to respond. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Raja, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... All of you sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rangarajan, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am only asking the Government one point. Mr. Naqvi, I am asking only one question, because I have also seen newspaper report of these farmers agitating, especially with human skull, and eating the rats. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am on my legs. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am standing. ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have also seen that. It has been going on for a long time. Everyday, newspapers are publishing this. I only want to know one thing. Why not one of the representatives of the Government meet them and talk to them! Why don't you do that? ...*(Interruptions)*... You can do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, definitely, I share the concern of the hon. Members, और जो आपने direction दी है, निश्चित तौर पर, this issue is a very sensitive issue and a very important issue. I will convey to the concerned Minister to do the needful. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is a point of order by Mr. Yadav. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Subramanian Sway, what is your point of order?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, this is not. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Nominated): Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Point of order by ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Subramanian Swamy, what is your point? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, give an assurance. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, my point of order arises from the order of Business for today. ...*(Interruptions)*... My point of order is this. You have read out and asked the Chairmen of the various Standing Committees to place their reports on the Table. Now, there is a question of ethics because if one of the Chairmen, or any of the Chairman, is being prosecuted or being investigated by the CBI, he or she should not remain as the Chairman. You must take due diligence and see to it that such people are asked to resign from the Chairmanship. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. If there is any special case, you may write. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, don't say it; you may write. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, Mr. Chidambaram is being investigated by the CBI. He is the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Home Affairs. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may write to the Chairman. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You may write to the Chairman. Now, Zero Hour; Shri Pratap Singh Bajwa. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, this is an outrageous statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; it is Zero Hour now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, he has made an outrageous statement.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, पाकिस्तान ने हिंदुस्तान के रहने वाले श्री जाधव को जिस तरह से Court martial कर के फांसी की सज़ा सुनायी है, यह एक बड़ी गंभीर बात है। सर, यह हिंदुस्तान के लिए चुनौती है। हमारे यहां कई आतंकवादी बंद हैं। हम उन्हें पाल-पोस रहे हैं और उनकी खातिर कर रहे हैं, लेकिन जिस तरह से श्री जाधव को उन्होंने हिंदुस्तान का एजेंट बताकर फांसी की सज़ा सुनायी है, यह इस देश के लिए challenge है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पाकिस्तान को लेकर हमारी नीति बहुत कमजोर है। मैं चाहता हूं कि माननीया विदेश मंत्री जी सदन को बताएं कि इस संबंध में भारत की क्या नीति है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Antony wants to speak on this.
...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मैंने इस बारे में नोटिस दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Antony wants to speak about it. Yes, Mr. Antony.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A.K. ANTONY (Kerala): Sir, this is a very serious issue. The Government of India must take it very seriously. The entire nation is shocked and agitated about this matter. So, you must convey to Pakistan, in strong words, that if they proceed with this, there would be serious repercussions and ultimately, Pakistan will have to repent.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. That is the feeling of the House.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: महोदय, केन्द्र सरकार ने इस मामले को बहुत गंभीरता से लिया है और पाकिस्तान को कड़े शब्दों में कह दिया है कि इस तरह का निर्णय unacceptable है। हमारी विदेश मंत्री श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज जी इस संबंध में सदन को अवगत कराएंगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj, will come to the House and explain it. In any case, the House condemns it and the Minister must convey the feelings of the House to the hon. Minister. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Yes, Sir. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, इस संबंध में सदन से एक प्रस्ताव पास होना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I know that Shrimati Rajani Patil has given notice. I know that. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, please allow her to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know that she has given notice on this subject. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, that is over. Now, Zero Hour. Shri Pratap Singh Bajwa; not present. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. That is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, she must be allowed to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA (Punjab): Sir, I wish to make a point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri P. Bhattacharya. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, I am into the Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Financial Assistance from Nationalised Banks to Small-Scale Industries

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, I wish to raise a very important issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, AIMO, that is, the All India Manufacturers Organization, has come out with a survey. That survey report has been published in various newspapers. That survey report said that micro, small and medium enterprises are likely to suffer a loss of 60 per cent in employment and 55 per cent in revenue by March due to the demonetisation move of the Central Government on November 8, 2016. Sir, my point is, we have crossed over March; now, the Government should come out with a proper statement, saying how much revenue has been lost due to demonetisation by the cottage and small-scale industries. You would be surprised to know, Sir, the preliminary findings of the survey by All India Manufacturers Organization. The body says that the State Bank suffered 35 per cent job loss and a 50 per cent dip in revenue in the first 34 days.

Sir, this is the present state of the Indian economy. The All India Manufacturers Organization has more than three lakh members. Sir, this is for your kind information. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, this is for your kind information that Rabindranath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, we are observing Champaran Satyagraha Centenary. Mahatma Gandhi said, "Go back to the village to encourage the village industries." Rabindranath Tagore said, "Go to the village and develop the village industries." But now this Government is trying to demolish the cottage and small-scale industries. That is my charge against this Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

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

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

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): 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.

श्री परवेज हाशमी (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंढसा (पंजाब): सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dhindsaji, why are you standing?
...(Interruptions)... आप क्यों खड़े हैं?

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंढसा : सर, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है ...(व्यवधान)... Ontario की असेम्बली ने Resolution pass किया है। ...(व्यवधान)... हम उनके हाउस के साथ हैं ...(व्यवधान)... 1984 में सिखों से ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप नोटिस दीजिए, बिना नोटिस के नहीं होगा। ...(व्यवधान)... आप सीनियर हैं, बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... उसके बारे में बिना नोटिस के नहीं होगा। आपको यदि उसके बारे में बोलना है, तो पहले नोटिस देना होगा। श्री हुसैन दलवाई।

Reduction in Haj quota and subsidy to Haj Pilgrims

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मैं यह विषय हज कमेटी की सब्सिडी के बारे में उठा रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... हज कमेटी पर 2010 में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने ऐसा निर्णय दिया कि हज कमेटी के द्वारा जो हाजी, pilgrim लोग हज के लिए जाते हैं, उनको सब्सिडी दी जाती थी ...(व्यवधान)... उसको progressively कर रहे हैं और 2022 को खत्म करना, यह तय हुआ था। यह कोर्ट ने निर्णय दिया, इसके खिलाफ सरकार को अपनी बात रखनी चाहिए थी, वह बात रखी है। सरकार हर साल थोड़ा-थोड़ा कम करने के बजाय, 200 करोड़ के ऊपर यह बात आई है, उससे बड़ा नुकसान हो रहा है। जो हज पर जाने वाले लोग हैं, उनके लिए बड़ी तकलीफ होने वाली है। ...(व्यवधान)... मेरा ऐसा कहना है

कि यहाँ minority के मंत्री बैठे हुए हैं, मैं उनसे अपील करूंगा कि नक्रवी साहब, मेरा ऐसा कहना है कि हर साल साठ-साठ करोड़ करके फेज़ आउट कर सकते हैं। आपने डॉयरेक्ट 200-200 करोड़ या 180 करोड़ किए हैं, यह गलत बात है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इससे कहीं न कहीं आपकी मंशा दिखाई देती है कि आप अगले साल पूरी सब्सिडी खत्म कर देंगे। इससे बड़ा नुकसान होगा। मेरा ऐसा कहना है कि असम, बिहार और श्रीनगर से जो हाजी जाते हैं, उनको इससे बड़ा नुकसान होगा। उनके लिए फेयर भी बड़ी पैमाने पर लगेगा। जब इंदिरा जी थीं, तब लोग हज के लिए ship से भी जाते थे। उसको बंद करके हज के लिए फ्लाइट से जाने का काम चालू किया गया और जो उनको सब्सिडी दी जाती है, वह हज के लिए नहीं, बल्कि travelling के लिए दी जाती थी। असम, बिहार और श्रीनगर के हाजियों को सब्सिडी कम होने की वजह से बड़े पैमाने पर फेयर देना पड़ेगा, इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि मुम्बई, हैदराबाद और अहमदाबाद से जो फेयर पड़ेगा, जो दरअसल फेयर है, वही फेयर उनसे भी लेना चाहिए। उनके लिए 2022 तक सब्सिडी चालू रखनी पड़ेगी। जो साठ करोड़ रुपए की सब्सिडी कम की है, 180 करोड़ रुपए सब्सिडी की कम करने से ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: मैं नक्रवी साहब, आप से अपील करता हूँ कि आप इसके ऊपर जल्द से जल्दी कुछ कीजिए और इसके बारे में आपको जो कहना है, वह भी कहिए।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने आपको इससे संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री परवेज़ हाशमी (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

Sir, it is a very important issue. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम (ओडिशा): उपसभापति जी, मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान, हमारे राज्य ओडिशा में न्यू फर्टिलाइजर रेक प्वाइंट्स की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naqvi wants to react. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: उपसभापति जी, श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन को एक मिनट बोलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: एसोसिएट किया है, आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान).... I allowed her. She said. I heard it. ...(Interruptions)...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): उपसभापति जी, हुसैन दलवाई जी और कहकशां परवीन जी ने हज सब्सीडी का इश्यू उठाया है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, the matter is raised by Shri Husain Dalwai and Shrimati Kahkashan Perween.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: दोनों ने बोला है।

महोदय, 2012 में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एक फैसला किया था। उस फैसले में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा था कि हज सब्सीडी धीरे-धीरे खत्म करनी चाहिए। हज सब्सीडी खत्म करने की प्रक्रिया 2013 से शुरू हो गई थी। जैसा कि अभी हुसैन दलवाई जी ने कहा कि लगभग 21 एम्बार्केशन प्वाइंट्स हैं, इस देश में, अलग-अलग जगहों से, उन 21 एम्बार्केशन प्वाइंट्स से लोग हज करने जाते हैं। इस बार लगभग 1 लाख, 70 हजार हाजी यहां से जाएंगे। सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जो decision है, जो हज सब्सीडी है, इस साल उस सम्बन्ध में एक हाई लेवल कमेटी काम कर रही है। हमारी कोशिश यह है कि सब्सीडी - क्योंकि सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जो decision है, वह हमारे समय का decision नहीं है, उस समय कांग्रेस और यूपीए की सरकार थी, यह उस समय का लिया हुआ decision है ...(व्यवधान).... इसलिए हमारी कोशिश है कि हज सब्सीडी खत्म होने के बाद भी ...(व्यवधान).... हाजियों पर ज्यादा बोझ न पड़े। ...(व्यवधान).... इसके लिए हम तमाम तरह की संभावनाओं पर ध्यान दे रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान).... इसके साथ ही साथ ...(व्यवधान).... हज यात्रा की जा सके ...(व्यवधान).... हम उस पर भी काम कर रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, you examine. ...(Interruptions).... देखेंगे। ...(व्यवधान).... श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम। ...(व्यवधान)....

श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम: उपसभापति जी, मैं ओडिशा की ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Sarojini Hembram. ...(Interruptions).... He said that he would examine it. ...(Interruptions).... The Government will examine it. बोल दिया। ...(व्यवधान).... आप बोलिए।

Need to provide sufficient rake points for smooth supply of fertilizers in Odisha

श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम (ओडिशा): उपसभापति जी, धन्यवाद। मैं ओडिशा के न्यू फर्टिलाइजर रेक प्वाइंट ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर ...**(व्यवधान)**... ऑर्डर मैं नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... स्थापना के बारे में सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारे राज्य ओडिशा में सभी सर्विसिंग ...**(व्यवधान)**... डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स ...**(व्यवधान)**... फर्टिलाइजर सप्लाई के लिए जो रेक प्वाइंट है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, when the Government can give subsidy on Mansarovar Yatra, why can't they continue this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister says that they will examine it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम : जितने भी रेक प्वाइंट्स हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनके इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर की सही सुविधा नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; let her complete.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: No Cabinet Minister is here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. lady Member is speaking. Don't create disturbance. Have some consideration for the hon. lady Member. ...*(Interruptions)*... You speak of empowerment of women, but you are not allowing her to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम: कहीं पर एप्रोच रोड ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उपसभापति जी, प्लेटफॉर्म भी नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... फर्टिलाइजर और गुड्स रखने के लिए कवर्ड शेड भी ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं है। मैं अपने जिले की बात करूंगी। मैं मयूरभंज जिले से हूँ, यह एक बहुत बड़ा ट्रायबल डिस्ट्रिक्ट है, वहाँ बारीपदा और रायरंगपुर में जो स्टेशन है, जो रेक प्वाइंट है, वहाँ पर अभी तक कवर्ड शेड नहीं है। सर, यह बहुत दिनों से, काफी सालों से बंद पड़ा है। वहाँ पर इसको reopen करने की बहुत दिनों से डिमांड हो रही है। यह साउथ-ईस्टर्न रेलवे जोन में आता है। हमारा बाहर से जो सीमेंट, फर्टिलाइजर, नमक, आयरन रॉड और जो अन्य सामग्री है, वहाँ पर जिनका consumption बहुत ज्यादा होता है, वह सब सामान बाहर से आने के कारण उन पर ट्रांसपोर्टेशन चार्ज लगता है, जिससे सामान का मूल्य बढ़ जाता है। मयूरभंज सहित ओडिशा के सभी जिलों का यही हाल है। मेरा मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन है कि उन सभी फर्टिलाइजर रेक प्वाइंट्स को डेवलप किया जाए और जो अलग-अलग ऑपरेशनल डिफिकल्टीज हैं, उनके लिए सुविधा प्रदान करें।

मान्यवर, हमारे मुख्य मंत्री जी ने न्यू रेक प्वाइंट्स जूनागढ़, डुनगुरीपाल्ली और टू रेक प्वाइंट्स मयूरभंज समेत सर्विसिंग डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स के लिए प्रपोजल भेजा है। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि ओडिशा राज्य

के सभी एग्रो प्रोडक्ट्स के लिए और उनकी सही सप्लाय के लिए न्यू फर्टिलाइजर प्वाइंट्स हेतु जल्द से जल्दी सुविधा प्रदान की जाए, धन्यवाद।

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

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

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Sarojini Hembram.

SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Sarojini Hembram.

SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Sarojini Hembram.

**Inclusion of all events of freedom struggle in the Light and Sound Show of
Andaman Cellular Jail**

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, through you, I want to raise a very important issue. The Andaman Cellular Jail represents the death defying heroism of the indomitable brave hearts who were the finest representatives of the patriotic progressive secular anti-imperialist democratic legacies of the Indian people's struggle against the British Colonial yoke. The majority of the heroes, not all, of Andaman braved the harshest and toughest of repression only to record an uncompromising saga of unmatched patriotism and sacrifice.

Unfortunately, the Cellular Jail, even today, is not a National Monument and the Government seems to have no record as far as the Jail is concerned. I have asked questions from the Ministry of Culture on 14th December, 2016, and 5th April, 2017.

Not only this, popular light and sound programme — my question is regarding that — in the Jail continues to ignore most of the heroes and seems to have ignored historical records behind the script.

Now, Sir, as I mentioned, in a number of answers, the Ministry of Culture has only to say that information is being collected. The Ministry does not even know how many revolutionaries were jailed there, though on top of the watch tower, marble flakes with the names of the inmates are still there. 90 per cent of them hailed from undivided Bengal and undivided Punjab, and most of them joined the Communist Party after their

release. Revolutionary Ganesh Ghosh of Chittagong fame even went on to become an elected Member of the other House representing my Party, the Communist Party of India (Marxist).

The Jail and the Light and Sound show dedicate one single cell to be the one of a particular inmate. Historians belonging to all registered schools of history and the British Archives record that no inmates were kept in a single cell for more than a week. They were rotated. I have asked the Government about the authenticity of fixation of a single cell, but the Minister says that the information is being collected.

Now, Sir, I want to mention here that the Indian National Congress, which led the biggest and the strongest movement in our country for freedom, demanded for unconditional release of that particular inmate, but that inmate chose to give an undertaking in which, in a way, he made a total surrender and which made him a public ally of the British policy of Divide and Rule. It also served the purpose of proving his distance from the policies of the Congress-led national movement.

Now, I just want to quote, Sir, the petition dated November 14, 1913, which refers to an earlier petition also. In R.C. Majumdar's 'Penal Settlement in Andamans', it is quoted, Sir, and I quote it. "Now no man having the good of India and humanity at heart will blindly step on the thorny paths which in the excited and hopeless situation of India beguiled us from the path of peace and progress. Therefore if the Government in their manifold beneficence and mercy, release me, I for one cannot but be the staunchest advocate of constitutional progress and loyalty to the English Government which is the foremost condition of that progress." ...*(Interruptions)*... The name of Savarkar ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: He is the one ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You want ...*(Interruptions)*... You want all events included in the light and sound show. ...*(Interruptions)*... You said something else. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

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

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

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

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

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I just want to say one point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yechury, ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Yechury, I want to tell you ...*(Interruptions)*... His notice was 'Inclusion of all events of freedom struggle in the light and sound show of Andamans Cellular Jail.' You can associate with that. Something else is ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I have seen that light and sound show as the Chairman of the Parliamentary Standing Committee that included Culture. I had then written saying that there is total distortion of Indian history that is being portrayed in that. That script has to be changed. That script is only one individual-centered, and the whole history of our revolutionary martyrs, hundreds of them, is all reduced to deification of one ...*(Interruptions)*... individual who finally compromised with the British...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, this is a serious matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; now Shri Shwait Malik. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You should direct the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; now Shri Shwait Malik. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र): सर, ये क्या बोल रहे हैं? वीर सावरकर इस देश के सबसे बड़े ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मेघराज जैन (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, असत्य है यह। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

Sufferings of residents living on Indo-Pak Border

श्री श्वेत मलिक (पंजाब): उपसभापति जी, धन्यवाद, जो आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। "जय जवान, जय किसान" का यह नारा अगर सच में कहीं नजर आता है, तो वह बॉर्डर पर नजर आता है, जहां पंजाब में 553 किलोमीटर के बॉर्डर पर बीएसएफ के हमारे वीर जवान 24 घंटे देश की

सुरक्षा के लिए ड्यूटी कर रहे हैं, वहीं हमारे किसान बिना वर्दी के जो बॉर्डर बेल्ट में हैं, वे किसान जहां देश के लोगों को पेट पाल रहे हैं, वहीं इस देश की सुरक्षा में भी अपना एक बहुत बड़ा योगदान दे रहे हैं। ये वे किसान हैं, जिन्होंने जब इस देश पर 1965 और 1971 में हमला हुआ, तो इन किसानों ने बीएसएफ के वीर जवानों के साथ कंधे से कंधा मिलाकर पाकिस्तान को मुंह-तोड़ जवाब दिया था। ये वे किसान हैं, जिन्होंने बीएसएफ के वीरों को हर जगह सपोर्ट किया, चाहे भोजन हो या किसी भी तरह का सपोर्ट रहा हो, वह किया। वहां इनका रिलेशन उनके साथ बिल्कुल भाइयों जैसा है। ये ऐसे प्रहरी हैं, पर ये बहुत विषम परिस्थितियों में रह रहे हैं, क्योंकि ये देश से कटे हुए हैं। एक तरफ देश है, एक तरफ वह highly sensitive border belt है। इनको वहाँ कई problems आती हैं, क्योंकि बॉर्डर पर directions होते हैं। अपने खेत में पहुँचने के लिए भी इन किसानों को घंटे लग जाते हैं, क्योंकि उनको जो रूट दिया होता है, वे उस रूट से जाते हैं।

सर, मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर ला रहा हूँ, मैं एनडीए सरकार का धन्यवाद करूँगा, जिसने बॉर्डर के इन किसानों के लिए एक बहुत बड़ी grant दी, पर उसका दुरुपयोग यह होता है कि वह grant बॉर्डर से 16 किलोमीटर तक के एरिया के लिए है। जिस एरिया के किसानों को इसकी जरूरत होती है, वह तो 5 किलोमीटर का एरिया है, जो बॉर्डर के साथ सटा होता है, पर District Administration इस grant को उस 16 किलोमीटर में जो शहरी इलाका पड़ता है, उस इलाके में बाँट देता है और वे किसान, जो बॉर्डर पर बैठे हैं, वे मुँह ताकते रहते हैं, जहाँ उनको सड़क भी नहीं मिलती, उनको जाने का रास्ता भी नहीं मिलता, जहाँ पुलिया बनाने की जरूरत है। वहाँ तो कई नाले हैं, जो बॉर्डर पर protection के लिए हैं। वहाँ पुलिया नहीं बनी हुई है। जहाँ तक उनके बच्चों का सवाल है, तो चूँकि यह grant शहरी क्षेत्रों में खर्च कर दी जाती है, तो वहाँ न तो अस्पताल बनाने दिया जाता है, न वहाँ पर उनकी शिक्षा के लिए कोई प्रयास होता है। उनकी शिक्षा के लिए स्कूल बहुत दूर हैं, कॉलेज बहुत दूर है। उनके लिए यह जो skill development programme है, केन्द्र सरकार यह चाहती है कि उनको इसका लाभ मिले, पर वहाँ पर District Administration पीछे की बेल्ट को इसका लाभ दे देता है। इसलिए मैं यह निवेदन करूँगा कि उनके लिए special funding का provision किया जाए। ...**(समय की घंटी)...**

श्री मेघराज जैन (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंढसा (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

Closure of Salt Commissioner's Regional Office and Test Laboratory in Kolkata

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I rise to draw the attention of the Government and the House to the unjust action of Government in attending to making good quality salt available to mass of people in the country.

Salt had a great role in rousing people against the British Government during the freedom struggle. Salt is also an essential requirement for our health. So, making available good quality salt at reasonable price is the prime duty of the Government.

Out of 6.16 lakh acres of salt-producing land in the country, the Government controls only 68,337 acres, which is about 10 per cent. Of the rest, a major part is under the control of monopolies.

It is in this background, the move of the Government to close down two regional offices, 17 testing labs and 53 factory offices under Salt Commissioner's organization coming under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry becomes important. Such a move is said to be taken on the recommendation of Expenditure Reforms Committee based on the evaluation of the National Productivity Council in order to restructure and rationalize Salt Commissioner's Organization. This was stated in a reply to an Unstarred Question No. 536 by hon. Commerce Minister two months ago in Lok Sabha.

In West Bengal, there is only one regional office at Kolkata under which 60,000 metric tonnes of salt is produced annually. The only salt-testing lab at Kolkata is also being closed, putting the salt factory at Contai in Midnapur district under the supervision of the Regional Office at Chennai which is more than 1,500 kilometres away. This is being done at a time when further strengthening of the test lab at Kolkata has been recommended by the National Productivity Council.

Under the slogan of 'Minimum Government Maximum Governance', what is actually being done is the withdrawal of Government's involvement in production of such an essential commodity like salt. This subjects crores of ordinary people to absolute exploitation by private corporate sector under the cover of rationalizing or restructuring the Salt Commissioner's Office.

I demand complete reversal of the decision of mass scale closure of substantial part of Salt Commissioner's Organization, including the regional office and test lab at Kolkata in order to uphold public interest. Thank you.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sushmaji, do you want to say something?

INFORMATION TO THE HOUSE

Re. The stance of the Central Government in the matter regarding award of death sentence to an Indian citizen, Shri Kulbhushan Jadhav by a Pakistani Military Court

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):
Yes, Sir.

Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to share my concern with the House regarding the report that an Indian citizen, Shri Kulbhushan Jadhav, has been awarded death sentence by a Pakistani Military Court-Martial on concocted charges. I repeat, 'on concocted charges'.

I would like to inform the House that Shri Jadhav was doing business in Iran and was kidnapped and taken to Pakistan. The exact circumstances are unclear and can only be ascertained if we have consular access to him. Accordingly, from the time his abduction was known, our High Commission in Islamabad has continuously pressed Pakistani authorities for such access. Although this is provided for by international law and is deemed a norm in international relations, the Government of Pakistan did not permit it. That itself should tell us much about the strength of the case against Shri Jadhav. Hon. Members would also recall that a senior Pakistani leader has himself expressed doubts about the adequacy of evidence in this case.

Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, earlier this year, the Pakistan Government sought our assistance to obtain evidence and other materials for the investigation process. In doing so, they levelled ridiculous charges against senior Indian officials who had no connection

to this issue. Thereafter, they linked providing consular access to our acceptance of their position. Nevertheless, in the hope that some forward movement could be made, our response was constructive. We pointed out that consular access to Shri Jadhav would be an essential pre-requisite in order to verify the facts and understand the circumstances of his presence in Pakistan.

Given this exchange, it is extraordinary that yesterday, a decision was suddenly announced awarding death sentence in this case when previous exchanges with India itself underlines the insufficiency of evidence. To make matters even more absurd, three hours after the death sentence was announced, the Indian High Commission received an official communication from the Foreign Ministry of Pakistan reiterating the Pakistani proposal for conditional consular access. That tells us a lot about the farcical nature of the alleged proceedings which have led to an indefensible verdict against an innocent kidnapped Indian citizen.

Our position on this matter is clear. There is no evidence of wrongdoing by Shri Jadhav. If anything, he is the victim of a plan that seeks to cast aspersions on India to deflect international attention from Pakistan's well-known record of sponsoring and supporting terrorism. Under these circumstances, we have no choice but to regard the sentence, if carried out, as an act of pre-meditated murder.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, yesterday, the Foreign Secretary conveyed our position to the High Commissioner of Pakistan. Let me state clearly that the Government and people of India would view very seriously the possibility that an innocent Indian citizen is facing death sentence in Pakistan without due process and in violation of basic norms of law, justice and international relations. I would caution the Pakistan Government to consider the consequences for our bilateral relationship if they proceed in this matter.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would also like to tell the House that I extending our fullest support to them in this difficult situation. A strong sense of solidarity expressed by the House will give them more courage and strength at this time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The entire House is one with the Government in whatever steps you may take in this matter. It was discussed in the morning. The Leader of the Opposition wants to say something.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: सर, मुझे लोक सभा में भी जाना है।

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद): मैं सिर्फ एक सेकंड में अपनी बात पूछना चाहूंगा। I am sorry, मैं लेट हो गया, वरना आज सुबह मैं स्वयं यह विषय उठाने वाला था, लेकिन हमारे सभी साथियों ने इस मुद्दे को उठाया।

सर, यह मसला सरकार या विपक्ष का नहीं है, यह पूरे भारत का मसला है। कुलभूषण जाधव जी को एक सोची-समझी स्कीम के तहत, हिन्दुस्तान को नीचा दिखाने के लिए पूरी दुनिया में हिन्दुस्तान की छवि को खराब करने के लिए, इसमें फंसाया गया है। जो काम पाकिस्तान खुद हमारे देश में करता है, वही इलजाम वह हमारे ऊपर भी लगाने का प्रयास कर रहा है। जो कुछ वहां की फौज ने किया, वह तो किया ही, लेकिन इसके बाद जो मरहले और हैं, एक तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट है और उसके बाद यह केस राष्ट्रपति के पास जाएगा, लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट सबसे ज्यादा जरूरी है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अर्ज करूंगा कि क्या हमारी सरकार इस बारे में पूरी मदद करेगी कि ऐसे वकील उसके पास हों, जो वहां की सुप्रीम कोर्ट में उसकी पूरी मदद करें, ताकि अदालत में ही हम जीत जाएं? मैं अपनी तरफ से, opposition की तरफ से और श्री कुलभूषण जाधव की तरफ से अपील करता हूं कि वे ऐसी व्यवस्था करें कि हमारे वहां वकील इतने मजबूत होने चाहिए जिससे कि वहां की अदालत में यह case 'दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी' की तर्ज पर बिल्कुल साफ हो जाए।

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : میں صرف ایک سیکنڈ میں اپنی بات پوچھنا چاہوں گا۔ آئی۔ایم۔سوری، میں لیٹ ہو گیا، ورنہ آج صبح میں خود یہ مدعا اٹھانے والا تھا، لیکن ہمارے سیبھی ساتھیوں نے اس مدعے کو اٹھایا۔

سر، یہ مسئلہ سرکار یا وپکش کا نہیں ہے، یہ پورے بھارت کا مسئلہ ہے۔ کلہوٹن جادھو جی کو ایک سوچی سمجھی اسکیم کے تحت، ہندوستان کو نیچا دکھانے کے لئے اور پوری دنیا میں ہندوستان کی شبیہ کو خراب کرنے کے لئے، اس میں پھنسا دیا گیا ہے۔ جو کام پاکستان خود ہمارے دیش میں کرتا ہے، وہی الزام وہ ہمارے اوپر بھی لگانے کی کوشش کر رہا ہے۔ جو کچھ وہاں کی فوج نے کیا،

وہ تو کیا ہی لیکن اس کے بعد دو مرحلے اور ہیں، ایک تو سپریم کورٹ ہے اور اس کے بعد یہ کیس ریشٹریٹی کے پاس جائے گا، لیکن سپریم کورٹ سب سے زیادہ ضروری ہے۔

میں مانتے منتری جی سے عرض کروں گا کہ کیا ہماری سرکار اس بارے میں پوری مدد کرے گی کہ ایسے وکیل اس کے پاس ہوں، جو وہاں کی سپریم کورٹ میں اس کی پوری مدد کریں، تاکہ عدالت میں ہی ہم جیت جائیں؟ میں اپنی طرف سے، اپوزیشن کی طرف اور شری کلہوٹن جادھو کی طرف سے اپیل کرتا ہوں کہ وہ ایسی ویوسٹھا کریں کہ ہمارے وہاں وکیل اتنے مضبوط ہونے چاہئیں جس سے کہ وہاں کی عدالت میں یہ کیس 'دودھ کا دودھ اور پانی کا پانی' کی طرز پر بالکل صاف ہو جائے۔

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं नेता प्रतिपक्ष, भाईजान गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी की बहुत शुक्रगुज़ार हूँ, जिन्होंने यह कहा कि यह विषय पक्ष और विपक्ष का नहीं है, यह विषय सरकार और विरोध पक्ष का नहीं है, बल्कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान का है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: सब का है।

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: पूरे भारत का है। जहाँ तक उन्होंने हमसे मदद करने की बात के बारे में पूछा है, मैं बताना चाहती हूँ कि यह तो आपने बहुत छोटी बात पूछी है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के लिए तो बड़े से बड़े वकील की व्यवस्था करेंगे ही, लेकिन केवल सुप्रीम कोर्ट में नहीं, इस पूरे case में, इसे बचाने के लिए जो भी करना पड़ेगा, out of the way जाकर, वह भी हम लोग करेंगे।

महोदय, मैं आपको बता दूँ कि जिस दिन से यह घटना घटी है, तब से लेकर अब तक मैं लगातार उनके परिवार के लोगों के संपर्क में हूँ और उनके माता-पिता के संपर्क में हूँ। मैं तीन बार उनसे यहाँ मिल चुकी हूँ और कम से कम छः बार फोन पर बात कर चुकी हूँ। अभी इस घटना से पहले, एक संयोग था कि पिछले सोमवार और मंगलवार को, दोनों दिन मैं उनसे यहाँ मिली, इसलिए हम लोग बिल्कुल संपर्क में हैं।

महोदय, श्री कुलभूषण जाधव, केवल अपने माता-पिता का बेटा नहीं है, बल्कि वह पूरे हिन्दुस्तान का बेटा है और हिन्दुस्तान के इस बेटे को बचाने के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट से अपील करना या अच्छा वकील खड़ा करना, तो बहुत छोटी बात है भाईजान, हम लोग President तक से यदि बात करनी पड़ेगी, तो करेंगे और किसी न किसी तरह से हम जाधव को बचाने का काम करेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think it is clear. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister has said it very clearly, and the entire House is with you in all the actions that you are taking. There is no difference. Now, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION - Contd.

Special fund to fight drug menace in the country

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, drug menace in India is a very serious matter. It is killing our younger generation by ruining their bright future and career prospects. It is not only in Punjab and Northeast, but even Delhi is also high on abuse of drugs by youth. The year 2016 saw the national capital emerging as 'Udta Delhi' with highest drug haul in India.

The information collated from the investigation agencies, at the Central and State level, on drugs banned under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act showed that Delhi had the highest seizure of chemical-based intoxicants such as Mandrax, syrup and tablets.

Sir, it is a very serious matter. Overall, there has been a five-fold increase in confiscation of drug in India since 2012, with highest in the decade being in the year 2016. Last year, the agencies have confiscated five lakh kilograms of drugs and eight lakh

banned tablets, estimated to be more than Rs.50,000 crore in the international market. The World Drug Report identified India as the prime market for illicit opiate originating from South-east and South-west Asia, because of its young aspiring population. About sixty per cent of India's population is less than 35 years of age. That is why we have to take very urgent measures to save our younger generation.

Sir, many State Governments have identified drug use as a rising problem among youth in States such as Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Nagaland and Assam. Some States have banned sale of poppy seeds and husk to addicts from licensed shops last year. Delhi is emerging as the main transit point for illegal drug trade. Three days ago, two youths from Northeast died in Delhi due to suspected drug overdose.

Then, I come to the last point. To fight drug menace, sustained campaigning is also required to create sensitization among the social community about drug menace and there should be counselling in schools and colleges about the ill-effects of drugs and to help students not to fall prey to these drugs.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government, especially the Ministry of Youth Affairs, to create a special fund for this purpose for the whole of the country and to deal with rising drug problem among youth, in a more coordinated and efficient manner, by integrating activities of ail agencies on real-time basis. Thank you.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.

डा. तजीन फातमा (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं एक बहुत ही दुखद प्रकरण, आज इस सदन के सामने लाना चाहती हूँ। दिनांक 25 और 26 मार्च, 2017 को श्री एजाज अब्बास नकवी साहब, Member Central Waqf Council, रामपुर आए और मौलाना मोहम्मद अली जौहर विश्वविद्यालय के संदर्भ में एक news channel को दिए गए साक्षात्कार में उन्होंने मौलाना मोहम्मद अली जौहर के बारे में निन्दनीय टिप्पणी की।

† **ڈاکٹر تزین فاطمہ (اترپردیش):** مانینیے آپ سبھاپتی مہودے، میں ایک بہت ہی دکھد پرکرن، آج اس سدن کے سامنے لانا چاہتی ہوں۔ 25 اور 26 مارچ، 2017 کو شری اعجاز عباس نقوی صاحب، ممبر سینٹرل وقف کونسل، رامپور آئے اور مولانا محمد

علی جوہر یونیورسٹی سے متعلق ایک نیوز چینل کو دنیے گئے انٹرویو میں انہوں نے مولانا محمد علی جوہر کے بارے میں توہین آمیز تبصرہ کیا۔

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Fatmaji, you repeat the notice for tomorrow. Time over. आप इसको कल के लिए रिपीट कीजिए। Question Hour.

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Exemption from NEET for Puducherry

*406.SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any request from Puducherry regarding exemption from holding National Eligibility Cum Entrance Test (NEET) exam in the Union Territory for a period of five years, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the response of Government to the request?

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) Yes. A request was received from Government of Puducherry to exempt students of Puducherry from NEET for atleast 2 years. As per Section 10D inserted through the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Act, 2016 and Dentists (Amendment) Act, 2016, a common entrance test for admission to medical/dental courses at under graduate and post graduate level has been introduced in the country. The Government of Puducherry was informed that it is not feasible for the Ministry to exempt Puducherry from NEET for two years.

Subsequently, a Bill *viz.* "The Puducherry Admission to MBBS and BDS Courses Bill, 2017" has been passed by the State Legislature and has been received in the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) for Presidential assent. MHA had called for the comments of this Ministry.

The Ministry *vide* OM dated 05.04.2017 has informed MHA that the proposed Bill is in contravention to Section 10D of the IMC Act, 1956 and the Dentists Act, 1948 which prescribes for a national common entrance exam at graduate level for admission to medical/dental courses.

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Sir, as far as NEET is concerned, the Government of India has rejected the request of the Government of Puducherry. But in case of *Jallikattu*, the Government of India has approved the Bill passed by the Government of Tamil Nadu and the same is also applicable for Puducherry. Moreover, it is also in the Concurrent List. Therefore, why does the Government of India not consider the request of exemption from NEET for Tamil Nadu and Puducherry? This is only for two years as a preparatory measure.

श्री फगन सिंह कुलस्ते: सभापति महोदय, मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में, जैसे पुडुचेरी के बारे में और तमिलनाडु के बारे में कहा गया है, तो पुडुचेरी का जो प्रस्ताव है, वहाँ से जो प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ था, उस प्रस्ताव को MCI ने, सरकार ने रिजेक्ट कर दिया है। इसलिए ऐसा कहा गया है कि पूरे देश में NEET के विषय को लेकर एक-समान व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए और इसीलिए इस प्रकार का निर्णय हुआ है।

जहाँ तक तमिलनाडु का सवाल है, तमिलनाडु सरकार ने एक प्रस्ताव विधान सभा से पारित कर के सरकार को भेजा है। उसके बारे में सरकार ने, विशेष कर मंत्रालय ने, स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय ने गृह मंत्रालय को यह प्रस्ताव भेजा है और अभी-अभी गृह मंत्रालय ने तमिलनाडु सरकार को एक प्रस्ताव भेजा है। प्रस्ताव आने के बाद, उस पर क्या निर्णय होता है, यह उसमें विचार किया जाएगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Second question. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. Please sit down. It is not your turn.

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Sir, before implementation of NEET, all private medical colleges located in and around the Union Territory of Puducherry were collecting a capitation fee starting from ₹50 lakhs to ₹ 1 crore depending upon the college standard and reputation. They also used to collect tuition fee every year for managing the college expenditure and overheads. That is okay. Suddenly, after implementation of NEET, that is, from last year onwards, they have started collecting triple the amount of tuition fee so that they are able to cover the capitation fee over a period of five years. Instead of getting a lump sum during the student's admission time, they manage to get the entire capitation fee in five years. That is why I am requesting, through you, Sir, just like implementing the uniform entry level test in the name of NEET, will the Government consider a mechanism for imposing a uniform fee structure both for management quota and Government quota separately throughout India?

श्री फगन सिंह कुलस्ते: सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जैसी चिन्ता जाहिर की है, मैं माननीय सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि NEET से यह जो व्यवस्था की गई है और पूरे देश में यह जो निर्णय हुआ है, इससे हमारे जितने भी मेडिकल कॉलेजेज हैं, चाहे वे प्राइवेट मेडिक कॉलेजेज हों या गवर्नमेंट के मेडिकल कॉलेजेज हों, वहाँ इस पर एक-समान, एक जैसी व्यवस्था लागू की गई है। जहाँ तक फीस का मामला है, फीस के विषय में जैसी चिन्ता जाहिर की गई है, तो उसके बारे में हर राज्य

सरकार को यह कहा गया है कि वहाँ के जो कोर्ट्स हैं या हाई कोर्ट्स हैं, वह उनकी jurisdiction में होगा और वे निर्धारित करेंगे। उस राज्य की कितनी फीस तय करनी है, यह उनको निर्धारित करना है। इस कानून के अन्दर ऐसा कहा गया है।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the Health Ministry has rejected the Bill of the Puducherry Government citing that it is in contravention to Section 10(d) of the IMC Act, 1956 whereas the Puducherry Bill has been passed in the Assembly based on the powers provided by the Constitution, that is, at Sl. No. 25 under the Concurrent List. I would like to know from the hon. Minister that since the Constitution is supreme than an Act enacted by the Parliament, whether it will not amount to *ultra vires* of the Constitution, citing an Act of the Parliament and rejecting a Bill which has been passed by a State Government bestowed under the powers of the Constitution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is that not a matter to be settled in a court of law?
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the Ministry has rejected the Bill that has been passed, which had come for. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anyway, let the answer be given. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: They have passed it under the powers provided by the Constitution. ...(Interruptions)... How can they override it?

श्री फगन सिंह कुलस्ते: माननीय सभापति जी, इस विषय में हमारे मंत्रालय ने अपना ओपिनियन दिया है, ओपिनियन आने के बाद क्या निर्णय होता है, यह विचार किया जाएगा, परंतु मंत्री होने के नाते मिनिस्ट्री का जो ओपिनियन है, वह हम नहीं बता पाएंगे।

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the Minister says that there should be uniformity, and uniformity cannot be imposed mechanically on the States and NEET is an issue which has been affecting both Tamil Nadu and Puducherry. The students are agitating. Both the respective Governments have been agitating and demanding exemption from NEET. Why can't the Central Government take a position to give exemptions as demanded by the Tamil Nadu Government and the Puducherry Government?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): Sir, when this amendment was being discussed in the House, at that point of time also, I made it very clear that the apprehension of the Tamil Nadu Government and the Puducherry Government was that the people from the rural areas will not get the chance. ...(Interruptions)... That was the assumption and, for that, they wanted an exemption. Sir, as far as the NEET reservation policy is concerned, it is entirely

in the hands of the States. The State has to decide whether they want and how much percentage of seats are to be reserved for people from the State quota. That is the State Board; you have been admitting from the State Board. So, that part has been taken care of. As far as the NEET is concerned, at the time when it was being enacted, it was done with the consent, by taking people on board, and also with an intention to see that we have a uniform system of entrance examination so that the medical education standard is kept up.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, in view of the fact that there is no uniform syllabus, I would like to know whether the Central Government is ready to change its stand, at least, for this academic year.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: For that very purpose, I am saying that the power is with the State Government of Tamil Nadu to reserve as many seats from the State quota for the students from the State Board and for the rural background students. That takes care of the situation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: That is not the correct way. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is all. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Question No. 407.

मध्य प्रदेश के लिए अल्पकालीन साख संरचना

***407. श्री दिग्विजय सिंह:** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वैद्यनाथन समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुसार, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश को अल्पकालीन साख संरचना हेतु कितनी धनराशि प्रदान की जानी थी और उसमें से कितनी धनराशि वास्तव में प्रदान की गई है; और

(ख) उक्त हेतु सरकार द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश को धनराशि प्रदान किए जाने की अंतिम तिथि क्या थी?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार): (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख) 'वैद्यनाथन समिति' की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर वर्ष 2006 में लघु अवधि सहकारी ऋण संरचना (एसटीसीसीएस) के लिए पुनरुज्जीवन पैकेज की घोषणा की गई थी। इस योजना के अंतर्गत मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के संबंध में 1652.30 करोड़ रुपए के केन्द्र सरकार के भाग का आकलन किया गया था।

इस पैकेज को संबंधित राज्य सरकार द्वारा केन्द्र सरकार तथा राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (नाबार्ड) के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन (एमओयू) पर हस्ताक्षर किए जाने की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की

अवधि में कार्यान्ति किया जाना था। पुनरुज्जीवन पैकेज के अंतर्गत निधियां जारी करना समझौता ज्ञापन में निर्धारित बेंचमार्क कार्यकलापों को पूरा करने पर निर्भर था।

मध्य प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार द्वारा दिनांक 07.11.2006 को समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किया गया था और इस योजना को दिनांक 30.06.2011 को बंद कर दिया गया। साढ़े चार वर्ष की विस्तारित अवधि में बेंचमार्क कार्यकलापों के पूरा करने की स्थिति के आधार पर केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा पुनरुज्जीवन पैकेज के अंतर्गत मध्य प्रदेश को 985.10 करोड़ रुपए की राशि जारी की थी।

Short-term credit structure for Madhya Pradesh

†*407. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds that was to be given by Central Government to Madhya Pradesh for short-term credit structure according to the recommendations of Vaidyanathan Committee and the amount of funds actually given out of them; and

(b) the last date for providing funds to Madhya Pradesh by Government for the same?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Based on the report of the Vaidyanathan Committee, the Revival Package for Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS) was announced in 2006. Under this Scheme, the share of Central Government in respect of the State of Madhya Pradesh, was assessed at ₹ 1652.30 crore.

The package was to be implemented over a period of three years from the date of signing of the MoU by the concerned State Government with Central Government and the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). Release of funds under the Revival Package was contingent upon completion of benchmark activities stipulated in the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU).

The State Government of Madhya Pradesh signed the MoU on 07.11.2006 and the Scheme was closed on 30.6.2011. Based on the status of completion of benchmark activities in the extended period of over four and a half years, the Central Government released ₹ 985.10 crore to Madhya Pradesh under the Revival Package.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह बताया गया है कि वैद्यनाथन समिति की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर the Revival Package for Short Term Cooperative

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Credit Structure (STCCS) के लिए मध्य प्रदेश राज्य को 1652.30 करोड़ रुपए देने का निर्णय हुआ था, लेकिन किन्हीं कारणों से जो राशि दी गई, वह केवल 985 करोड़ रुपए दी गई और लगभग 667.21 करोड़ रुपए आज भी केन्द्र सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को, जो निर्णय था, उसके बावजूद भी पेमेंट नहीं किया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह किन कारणों से नहीं किया गया है और यह कब तक किया जाएगा?

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार: सर, चूंकि माननीय सदस्य मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री भी रहे हैं, इसलिए वे सारी बातों से परिचित हैं। हमारा देश जिस प्रकार के cooperative ढांचे में है और प्राइमरी सोसाइटीज का जिस प्रकार से काम होता है, उसमें तत्कालीन सरकार को जब यह महसूस हुआ कि स्थानीय स्तर की जो प्राइमरी एग्रीकल्चरल सोसाइटीज हैं, उनके काम में कोई दिक्कत आ रही है, तो प्रोफेसर वैद्यनाथन की अध्यक्षता में एक कार्यदल, टास्क फोर्स का गठन किया गया। उसके द्वारा कुछ सुझाव दिए गए थे कि क्रेडिट सोसाइटीज को मजबूत किया जाए, कानूनी और संस्थागत सुधार किए जाएं और उन्हें ज्यादा लोकतांत्रिक तथा आत्मनिर्भर बनाया जाए। इसके प्रबंधन में professionalism लाया जाए और इसकी quality में भी सुधार किया जाए। इस कार्यदल ने अपनी रिपोर्ट 4 फरवरी, 2005 को दी थी, जिससे सभी छोटे किसानों की ऋण आवश्यकताओं को पूरा किया जा सके। मैं इसलिए बता रहा हूँ, क्योंकि माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल किया है, हमने भी उसे महसूस किया था। इसके लिए एक revival package की बात की गई थी तथा राज्यों के लिए पैसे का आवंटन किया गया था, परन्तु जो parameters तय किए गए थे, उनमें राज्य सरकारों ने कमी कर दी, जिससे 30 जून, 2011 को हमने यह योजना बंद कर दी। उसके बाद की योजना तीन से साढ़े चार वर्ष तक चली और मध्य प्रदेश राज्य को, जो आपने अभी amount बताया, उसके बजाय हमने 950 करोड़ रुपए से अधिक राशि दी। देश के सम्पूर्ण राज्यों में मध्य प्रदेश तीसरे नंबर का राज्य है, जिसे इतनी अधिकतम राशि दी गई, जो उनकी quality और उनके काम करने के तौर-तरीके के हिसाब से दी गई। इससे काम में सुधार भी आया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इनकी working में 53 प्रतिशत सुधार आया था। आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहूंगा कि मैं स्वयं Primary Societies से परिचित हूँ। उनके काम करने के तौर-तरीके से भी परिचित हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... परन्तु देश-हित में, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, what is this? Sir, I need your protection. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. ...**(Interruptions)**... Just a minute. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let him finish. Please finish your answer.

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार: मेरा मानना है कि सारे देश के राज्यों में तीसरे नंबर का राज्य मध्य प्रदेश था, जिसे 950 करोड़ रुपए से अधिक की राशि दी गई, जिससे इसमें सुधार आया, लगभग 53 परसेंट सुधार आया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the second supplementary.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I need your protection. Sir, in the first supplementary itself, my question was simple—out of the sanctioned ₹ 1,652.30 crores, they have

released only ₹ 985 crores, which means that they have not released ₹ 667.21 cores— as to why they had not released it. I want to know the answer. This is my first supplementary. Let him answer my first supplementary.

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार: महोदय, ऐसा नहीं है। हमने जो parameters निर्धारित किए थे, यदि कोई राज्य उन parameters में कमी करेगा, तो उसके हिसाब से पैसा दिया गया। जैसा मैंने बताया, पूरे देश के सारे राज्यों के लिए जो parameters तय किए गए थे, उनमें यह तीसरा राज्य था। उससे आगे केवल दो ही राज्य थे। जिस राज्य ने उन parameters के आधार पर काम किया, उसी के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश को 53 परसेंट हमने धन दिया। दिनांक 30.06.2011 तक, जो हमने parameters तय किए थे, उन 8 parameters में से मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने उस समय केवल 2 parameters को पूरा किया था, बाकी आंशिक रूप से पूरे किए थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: ठीक है। आप अपना दूसरा सवाल पूछिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, it means that the Government of Madhya Pradesh has not fulfilled the conditions which were laid down by the Government of India, and this shows the poor performance by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please ask your second supplementary.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, this is my second supplementary. On the basis of the recommendations of the Vaidyanathan Committee, the fact remains that the cooperative movement in this country, इस देश में सहकारिता का आंदोलन बहुत कठिन समय से गुजर रहा है। उसके लिए तत्कालीन केन्द्र सरकार ने, इससे पहले भी कई कमेटियां बनीं हैं, लेकिन वैद्यनाथन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर, एक Task force बना, G.C. Chaturvedi साहब के अंडर, क्योंकि वैद्यनाथन जी ने केवल Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure पर ध्यान दिया था, जबकि G.C. Chaturvedi जी को जो task दिया गया, वह Long-Term Cooperative Credit Structure को लेकर था। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि वैद्यनाथन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में और G.C. Chaturvedi जी की रिपोर्ट में क्या-क्या प्रस्ताव सहकारिता आंदोलन को मजबूत करने के लिए दिए गए और उस दिशा में क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं?

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार: महोदय, मैं स्वयं cooperative movement से जुड़ा हुआ हूं, इसलिए मैं इससे परिचित हूं। हमारा मानना है कि यह बराबर की हिस्सेदारी का मामला है। अगर प्राथमिक समिति के लोग कायदे से काम नहीं करेंगे तो जो समस्या आएगी, उसे कैसे हल किया जाएगा? जैसा मैंने अभी बताया कि जो भी parameters तय किए गए थे, मध्य प्रदेश उनमें तीसरे नंबर पर था। जिन 25 राज्यों को सहायता दी गई थी, उसमें 53 प्रतिशत धन इन्हें दिया गया था। मुझे लगता है कि इससे स्थिति में सुधार भी हुआ, काम को गति भी मिली और नए loans भी बढ़े हैं। मेरा मानना है कि देश में हम Cooperatives को अच्छे ढंग से आगे बढ़ाने का काम करें। इतना मैं कह सकता हूं कि आने वाले समय में देश में और अच्छे ढंग से सहकारिता का काम बढ़ेगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 408.

Debt restructuring of PSBs

*408. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any suggestion was made to expand the ambit of Overseeing Committee to provide guidance to resolve NPA problems being faced by major Public Sector Banks (PSBs); if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government proposes to consider deep restructuring, Strategic Debt Restructuring and infuse capital to Public Sector Banks to lend loans to the deserving industries and business houses and if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Overseeing Committee (OC) was set up as part of Scheme for Sustainable Structuring of Stressed Assets (S4A) to review the processes involved in preparation of resolution plan for reasonableness and adherence to provisions of the guidelines of the S4A scheme. Further, RBI has advised that banks, with concurrence of OC, may refer even other cases of resolution of stressed assets to OC which are outside the purview of S4A.

For resolution of stressed assets, RBI has introduced a number of tools such as Corporate Debt Restructuring (CDR), Strategic Debt Restructuring Scheme (SDR) and Scheme for Sustainable Debt of Stressed Assets (S4A).

The Government has carried out the exercise of capitalization of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to conform with regulatory capital norms as well as for driving credit growth to cater to the needs of a growing economy.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, it is a very important question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sure it is. Please put your question.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I am sorry. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister, Shri Arun Jaitley also, since it is a very important question. Today the challenge before the Government, challenge before the banks, challenge before the Indian economy, challenge before the Indian industry is NPAs. So, this question

is regarding NPAs. Even though they have set up an Overseeing Committee (OC) as part of Scheme for Sustainable Structuring of Stressed Assets (S4A), I want to say that S4A -has miserably failed; and this is what has been done by the Reserve Bank of India in the S4A Scheme. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, as to how much the Government could achieve in solving the NPA problem; and also the stressed assets of the industries. I know that S4A was impractical. Nobody could fulfill various norms prescribed by the RBI. Therefore, they could not do. The Overseeing Committee was set up as part of Scheme. Have they given any suggestions? If they have not given, then, what effort the Government is making to implement the S4A Scheme, the other Strategic Debt Restructuring Scheme effectively to reduce the NPAs, to enable the banks to solve the problem and also to enable the sick industries to solve their problems?

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार: सर, जैसा अभी माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे, हमने S4A स्कीम की शुरुआत जुलाई, 2016 से की है और वास्तव में यह बड़े लोन्स के लिए है। इसके लिए हमने जो प्लान लिया है, उसको हम देख रहे हैं। हमारा मानना है कि यह एक अच्छा कदम है। एनपीए की समस्या को सुलझाने के लिए यह एक नई स्कीम है और इसके अच्छे परिणाम आएँगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आने वाले समय में आप इसको देखने का काम करें, आपको इसके अच्छे परिणाम देखने को मिलेंगे, क्योंकि यह जुलाई से ही शुरू हुई है।

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister, Shri Arun Jaitley here on the issue of infusion of capital into the banks. Today, actually the banks in the country are in a confused and difficult position because of the NPAs. The NPAs are not because of bank's fault or Industry's fault. There are some temporary NPAs in the textile sector, sugar industry, steel and mines. They are in a bad shape. Tomorrow they may become all right. Similarly, there are NPAs because people have misused.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: This background is very important. They must take action against willful defaulters from the industry. There are some genuine people who want to pay, it is a temporary sickness. This is one type of NPAs. Today, banks are suffering in the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Due to this, the industries are also suffering. Employment is also suffering. So, I want to draw the attention of the Ministry to infuse

the capital. In this regard, they gave a reply that the Government is carrying out exercise of capitalization of public sector banks to conform the regulated capital. I have seen that the Government has infused some capital into the banks. But it is not sufficient. The patient will die if the medicine is not given on time. If the capital is not infused into the banks immediately, then, they will be forced to close. Once banks are closed, the industry will be affected. I would like the Minister to inform the House about the action plan to infuse the capital into the banks and to save the industry and the economy.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, the assessment was that the public sector banks would require about ₹1,80,000 crores capital to be infused in them. As a part of the 'Indradhanush' Scheme, the Government from the budgetary resources, has decided to infuse ₹ 70,000 crores. So, ₹ 25,000 crores and ₹ 25,000 crores in the first two years; ₹10,000 crores this year and ₹ 10,000 crores next year, and ₹ 70,000 crores, over a phased period of four years, was to be infused from the budget. The hon. Member must also remember that merely because some people in the industry don't pay, capital infusion by the Government means then there is a burden on the taxpayer to keep the banks going because others have not paid. Therefore, we must also keep this factor in mind.

The second tranche of the capital, that is, the balance between ₹ 70,000 crores and ₹ 1,80,000 crores, that is, ₹ 1,10,000 crore difference would come from the settled policy which existed, at the time of the previous Government and the present. The equity of the public sector banks could be brought down, but certainly could be kept at the minimum level of 52 per cent. At an ideal situation...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: What is the action plan?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Please listen. At that stage when you are in a position to get the best valuation for those shares itself... And that money could be used for infusing capital so that the entire burden does not come on the tax payer.

As far as the action plan is concerned, there are several actions that have been taken. Actions have been taken to empower banks by statutory changes. DRT, SARFAESI, and all other laws, have been amended; the Insolvency law has been enacted. The Reserve Bank of India, from time to time, has come out with various schemes like CDR, SDR, S4A, as you have mentioned. There are some other steps which are now being contemplated. So, at the end of the day, the major problem, you must remember, with regard to NPA, relates to some big accounts, which are not unduly large in numerical terms; these are twenty to thirty large accounts, where people have to realise that banks have to be repaid back. If the

current promoters are not in a position to repay back, then, they have to develop alternate corporate strategies so that companies are able to repay back. Now, that resolution is being tried through various schemes and the Government, while improving the health of certain sectors, whose health was responsible for also some of the NPAs being created, is making all conscious efforts to see that this problem could be resolved.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I am assured by the hon. Finance Minister's statement that taxpayers' money should not be banked upon to keep the banks going, and so, alternative arrangements have to be in place. In his reply he has talked about steps to be taken to address the problem of NPAs.

My supplementary question is only to get my apprehension cleared. In the name of structuring of loan or sustainable restructuring of assets, etc., in order to address the issue of NPAs — because ultimately the money shown as defaulted debt is also public money, which has gone through public sector banks — would there be some foregoing, or some forgiving? The Economic Survey indicated that. After all, public money cannot be given away. So, I want that assurance from the hon. Finance Minister.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, lenders and creditors have to act in larger public interest. They have to ensure that the economy and growth itself is supported. Whatever arrangements they come to have with their debtors have to be on a fair and commercial basis. Now, in order to make sure that the banks are strengthened in order to take these commercially correct and prudent decisions, the S4A scheme, designed by the Reserve Bank, itself said that let there be an Oversight Committee which would also keep a third eye as far as these arrangements are concerned; but the lender can be supported in terms of coming to these arrangements. These arrangements would have to be prudent; they will have to be fair. But, at the same time, banks have to be guided by their own commercial considerations.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: So, there will be no forgiving. Are you assuring that?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I think I have made it clear.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That's all right. Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen, you have got your answer. Mr. Rapolu.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Respected Chairman, Sir, the stamina of any financial institution can be assessed through the capital adequacy ratio of equity. The 'Indradhanush' scheme, which is meant to re-capitalise public sector banks, has

counsel from global experts that public sector banks should not be re-capitalised through Government sources and Central Banks. In that backdrop, though private banks are gaining capitalisation from the market, still you are supporting...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: I am coming to my question, Sir. The impression is that this is just to cater to the NPAs that are stressed assets, which are risk-related assets. Is it so, or are you intending to strengthen public sector banks through the 'Indradhanush' scheme?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The Government would fully support public sector banks because the Government believes that they have a very important role to play in a large number of social programmes. In extending the geographical reach of the banking system itself, in supporting infrastructure creation, in supporting various social sector schemes, public sector banks have played an important role. Therefore, some of the sectors which have been adversely impacted by the global slowdown were sectors which substantially the public sector banks have supported. Private sector banks also have a very important role as far as this country is concerned; that is an alternate channel. Then, they have been commercially more prudent in the kind of loans which they have been giving. Therefore, as I indicated in the answer to an earlier question, the 'Indradhanush' Plan which envisages ₹ 70,000 crores being given from the Central Budget is not the last step as far as recapitalization is concerned. Once the market condition with regard to the valuation of these banks improves, those shares of the banks will be used for the purpose of further capitalization of the banks.

SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the industries are becoming sick for two reasons. One is the Government policies and another is the poor management. On the Government policies, I wish to say that on imported raw materials, they are imposing custom duty and on finished products, they are reducing the duty. So, this type of deviation is making the industries sick.

Secondly, power is the major raw material for industries. Today, a number of thermal power stations are prepared to give power at a cost of ₹ 3.5 per unit. The State Governments are charging cross-subsidy, minimum demand charges, cess, etc. which adds up to another ₹ 3.5; this is as good as black-marketing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: I would like to know from the Government whether they are working out a plan, like GST, on the power policy so that there would be a uniform power rate all over the country. Then, the survival of industry will be possible. Thank you.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, power squarely comes within the 'State Subjects' and, therefore, the Central Government at this moment has no plan in order to shift the responsibility from the States to the Centre. There is no such proposal, at all. But, if you recollect, the problem that the hon. Member has raised is the problem which was plaguing several electricity distribution companies in the States. One of the primary reasons was not being able to charge every consumer the cost of power, and the cross-subsidisation had made it costlier for a number of them. Many of the State discoms, therefore, were a part of this large NPA of the public sector banks. In fact, when we speak in terms of the NPAs, we speak of the infrastructure sector or the textiles sector or the steel sector; but, in the power sector, the State discoms are also a major contributor because of these reasons. The Central Government had come out with the UDAY scheme by which the State Governments were asked to take over the liabilities of the Boards so that the Boards could start operating on a larger commercial consideration in future.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No.409, please.

बैंकिंग प्रणाली पर विमुद्रीकरण के प्रभाव

*409. श्री संजय राउत: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विमुद्रीकरण के कारण सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी बैंकों की साख वृद्धि में अत्यधिक गिरावट आ गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो बैंकों पर विमुद्रीकरण का क्या दुष्प्रभाव पड़ा है और सरकार इस स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए क्या-क्या कदम उठा रही है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि बैंकिंग प्रणाली को सुचारु बनाये जाने के लिए 1.80 लाख करोड़ रुपये की आवश्यकता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने हेतु कि यह पूंजी बैंकों को उपलब्ध कराई जाए, क्या-क्या कदम उठाने का विचार रखती है?

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

विवरण

(क) और (ख) ऋण वृद्धि वैश्वक आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण, पण्य चक्र, वैश्विक बाजार में स्थायित्व, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार और अन्य वृहत्त आर्थिक घटकों पर निर्भर है। भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक (आरबीआई) से

प्राप्त आंकड़ों के अनुसार, अक्टूबर, 2016 और दिसम्बर 2016 के बीच सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों (पीएसबी) तथा निजी क्षेत्र के बैंकों की सकल बकाया अग्रिम में 80,000 करोड़ रुपए से अधिक की वृद्धि हुई है।

(ग) और (घ) सरकार ने विनियामकीय पूंजी मानदण्डों का पालन करते हुए तथा बढ़ती अर्थव्यवस्था को पूंजीगत सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के पूंजीकरण के कार्य को पूरा किया है। अगस्त, 2015 में आरंभ की गई 'इन्द्रधनुष' योजना के भाग के रूप में वित्तीय वर्ष 2019 तक 1,80,000 करोड़ रुपए की पूंजी आवश्यकता का अनुमान लगाया गया था। यह अनुमान लगाया गया कि इसमें से 1,10,000 करोड़ रुपए पीएसबी द्वारा बाजार से जुटाए जाएंगे और 70,000 करोड़ रुपए सरकार द्वारा बजटीय आबंटन से निवेश किया जाएगा। अभी तक सरकार ने पीएसबी में 50,000 करोड़ रुपए का निवेश किया है।

सरकार समय-समय पर पीएसबी को उनकी पूंजी आवश्यकता, उनके शेयरों के कार्यनिष्पादन, चल निधि, बाजार की दशा जैसे मानदण्डों के आधार पर अनुवर्ती सार्वजनिक प्रस्ताव (एफपीओ) अथवा अर्हताप्राप्त संस्थागत स्थानन (क्यूआईपी) के जरिए सरकार की हिस्सेदारी 52% तक कम करने की अनुमति देती है।

Effects of demonetisation on banking system

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the credit growth of Public Sector Banks and private banks has witnessed a huge decline because of demonetisation;

(b) if so, the ill-effects of demonetisation on banks and the steps being taken by Government to correct the same;

(c) whether it is a fact that ₹1.80 lakh crore are required to streamline the banking system; and

(d) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to ensure that this capital is provided to the banks?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Credit growth is dependent on factors such as global economic outlook, commodity cycle, stability in global markets, international trade and other macro-economic factors. As per data received from Reserve Bank of India, Gross outstanding advances for Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and Private Banks increased by over ₹ 80,000 crore between October 2016 and December 2016.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) The Government has carried out the exercise of capitalization of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to conform to regulatory capital norms as well as to support capital demands of a growing economy. As part of "Indradhanush Plan" undertaken in August 2015, total capital requirement up to FY19 was estimated at ₹ 1, 80,000 crore. Out of this, it was estimated that ₹ 1,10,000 crore shall be raised by PSBs from the market while ₹ 70,000 crore shall be infused by the Government from budgetary allocation. So far, the Government has infused around ₹ 50,000 crore into PSBs.

From time to time, the Government permits PSBs to raise capital from public markets through Follow-on Public Offer (FPO) or Qualified Institutional Placement (QIP) by diluting Government of India holding upto 52% based on parameters like their capital requirement, their stock performance, liquidity, market conditions.

श्री संजय राउत: सभापति महोदय, मुझे क्वेश्चन नम्बर 408 में थोड़ा इसका उत्तर मिला है, लेकिन यह जो मेरा प्रश्न है, वह demonetisation के बारे में है। सरकार का मानना है कि नोटबंदी यानि demonetisation is a game changer. सरकार के लिए यह बात कहना आसान है, लेकिन ground reality ऐसी नहीं है। वर्ष 1954-55 के बाद first time बैंकों को लेकर देश चिंतित है, सरकार भी चिंतित होगी और credit growth में नोटबंदी के दौरान लगभग 6,000 करोड़ रुपये की गिरावट आई है। पब्लिक सेक्टर के सबसे बड़े बैंक एस.बी.आई. ने खुद अपनी रिपोर्ट में इस बारे में चिंता व्यक्त की है। बैंकों से ऋण लेने वाले 10 ग्राहकों में से 7 ग्राहक गायब हैं और इस पर वे कहते हैं कि जब तक credit growth डबल डिजिट में नहीं आती है, तब तक बैंकों का बुरा हाल रहेगा। स्मॉल सेविंग्स करने वालों के बुरे दिन आए हैं, employment generate नहीं हो रहा है, इम्पोर्ट-एक्सपोर्ट के बारे में भी reduction की बात, मैं देख रहा हूँ।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस credit growth का सीधा असर जीडीपी पर पड़ता है, उसको सुधारने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है और नोटबंदी की इस ill-effect side में सुधार के लिए भी सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है?

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आप के माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य जी को बताना चाहूंगा कि आप जो आशंका व्यक्त कर रहे हैं, सामान्यतः ऐसी आशंका देश के अंदर बहुत सारे लोग कर रहे थे, लेकिन वास्तव में यह एक ऐसा मजबूत कदम है, जिसके परिणाम आने वाले समय में धीरे-धीरे समझ में आएंगे। महोदय, आंकड़े बताते हैं कि credit growth में वृद्धि हुई है और अगर हम दो महीने के आंकड़े देखें तो पता चलता है कि हम कहीं भी minus में नहीं गए हैं। महोदय, मुझे लगता है कि आने वाले समय में इस के सकारात्मक परिणाम नज़र आएंगे और आप को लगेगा कि इस महत्वपूर्ण कदम से देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में सुधार होगा और हम इस संबंध में सही ढंग से आगे बढ़ेंगे।

श्री संजय राउत: सर, मैं इस संबंध में सरकार की भूमिका का समर्थन करता हूँ कि आप कोशिश कर रहे हैं और कोशिश जरूर करनी चाहिए, लेकिन demonetisation के दौरान बैंकों में लगभग 15 लाख करोड़ रुपये जमा हुए और वहीं तीन महीनों में करीब 9 लाख करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा की नई

करेंसी बाजार में आयी है। हमें नोटबंदी के दौरान उम्मीद थी कि अगले कुछ महीनों में interest rate में कटौती होगी और नौकरीपेशा लोगों को आसान रेट पर लोन मिलना संभव होगा, लेकिन credit growth में ऐसा होता नज़र नहीं आ रहा है। बैंकों में पैसा बेकार पड़ा है और लोन की demand लगाकार कम हो रही है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि नोटबंदी से saving bank accounts में अचानक फंड बढ़ने और credit demand के कम होने से बैंकों को कितना नुकसान हुआ है? मेरे पास जानकारी है कि बहुत से बैंक अपने non-core assets बेचकर काम चला रहे हैं और छोटे-छोटे बैंकों की ब्रांचेज़ बंद की जा रही हैं, वहीं उन के स्टाफ में कटौती भी हो रही है। इसलिए मैं आप से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या इसका सीधा असर बैंकों पर हो रहा है और आप उस के लिए क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं?

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार: मुझे लगता है कि ऐसा नहीं है और जैसा कि अभी आदरणीय मंत्री जी ने 'इंद्रधनुष' योजना के बारे में बताया है, उस के माध्यम से वित्तीय वर्ष 2015 से 2019 के लिए हम ने अंदाज़ा लगाया था कि 1 लाख 80 हजार करोड़ के capital की आवश्यकता होगी। उसमें 1 लाख 10 हजार करोड़ रुपए मार्केट से, 70 हजार करोड़ रुपए भारत सरकार अपने बजट से देगी। महोदय, इस बारे में हमें सकारात्मक उत्तर मिल रहे हैं। आप जो आशंका व्यक्त कर रहे हैं, मुझे लगता है कि आने वाले समय में वह निर्मूल साबित होगी। महोदय, अर्थव्यवस्था में एक सकारात्मक response नज़र आ रहा है। हम लोगों से मिलते हैं, तो पता चलता है कि लोग जो आशंका व्यक्त कर रहे थे, अब उस से आगे बढ़कर हम काम कर रहे हैं। इसलिए अब मुझे लगता है कि आप को इसमें positive सुधार भी नज़र आएगा और आप को महसूस होगा कि वास्तव में demonetisation के बाद देश की अर्थव्यवस्था सही दिशा में, सही ढंग से चल रही है।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Finance Minister while delivering the Budget Speech had categorically stated that the liquidity in the banking system on account of post-demonetisation would result in lowering the borrowing cost, that is, lending rate and also improve the credit growth in the industry. Sir, according to Reserve Bank of India Monetary Policy Report, which has been released on 6th April, 2017, the credit growth remained sluggish at six per cent. So, I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister whether the Ministry is taking any steps to improve the credit growth, which is sluggish and remained at six per cent on account of asset quality concerns. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, the hon. Member would realize that all steps which are taken to give boost to the economy are in that direction so that the economy grows. It also means that credit growth should increase. Alternative source of credit such as bonds, etc., have seen a significant revival. He may also remember, notwithstanding the monetary policy decisions of the Reserve Bank of India, immediately after the demonetisation in the first go itself, in the month of January, the Banks had cut their rates down by almost about 80 to 85 basis points, depending on different Banks. Recently, again, at the beginning of this month, I saw there was a

marginal cut by some banks. And, therefore, banks have themselves also been indulging in the exercise of cutting down the rates, essentially, because excess liquidity is available with banks and they want to use this amount.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, my supplementary is relating to the reply given to parts (c) and (d) of the main question. Arunji has already dealt that point. Even then, I wanted to put this supplementary.

The reply says, "As a part of 'Indradhanush Plan' undertaken in August 2015, total capital requirement up to FY 19 was estimated at ₹ 1,80,000 - crores. Out of this, it was estimated that ₹ 1,10,000 crores shall be raised by PSBs from the market while ₹ 70,000 crores shall be infused by the Government..." This is the reply given. It is a good positive step taken by the Government to infuse capital into public sector banks. But, why is there increase in the NPAs? The hon. Finance Minister is well aware that the primary reason for NPAs is the wilful default by corporate houses. And, Sir, wilful default is a crime. So, what action the Government is contemplating against wilful defaulters? Sir, at least, you should tell the names of defaulters to Parliament. In the name of secrecy, if you don't reveal the names, it is not fair. Parliament should know the names. So, I wanted to know what action the Government is initiating against the wilful defaulters.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, every NPA is not due to wilful default. There are separate categories. Under one category of NPA, a person is not able to service his loan for a period of ninety days, and, therefore, the performing asset becomes a Non-Performing Asset. A wilful default comes under a separate category altogether where one diverts money, does fraudulent exercises for which he is liable for criminal action, in addition to various actions. That is a separate category under the RBI guidelines. And, there is no provision which provides for any secrecy with regard to names of wilful defaulters. And, therefore, not only their names but also their photographs are printed.

SHRI D. RAJA: What action is the Government taking?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: In all cases of wilful default, not only are the recovery proceedings launched but even the criminal proceedings are launched.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, my supplementary question is not directly relating to the effects of demonetisation on banking system, but it is concerning the operative lines taken by private banks *vis-a-vis* public sector banks. If the hon. Finance Minister permits, I will ask my supplementary.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You don't need any permission. You just ask your question.

SHRI ANIL DESAI Sir, it is not directly on the effect of demonetisation.

Sir, public sector banks, apart from their core banking business, are also catering to industries and they also have to involve in various rural sector schemes of the Government where there are responsibilities and no profit is involved. Therefore, their percentage of profit always goes down as far as their core banking activity is concerned. But, private sector banks limit their activities in urban areas where you have cream of business. And, in the absence of a level-playing field, private sector banks are always going ahead of public sector banks and public sector banks are always under pressure. So, I would like to know whether the Government is thinking to rein in private sector banks' profits and whether any level-playing field mechanism proposed to be evolved and enforced accordingly.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, provisions regarding priority sector lending, etc., would be applicable to them. The hon. Member is right and that is how the market economy itself functions. Now, you have various kinds of banking activities which have expanded beyond private sector banks. You have a new category of Payment Banks coming up. You have banks which exclusively deal in digital transactions catering to a section of consumers. So, their activities will be of different kinds. At the moment, there is no proposal to regulate the activities. We have to allow these banking activities to expand. And, I am sure, the private sector banks will eventually play an important role in the industrial and the infrastructure development of the country, considering their size and their profitability.

Discrimination against civilian wards in Army schools

*410. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Army Welfare Education Society (AWES), Delhi Area Headquarter has been violating the rules regarding refusal / delay in replying to letters from Members of Parliament / VIP References in matters relating to admission of civilian wards in Army schools, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether AWES discriminates against civilian wards as compared to Defence wards in Army school which includes higher fees and lack of school bus facility to civilian wards;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) No, Sir. No such instance has come to the notice of this Ministry.

(b) to (d) There is a priority provision for wards of serving defence personnel for admission in the Army Public School. Fee structure has been decided based on rank of the Army personnel / ex-servicemen and the class in which the students are undertaking their study. In terms of Army Instruction free bus facilities (Defence Department Vehicles) are authorized to wards of Officers / JCOs / OR and wards of Ex-servicemen / Defence Civilians only.

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: सभापति जी, आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी को यह बताना चाहती हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि डिफेंस सर्विस वालों के बच्चों को उन स्कूलों में प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। यह बात सत्य भी है। क्या मंत्री जी कृपा करके यह बता सकते हैं कि देश के आर्मी स्कूलों में सिविलियन्स के कितने प्रतिशत बच्चे प्रति वर्ष भर्ती किए जाते हैं और उनकी दो साल की क्या रिपोर्ट तथा आंकड़े हैं?

DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to inform the august House and the hon. Member that the basic purpose behind establishing the Army Welfare Education Society was to augment the educational and technical educational facilities in order to meet the needs of the children of defence personnel, including their widows and Ex-servicemen. There are 137 Army Public Schools and 11 colleges in the country.

So far as the wards of civilians are concerned, there is no fixed quota. However, there is a quota of 10 per cent for the civilians, subject to availability of seats, after admitting the wards of the defence personnel, their widows and defence civilians.

श्री सभापति: आपका कोई दूसरा सवाल है?

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: जी।

महोदय, आपने बताया है कि दस प्रतिशत कोटा रखा जाता है। अगर कोई सांसद किसी गरीब, वंचित, शोषित बच्चे या बच्ची के दाखिले के लिए कोई पत्र लिखता है, तो आपके द्वारा उसको स्वीकार किया जाता है या अस्वीकार किया जाता है, आपने इसका क्या मापदंड रखा है?

DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE: Sir, so far as the VIP references are concerned, I would like to inform the hon. House that in the year 2017-18, the number of VIP references received for admission to various classes was seven. These requests were

forwarded to the concerned command for consideration. However, since these references pertain to the current academic session, for which the admissions are still going on, the outcome of these cases is still awaited. But, if I talk about previous two years, in 2016-17, there were twelve VIP references, out of which four students were admitted in the Army Public School, Pune. Rest of the eight students could not be admitted because of the non-availability of seats in the specific classes. Similarly, in 2015-16, there were 26 VIP references. Four students were admitted in various Army Public Schools. And, rest of the twenty-two students could not be admitted because of the non-availability of seats in the specific classes.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सभापति जी, कहकशां परवीन जी ने बहुत अच्छा प्रश्न पूछा है। जिस प्रदेश में, जिस जिले में cantonments और आर्मी के स्कूल्स हैं, वहाँ के जो सिविलियन्स हैं, क्या आप उनके बच्चों के लिए कुछ परसेन्टेज तक दाखिला रखने की कोई पॉलिसी बना रहे हैं? आपने कह दिया कि वहाँ उनके दस प्रतिशत तक दाखिले हो सकते हैं, वे भी तब हो सकते हैं, अगर vacancies हैं। जैसे हमारे यहाँ हिमाचल में कई cantonments हैं और आर्मी के स्कूल्स हैं, वहाँ के सिविलियन्स चाहते हैं कि उनके बच्चों को वहाँ दाखिला मिले। मैं आपसे यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या आप इसके लिए कोई पॉलिसी बना रहे हैं या आप कोई फिक्स कोटा रखेंगे, जिससे वहाँ के सिविलियन्स के बच्चे उनमें पढ़ सकें? मेरा यह सवाल है और मैं मंत्री जी से इसका उत्तर जानना चाहती हूँ।

DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE: Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member that the basic concept behind the formation of the Army Welfare Education Society was that in the olden days, the cantonments were located in the peripheries of the cities; thus, there was a concern about the education of the wards of the defence personnel. That is why the concept of the Army Welfare Education Society came into being. This is number one. This is not run by the Government. The Ministry of Defence, the Government of India, has no role in funding, functioning and governing of the schools. This is, basically, for the wards of the Army personnel. As far as admission of the wards of civilians is concerned, though I had mentioned it in the previous reply, I would like to repeat. There is no such proposal for the civilians, but if there are vacancies, those vacancies are filled up by the civilian wards.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Panchariya.

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया: सभापति महोदय, हालांकि जो मेरा प्रश्न था, उसका आधा तो उत्तर आ चुका है, लेकिन मैं...

श्री सभापति: तो आप दूसरे को चान्स दीजिए।

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा, जैसा उन्होंने अपने जवाब में लिखा है कि आर्मी पब्लिक स्कूलों में प्रवेश के लिए सेवारत रक्षा कर्मचारियों के

बच्चों को प्राथमिकता का प्रावधान है, तो जिस तरह से केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में यह प्रावधान किया हुआ है कि उनके कर्मचारियों के साथ-साथ सांसदों के बच्चे, पोता, पोती भी अगर पढ़ना चाहें तो उनके लिए भी प्रवेश में प्राथमिकता होगी, क्या ऐसा कोई प्रावधान इसमें है?

DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE: Sir, this is not related to the main question, still, I would like to clear certain things. Kendriya Vidyalays are run and funded by the Ministry of Defence, the Government of India. But, the Army Welfare Education Society and the schools run by this Society are not run by the Ministry of Defence, nor are they funded by the Government.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, in Army schools, the fee charged is very exorbitant. If you consider the fee charged by the Central Schools, it is very low. Already, the Right to Education has been made a fundamental right. So, I would like to know whether the Government will take an initiative for putting a ceiling on the fee so that the fee charged by the Army schools is regulated.

DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE: Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Member that compared to the other private schools, take for example, any city, it is much less. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: I am talking about Central schools and not private schools.

DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE: I am coming to that. It is much lesser than that of the other private schools. It is based on the rank structure and the category of the student. For example, as per the fee structure, there is one-time fee, monthly fee, and annual fee. I would like to inform the hon. Member that annual registration fee and admission fee for the wards of the officers is ₹ 1,500/-. But, for the children of the Junior Commissioned Officers, it is ₹ 900/-, and for other ranks, it is only ₹ 700/-. As far as the wards of civilians are concerned, their fee structure is different, and it is compared to the other schools in that area. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. It is over. Question No. 411.

***411. The questioner was absent.**

State-of-the-art sports arenas in smart cities

***411.** SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate fund allocation has been made to provide state-of-the-art sports arenas and recreation facilities for the youth in the smart city projects; and

(b) if so, whether expertise of foreign companies will be invited for collaboration with Indian companies for constructing the sports and recreation facilities in the smart cities?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) 'Sports' is a State subject. State has primary responsibility for promotion and development of sports in respective State including sports infrastructure *viz.* Sports arenas, recreational facilities, etc. However, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and the Sports Authority of India supplement the efforts of the State Governments under their schemes aiming at broad-basing of sports and promotion, development and excellence in sports.

As per the Mission guidelines for smart cities, one of the essential features for comprehensive development in smart cities is preserving and developing open spaces—parks, playgrounds and recreational spaces in order to enhance the quality of life of citizens, reduce the urban heat effects in areas and generally promote eco-balance.

Funding and other operational aspects for development of smart cities will be regulated in accordance with the Mission guidelines for smart cities.

Further, a Scheme called "Khelo India - National Programme for Development of Sports" is being implemented by this Ministry as a Central Sector Scheme from the financial year 2016-17. This Scheme, *inter alia*, provides for creation of sports infrastructure facilities, namely, Synthetic Athletic Track, Synthetic Hockey Field, Synthetic Turf Football Ground, Multipurpose hall, Swimming pool, etc all over the country. Release of grant under this Scheme is demand-driven and made against proposals received from States/UTs and other eligible entities, as given below:—

1. State Governments/State Sports Council/State Sports Authority;
2. Local Civic Bodies;
3. School, Colleges and Universities under Central/State Governments; and

4. Sports Control Boards.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 411. The questioner is absent. Are there any supplementaries? Shri Manish Gupta.

SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Sir, stadium is an emotive issue in all the States, especially, in the rural areas. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether in the new Scheme, that is, 'Khelo India', stadium has been included and what the budgetary outlay for that is.

श्री विजय गोयल: सभापति जी, वैसे तो खेल राज्यों के अंतर्गत आते हैं, फिर भी केन्द्र सरकार उनमें सप्लीमेंट करती है, जितने भी राज्यों के प्रयास होते हैं। हमारे यहाँ जो 'खेलो इंडिया' कार्यक्रम है, उसका लगभग 350 करोड़ रुपए का बजट है, जिसके अन्दर हमारी कोशिश होती है कि जैसे हमारे पास proposals आते हैं, उन proposals के ऊपर विचार करके जिस राज्य में जैसी आवश्यकता होती है, उस हिसाब से हम उसको पूरा करते हैं।

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, it is the Government policy to declare the existing cities as 'smart cities' but many cities, which are declared as 'smart cities', do not have adequate sports facilities. Sir, through you, I want to know from the Minister whether the Government has made any policy with regard to informing the State Government to earmark land to develop a sports complex or to provide playgrounds or to make it compulsory for schools or colleges, which are operating there, to have playgrounds for the children and so on, and whether the Centre is actively supporting them for these facilities or not. This is what I want to know from the Minister.

श्री विजय गोयल: सर, 'Smart City' की परिभाषा हर जगह पर अलग-अलग है। यूरोप में इसकी परिभाषा अलग है और इंडिया में अलग है। इसी तरीके से स्टेट्स के अन्दर भी, जैसे vision क्या होगा, हम कितने बदलाव लाना चाहते हैं, resources क्या हैं, वहाँ के लोगों की इच्छाएँ क्या हैं, इनके ऊपर निर्भर है। अभी सरकार ने करीब 60 smart cities का selection किया है। यह हमारे smart city के features के अन्दर ही है कि उसमें parks होने चाहिए, उसमें खेल के मैदान होने चाहिए, उसमें recreational space होना चाहिए और fitness, health, quality of life of citizen, इसके लिए प्रबंधन होने चाहिए, ताकि खेल के मैदान हों। अभी हमने राज्यों से यह पूछा कि किस-किस को कौन-कौन सी facilities चाहिए, तो आपको जानकर आश्चर्य होगा कि अभी भी लोग sports को इतना महत्व नहीं दे रहे हैं। गुजरात के अन्दर सूरत, मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर जबलपुर, आन्ध्र प्रदेश के अन्दर विशाखापत्तनम और पंजाब के अन्दर जालंधर, सिर्फ चार cities ने specifically इस बात को माँगा है कि हमारे यहाँ कोई sports infrastructure होना चाहिए, हमारे यहाँ कोई swimming pool होना चाहिए या हमारे

यहाँ खेलों का कोई स्टेडियम होना चाहिए। बाकी cities ने इसे specific नहीं किया है, पर हम यह समझते हैं कि जैसा मैंने आपको बताया कि वह इसके features के अन्दर ही है कि सभी smart cities में खेल के मैदान और sports facilities रखी जानी चाहिए। सरकार की ओर से स्टेट्स को इसके लिए हमेशा ही सुझाव है कि वे इसकी व्यवस्था करें, लेकिन जो Special Purpose Vehicle है, वही इसके बारे में निर्णय करेगा, जिसके अन्दर 50 परसेंट शेयर स्टेट्स का है और 50 परसेंट शेयर local bodies का है।

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: माननीय सभापति जी, 'खेलो इंडिया' कार्यक्रम का आगाज़ अच्छा है और हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि इसके बेहतर परिणाम भी आएँगे। मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि 2016 के ओलंपिक खेलों में इसके संदर्भ को देखते हुए अब आगे जो 2020 का ओलंपिक है और इसके बीच जितनी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतिस्पर्धाएँ हैं, उनमें हम विशेष रूप से लक्ष्य बना कर उनको प्राप्त करने के लिए क्या उपाय करने वाले हैं, माननीय मंत्री जी कृपया यह बताएँ।

श्री विजय गोयल: सर, माननीय सदस्य महोदय का प्रश्न अच्छा है, ताकि इसके बारे में सदन को कुछ जानकारी मिल जाएँ। एक तो हमारी Sports Ministry Talent Search Portal शुरू कर रही है। वह तैयार हो गया है और दूसरी language में उसका translation हो रहा है। अगर आप इस पर किसी भी गाँव, कस्बे, गली या मोहल्ले के अन्दर 8 साल की उम्र से किसी भी बच्चे का वीडियो या bio-data upload कर देंगे, तो SAI उसका selection कर लेगा, जैसी उसकी प्रतिभा है।

दूसरा, 2020, 2024 और 2028 के ओलंपिक को देखते हुए अब हर साल एक हजार बच्चों का selection होगा, जिनको हर साल 5 लाख रुपए की scholarship दी जाएगी। उनको 8 साल तक यह scholarship मिलेगी और उनको nurse किया जाएगा। हमारे ये दो programmes चल रहे हैं। ये एक हजार बच्चे एक साल में हैं, next year फिर 8 साल की उम्र से एक हजार बच्चे आ जाएँगे, जिनको हम इस तरीके से nurse करेंगे।

तीसरा, आप जानते ही हैं कि जो Sports Code है, वह federations के ऊपर लागू है और 90 परसेंट से ज्यादा federations उसको लागू कर रहे हैं। हम उसको सख्ती से लागू कर रहे हैं।

चौथा, जितने भी coaches हैं, वे कैसा perform कर रहे हैं, उसके ऊपर भी हम पूरा ध्यान दे रहे हैं, ताकि जहाँ performance नहीं होगी, वहाँ हम उसको check करेंगे।

सभापति जी, उत्तर को छोटा करते हुए मैं यह बताना चाहूँगा कि हम एक योजना ला रहे हैं, जिसमें जहाँ पर एमपी किसी गाँव के अन्दर खेल का जो मैदान बनाएँगे, वहाँ पर हम उनको एक लाख रुपए का open gym देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All questions are equally relevant. Question No. 412.

काले धन की बरामदगी

***412. श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने विदेशों में जमा काले धन को वापस लाने के लिए नोटबंदी का सहारा लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार को अब तक किन-किन स्रोतों से कितना-कितना काला धन प्राप्त हुआ है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार): (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

(क) से (ग) काले धन को समाप्त करना, नोटबंदी के उद्देश्यों में से एक उद्देश्य था, जैसा कि इस बारे में भारत सरकार की दिनांक 08.11.2016 की प्रेस विज्ञप्ति में कहा गया है। विदेश में जमा काले धन के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है। ऐसी कार्रवाई में शामिल है, समुचित विधायी और प्रशासनिक ढांचा और प्रक्रिया तैयार करना तथा प्रभावकारी प्रवर्तन कार्रवाई करना।

विदेश में जमा काले धन को वापस लाने के लिए हाल ही में उठाए गए कदमों में शामिल हैं:—
(i) माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के दो पूर्व न्यायाधीशों की अध्यक्षता और उपाध्यक्षता में काले धन पर विशेष जांच दल (एसआईटी) का गठन। (ii) विशेष तौर पर विदेश में छिपाए गए काले धन के मुद्दे से निपटने के लिए एक नये न्यायक कानून - काला धन (अघोषित विदेशी आय और परिसंपत्तियां) और कर आरोपण अधिनियम, 2015। (iii) पनामा पेपर लीक मामले में खुलासे की जांच के लिए एक बहु-एजेंसी दल (एमएजी) का गठन। (iv) कर संधियों के अंतर्गत सूचना के आदान-प्रदान को सुकर बनाने और बढ़ाने के लिए विदेशी सरकारों के साथ पूर्व सक्रिय ढंग से कार्य करना। (v) सूचना विनिमय के लेख को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मानक तक लाने के लिए कर संधियों पर पुनः वार्ता करना और सूचना के आदान-प्रदान को सुकर बनाने और इसमें पारदर्शिता लाने के लिए कई क्षेत्राधिकारियों के साथ कर संधियों पर हस्ताक्षर करके भारत के संधि नेटवर्क का विस्तार करना। (vi) सूचना के स्वतः आदान-प्रदान को सुकर बनाने के लिए वैश्विक प्रयासों को पूर्व सक्रिय रूप से और आगे बढ़ाना। (vii) वित्त अधिनियम, 2015 के माध्यम से धन-शोधन निवारण अधिनियम, 2002 को संशोधित करके देश में धारित मूल्य के बराबर सम्पत्ति की कुर्की और जब्ती को समर्थ करना जहां सम्पत्ति/अपराध की आमदनी देश के बाहर ली गई है या धारित है।

स्विट्जरलैंड में एचएसबीसी बैंक में कथित रूप से बैंक खाता रखने वाले 628 भारतीयों के बारे में भारत और फ्रांस के बीच दोहरे कर परिहार कन्वेंशन के अंतर्गत फ्रांस सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के संबंध में जांच पड़ताल किए जाने से 409 मामलों (कुछ मामलों में बचाव निर्धारण सहित) लगभग 8400

करोड़ रु. की अघोषित आय का कराधान हुआ है। इसके अतिरिक्त आय छुपाने संबंधी 161 मामलों में 1287 करोड़ रु. की शास्ति उदग्रहित की गई तथा 77 मामलों में 190 आपराधिक अभियोजन शिकायतें दर्ज की गईं।

इंटरनेशनल कन्सोल्टियम ऑफ इन्वेस्टिगेटिव जर्नलिस्ट द्वारा सार्वजनिक डोमेन पर रखे गए, कोई कर नहीं अथवा कम कर वाली अधिकारिताओं पर आधारित विदेश स्थित संगठनों के साथ कथित रूप से जुड़े भारतीयों के संबंध में सूचना की जांच-पड़ताल से, अघोषित विदेशी खातों में क्रेडिट की 8500 करोड़ रु. से अधिक धनराशि का पता चला है। ऐसे 30 मामलों में 66 अभियोजन शिकायतें दण्डात्मक न्यायालयों में दायर की गई हैं। काला धन (अघोषित विदेशी आय और परिसंपत्ति) और कर अधिरोपण अधिनियम, 2015 के अंतर्गत वन टाइम श्री मंथस कम्प्लायंस विन्डो, जो कि 30 सितम्बर, 2015 को बंद हो गई थी, के तहत 648 घोषणाएँ की गईं जिनमें 4,164/- करोड़ रुपए के मूल्य की विदेशी परिसंपत्ति की बात निहित है। कर और दण्ड के द्वारा ऐसे मामलों में लगभग 2,476/- करोड़ रुपए की राशि की वसूली की गई है।

नोटबंदी के पश्चात् 09.11.2016 से 10.01.2017 की अवधि के दौरान आयकर विभाग द्वारा 1100 से अधिक सर्च और सर्वे किए गए तथा इसके अलावा उच्च मूल्य के नकद जमा राशि अथवा इससे संबद्ध क्रियाकलापों के संदिग्ध मामलों में 5100 सत्यापन नोटिस जारी किए गए। ऐसी कार्रवाईयों से 610 करोड़ रु. से अधिक बहुमूल्य वस्तुओं को जब्त किया गया जिसमें 513 करोड़ रु. की नकद राशि भी शामिल है। नए मुद्रा के नोटों की भी लगभग 110 करोड़ रु. की जब्ती हुई। इसके अलावा, ऐसे मामलों में पता चली अघोषित आय 5400 करोड़ रु. से अधिक थी।

इसके अलावा, आयकर विभाग ने नोटबंदी की अवधि के दौरान जमा की गई नकद राशि के ई-सत्यापन के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी और आंकड़ों के विश्लेषण को सुलभ बनाने के लिए ऑपरेशन स्वच्छ धन को शुरू किया है जिससे करदाताओं के संबंध में अनुपालना लागत को कम किया जा सके और सरकार के संसाधनों को इष्टतम बनाया जा सके। ऑपरेशन स्वच्छ धन के अंतर्गत ऐसे लगभग 18 लाख व्यक्तियों की पहचान की गई है जिनके कर के प्रोफाइल के साथ, प्रथमदृष्टया उनके द्वारा नोटबंदी की अवधि के दौरान जमा की गई नकद धनराशि मेल नहीं खाती। आरंभिक चरण के एक हिस्से के रूप में आयकर विभाग ने ऐसे व्यक्तियों द्वारा कराई गई नकद जमा राशि के स्रोतों के संबंध में पूर्व परिभाषित मानदंडों के अनुसार अपनी ई-फाइलिंग पोर्टल के माध्यम से ऑनलाइन उत्तर मांगे हैं। 8.38 लाख से अधिक अलग-अलग पैन धारकों/व्यक्तियों से 12 लाख से अधिक ऑनलाइन प्रतिक्रिया पहले ही प्राप्त हो चुकी है। नकद के स्रोत का औचित्यपूर्ण स्पष्टीकरण नहीं प्राप्त होने के मामले में, सत्यापन बंद कर दिया जाता है। सत्यापन को उन मामलों में भी बंद कर दिया जाना होता है, यदि नकद जमा राशि को प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण योजना के अंतर्गत घोषित किया जाता है। समुचित मामले, जिनमें गैर-अनुपालना मामले भी शामिल हैं, के संबंध में सर्च और सर्वे जैसी प्रवर्तन कार्रवाईयों की जाती हैं। ऐसे मामलों में कार्रवाई, प्रत्यक्ष कर कानून के अंतर्गत सतत प्रक्रिया का हिस्सा है। ऐसी

कार्रवाई में शामिल है - आय का निर्धारण, करों का उद्ग्रहण, शास्तियां इत्यादि और जहां कहीं लागू हो, दंडात्मक न्यायालयों में अभियोजन शिकायतें दायर करना।

पिछले तीन वर्ष के दौरान कानून प्रवर्तन अभिकरणों द्वारा की गई ठोस और समन्वित कार्रवाइयों द्वारा काले धन की बुराई से निपटने में काफी सफलता मिली है। इस अवधि के दौरान प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष कानूनों का अधिशासन करने वाले कानून प्रवर्तन अभिकरणों द्वारा अप्रत्याशित प्रवर्तन कार्रवाइयों की गई हैं। फरवरी 2017 तक 23064 सर्च/ सर्वे किए गए थे (आयकर 17525; सीमा शुल्क 2509; केंद्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क 2513; सेवाकर 1120); 1.37 लाख करोड़ रु. से अधिक अघोषित आय/कर-अपवंचन का पता चला है (आयकर 69434; सीमा शुल्क 11405; केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क 13952; सेवाकर 42727) इसके साथ-साथ 2814 मामलों में आपराधिक अभियोजन चलाए गए थे (आयकर 1966; सीमा शुल्क 526; केंद्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क 293; सेवाकर 29) और 3893 व्यक्तियों को हिरासत में लिया गया था (सीमा शुल्क 3782; केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क 47; सेवाकर 64)।

प्रवर्तन निदेशालय ने 519 मामले दर्ज करके और 396 सर्च करके इसकी धन-शोधन विरोधी कार्रवाइयों को बढ़ाया। 79 मामलों में गिरफ्तारियां की गईं और 14933 करोड़ रु. के मूल्य की संपत्ति कुर्क की गई।

बेनामी निषेध कानून जोकि पिछले 28 साल से प्रचालन में नहीं था, को नवम्बर, 2016 से एक व्यापक संशोधन के माध्यम से ऑपरेशनल बनाया गया। अब तक 245 से अधिक बेनामी लेनदेन की पहचान की गई है। 124 मामलों में 55 करोड़ रु. मूल्य की संपत्ति की अनंतिम कुर्की की गई है।

कमियों को दूर करते हुए और दण्डात्मक प्रावधानों को सुदृढ़ करते हुए संगत कानूनों और नियमों को कारगर और कड़ा बनाया गया है। विभिन्न माध्यमों से होने वाले नकद लेनदेन का पता लगाने और उसे रोकने के लिए कारगर कदम उठाए गए हैं जैसे कि 2 लाख रु. से अधिक नकद लेनदेन के मामले में दण्डित करना; अनुमत्य नकद खर्च को 10,000- रु. तक सीमित करना; पैन प्राप्त करने और आयकर विवरणी दायर किए जाने के संबंध में आधार का उल्लेख करना अनिवार्य करना; 50,000/- रु. से ऊपर नकद राशि जमा करवाने के संबंध में पैन का उल्लेख अनिवार्य करना; बैंक खातों के साथ पैन को जोड़ना अनिवार्य बनाना; अचल संपत्ति के अंतरण के मामले में 20,000/- रु. अथवा इससे अधिक का नकद लेनदेन का निषेध तथा इस संबंध में समतुल्य दण्ड राशि की शास्ति लगाना और 09 नवम्बर से 30 दिसम्बर, 2016 के दौरान बचत खाते में 2.5 लाख से अधिक और चालू खाते में 12.5 लाख से अधिक नकद जमा राशि की रिपोर्टिंग करना अनिवार्य बना दिया गया है।

भ्रष्ट क्रियाकलापों से जुड़ी हजारों शैल कंपनियों के विरुद्ध, कानून प्रवर्तन अभिकरणों द्वारा प्रवर्तन कार्रवाइयों (सर्च, सर्वे, गिरफ्तारी, अभियोजन) के माध्यम से कड़ी कार्रवाई प्रभावी हो सकी थी। कॉर्पोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय ने निष्क्रिय/गैर-अनुपालना कंपनियों के नाम काटने के लिए एक लाख से अधिक नोटिस जारी किए हैं। काले धन के सृजन और प्रसार के कंड़्यूट को समाप्त करने के उद्देश्य से संबंधित विभागों द्वारा की गई कार्रवाइयों में समन्वय बनाने और उनकी निगरानी करने के लिए एक उच्च अधिकार प्राप्त दल का गठन किया गया है।

Recovery of black money

†*412. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government resorted to demonetisation to bring back black money stashed in foreign countries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the quantum of black money recovered by Government from different sources so far, source-wise?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) Eliminating Black Money was one of the objectives of demonetisation as stated in the Government of India's 'Press Release' dated 8th November, 2016 in this regard. Action against black money stashed abroad is an on-going process. Such actions include putting in place appropriate legislative and administrative frameworks and processes along-with effective enforcement actions.

Recent major steps to bring back black money stashed abroad include - (i) Constitution of the Special Investigation Team (SIT) on Black Money under Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of two former Judges of Hon'ble Supreme Court, (ii) Enactment of a comprehensive law - 'The Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015' to specifically deal with black money stashed away abroad, (iii) Constitution of Multi-Agency Group (MAG) for investigation of revelations in Panama paper leaks, (iv) Proactively engaging with foreign Governments to facilitate and enhance the exchange of information under tax treaties (v) Renegotiation of tax treaties to bring the Article on Exchange of Information to International Standards and expanding India's treaty network by signing tax treaties with many jurisdictions to facilitate the exchange of information and to bring transparency (vi) Proactively furthering global efforts to facilitate automatic exchange of information and (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.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Investigations into information on 628 Indian persons allegedly holding bank accounts in HSBC bank in Switzerland received from the Government of France under Double Taxation Avoidance Convention (DTAC) between India and France led to taxation of undisclosed income of about ₹ 8400 crore in 409 cases (including protective assessments in some cases). Besides, concealment penalty of ₹ 1287 crore was levied in 161 cases and 190 criminal prosecution complaints were filed in 77 cases.

Further, investigations into information pertaining to Indian persons allegedly linked to off shore entities based in no tax or low tax jurisdictions put into public domain by the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists (ICIJ) have led to detection of more than ₹ 8500 crore of credits in undisclosed foreign accounts. 66 prosecution complaints in 30 such cases have been filed before criminal courts.

648 disclosures involving undisclosed foreign assets worth ₹ 4164 crore were made in the one-time three months' compliance window closed on 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. Post demonetisation, during the period 9th November 2016 to 10th January 2017, more than 1100 search and survey were conducted by the ITD, apart from issuing more than 5100 verification notices in the cases of suspicious high value cash deposits or related activities. 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. The undisclosed income detected in these actions was more than ₹ 5400 crore.

Further, ITD has undertaken "Operation Clean Money" (OCM) to leverage technology and data analytics for e-verification of cash deposits made during the demonetisation period with a view to reduce compliance cost for the taxpayers and optimise Government resources. Under OCM, about 18 lakh persons have been identified whose tax profiles were *prima facie* not in line with the cash deposits made by them during the demonetisation period. As part of the initial phase, the ITD has sought online response as per pre-defined parameters on source(s) of cash deposited by such persons through its e-filing portal. More than 12 lakh responses have been received from more than 8.38 lakh distinct PANs/persons. In case explanation of source of cash is found

justified, the verification is closed. The verification is also closed if the cash deposit was declared under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojna (PMGKY). Enforcement actions such as searches and surveys are also conducted in appropriate cases including those who are non-compliant. Action in such cases is part of continuous process under the Direct Taxes law. Such actions include assessment of income, levy of taxes, penalties, etc. and filing of prosecution complaints in criminal courts, wherever applicable.

Concerted and co-ordinated actions of Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) have achieved phenomenal success in fighting the menace of black money during the last three years. The period has witnessed unprecedented enforcement actions by LEAs administering direct and indirect taxes. Till February 2017, while 23064 searches/surveys were conducted (Income Tax 17525; Customs 2509; Central Excise 1913; Service Tax 1120); more than ₹ 1.37 lakh crore of undisclosed income/tax evasion was detected (Income Tax 69434; Customs 11405; Central Excise 13952; Service Tax 42727). Simultaneously, criminal prosecutions were launched in 2814 cases (Income Tax 1966; Customs 526; Central Excise 293; Service Tax 29) and 3893 persons were placed under arrest (Customs 3782; Central Excise 47; Service Tax 64).

The Enforcement Directorate intensified its anti-money laundering actions by registering 519 cases and conducting 396 searches. Arrests were made in 79 cases and properties worth ₹ 14,933 crore were attached.

The *Benami* prohibition law which remained in-operative for last 28 years was made operational through a comprehensive amendment with effect from November, 2016. More than 245 *benami* transactions have already been identified. Provisional attachments of properties worth ₹ 55 crore have already been made in 124 cases.

Relevant laws and rules have been streamlined and tightened, plugging the loopholes and strengthening the penal provisions. Effective steps have been taken to track and curb cash transactions through various means like penalizing cash transaction of more than ₹ 2 lakh; limiting allowable cash expense upto ₹ 10000 only; making Aadhaar mandatory for obtaining PAN and filing of income tax returns; making PAN mandatory for cash deposits above ₹ 50,000; compulsory linking of PAN with bank accounts; prohibiting cash of ₹ 20,000 or more in transfer of immovable property by imposition of a penalty of an equal amount and mandatory reporting of cash deposits above ₹ 2.5 lakh

in savings accounts and ₹ .12.5 lakh in current account during 9 November to 30 December 2016.

Crackdown against thousands of shell companies engaged in nefarious activities was effected through enforcement actions (searches, surveys, arrests, prosecutions) by the LEAs. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has issued more than a lakh notices for striking off names of defunct/non-compliant companies. A High powered group has been set-up for co-coordinating and monitoring the actions taken by departments concerned with the objective of eliminating the conduits of black money generation and application.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सभापति जी, मैंने क्वेश्चन कुछ पूछा था, लेकिन उसका इतना लम्बा जवाब आया कि कहीं समझ ही नहीं आ रहा कि उसका जवाब क्या है?

माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ, 8 नवम्बर, 2016 को, जिस दिन आपने demonetisation किया था, उस दिन तक रिज़र्व बैंक ने 1000 और 500 के कितने नोट जारी किए थे? उसके बाद, जब 31 दिसम्बर या 31 मार्च तक यह बंद हुआ, रिज़र्व बैंक को आपने जो लास्ट डेट दी थी, उस तारीख तक सभी बैंकों के माध्यम से कितना रुपया रिज़र्व बैंक में वापस आया और कितना बच गया? मेरा मतलब यह है कि उसमें कितना काला धन आया और कितना सफेद धन आया? इसी में मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप एक ही सवाल पूछिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, यह उसी प्रश्न के साथ है, चूंकि हमने विदेश को इसमें जोड़ा है, इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि स्विट्ज़रलैंड, पनामा, दुबई, सिंगापुर, ये सब हवाला के, ब्लैक मनी के बहुत बड़े सेंटर्स हैं। आपके पास फ्रांस से एक लिस्ट भी आई थी, स्विट्ज़रलैंड में बहुत सारा काला धन था, लेकिन आपने उसको निकालने का मौका दे दिया।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहूंगा कि जब आपने नोटबंदी की, उस समय तक स्विट्ज़रलैंड में कितना रुपया जमा था अथवा विदेशों में अन्य जगहों पर कितना रुपया जमा था और जब आपकी नोटबंदी खत्म हो गई, उसके बाद इन जगहों पर अब कितना रुपया रह गया है?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री अरुण जेटली): सभापति जी, इस प्रश्न का इंग्लैक्ट संबंध quantum of currency से नहीं था। आपने जो पहला प्रश्न पूछा है, उसमें मैं स्पष्ट कर दूँ कि demonetisation के दौरान जो approximated पैसा आता था और बैंकों में जमा होता था, बैंकों से वह currency chest में चला जाता था और currency chest से फिर वह रिज़र्व बैंक के अंदर जाता था। बीच-बीच में वे उसका एक assessment देते रहते थे कि कितना रुपया आया है। अब जो रिज़र्व बैंक को फाइनल फिगर देना पड़ेगा, वह एक-एक करेंसी नोट को वेरिफाई करने के बाद, टोटल काउंट करने के बाद, एक्युरेटली

देना पड़ेगा, इसलिए वह एक्सरसाइज रिजर्व बैंक independently कर रहा है। रिजर्व बैंक के पास जैसे ही ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप पहले पूरा जवाब सुन लीजिए।

श्री अरुण जेटली: रिजर्व बैंक की एक्सरसाइज जैसे ही समाप्त हो जाती है, तो रिजर्व बैंक उसके फाइनल आंकड़े, जो बिल्कुल precise होंगे, देश के सामने रख देगा।

दूसरा, आपने यह प्रश्न पूछा कि बाहर के देशों में कितना पैसा था, तो इसका कोई official estimation नहीं होता है, लेकिन समय-समय पर किसी न किसी प्रक्रिया से, सरकार के initiative पर अथवा किसी independent investigation के आधार पर, सरकार को यह जानकारी मिलती रहती है कि विदेशों के अंदर भारतीय मूल के किन लोगों के साधन एक प्रकार से गैर-कानूनी रूप में लगे हुए हैं। उन सबके संबंध में आज तक जितनी जानकारी आई है, चाहे वह फ्रांस के माध्यम से, SSBC एकाउंट के संबंध में है, चाहे वह Liechtenstein accounts के संबंध में है, वह कई bilateral arrangements के तहत भारत सरकार को आती रहती है और भारत सरकार को हर केस की पूरी जानकारी होती है। हर केस में, जहां-जहां भारतीय व्यक्तियों का, Indian assessee का पैसा माना जाता है, उसका assessment हो रहा है, उसके बाद उसकी liability fix होती है और जहां भी Criminal Law का उल्लंघन हुआ है, वहां उस पर prosecution भी फाइल है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैं यहां बस इतना पूछना चाहता हूं, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा कि जब पूरा रुपया पहुंच जाएगा, तो रिजर्व बैंक बता देगा कि कितना रुपया आया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि 8 नवम्बर तक रिजर्व बैंक से कितना रुपया जारी हुआ था? यह फिगर तो आपके पास ही कि देश में 1000 रुपये और 500 रुपये के कितने लाख करोड़ नोट जारी हुए थे?

इसके साथ, इन्होंने चुनाव के दौरान अपने घोषणा-पत्र में कहा था कि हम काला धन वापस लाएंगे और सबके खातों में 15-15 लाख रुपया जमा करेंगे। यह वादा चुनाव में किया गया था। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि आपको मालूम था कि काला धन है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पूछ लीजिए, समय खत्म हो रहा है

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: इसका मतलब, आपके पास यह इन्फॉर्मेशन थी कि कांग्रेस की सरकार के समय में काला धन विदेश में रखा हुआ था। आपको आए हुए अब तीन साल हो गए हैं, आप हमें सिर्फ इतना बता दीजिए कि विदेश में आपके पास estimated कितना काला धन है और देश में कितना काला धन है? आप कब तक उस काले धन को बाहर ले आएंगे?

श्री अरुण जेटली: सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य को मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि काला धन चाहे देश के भीतर हो या देश के बाहर हो, उसे रोकने के लिए इतिहास में कोई दूसरी सरकार ऐसी नहीं रही, जिसने इतने कदम उठाए हों, जितने इस सरकार ने उठाए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

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

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Report of Committee of Chief Ministers on implementation of digital payments**

*413. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Ministers' Committee constituted after demonetisation on the implementation of digital payments has since submitted its interim report recently, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the suggestions and recommendations made by the Committee with regard to digital payments; and

(c) whether the Committee recommended to bring back banking cash transaction tax if the amount is more than ₹ 50000 and what decision the Ministry has taken on the same?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) A Committee of Chief Ministers was constituted by NITI Aayog on 30th November 2016, with Sh. Chandra Babu Naidu, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh as the Convener, for suggesting measures to seamlessly enable all sections of the population to migrate to the digital mode of payment as well as to recommend measures that would enable India to leapfrog into the advanced digital payment systems that compares with the best global standards.

The major recommendations contained in the Interim Report of the Committee are, *inter alia*, on setting target and monitoring mechanism; expanding technical infrastructure for digital payments; increasing supply of acceptance infrastructure; necessary institutional, policy and regulatory changes to ease adoption of digital payment; creating awareness and trials among customers and merchants; incentivizing digital transactions; strengthening security in digital payments; targeting specific segments for quick results, etc. The interim report of the Committee is available on the website address <http://niti.gov.in/content/interim-report-committee-cms-digital-payments>.

The Committee has recommended levying a nominal 'cash handling fee' on cash withdrawals from current account above a threshold, say ₹ 50,000 per day. As per the Committee's recommendation, this fee would be collected by the banks and used for defraying their costs of handling cash transactions for ensuring a level playing field between cash transactions and digital payments and is different from the Banking Cash Transaction Tax.

Army paying rent for land in PoK

*414. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the alleged cheating case wherein the Army was paying rent for a plot which was situated in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir (PoK); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) There are all together 09 reported cases relating to alleged payment of rent for land in Pak occupied Kashmir. Out of these cases, the State Vigilance Organisation has filed FIR in 01 case and CBI has filed FIR in 02 other cases. Remaining cases are under confidential verification by CBI. The details are given in the Statement.

Statement***Details of rent paid by Army for land in PoK***

Case 1:	The area of land is 265 Kanals 01 Marla in Village Khamba, Tehsil Nowshera and District Rajouri. The land is under occupation since 1/4/1972 and rental payment has been made upto 31/3/2003. The State Vigilance Organization has filed FIR No. 01/2005. After investigation it was concluded that revenue documents were forged by the State Revenue officials and the land was either under occupation of Pakistan or is located in no man's land.
Case 2:	The area of land is 122 Kanals 18 Marlas in Village Khamba, Tehsil Nowshera and District Rajouri. The land is under occupation since 01/04/1972 and rental payment has been made upto 31.03.2003 for the hired land. CBI has filed FIR No. RC004 2017 A0001 dated 30/01/2017. Case is <i>sub-judice</i> in High Court of Jammu & Kashmir, as land owners have filed contempt petition alleging on payment of rent after 31.03.2003 as ordered by High Court in their writ petition No, 1235/2015. Shri Darshan Kumar, the then patwari, one of the suspected accused in the FIR, filed WP No. 89/2017 in which Hon'ble High Court stayed operation of the FIR till next date of hearing <i>i.e</i> 06.03.2017. The Case is pending disposal.
Case 3:	The area of land is 258 Kanals 13 Marlas in Village Khamba, Tehsil Nowshera and District Rajouri. The land is under occupation since 1/4/1972 and rental payment has been made upto 30/09/2015. CBI has filed FIR No. RC004 2016 A0008 dated 03/11/2016.

Case 4:	The area of land is 334 Kanals 15 Marlas in Village Khamba, Tehsil Nowshera and District Rajouri. The land is under occupation since 1/4/1972 and rental payment has been made upto 31/03/2003. CBI(ACB), Jammu is, presently, carrying out confidential verifications.
Case 5:	The area of land is 65 Kanals 07 Marlas in Village Khamba, Tehsil Nowshera and District Rajouri. The land is under occupation since 01/10/1971 and rental payment has been made upto 31/03/2003. CBI(ACB), Jammu is, presently, carrying out confidential verifications.
Case 6:	The area of land is 261 Kanals 03 Marlas in Village Khamba, Tehsil Nowshera and District Rajouri. The land is under occupation since 01/10/1971 and rental payment has been made upto 31/03/2003. CBI(ACB), Jammu is, presently, carrying out confidential verifications.
Case 7:	The area of land is 22 Kanals in Village Sarya, Tehsil Nowshera and District Rajouri. The land is under occupation since 01/04/1972 and rental payment has been made upto 30/09/2015. CBI(ACB), Jammu is, presently, carrying out confidential verifications.
Case 8:	The area of land is 81 Kanals 02 Marlas in Village Sarya, Tehsil Nowshera and District Rajouri. The land is under occupation since 01/04/1973 and rental payment has been made upto 30/09/2014. CBI(ACB), Jammu is, presently, carrying out confidential verifications.
Case 9:	The area of land is 13 Kanals 02 Marlas in Village Tetrinote, Tehsil Haveli and District Poonch. The land is under occupation since 01/09/1965 and rental payment has been made upto 30/09/2015. CBI(ACB), Jammu is, presently, carrying out confidential verifications.

Use of CSR fund for education of street children

*415. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to use the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) fund for the purpose of educating the street children in India; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Corporate Affairs does not allocate Corporate Social Responsibility

(CSR) funds. Section 135 (3) and (4) of the Companies Act, 2013, empowers the Board of the company to take decisions regarding allocation of CSR funds for items listed in Schedule VII of the Act. Welfare schemes for educating the street children in India are covered under the development head 'promoting education'. The sector-wise CSR spend of the companies analyzed by the Ministry (as indicated in the Table) for the years 2014-15 and 2015-16 is given in the Statement.

Statement

*Details of development sector-wise CSR expenditure for
FY 2014-15 and FY 2015-16*

	(₹ in crore)	
Sectors	2014-15	2015-16
Health/Eradicating Hunger/Poverty and malnutrition/ Safe drinking water/Sanitation	2246	3117
Education/Differently abled/Livelihood	2728	3073
Rural development	1017	1051
Environment/Animal Welfare/Conservation of resources	1213	923
Swachh Bharat Kosh	121	355
Any other Fund	36	262
Gender equality/Women empowerment/Old age homes/Reducing inequalities	326	213
Prime Minister's National Relief Fund	192	136
Encouraging Sports	160	95
Heritage Art and Culture	157	90
Slum area development	123	9
Clean Ganga Fund	19	3

Sectors	2014-15	2015-16
Other sectors (Technology Incubator and benefits to armed forces, admin overheads and others*)	465	497
TOTAL (Amount)	8803	9822
Number of Companies for which data compiled	7334	5097

*not specified.

Funds for development of airports

*416. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Airports Authority of India (AAI) is seeking more funds from Government to develop airports to keep pace with the robust growth that is expected to take place in the sector;

(b) if so, the details of the funds AAI has spent on the development of airports during the last three years, airport-wise; and

(c) whether ageing airports are harmful for the aviation industry resulting in hurdles in fleet expansion plans and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) Airports Authority of India (AAI) generally undertakes the construction/development/modernisation of airports with its internal resources. However, in view of socio/economic considerations the Government also provides budgetary support to AAI for constructions of airports in the North Eastern Region and other crucial areas.

(b) Details of expenditure incurred by AAI on the development of airports during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Modernisation/upgradation of airports is a continuous process and is undertaken by AAI and concerned airport operators from time to time depending upon commercial viability, traffic demand, availability of land etc.

Statement

Details of expenditure incurred by AAI for development of airports during the last three years (2014-16)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Airport Name	Exp. 2013-14	Exp. 2014-15	Exp. 2015-16
Northern Region				
1.	Ajmer	6.87	15.14	23.53
2.	Amritsar	12.30	12.92	8.61
3.	Bikaner	5.44	1.28	0.00
4.	Chandigarh	0.92	0.00	0.00
5.	Dehradun	1.11	5.84	0.35
6.	Delhi	9.37	22.72	41.57
7.	Fursatganj	5.30	15.34	43.12
8.	Jaipur	0.37	89.28	51.06
9.	Jammu	0.00	4.53	22.96
10.	Khajuraho	14.67	21.25	6.64
11.	Leh	0.00	0.15	0.00
12.	Lucknow	2.44	1.24	7.52
13.	Mohali (Chandigarh)	151.39	181.75	44.74
14.	Shimla	0.00	0.52	6.60
15.	Srinagar	2.27	5.11	0.78
16.	Udaipur	0.00	0.00	0.92
17.	Varanasi	0.00	0.27	0.01
18.	CATC, Allahabad	0.00	0.00	0.77
19.	RHQ Schemes	18.88	22.90	72.09
TOTAL		231.33	400.22	331.27

Sl. No.	Airport Name	Exp. 2013-14	Exp. 2014-15	Exp. 2015-16
North-Eastern Region				
1.	Agartala	0.00	0.21	0.00
2.	Barapani	0.00	0.00	2.95
3.	Dibrugarh	0.02	1.01	6.25
4.	Dimapur	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Guwahati	16.70	11.99	10.88
6.	Imphal	3.82	1.58	3.80
7.	Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh)	0.00	0.00	0.06
8.	Jorhat	6.97	0.12	0.00
9.	Tezu	10.28	14.75	8.94
10.	Silchar	0.26	0.00	1.41
11.	RHQ Schemes	12.67	8.45	38.55
TOTAL		50.72	38.11	72.84
Western Region				
1.	Ahmedabad	0.69	13.27	6.05
2.	Aurangabad	0.00	0.87	0.00
3.	Bhopal	0.00	1.49	0.00
4.	Goa	61.20	29.76	30.39
5.	Gondia	0.95	0.00	0.00
6.	Indore	0.37	4.59	0.34
7.	Jabalpur	0.00	0.00	0.86
8.	Juhu	0.04	0.19	0.03
9.	Kandla	0.51	8.78	0.49

Sl. No.	Airport Name	Exp. 2013-14	Exp. 2014-15	Exp. 2015-16
10.	Kolhapur	0.00	0.56	0.00
11.	Mumbai	0.04	15.37	24.10
12.	Nagpur	13.62	12.53	0.00
13.	Pune	20.25	8.45	0.00
14.	Surat	0.80	4.47	28.18
15.	Vadodara	2.78	19.45	62.81
16.	Miscellaneous	0.00	1.03	0.00
17.	Jalgaon	1.92	1.63	0.41
18.	RHQ Schemes	42.33	26.82	42.63
TOTAL		145.49	149.27	196.29

Eastern Region

1.	Bhubaneswar	14.47	8.96	3.74
2.	Gaya	0.00	4.32	0.00
3.	Jharsuguda	0.00	0.02	4.94
4.	Portblair	0.51	18.61	9.36
5.	Ranchi	15.56	6.64	2.69
6.	Raipur	10.56	11.06	5.57
7.	Pakyong (Sikkim)	42.99	57.51	85.23
8.	RHQ Schemes	29.77	18.57	36.05
9.	Kolkata Airport Project	90.198	47.54	93.00
TOTAL		204.06	173.23	240.58

Southern Region

1.	Agatti	0.06	0.00	0.55
2.	Bangalore	7.20	0.00	0.24

Sl. No.	Airport Name	Exp. 2013-14	Exp. 2014-15	Exp. 2015-16
3.	Belgaum	0.622	13.20	33.29
4.	Calicut	8.54	7.97	32.32
5.	Chennai	0.01	0.00	0.00
6.	Coimbatore	0.00	0.50	0.00
7.	Cuddapah	2.31	1.62	0.31
8.	Hubli	7.11	24.31	42.75
9.	Madurai	0.00	1.24	1.46
10.	Mangalore	11.57	11.57	15.63
11.	Puducherry	0.85	0.38	0.00
12.	Rajahmundry	1.66	0.06	3.12
13.	Tirupathi	42.02	63.88	61.84
14.	Trivandrum	5.34	15.37	42.75
15.	Trichy	2.20	0.05	0.01
16.	Tuticorin	0.00	0.00	0.05
17.	Visakhapatnam	0.00	11.35	4.56
18.	Vijayawada	0.00	0.00	23.90
19.	Warangal	0.00	0.00	5.50
20.	Miscellaneous	0.00	0.66	0.00
21.	RHQ Schemes	22.96	15.03	79.59
22.	Chennai Airport Project	105.25	45.71	29.65
TOTAL		217.72	212.89	377.52
GRAND TOTAL		849.31	973.72	1218.49

Oil spill near Ennore Port

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

- (a) what is the preparedness of Government to meet situations like recent oil spill near Ennore Port in Chennai;
- (b) the steps taken up by Government to clear the sea of the oil spill;
- (c) what is the cost of damage the oil spill caused; and
- (d) whether there is any proposal to give compensation to the fishermen affected by the oil spill?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) The Government of India has taken various measures to control oil spill at sea. Pollution response teams have been established by the Indian Coast Guard at Mumbai, Chennai and Port Blair. Further, Indian Coast Guard also maintains pollution response equipment at Vadinar Station, Gujarat to mitigate the impact of oil spill. Three dedicated pollution response vessels have been commissioned. To ensure response preparedness, regular training and exercises are conducted by the Indian Coast Guard. As per National Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan, all ports and oil handling agencies are required to maintain pollution response equipment in readiness.

(b) Indian Coast Guard deployed 7 ships and 17 helicopters for a total of 165.5 hours and 32.50 hours respectively during cleanup operation for the oil spill near Ennore Port in January, 2017. Besides this, approximate 962 mandays of Indian Coast Guard and 176 mandays from Indian Navy were employed in the shoreline cleanup operation. A total of 187 tons of oil/sludge, 109 kiloliter of oil mixed with water and 81.5 tons of tar balls mixed with sand was collected to make the sea and shore line clear of oil.

(c) The oil spill affected the fishing gears and boats in the area. Further, oil slick cut the oxygen supply to the aquatic animals by preventing dissolution of oxygen into water thereby temporarily affecting the marine food chain. Detailed study is required to be carried out to understand the impact of the present accident which shall include physical, chemical and biological impacts of the oil spill on flora and fauna post removal of the oil. However, it is difficult to assess the exact quantum of the cost of damage due to the complexity of issue.

(d) At present there is no such scheme of Government of India to provide compensation to the fishermen affected by the oil spill.

Easier availability of XDRTB drugs

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

(a) whether the doses of Extensively Drug Resistant TB (XDRTB) drugs *i.e.*, Bedaquiline and Delamanid are made available to patients through TB centres at 5 metro cities only;

(b) if so, the reasons for denial of supply of these drugs to patients residing in other cities by these TB centres; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by Government to ensure easier access to these drugs for XDRTB patients residing in other cities?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Drug for management of Drug Resistant TB *i.e.* Bedaquiline is available under Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) in India currently in 5 States/cities (Ahmedabad, Delhi, Chennai, Mumbai, Guwahati). As the drug has not undergone Phase-III trials and has been documented to have serious adverse drug reactions, the programme initiated its use in a limited number of centres.

Delamanid is not yet available under the Government programme in India.

(b) Apart from the 5 cities, Bedaquiline can be made available under compassionate grounds across the country. Compassionate use refers to the use outside of a clinical trial of an investigational medical product (*i.e.* one that has not been approved by Drug Controller/Competent Authority). Under this protocol, a Medical practitioner can prescribe such medicine to needy patients.

Delamanid is not yet licensed for supply in India and hence is not available under the Government programme. However Delamanid can be made available under compassionate grounds.

(c) Based on the limited use of the drug in these five States/cities, it has been decided to expand the availability in rest of the country. Country wide training is being carried out to build capacity of other States and the States are also being prepared to monitor treatment of patients with Bedaquiline containing regimen. States are also

being prepared for extended Drug Sensitivity testing which is required to determine patient eligibility for Bedaquiline. Order has been placed for additional Bedaquiline requirement for the other States.

As mentioned above, Delamanid is not yet licensed for supply in India and hence is not available under the Government programme.

ISO-certified healthcare centres

†*419. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of Community and Primary Healthcare Centres in the country including Chhattisgarh;
- (b) whether Government proposes to make all Community Healthcare Centres (CHCs) and Primary Healthcare Centres (PHCs), ISO-certified;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the number of CHCs and PHCs in Chhattisgarh which have been made ISO-certified, so far; and
- (d) the steps being taken to improve the quality of services in these healthcare centres?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per Rural Health Statistics 2016, the State/UT-wise details of number of Community Health Centres (CHCs) and Primary Health Centres (PHCs) functioning in the country including in Chhattisgarh, are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) No, there is no proposal to get PHCs and CHCs ISO certified.

(d) Public Health being a State subject, the primary responsibility to improve the quality of services in CHCs and PHCs, lies with the State Governments. However, under NHM, assistance is provided to the States/UTs to strengthen the health systems including improving quality of services in CHCs and PHCs. Various steps taken to improve the quality of services in CHCs and PHCs are as under:—

1. National Quality Assurance Programme (NQAP) has been rolled out, under which, quality standards for different health facilities have been defined and these health facilities are assessed against them and certified.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

2. Quality Assurance Committees have been constituted at National, State and District level. Under National Health Mission, dedicated Human Resource has been provided to operationalize these committees and carry out related tasks such as quality assessment, preparing action plan and assisting healthcare facilities for quality certification under NQAP.
3. The Central Government has launched 'Kayakalp' award scheme for transforming public hospitals by improving sanitation, hygiene, upkeep, infection control practices and waste management practices. All facilities from PHCs, CHCs, District Hospitals and Central Government institutions are assessed against a set of defined criteria. Best performing facilities are given annual awards.
4. Support is provided to States to implement NHM Free Diagnostics Services Initiative and NHM Free Drugs Initiative in Public Health facilities.
5. In order to improve functionality of Medical Equipments, Operational Guidelines for Biomedical Equipment Management and Maintenance Program (BMMP) have been shared with States.

Statement

Details of Community Health Centres (CHCs) and Primary Health Centres (PHCs) functioning in the country

Sl. No.	State/UT	Community Health Centres (CHCs)		Primary Health Centres (PHCs)	
		Number of CHCs	Functioning as per IPHS norms	Number of PHCs	Functioning as per IPHS norms
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	193	193	1075	1075
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	63	2	143	0
3.	Assam	151	NA	1014	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Bihar	148	NA	1802	NA
5.	Chhattisgarh	155	0	790	0
6.	Goa	4	4	22	22
7..	Gujarat	322	175	1314	709
8.	Haryana	110	10	474	8
9.	Himachal Pradesh	79	0	518	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	84	0	637	0
11.	Jharkhand	188	0	327	0
12.	Karnataka	206	0	2353	0
13.	Kerala	225	7	824	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	334	6	1171	0
15.	Maharashtra	360	127	1811	693
16.	Manipur	17	0	85	0
17.	Meghalaya	27	0	109	0
18.	Mizoram	9	0	57	11
19.	Nagaland	21	0	126	0
20.	Odisha	377	0	1305	0
21.	Punjab	150	NA	427	NA
22.	Rajasthan	571	233	2080	760
23.	Sikkim	2	0	24	24
24.	Tamil Nadu	385	338	1368	1271
25.	Telangana	114	0	668	0
26.	Tripura	20	20	94	94
27.	Uttarakhand	59	27	257	69

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Uttar Pradesh	773	134	3497	170
29.	West Bengal	349	189	909	308
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	4	22	21
31.	Chandigarh	2	1	3	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	11	7
33.	Daman and Diu	2	2	4	4
34.	Delhi	0	0	5	5
35.	Lakshadweep	3	3	4	4
36.	Puducherry	3	4	24	24
TOTAL/ALL INDIA		5510	1479	25354	5280

National policy for ready availability of orphan drugs

*420. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends on drafting a national policy for ready availability of orphan drugs for patients suffering with rare diseases, on lines of policy operational in Karnataka, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, how Government intends on making expensive orphan drugs available to poor patients who suffer from such rare diseases?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The National Health Systems Resource Centre (NHSRC), under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, has prepared a draft National Policy for treatment of rare diseases in India which is under discussion. The policy will cover rare disorders, their treatment procedures, financial support to eligible patients, etc. Presently, the Government of India also waives the requirement of clinical trials in case of drugs approved for such diseases in other countries.

(b) Does not arise.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Adoption of AYUSH treatment in rural areas**

†4317. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether people in rural and urban areas are still inclined towards allopathy despite publicity of AYUSH by Government among people in recent years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether more men in urban areas are using AYUSH treatment than in rural areas, while rural women outnumber urban women in this respect, if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this, regard by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) As per key indicators of the NSSO 71st round on Social Consumption on Health in India conducted during January-June, 2014, it was found higher inclination towards allopathy treatment around 90%, only 5 to 7 per cent usage of 'other' including AYUSH (Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy) has been reported both in rural and urban area. Further, taking treatment from allopathy or Indian Systems of Medicine is the choice of the people.

(c) In this survey, it has been noted that higher usage (1.5 percentage point) of such 'Other' treatment by urban male than its rural counterpart while less usage of the same (0.8 percentage point) by urban female than rural female. Moreover, un-treated spell was higher in rural (both for male and female) than urban.

Government of India has launched integrated Centrally Sponsored Scheme National AYUSH Mission (NAM) which envisages better access to AYUSH services, strengthening of AYUSH educational institutions, facilitate the enforcement of quality control of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani & Homoeopathy (ASU&H) drugs and sustainable availability of ASU&H raw-materials in the States/UTs. In addition, this Ministry has also taken various initiatives under the Information Education and Communication (IEC) Scheme for propagation and promotion of AYUSH systems of medicine by organising Arogya fairs/Melas, Conferences, Exhibitions, Seminars, Workshops. Symposium and also undertaking publicity through electronic multimedia, print media campaigning for awareness amongst the citizens all over the country.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Reviewing performances of institutes under CCRAS

4318. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS) runs research institutes all over the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith their locations, State-wise; and
- (c) whether Government has made any review of the performances of these institutes and if so, the details thereof along with the achievements made by them so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) At present, 30 research institutes are functioning under CCRAS. The State/UT-wise details of the institutes are given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) The performance of the institutes under CCRAS have been reviewed by independent committees from time to time. During 2016-17, a Committee chaired by Dr. V. M. Katoch has reviewed the performance of these Councils and appreciated the functioning on following counts:—

1. Healthcare services through OPD/IPD to approximately 48,39,017 patients who received health benefits and generated valuable data.
2. CCRAS filed 18 patents and technology has been transferred for 10 products.
3. CCRAS has potential leads with a great scope for their further development for important diseases viz. Arthritis, Diabetes, Reproductive Health, Malaria and Skin Disorders.
4. The output of Council has been found very good based on research publication per scientist; patient care activity; commercialisation of the technologies; support to AYUSH system in standardization of Ayurveda drugs; launching of Ph.D. fellowship scheme; AYUSH Research Portal; publishing documents for relevant for clinical care; research studies for the safety profile of commonly used Ayurveda medicines and development of SOPs for clinical research.

The achievements made by the Council and its peripheral institutes are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of CCRAS Institutes

State	Sl. No.	Name of the Institutes/Centres/Units
Andhra Pradesh	1.	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Skin Disorders, Payakapuram, Vijayawada-520015
Arunachal Pradesh	2.	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute, Itanagar -791111
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.	Regional Research Centre of Ayurveda, Port Blair-744101
Assam	4.	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Gastro-Intestinal Disorders, Borsojai, Beltola, Guwahati-781028
Bihar	5.	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Infectious Diseases, D Block, Rajindra Memorial Res., Institute Building, Agam Kuan, Patna-800007
Delhi	6.	Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Cardiovascular Diseases, Road No.66, Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi-110026
Gujarat	7.	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Skin Disorders, Megani Nagar, Ahmedabad-380016
Himachal Pradesh	8.	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Nutritional Disorders, Gandhi Bhawan, Mandi-175001
Jammu and Kashmir	9.	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Urinary Disorders, JDA Housing Colony, Ban Talab, Rajender Nagar, Jammu-181123

State	Sl. No.	Name of the Institutes/Centre/Units
Karnataka	10.	National Research Institute for Sowa-Rigpa, Old Leh Road, Leh-194101
	11.	Advanced Centre for Ayurveda in Mental Health and Neuro-sciences, Ayurvedic Research Unit, NIMHANS, Hosur Road, Bangalore-560029
	12.	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Metabolic Disorders, Govt. Central Pharmacy Annexe, Ashoka Pillar, Jayanagar, Bangalore-560011
Kerala	13.	Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Neuromuscular and Musculo-skeletal Disorders, Cheruthuruthy- 679531
	14.	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Life style related Disorders, Poojapura, Trivandrum-695012
Madhya Pradesh	15.	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Drug Development, Amkho, Gwalior-474009
Maharashtra	16.	Raja Ramdeo Anandilal Podar (RRAP) Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Cancer, RA Podar College, Worli, Mumbai-400018
	17.	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Mother and Child Health, NIT Complex, Nandanwan, Nagpur-440009
	18.	Regional Ayurveda Institute for Fundamental Research, Pune
Nagaland	19.	Herbal Ayurveda Research Centre, Lumami - 798601

State	Sl. No.	Name of the Institutes/Centre/Units
Odisha	20.	Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Hepatobiliary Disorders, Bharatpur, Bhubaneswar-751003
Punjab	21.	Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Respiratory Disorders, Moti Bagh Road, Patiala-147001
Rajasthan	22.	M.S. Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Endocrine Disorders, Indira Colony, Bani Park, Jhotwara Road, Jaipur-302016.
Sikkim	23.	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute, Tadong, Gangtok -737102
Tamil Nadu	24.	Dr. Achanta Lakshmi pati Research Centre for Ayurveda, VHS Campus, TTTI Post, Chennai-600113
	25.	Captain Srinivasa Murthy Regional Ayurveda Drug Development Institute, Chennai.
Telangana	26.	National Institute of Indian Medical Heritage, Hyderabad
Uttar Pradesh	27.	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Eye Diseases, Indira Nagar, Lucknow-226016
	28.	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute , Jhansi
Uttarakhand	29.	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute , Thapla, Ranikhet- 263645, Almora
West Bengal	30.	Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Drug Development, 4 CN Block, Sector V, Bidhan Nagar, Kolkata-700091

Statement-II*Details of achievements made by the Council and its peripheral institutes*

- Validation of classical formulation

CCRAS has validated more than 100 Ayurvedic Classical formulations particularly for non-communicable disease conditions.

- Technologies Patented and Commercialized

- Patents Filed	:	37
- Patents granted	:	17
- Patents denied	:	01
- Applications pending	:	19
- Technology Transfer	:	12

- Research Publications:

- 1152 Research papers were published by CCRAS scientists during 2007-2016.
- More than 2000 Research papers were published by CCRAS since inception.
- 142 Books/Monographs/Select Research Papers/Proceedings have been published.

- CCRAS has provided healthcare services through OPD/IPD to approximately 1,26,10,743 patients who received health benefits (1982-2017).

- Under Drug development several coded Ayurvedic formulations such as Ayush-56 for epilepsy, Ayush 64 for Malaria, Ayush-82 for Diabetes, Ayush SG for Rheumatoid Arthritis and 17 formulations for RCH etc. are developed. Some formulations (AYUSH 82, AYUSH-64 and AYUSH SG) have been gone for commercialization and in near future a series of drug are going to be commercialized or can be introduced in mainstream of National Health programs.

- Integration of AYUSH (Ayurveda) NPCDCS Programme

Integration of AYUSH (Ayurveda) with National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) Programme has been/implemented and is ongoing at 03 Districts viz. Surendranagar (Gujarat), Bhilwara/(Rajasthan), Gaya (Bihar) with the objective of health promotion,

prevention and control of Non communicable diseases like Diabetes, Hypertension, Dyslipidemia and Cancer through early screening along with lifestyle modifications, Ayurveda and Yoga. Till March, 2017, a total number of 74,086 patients have been screened out of which 34,036 patients are enrolled for the management of selected Non Communicable diseases through Ayurveda and Yoga under this programme; 714 camps have been conducted for awareness generation through IEC and 57,201 patients have attended the camps. 84,418 patients have been enrolled for Yoga classes.

- Ayurgenomics: CCRAS has taken up projects on validation of assessment format for Prakriti.
- AYUSH Ph.D. Fellowship/SRF Scheme

AYUSH-National Eligibility Test (AYUSH-NET) has been conducted at 5 centres namely Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai and Guwahati.

Medicinal plants grown in the country

4319. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the medicinal plants available in the country; and
- (b) the details of the steps being taken by Government for the farming, conservation, processing and promotion of such medicinal plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) As per information of the Botanical Survey of India (BSI), an organization under Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Government of India, estimated more than 8,000 species of herbs/medicinal plants are found in India.

(b) The National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB), Ministry of AYUSH is presently implementing following schemes to encourage farming/cultivation, conservation and promotion of medicinal and herbal plants throughout the country:

1. Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM). Under 'Medicinal Plants' component of the NAM scheme the large scale farming/cultivation of medicinal plants is being supported. As per the scheme guidelines, the support is being provided for:

- (i) Cultivation of prioritized medicinal plants on farmer's land.
 - (ii) Establishment of nurseries for supply of quality planting material.
 - (iii) Post-harvest management.
 - (iv) Primary processing, marketing infrastructure etc.
 - (v) Providing subsidy to farmers @ 30%, 50% and 75% based on cost of cultivation.
2. Central Sector Scheme on "Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants". Under the scheme, the project based support is being provided for:
- (i) *In-situ* conservation through development of Medicinal Plants Conservation and Development Areas (MPCDAs);
 - (ii) *Ex-situ* conservation through establishment of herbal gardens;
 - (iii) Linkages with Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs)/Panchayats/ Van Panchayats/Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs)/Self Help Groups (SHGs);
 - (iv) IEC activities (Training/workshops and Seminars etc.);
 - (v) Research and Development etc.

AYUSH medicines for different diseases

†4320. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state the diseases including diabetes and high blood pressure for which genuine Ayush medicines duly supported by research based findings are available in market for treatment of diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): Ministry of AYUSH has set-up four autonomous Research Councils, namely, Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH), Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM) and Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS) as apex bodies for formulation and development of traditional medicine for various diseases.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

CCRAS has developed three formulations/medicines and commercialized through National Research Development Corporation (NRDC), New Delhi as described below:

- i. AYUSH-64 for Malaria.
- ii. AYUSH-82 for Diabetes mellitus
- iii. AYUSH-SG for Arthritis

Various Homoeopathic medicine for various diseases including high blood pressure and diabetes duly supported by clinical researches by CCRH are also available in the market. These are Sygizium Jambolanum, Cephalendra indica, Rhus aromaticus, Lycopodium, Rauwolfia serpentine, glonoine, glesemium, Allium sativa, Bryonia alba, Nux vomica, Rauwolfia serpentina and Strophanthus Abroma augusta, and Gymnema sylvestre.

In addition to this, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) also conducts research for development of herbal drugs/formulations. They have recently developed a drug named BGR-34 for diabetes.

Preserving ancient AYUSH manuscripts and texts

4321. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has undertaken any study related to revival and retrieval of ancient AYUSH manuscripts and rare books/texts;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the achievements made in this direction so far, Institute-wise;
- (c) whether Government provides financial assistance to institutions for this purpose; and
- (d) if so, the details of all such institutions and the amount of assistance granted to them during the last three years, institute-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS) and Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM) are the autonomous organizations under the

Ministry of AYUSH, which are engaged in the studies related to revival, retrieval and digitization of manuscripts and rare books of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani systems respectively. These Councils have also published book from the manuscripts. Council-wise details and achievements in this regard are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The Research Councils do not provide financial assistance to institutions for revival and retrieval of manuscripts and publication of books. During the last three years no financial assistance has been provided for this purpose to any institution.

Statement

Research Council-wise details and achievements

Name of the Research Council	Details and Achievements
Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 books retrieved from manuscripts and published. • 14 books retrieved from manuscripts have been translated, two in English and 12 in Hindi. • 8 books retrieved from manuscripts are being translated including four books in English, three in Hindi and one in both English and Hindi. • Surveyed and digitized more than 5000 Ayurvedic Manuscripts/Rare Books from Odisha, West Bengal, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Assam and Jammu & Kashmir (Leh) etc.
Central Council for Research in Unani Medicines (CCRUM).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 44 manuscripts digitized. • 72 Unani classical books reprinted. • 58 volumes of Unani classical books translated in different languages.

Name of the Research Council	Details and Achievements
Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possession of 1250 palm leaf manuscripts and their digitization done. • Digitization of 12 rare Siddha books done. • 6 books retrieved and published from the Siddha manuscripts

Procuring medicinal herbs from tribal and hilly areas

4322. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to procure medicinal herbs/medicines from tribal and hilly regions, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of steps taken by Government to promote and popularise AYUSH systems of medicine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Currently, there is no such proposal under consideration of Ministry of AYUSH.

However, as per information received from State Government, the Government of Uttarakhand has developed a mechanism for procurement of medicinal herbs as per which the medicinal herbs growers are registered and transit pass for cultivated herbs are granted. In addition, the Uttarakhand State Government has also established 3 collection centres (Mandies) at Rishikesh, Tankpur and Ramnagar. Besides, the State Forest Department has also separate mechanism for harvesting / collection of medicinal herbs from the forest area which is governed by the provisions of Indian Forest Act and other related Acts.

(b) The Central Government approved and notified a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) on 29.09.2014 which envisages better access to AYUSH services; strengthening of AYUSH educational institutions, facilitate the enforcement of quality control of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani and Homoeopathy (ASU &H) drugs and sustainable availability of ASU&H raw-materials by promotion of

medicinal plants cultivation in the States/UTs.

Under NAM Scheme, the Central Government provides financial assistance to the States/UTs for encouraging Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy Centers for the health care of the people of the country as per the State Annual Action Plan (SAAP).

The National AYUSH Mission (NAM) *inter alia* makes provision for the following:

- (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 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.

In addition to NAM Scheme, the Ministry of AYUSH under its different schemes have also taken following steps to promote and popularize AYUSH systems of medicine:

- (i) Promotion of quality standards of ASU&H drugs to promote safe use of AYUSH medicines.
- (ii) Organization of Arogya Fairs / Melas, Conference, Exhibitions, Seminars, Workshops, Symposium and also publicity through electronic multimedia, print media campaigning for awareness amongst the citizens all over the country.
- (iii) Providing of financial assistance to the various research organizations for conducting the research in AYUSH system of Medicine.

To promote and propagate AYUSH systems of medicine across the globe, the following measure are also being taken by Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India:

- (i) Signing of Country to Country Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) on Cooperation in the field of Traditional Medicine.
- (ii) Setting up of AYUSH Academic Chairs in Foreign Universities/Institutes.
- (iii) Signing of MoUs for Undertaking Collaborative Research to enhance the acceptability of AYUSH systems at International level.
- (iv) Setting up of AYUSH Information Cells in the premises of the Indian Missions/ ICCR Cultural Centres for dissemination of authentic information.
- (v) Organization / participation in International exhibitions/conferences/ workshops/ seminars/ road shows/ trade fairs etc. to create awareness amongst the local population.

AYUSH colleges in the country

†4323. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of AYUSH colleges in the country, State-wise and course-wise thereof;
- (b) whether Government proposes to establish medical colleges for courses in Ayurveda in the country, if so, State-wise details thereof and whether any criterion have been fixed for establishment of new colleges in private sector, if so, the details of criterion thereof;
- (c) whether Government has proposed to promote Ayurveda and facilitate the research of AYUSH medicine, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether Government is implementing any programme to increase the trust of people in the said medical practice, 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) There are total 626 AYUSH colleges in the country. The State-wise and course-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

- (b) The Central Government has established two National Institutes to impart education in Ayurveda namely (i) National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur for Under-

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

graduate and Post-graduate education and (ii) Institute of Post-Graduate Training and Research in Ayurveda, Jamnagar for Post-graduate education. In addition the Government has established two new Ayurveda institutes during the academic session 2016-17 namely (i) All India Institute of Ayurveda, New Delhi for Post-graduate education and (ii) North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy, Shillong for Under-graduate education in Ayurveda.

Further, any person intending to establish a new Ayurveda Medical College may apply as per section 13A of Indian Medicine Central Council (IMCC) Act, 1970. The criterion/procedures/guidelines to establish new Ayurveda medical college are prescribed in following Regulations made under the Act:—

- (i) The Establishment of New Medical College, Opening of New or Higher Course of Study or Training and Increase of Admission Capacity by a Medical College Regulations, 2003 read with amendment Regulations of 2013.
- (ii) The Indian Medicine Central Council (Requirements of Minimum Standard for under-graduate Ayurveda Colleges and attached Hospitals) Regulations, 2016.

(c) and (d) The Government has setup 05 Central Councils for Research in Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani, Yoga and Naturopathy and Homoeopathy for undertaking, coordinating, formulating, developing and promoting research on scientific lines. The activities are carried out through 82 peripheral institute/Centres/Units located all over India and also through collaborative studies with various universities, hospitals and institutes. The research activities of the councils include medicinal plant research (Medico-ethno botanical survey, pharmacognosy and tissue culture), Drug Standardization Pharmacological Research, Clinical Research, Literary Research and Documentation, and other outreach activities. Further, Ministry of AYUSH runs Extra Mural Research (EMR) scheme to conduct the research on various aspects of AYUSH systems.

The Government of India has approved and notified Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) on 29 September, 2014 which envisages better access to AYUSH services; strengthening of AYUSH educational institutions, facilitate the enforcement of quality control of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy (ASU&H) drugs and sustainable availability of ASU&H raw materials by promotion of medicinal plants in the States/UTs during Twelfth Plan. Under NAM, the Government

of India provides financial assistance to the States/UTs to develop and promote AYUSH systems of medicine including Ayurveda in the country through deferent activities. The details of activities are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Under the Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Scheme, the Ministry of AYUSH takes up initiatives for propagation and promotion of AYUSH systems of medicine by organizing Arogya fairs/Melas, Conferences, Exhibitions, Seminars, Workshops, Symposium and also undertaking publicity through electronic multimedia, print media campaigning for awareness amongst the citizens all over the country.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise number of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani, Homoeopathy and Naturopathy and Yoga colleges in the country

Sl. No.	State/UT	Ayurveda	Siddha	Unani	Homoeopathy	Naturopathy and Yoga	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	03	00	01	05	00	09
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	00	00	00	01	00	01
3.	Assam	01	00	00	03	00	04
4.	Bihar	08	00	05	15	00	28
5.	Chandigarh	01	00	00	01	00	02
6.	Chhattisgarh	05	00	01	03	01	10
7.	Delhi	03	00	02	02	00	07
8.	Goa	01	00	00	01	00	02
9.	Gujarat	20	00	00	19	01	40
10.	Haryana	11	00	00	01	00	12
11.	Himachal Pradesh	03	00	00	01	00	04
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	01	00	03	00	00	04
13.	Jharkhand	01	00	00	04	00	05
14.	Karnataka	66	00	05	11	04	86
15.	Kerala	18	01	01	05	00	25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Madhya Pradesh	19	00	04	23	02	48
17.	Maharashtra	71	00	06	50	00	127
18.	Meghalaya	01	00	00	01	00	02
19.	Odisha	36	00	00	06	00	12
20.	Puducherry	31	00	00	00	00	01
21.	Punjab	16	00	01	04	00	21
22.	Rajasthan	12	00	03	08	03	26
23.	Tamil Nadu	06	09	01	12	05	33
24.	Telangana	05	00	03	04	01	13
25.	Uttar Pradesh	48	00	14	10	02	74
26.	Uttarakhand	10	00	01	02	00	13
27.	West Bengal	04	00	01	12	00	17
TOTAL		341	10	52	204	19	626

Statement-II*Details of activities under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH*

Mission (NAM) to provide financial assistance to the States/UTs to develop and promote AYUSH systems of medicine including Ayurveda in the country

- (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 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.

Use of peacock's body parts in traditional medicines

4324. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the prevalence of using the Indian National bird, Peacock's feathers and body parts as medicines in Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha, as reported by the World Wildlife Fund;
- (b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard;
- (c) if not, the future plans to deal with this illegal activity; and
- (d) the names of the States where this is practiced most?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) Peacock's feathers, bile etc. are mentioned as ingredients in the authoritative books of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani. Use of such ingredients in the preparation of medicines is regulated under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and rules there under and the relevant provisions of the Wildlife Act. Any manufacturing of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani medicine in contravention of the legal provisions is punishable. No organisation under the purview of Ministry of AYUSH has reported the use of peacock feathers or body parts in the manufacturing of any medicine.

India as hub of Ayurvedic treatment and research

†4325. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether suggestions had been sought by Government from the global experts regarding establishing India as the hub of Ayurvedic treatment and research, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether Government has received the suggestions of the global experts and whether Government is considering to implement those suggestions and if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) No. However, suggestions have been sought from global Ayurveda experts to form an international platform for establishment of internationally acceptable standards and accreditation processes in Ayurveda education, clinical practices, products, drugs etc.

Performance of BEML

4326. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) performance of Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. (BEML) in the last three years, year-wise;
- (b) profit / loss of BEML during the above period, year-wise;
- (c) what is the product range of BEML;
- (d) whether it is a fact that BEML is also manufacturing Stainless Steel Metro Cars and is one of the competitive players in the market now;
- (e) whether it is also a fact that BEML is manufacturing Stainless Steel Metro Cars at a much cheaper rates when compared to other private players; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for disinvesting BEML?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) Financial performance and Profit / Loss of BEML in last three years:—

	(₹ in crore)		
Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Sales / Gross Revenue	3262.20	3129.65	3426.02
Profit Before Tax (PBT)	9.08	6.91	64.27

(c) Product range of BEML Ltd is as under:—

Defence segment: High Mobility and Recovery Vehicles, Bridge Systems, Vehicles for Missile Projects, Tank transportation trailers, Milrail Wagons, Mine ploughs, Crash

Fire Tenders, Aircraft Towing Tractors, Aircraft Weapon Loading Trolley etc.

Rail and Metro segment: Passenger Vehicles, EMUs, Metro Cars, Maintenance and Utility Vehicles, etc.

Mining and Construction Segment: Bull dozers, excavators, Dumpers, Shovels. Loaders, Water Sprinklers, Motor Graders, Pipe Layers, Tyre Handlers, etc.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) BEML has obtained several contracts for manufacturing Stainless Steel Metro Cars as the lowest bidder through competitive biddings.

(f) Government has given 'in-principle' approval for strategic disinvestment of some CPSEs including BEML Disinvestments through strategic sale are being considered based on recommendations of NITI Aayog after taking into consideration all aspects of the matter. However, after completion of process, specific approval of Government would be sought again.

Pending cases of height clearance by AAI

†4327. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in metro cities a large number of applications are pending for height clearance to be given by Airports Authority of India (AAI), if so, since when and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the new rule has facilitated early clearance of these cases; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA: (a) No, Sir. Airports Authority of India (AAI) issues 'No Objection Certificate' (NOC) for height clearances for buildings in a time bound manner.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Online NOCs are issued through an automated, transparent and paperless process. Further, with the introduction of Color Coded Zoning Maps (CCZMs), the applicant gets his building plan sanctioned up to a specified height directly from the Local Body without NOC from AAI.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Shortage of soldiers in armed forces

4328. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any data of the shortage of soldiers in the armed forces; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) The shortage of soldiers in the three Armed Force is given as under:—

Officers:

Army (as on 1.1.2017)	Navy (as on January, 2017)	Air Force (as on 7.4.2017)
7986	1256	Nil

JCOs / Other Ranks and Equivalent:

Army (as on 1.1.2017)	Navy (as on January, 2017)	Air Force (as on 1.3.2017)
25472*	12785	13614

* Against this deficiency, 78205 recruits are under training. As such there is no significant problem of shortage in other ranks in Army.

Security threat assessment of airports

4329. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any security threat assessment has been done for Airports in Delhi, Chandigarh, Mumbai, Chennai, Bangalore and Kolkata;

(b) if so, the details of findings, airport-wise;

(c) whether any action plan has been proposed for this; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) The Central Security Agencies are mandated to conduct threat assessment at airports. Considering the sensitive nature of the security scenario and threat perceptions, details in this respect cannot be placed in the public domain. The security system at airports is reviewed and upgraded as per requirement, by the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS), the regulatory authority for civil aviation security, in consultation with other concerned agencies and stakeholders, including Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) and Airport Operators, depending upon threat perceptions.

**Insufficient capacity of Indian airports to accommodate
increased flight operations**

4330. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of flight operations in all the airports in the country have increased manifold in recent times;

(b) whether it is also a fact that commensurate with the increase in flight operations, there has been no increase in the runway capacity which remains the same as in the past;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the airlines are seething as they had been ordering planes and the big airports do not have slots for additional flights or even adequate parking stands; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Civil Aviation sector in India has experienced exponential growth in the traffic (both passenger and cargo) during last five years which has resulted into corresponding increase in aircraft operations across the airports in the country.

(b) to (d) The present infrastructure capacity at airports in the country is sufficient for seamless aircraft operations to meet the traffic requirement. Besides, Ministry of Civil Aviation has taken various steps to create additional airport infrastructure in the country with the assistance of various State Governments, Airports Authority of India (AAI) and other airport operators. This includes construction of new Greenfield Airports

across the country, modernization and capacity expansion of the existing airports and revival of unserved/under-served airports. Five major airports under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode have undertaken various steps to enhance airside and terminal side capacity including construction of new runways, hangar, aprons, taxiways and new terminal etc. AAI has also undertaken development works at its airports depending upon traffic requirement and availability of land. Details of upgradation works undertaken by AAI at its airports are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details regarding upgradation/ modernization of airports

Region	Sl. No.	State	Airport	Name of Works
ER	1.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Resurfacing of main runway
			Kolkata	Construction of Sub Fire Station
	2.	Odisha	Jharsuguda	Development of Jharsuguda Airport for A-320 Aircraft
	3.	Andman & Nicobar	Port Blair	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building.
				Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building. (Balance Work)
NER	4.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Extension of runway at 24 beginning, Expansion of Apron suitable for C-Category Aircraft.
	5.	Bihar	Gaya	Resurfacing of runway
	6.	Assam	Dibrugarh	Extension of runway, C/o isolation bay, link taxi track and associated works-SH: Shifting of external services like water supply line, electric cables etc.
	7.	Meghalaya	Barapani	Control Tower cum Technical Block and Fire station
	8.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tezu	Operationalisation/Upgradation of Tezu Airport
	9.	Manipur	Imphal	Expansion of apron by 175x130m along with link taxiway to accommodate 3nos

Region	Sl. No.	State	Airport	Name of Works
				AB-321,1 no AB-320 and 3 nos ATR-72 class aircrafts.(Total 7 parking stand)
	10.	Sikkim	Pakyong	Construction of Greenfield Airport
NR	11.	Rajasthan	Kishangarh	Development of Kishangarh Airport
	12.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	Construction of new passenger terminal building
			Fursatganj	Construction of National Aviation University at IGRUA
			Varanasi	Recarpetting of runway, widening of turning pad 27 and widening of fillet/shoulder of taxi A, B & D.
	13.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	Expansion and modification of Terminal Building.
	14.	Punjab	Amritsar	Strengthening of runway 16-34
WR	15.	Goa	Goa	Extension of west side finger
	16.	Gujarat	Surat	Recarpetting/Strengthening and extention of runway 04/22
			Ahmedabad	Resurfacing of Runway 05/23 and Taxiways
	17.	Maharashtra	Pune	Expension of existing Terminal Building
	18.	Karanataka	Hubli	Development of Hubli Airport including New Terminal Building, Extension and strengthening of runway, construction of taxiway, apron, isolation bay and other ancillary works.
			Belgaum	Development of Belgaum Airport including New Terminal Building, Extension and Strengthening of runway, construction of taxiway, apron, Isolation bay and other ancillary works.
			Mangalore	C/o Part parallel taxi track for new runway 06/24 at both sides, provision

Region	Sl. No.	State	Airport	Name of Works
SR	19.	Kerala	Calicut	of RESA of 240m x 90m for 06 Runway at Mangalore Airport.
				Construction of new international arrival block internal modification of existing international passengers terminal Building and associated works
			Trivandrum	Re-surfacing and strengthening of Runway
				Recarpetting/Strengthening of runway and taxiway
	20.	Andhra Pradesh	Rajamundry	Extension of parallel taxi track "P" and construction of link taxiway to connect runway 14/32 and isolation way
				Extension of arrival side corridor with rotunda at NITB
			Vijaywada	Extension of Apron in front of New Terminal Building including Electrical Works
				Extension of Runway and strengthening / resurfacing of existing runway 05/23 along with c/o isolation bay
			Visakhapatnam	Construction of terminal building, ceremonial lounge and associated work
				Extension of Apron for additional 10 parking bays
			Tirupati	Extension of apron for additional 06nos parking bays
				Isolation bay, Apron bays with taxiway and associated works

Conversion of dues into equity by AI

4331. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Airports Authority of India (AAI) has rejected a proposal by Air India to partially convert its dues worth ₹ 2,300 crore into equity;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the Air India's dues to AAI were towards landing and parking charges as well as route navigation charges; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Air India has proposed to convert ₹1000 crores of outstanding dues payable to Airports Authority of India (AAI) into equity thereby offering AAI a stake in Air India as well as a position on its Board. The proposal of Air India was considered but not accepted by AAI.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. As per the audited annual accounts of AAI, the total outstanding dues of Air India is ₹1883.73 crores as on 31.03.2016 .

On time performance of domestic airlines from four metro airports

4332. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) where Air India stands as far as the on-time performance (OTP) of scheduled domestic airlines for the four metro airports *viz.* Delhi, Mumbai, Hyderabad and Bangalore is concerned;
- (b) which domestic airline is far ahead of others including Air India; and
- (c) a detailed on-time performance data of scheduled domestic airlines operating from the four metro airports for the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) As per the monthly data submitted by four metro airports, the On Time Performance (OTP) of airlines including Air India varies from month to month and airport to airport. Therefore, drawing inference is not feasible.

(c) Airlines-wise OTP of scheduled domestic airlines computed for four metro airports *viz.* Bangalore, Delhi, Hyderabad and Mumbai for the period of January, 2016 to February, 2017 is given in the Statement.

Statement

Detailed OTP performance data of scheduled airlines operating from four metro airports for the last one year

Airports	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Air India														
Delhi	61.5	77.1	83.5	84.5	77.7	77.1	76.2	75.8	80.5	76.1	72.3	60.4	56.8	66.4
Mumbai	61.3	74.2	71.5	69.7	66.5	64.5	56.7	57.7	64.1	57.0	51.7	49.6	49.8	59.1
Hyderabad	80.7	88.2	87.6	83.4	80.8	77.4	79.4	83.3	84.0	86.0	79.4	77.6	72.4	75.3
Bangalore	77.2	85.6	88.5	81.4	76.0	83.7	82.8	84.0	84.4	79.8	77.4	61.7	61.2	79.9
Jet Airways/Jet Lite														
Delhi	71.5	81.1	81.1	87.4	83.8	86.6	80.1	82.7	88.9	87.6	75.9	59.3	49.0	64.4
Mumbai	75.0	81.3	71.5	75.6	77.2	73.9	60.6	64.9	71.9	65.3	67.9	61.6	58.3	66.1
Hyderabad	78.8	83.7	75.1	87.0	87.5	79.8	80	83.3	86.7	85.7	85.6	80.2	82.4	80.3
Bangalore	81.0	85.4	84.9	90.2	88.1	87.3	86.3	90.4	91.0	88.1	87.5	72.2	70.6	77.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
SpiceJet														
Delhi	69.6	73.9	85.5	84.2	80.0	80.6	82.7	84.6	92.5	89.7	84.4	69.6	62.7	80.6
Mumbai	71.0	75.2	77.8	74.6	75.3	70.0	63	72.8	79.1	72.9	68.7	54.8	69.1	75.2
Hyderabad	86.8	81.7	90.4	87.4	81.5	88.7	84.6	87.0	90.1	89.9	85.9	84.6	86.4	91.8
Bangalore	71.0	81.8	79.8	81.2	78.5	81.0	82.6	86.1	91.1	88.5	83.8	67.0	71.5	73.0
Indigo														
Delhi	78.2	83.6	88.5	92.2	85.1	88.0	84.2	90.1	93.5	86.5	72.0	64.5	68.8	80.5
Mumbai	66.4	73.1	79.0	78.7	77.3	69.9	55.7	66.7	74.5	66.0	58.5	50.2	70.9	73.9
Hyderabad	77.9	91.5	90.7	91.0	83.4	85.7	83.4	87.9	88.4	85.7	82.8	75.1	81.3	86.8
Bangalore	79.2	88.9	91.5	92.5	86.0	88.7	83	89.6	91.8	84.7	77.9	59.0	67.9	78.6
Vistara														
Delhi	89.6	93.0	93.9	85.3	85.3	89.3	84.6	86.4	92.3	86.5	75.8	64.3	52.2	73.4
Mumbai	79.5	84.6	83.3	78.2	80.5	74.8	60.9	66.7	77.0	70.2	65.3	55.6	51.1	66.3

112 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Hyderabad	91.2	94.4	96.4	96.4	93.0	91.1	94.8	96.9	98.8	98.4	93.3	81.8	62.0	84.5
Bangalore	87.1	93.1	100.0	97.7	93.5	96.5	94	96.6	98.8	88.5	81.4	71.6	56.3	72.8
Go Air														
Delhi	72.0	81.5	86.0	91.2	80.5	84.4	84.5	90.6	92.4	80.0	72.2	63.3	52.7	63.4
Mumbai	64.6	70.5	76.3	72.8	69.8	66.8	47.5	61.8	69.8	57.4	59.6	59.9	57.9	70.8
Hyderabad	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.0	80.8	83.9	73.6
Bangalore	79.3	87.6	86.0	82.8	79.6	78.3	77.4	79.1	84.3	78.4	77.4	68.0	76.3	75.8

Written Answers to

[11 April, 2017]

Unstarred Questions

Airports of international standard in Madhya Pradesh

†4333. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of airports which shall be converted into international Standard by Madhya Pradesh Government under various schemes and programmes of Government of India and the announcement made with respect to each of them along with the action taken and the destinations for which the international flights are likely to be made available from these airports;

(b) the details of the action taken with reference to the sanction given to 4.23 acres of land for State Hanger in Bhopal; and

(c) the details of the action taken for execution of lease deed for Khandwa and Satna Airfields and updated status for approval given to develop Rewa Airstrip as a low cost airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Airports Authority of India (AAI) owns and maintains 8 airports in Madhya Pradesh including a Civil Enclave at Gwalior. Development and upgradation of airports to international standards is a continuous process which is undertaken by AAI from time to time depending upon commercial viability, traffic demand, availability of land etc.

Bhopal, Indore and Khajuraho airports have already been upgraded to international standards with New Integrated Terminal Buildings and other associated work. Further, AAI has also finalized the scope of work for extension of existing runway, construction of new terminal building and other allied works for operations of A-320 type of aircraft at Jabalpur Airport. Indian carriers are free to mount air services from any point in India to foreign destinations as per the respective bilateral air service agreements. However, actual operations are always guided by traffic demand and commercial judgment of the airlines.

(b) The State Government of Madhya Pradesh has requested for 4.23 acres of land for expansion of State hangar at Bhopal Airport. The transfer of land at Bhopal Airport is subject to signing of MoU by the State Government.

(c) AAI has decided to hand over airside area including terminal building of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Satna and Khandwa airfields on nominal lease for aeronautical purposes to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for 30 years and to keep the city side area with AAI for commercial development. The decision of AAI has been communicated to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh. However, the execution of lease deed is subject to the approval of State Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Rewa airstrip belongs to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh. AAI has carried out feasibility study for development of the airstrip and submitted its findings/study report to Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Religious meals in Air India

4334. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that religious meals are introduced in the Air India domestic flight; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of religious meals introduced in Air India domestic flights are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of religious meals introduced in Air India domestic flights

Meal	Code	Description
Asian Veg Meal	AVML	Contains vegetables, fresh fruits and dairy products. Does not contain any meat, fish or eggs. Mildly spicy to spicy. Prepared according to subcontinent taste.
Hindu Meal (Non-veg)	HNML	Contains meat (lamb or chicken), fish, eggs and dairy products. Does not contain any beef/pork or its products. Incorporates flavors of Indian sub-continent.

Meal	Code	Description
Jain Meal	JNML	This meal is for members of Jain Community. Does Not contain animal products and by-products and root vegetables like potatoes, carrot, onion, garlic etc.
Vegetarian Meal	VGML	Contains all types of fruits and vegetables. Does not contain any meat, fish or eggs.
Moslem Meal	MOML	All non-vegetarian meals are suitable for Muslims and are prepared in accordance with Halal method. May contain lamb, chicken, fish, eggs, fruits and dairy products. It does not contain pork or non-halal prepared meats.

Installation of ILS at Srinagar airport

4335. SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Srinagar airport has been declared as International airport;
- (b) whether there is continuous disruption/cancellation of flights in winter season due to poor visibility;
- (c) whether there is need for installation of an advanced Instrumentation Landing System (ILS) at the said airport; and
- (d) what steps have been taken by Government in this regard and by when will such advanced ILS be installed at Srinagar airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Srinagar Airport has been declared as an International Airport in March, 2005.

(b) to (d) Srinagar Airport belongs to the Indian Air Force (IAF), where Airports Authority of India (AAI) maintains a Civil enclave. Presently, the airport is equipped with Cat-I Instrument Landing System (ILS). Disruption/cancellation of flights takes place at Srinagar Airport during fog/smog conditions when the visibility level drops minima (1300m). Since the operational area at Srinagar Airport is under the control of

IAF, Ministry of Civil Aviation has requested Ministry of Defence (MoD) to prioritize installation of Cat-II ILS system at Srinagar Airport. In order to allow civil flight operations at Srinagar Airport upto Runway Visual Range of 300 m and above, the Air Headquarters, MoD has decided to install the abridged version of Cat-II Airfield Lighting System for Runway 31 by the year 2018 under the Modernization of Airfield Infrastructure (MAFI) plan.

Lack of proper management in Air India

†4336. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that domestic travelers have filed 306 complaints against the Air India in the month of February during the current financial year;
- (b) if so, the details of the complaints and the action taken thereon;
- (c) whether as per report of Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) lack of proper management is a major reason for delay in flights and decline in customer services of public sector Air India; and
- (d) if so, whether Government has taken any concrete steps for improvement in the management, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Air India has received 306 complaints in the month of February, 2017, out of which 215 complaints have been disposed off. Air India has a Complaint Handling Procedure /Mechanism in place. On receipt of a complaint, the same is acknowledged within three working days and sent to the concerned office/section for investigation and remedial action. An endeavor is made to give a final reply within 21 days based on the investigation report. Cases which take more than 21 days, require extensive investigations. All complaints are monitored and tracked till a reply is sent to the complainant.

(c) and (d) CAG, in its Draft Performance Audit Report on Turnaround Efforts of Air India Limited has commented on OTP and has attributed the delays in flights to planning and coordination within the control of Airline. However, CAG has not attributed it as a major reason. Generally Air India flights operate on time. However, at times the flights are delayed due to technical, operational, weather and miscellaneous reasons which are beyond the control of the airlines.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

In order to improve OTP of Air India, initiatives have been taken to increase the availability of resources in terms of crew and aircraft. Ministry has taken steps to monitor the OTP of Air India with a view to improve the same. The OTP of Air India is also reviewed in the Oversight Committee Meetings held in the Ministry. Further, OTP is monitored at the highest level within Air India on daily basis. A video conference is anchored by Integrated Operation Control Centre (IOCC) every day in which the representatives of operating departments from four regions participate to review the previous day's operation and evolve process improvement wherever possible.

Development of smaller airports under UDAN scheme

4337. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is planning to develop smaller airports under Ude Desh Ka Aam Nagrik (UDAN) Scheme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the towns that are identified for development at smaller Airports in the State of Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Civil Aviation launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) scheme on 21.10.2016 under National Civil Aviation Policy, in order to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity by way of revival of un-served and under-served airports of the country. Revival of such airports is to be 'demand driven', depending on firm demand from the airlines operators and where the State Government agrees to provide various concessions envisaged in the Policy. For this purpose, Government of India has approved the proposal for revival of 50 un-served and under-served airports/airs trips of State Government, AAI, Civil Enclaves and CPSUs at an estimated cost of ₹ 4500 crores. Gol has also awarded RCS-UDAN routes on 31.03.2017 in the first round of bidding to the selected airline operators connecting unserved/under-served airports under the scheme.

(c) The airports at Adilabad, Aleru, Basant Nagar, Hyderabad (Dundigal), Hyderabad (Hakimpet), Kagazpur (Sirpur), Nadirgul, Nalgonda and Warangal have been included in the tentative list of unserved and underserved airports under RCS. However, no proposal has been received from airlines operators for operations to these airports in the first round of bidding under RCS-UDAN scheme.

Financial restructuring of Air India

4338. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inspite of repeated and number of bailout packages and the recent Turnaround Plan (TAP)/ Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) Air India is unable to register substantial profit, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Air India is unable to register Operational Profit for more than three years and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Government has approved the only Turnaround Plan(TAP)/ Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) in 2012 for operational and financial turnaround of Air India. Air India over the past few years and especially since the implementation of the Turnaround Plan, 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.

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 so that the interest costs can , come down substantially in the coming years to improve its profits.

Change in 5/20 Rule

4339. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed any change in "5/20 Rule" for new aviation companies;

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

(c) how these changes will help in the development of aviation sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The 5/20 rule has been revised in the new Civil Aviation Policy, 2016 and as per new policy any Indian air transport undertaking shall be eligible to apply for operation of international scheduled air transport services, if it - (i) has a valid Air Operator's Certificate for operation of scheduled air transport services and (ii) deploys 20 aircraft or 20 per cent of total capacity (in term of average number of seats on all departures put together), whichever is higher, for domestic operations.

(c) The new rule allows airlines, both new and old, to commence international operations provided they continue to meet some obligation for domestic operation.

Expansion of facilities for passengers and airports in Rajasthan

†4340. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question 497 answered in Rajya Sabha on 7 February, 2017 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a significant rise in air passengers from major airports of Rajasthan such as Jaipur, Jodhpur and Udaipur, if so, the percentage increase in air passengers from these airports *vis-a-vis* the last three years; and

(b) the details of road map devised by Government to provide more facilities for passengers and expansion of these airports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) There has been a significant rise in air passenger traffic from all the main airports of Rajasthan such as Jaipur, Jodhpur and Udaipur during the last three years except in Jodhpur during 2014-15 and 2015-16. The air passenger traffic in Rajasthan has witnessed the growth rate of 12.3%, 8.5% and 32.1% respectively during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 over the previous year. Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) during the last three years for passengers is 17.2%.

During the current year 2016-17 (Apr.-Feb.), air passenger traffic from all the main airports of Rajasthan *viz.* Jaipur, Jodhpur and Udaipur is growing significantly at the rate of 32.2%, 13.9% and 60.1% respectively over the same period 2015-16. Details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Expansion of airports and providing more facilities for passengers is a

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

continuous process and is undertaken by Airports Authority of India (AAI) from time to time depending upon commercial viability, traffic demand, availability of land etc. AAI has devised a plan for expansion of Jaipur Terminal Building for upgradation of its capacity from 2.07 million passenger per annum (MPPA) to 8.75 MPPA at an estimated cost of ₹ 1360 crore. Further, AAI has commenced work for construction of 04 (four) numbers parking bays for A-320 type of aircraft at Jodhpur Airport and grading of basic strip at Udaipur Airport for increasing its effective runway length.

Statement

Details of total air passenger traffic growth during 2012-13 to 2015-16 and current year 2016-17(Apr to Feb) over 2015-16 (Apr to Feb)

Year	Jaipur		Jodhpur		Udaipur		Total of Major Airport	
	Passe- nger (in Lakh)	Gro- wth Rate (%)	Passe- nger (in Lakh)	Gro- wth Rate (%)	Passe- nger (in Lakh)	Gro- wth Rate (%)	Passe- nger (in Lakh)	Gro- wth Rate (%)
2012-13	18.02	-	2.61	-	3.61	-	24.24	-
2013-14	19.82	10.0	3.04	16.5	4.35	20.7	27.21	12.3
2014-15	21.98	10.9	2.96	-2.6	4.58	5.2	29.52	8.5
2015-16	28.87	31.4	3.02	2.0	7.11	55.3	39.00	32.1
Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) During 2012-13 to 2015-16		17.0		5.0		25.4		17.2
2016-17 (Apr to Feb)								
2015-16 (Apr to Feb)	26.08	-	2.76	-	6.25	-	35.09	-
2016-17 (Apr to Feb)	34.48	32.2	3.15	13.9	10.00	60.1	47.62	35.7

Findings of CAG on financials of AI

4341. SHRI A.K SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India repudiates the findings of the Comptroller of Auditor General (CAG) of India on financials;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Air India maintains that its accounts are in line with the generally accepted principles; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) The major areas where the Air India (AI) had a difference of opinion with Audit was on the non-provision of depreciation amounting to ₹ 306.43 crores on nine B-787 aircraft which were transferred by AI to Current Assets under the head of 'Assets held for Disposal'. Another major area of Audit observation was where the auditors wanted a provision in respect of negative net worth of the subsidiary companies, especially in the case of Hotel Corporation of India Ltd (HCI).

AI is preparing its accounts in line with the generally accepted accounting principles and accounting standards in force issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. All mandatory provisions which were required to be provided in the books of accounts in terms of the accounting standards have been made in the books of accounts of the respective years. Further, certain discretionary provisions which were disputed were shown as Contingent Liability and cases wherever AI had a different view as compared to that of the Audit, a separate disclosure in the accounts was made justifying the same.

Use of CSR funds for water recycle and harvesting

4342. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to use the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds for the water recycling and water harvesting in India and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has any data of the ONGC's CSR fund used for water harvesting in Gujarat and if so, the details thereof, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) The Ministry of Corporate Affairs does not allocate Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds. Section 135 (3) and (4) of the Companies Act, 2013 empower the Board of the company to take decisions with respect to the allocation of CSR funds for items listed in Schedule VII of the Act. 'Water recycling and water harvesting' are covered under the head "environmental sustainability and ecological balance" or "rural development" as listed in Schedule VII of the Act.

(b) ONGC has spent an amount of ₹ 91.52 lakh and ₹ 6.50 lakh in the years 2009-10 and 2016-2017 respectively for water harvesting in Gujarat from the CSR funds, the details of which are as under:—

- (i) Financial Support for Construction of 09 Nos. Recharge Tubewells in and around operational areas of Mehsana with financial implication of ₹ 91.52 lakh to Gujarat Water Resources Development Corporation Limited, G.T.W. Division, Ahmedabad (Gujarat).
- (ii) Financial Support for Recharge Tubewell at Village Jagudan, Taluk and District Mehsana with financial implication of ₹ 6.50 lakh.

Use of CSR fund on health and education

4343. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has details of companies that spend their mandated Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds on services such as education and health, if so, the total CSR funds that has been spent on health and education;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government intends on bringing a mechanism that would institutionalise the use of CSR funds by companies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) The CSR expenditure of companies is compiled development sector-wise as listed in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013. The development sector-wise CSR spend of the companies on education and health for

the years 2014-15 and 2015-16 is given in the Statement. [Refer to the Statement appended to answer to Sq No. 415 part (a) and (b)].

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The Companies Act, 2013 already provides an institutional framework for the use of CSR funds by companies.

Donations to political parties by corporate bodies

4344. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount that a company can contribute to a political party as per the existing provisions of the law and other Statutory directions of Government along with the time by when these provisions were enacted and last amended;

(b) whether Government proposes to review the law with regard to political donations by corporate bodies; and

(c) the details of provisions of law by which the foreign companies are permitted to make donations to political parties in the country along with the list of such companies during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) Contributions to political parties are governed by Section 182 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act), which provides that a company that is not a Government company and which is in existence for at least last three financial years may contribute any amount directly or indirectly to any political party registered under the representation of Peoples Act, 1951. The section was commenced w.e.f. 12.09.2013. Section 154 of the Finance Act, 2017 amends section 182 of the Companies Act, 2013. As per the amendment, the limit on the maximum amount that can be contributed by a company to a political party has been removed.

Further, Section 80GGB of Income Tax Act, 1961 allows an Indian company deduction from taxable income for any contribution, other than by way of cash, to any political party or an electoral trust.

(c) Ministry of Home Affairs has informed that there is no proposal to review the law on foreign contributions to political parties as prescribed in Foreign Contributions (Regulation) Act, 2010 (FCRA, 2010). Further, Section 3 of the FCRA, 2010 prohibits political parties or office bearers thereof from accepting foreign contributions, from any foreign source including foreign companies.

Coast Guard's measures to protect fishermen

4345. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Indian Coast Guard has been collecting statistics on the number of Indian fishermen killed by Sri Lankan Navy or forces in the last three years;
- (b) if so, the year-wise statistics of such figures; and
- (c) what are the steps being taken by Indian Coast Guard to create a safe and sanitized zone for fishermen of Tamil Nadu who are being harassed by foreign navies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAM RAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) There have been no report about killing of any Indian fishermen by Sri Lankan Navy during the last three years. However, there are reports about an incident of firing in Palk Bay at around 2230 hrs on 06.03.2017, in which a fishing vessel from Tamil Nadu was fired upon allegedly by the Sri Lankan Navy, leading to death of an Indian fishermen. The Government of Sri Lanka has denied the involvement of their Navy in the firing incident. In a media statement, the Sri Lanka Navy has pointed out that their patrol boats are not authorized to open fire at any point on Indian fishermen transgressing into the Sri Lankan waters.

(c) Government attaches highest importance to the safety, security and welfare of Indian fishermen. Indian Coast Guard provides assistance to Indian fishermen at sea while they are in distress through regular patrolling. It also conducts community Interaction Programmes to educate fishermen among other issues, on the perils of cross border fishing.

For better accessibility, the Coast Guard has provided a toll free telephone number 1554 for search and rescue assistance to fishermen at sea.

Under operation 'Tasha', Indian Navy and Coast Guard ships are deployed in Palk Bay area to prevent any illegal activity and also to protect the Indian fishermen from any attack, while they are fishing in Indian waters. Indian Coast Guard have also distributed a total of 1,853 Distress Alert Transmitters (DATs) free of cost to fishermen in the coastal states of India which provide the location of a distressed fisherman to the Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre, Chennai.

Whenever any such incident of attack and consequent detention of our fishermen by the Sri Lankan authorities are reported, Government through diplomatic channels, immediately takes up the matter with the Government of Sri Lanka to ensure that the

Sri Lankan authorities act with restraint and our fishermen are treated in a humane manner and are released expeditiously.

Augmenting defence preparedness to meet challenges

4346. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of developing and increasing of weapons by some of our neighbouring countries and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has reviewed or proposes to review the implication of such imports on National security and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by Government to augment the defence preparedness to meet the challenges in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) Government keeps a close watch on all developments having a bearing on our national security and takes necessary measures to safeguard it. Further, appropriate steps are taken to ensure that the security concerns are adequately addressed through various measures including capability building and infrastructural development.

Redressing grievances of ex-servicemen over OROP

4347. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the features of One Rank One Pension (OROP) Scheme announced by Government some time ago;

(b) whether there is strong resentment amongst ex-servicemen concerning the OROP Scheme announced by Government, if so, details thereof;

(c) the measures taken by Government to redress the grievances of ex-servicemen;

(d) the total number of ex-servicemen in the country who are eligible to receive benefits under OROP Scheme and how many ex-servicemen have received benefits under OROP Scheme; and

(e) the total number of ex-servicemen who have not yet received benefits under OROP Scheme together with reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Salient features of the Government order dated 07.11.2015 on OROP are as under:—

- (i) Pension of the past pensioners would be re-fixed on the basis of pension of retirees of calendar year 2013 and the benefit will be effective with effect from 01.07.2014.
- (ii) Pension will be re-fixed for all pensioners on the basis of the average of minimum and maximum pension of personnel retired in 2013 in the same rank and with same length of service.
- (iii) Pension for those drawing above the averages shall be protected.
- (iv) Arrears will be paid in four equal half yearly instalments. However, all the family pensioners including those in receipt of Special / Liberalized family pension and Gallantry award winners shall be paid arrears in one instalment.
- (v) In future, the pension would be re-fixed every 5 years.

Personnel who opt to get discharged henceforth on their own request under Rule 13(3)1(i)(b), 13(3)1(iv) or Rule 16B of the Army Rule 1954 or equivalent Navy or Air Force Rules will not be entitled to the benefits of OROP. It will be effective prospectively.

(b) and (c) Around 3200 representations for addressing the anomalies on OROP were received from individuals / Associations which were examined and issues referred to the Judicial Committee on OROP for its recommendations. The Committee has submitted its report on 26.10.2016.

Public Grievance Cell in the Department is receiving grievances of the pensioners / family pensioners and taking up the matter with the concerned offices e.g. Controller General of Defence Accounts (CGDA), Principal Controller of Defence Accounts (Pension), etc for redressal of their grievances. Disposal of grievances is monitored at the highest level in the Government.

(d) Out of 20,81,072 OROP beneficiaries, 20,07,090 Pensioners have already received the first instalment and lumpsum payment on account of OROP. Further, in 15,66,486 cases, 2nd instalment have also been paid.

(e) A total of 73,982 Pensioners are yet to be benefited under OROP. Out of these 73,982 cases, details of approximately 30,000 missing information cases have been provided by Pension Sanctioning Authorities (PSAs) to various Pension Disbursing Agencies (PDAs) for making payment and in 29,612 cases payments have been discontinued due to non-identification of the pensioners.

Artillery guns for the army

4348. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Army has not inducted a single artillery gun since mid 1980s;

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

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government to fulfil Army's urgent requirement of ultra-light artillery guns keeping in view the current scenario?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) Artillery modernisation is an on-going process. Acceptance of Necessity (AON) has been accorded for procurement of new artillery guns through five cases, including Ultra Light Howitzers (ULH) for which orders have already been placed.

Avoiding manufacturing and import of deadly weapons

4349. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken or proposes to take necessary steps to decrease the trend of manufacturing and also import of deadly weapons at International level in view of the sensitivity of these deadly weapons and use the money to be spend on import of these weapons, for overall development of the country and to manufacture the military equipment; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) Procurement of defence equipment is undertaken from various Indian as well as foreign vendors based on the threat perceptions, operational challenges and technological changes, to keep the Armed Forces in a state of readiness to meet the entire spectrum of security challenges.

The Defence Production Policy promulgated by the Government, aims at achieving substantive self-reliance in the design, development and production of equipment, weapon systems, platforms required for defence in as early a time frame as possible; creating conditions conducive for the private industry to take an active role in this endeavour; enhancing potential of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in indigenisation and broadening the defence R&D base of the country. In pursuance of the aforesaid Policy and 'Make in India' initiative of the Government launched in September, 2014, several measures have been taken to promote indigenous design, development and manufacture of military hardware in the country by harnessing the capabilities of the public and private sector. These measures include according priority and preference to procurement from Indian vendors under the Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) 2016, liberalization of the licensing regime and providing access to modern technology to Indian industry by raising the cap on FDI in the defence sector, simplification of export procedure, streamlining of defence offset guidelines etc.

Akash missiles for Vietnam

4350. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India and Vietnam are discussing strategies to improve their military tie-ups;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that Government is proposing to sell the Akash surface-to-air missile systems which has been indigenously developed by India; and
- (c) if so, whether the technical knowhow would also be transferred along with the sale of Akash missiles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) Defence cooperation is an important aspect of India's strategic partnership with Vietnam. The bilateral Joint Vision Statement on defence relations signed in May, 2015 envisages wide-ranging interactions and exchanges in a range of areas including training, defence industry and research and development. Divulging details of such cooperation is not in the national interest.

Resolving anomalies in disability pension

4351. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the concerns raised by the Armed Forces with regard to disability pension in the 7th Pay Commission are being addressed;

(b) the reasons for shifting from existing percentage based system to slab based system for disability pension;

(c) the steps taken by Government to resolve anomalies in disability pension arising out of the 7th Pay Commission;

(d) whether Government is considering review of disability pension of Defence Services to bring parity with disability pension of Civil Services in 7th Pay Commission; and

(e) 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) The 7th Central Pay Commission (CPC) recommended the following on disability pension:—

The Commission is of the considered view that the regime implemented post 6th CPC needs to be discontinued, and recommended a return to the slab based system. The slab rates for disability element for 100 per cent disability would be as follows:—

Ranks	Levels	Rate per month (INR)
Service Officers Honorary Commissioned Officers	10 and above	27000
Subedar Majors/Equivalents Subedar / Equivalents Naib Subedar / Equivalents	6 to 9	17000
Havildar / Equivalents Naik / Equivalents Sepoy / Equivalents	5 and below	12000

The above recommendation has been accepted and Resolution dated 30.09.2016 issued accordingly.

The 6th CPC dispensation of the calculation of disability element on percentage basis, however, continues for civil side which has resulted in an anomalous situation. The issue has accordingly been referred to the Anomaly Committee. The disability element which was being paid as on 31.12.2015 will, however continue to be paid till decision on the recommendations of Anomaly Committee is taken by the Government.

**Security guidelines for construction activity near Navy and
Air Force establishments**

4352. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that there are no uniform security restriction guidelines for issue of No Objection Certificate for building and construction in the vicinity of Navy and Air Force establishments in a way similar to guidelines for Army establishments, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government proposes to issue uniform security guidelines for Navy and Air Force establishments also; and

(c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) Restrictions on building constructions around defence installations are regulated under various Statutes and Rules / Notifications issued there under, which include the Works of defence Act, 1903, The Cantonments Act, 2006, The Aircraft Act, 1934, Ministry of Civil Aviation, 1934 Gazette Notification SO 84 (E) dated 14.01.2011 (as revised from time to time). However, all the sensitive defence installations have not been notified yet for imposition of restriction under Statutory Acts / Rules / Notifications.

In order to regulate building constructions around defence installations not covered by such notifications, Ministry of defence issued interim guidelines on 18.05.2011 for issue of No Objection Certificate (NoC) for construction activities within 500 meters of such installations. The guidelines dated 18.05.2011 have been amended from time to time. The last amendment to the NoC guidelines was issued on 21.10.2016 on the basis of review of security concerns of the defence establishments *vis-a-vis* public

inconvenience wherein security restrictions in respect of 193 Army establishments have been reduced to 10 meters. The amendment dated 21.10.2016 further provides that for 149 Army establishments located in Jammu and Kashmir, no construction shall be permissible within 50 meters from Defence installations and for construction between 50-100 meters, NoC shall be required.

Special uniforms and bulletproof jackets

4353. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has carried out any study to identify needs for special uniforms for safety of soldiers deployed on borders / field areas in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has decided to procure bulletproof jackets and protective gears / garments for soldiers in a time bound manner;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the procurement is likely to be made; and

(d) whether Government proposes to frame any policy for periodic review and necessary upgradation in the uniforms of the soldiers and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Requirement for special uniforms for safety of soldiers deployed on borders / field areas in the country is assessed regularly and provision for introduction of new items / improved version of existing items is made as per prescribed procedure.

(b) and (c) The Government undertakes procurement of Bullet Proof Jackets (BPJs) and other necessary protective gears / garments for soldiers from time to time as per authorization. During 2016-17, 50,000 BPJs have been procured for Indian Army through Revenue route. Procurement of 1,86,138 BPJs through Capital route is under Buy (Indian) category, is at trial stage. Further, a contract for procurement of 1,58,279 Ballistic Helmet through Capital route has been concluded in December, 2016.

(d) Upgradation and provision of improved version of special uniforms is a continuous process for which necessary steps are taken regularly.

Sale of imported goods at CSD outlets

4354. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether locally available daily use products are being sourced / imported from China and sold at Canteen Stores Department;

(b) if so, the details thereof clearly stating the monetary value of such goods sold at CSD outlets;

(c) whether independent quality inspection of imported goods has been conducted in respect of such goods, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether there is any mechanism of survey or feedback to ascertain the popularity of such products among defence personnel and ex-servicemen, 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 (d) Canteen Stores Department (CSD) on its own does not import items directly from any foreign country including China. However, CSD gets products from Indian firms sourced locally or by way of import by such firms.

At the time of introduction of all new products in CSD, the products are compared with similar existing products in CSD, in terms of popularity, quality, market share, price etc. If sale of any product is not significant in value and volume, such products are also deleted as per the policy.

Investigation into leakage in army recruitment exam

4355. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that army recruitment papers were recently leaked;

(b) if so, the number of applicants who appeared for the tests held in Goa;

(c) the number of applicants called for questioning in Goa;

(d) the number of persons arrested in Goa and the places from where they were arrested;

(e) the *modus operandi* adopted by the culprits;

(f) the number of criminal cases under investigation, State-wise, and provisions of law invoked in all these cases; and

(g) whether the applicants who have appeared for tests from these States, are also under investigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) On 26th February, 2017, an incident of leakage of question papers for Common Entrance Examination for recruitment of other ranks in Army under Headquarters Recruiting Zone, Pune in the States of Maharashtra and Goa, was reported.

(b) A total of 552 applicants appeared for the test held in Goa.

(c) to (e) The Government has ordered an enquiry by the Central Bureau of Investigation in the matter.

(f) and (g) Since 1st January, 2014, following cases have been reported. State-wise details are as under:—

State	Date of incident	Remarks
Maharashtra	2nd February, 2014	Respective Police Authorities of the concerned States are investigating the matter.
Rajasthan	30th August, 2014 and 25th July, 2015	
Bihar	1st February, 2015	
Andhra Pradesh	26th July, 2015 and 28th November, 2015	
Uttar Pradesh	24th April, 2016	The Government has ordered an enquiry by the Central Bureau of Investigation in the matter.
Maharashtra and Goa	25/26th February, 2017	

Investigation by Police Authority is under the administrative control of respective States. Law and Order being a State subject, this Ministry does not have details of law invoked and procedure followed by the said Authorities in individual cases.

Ceasefire violation by Pakistan

4356. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE:

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of cases of ceasefire violations by Pakistan along the LoC have sharply increased;

(b) if so, the number of cases month-wise, reported and number of casualties suffered;

(c) whether Government has prepared plan for counter attacks to contain such ceasefire violations on the border, in the light of Government's policy of Zero tolerance to ceasefire violations with Pakistan; and

(d) 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) and (b) The number of Ceasefire Violations (CFV) by Pakistan along the Line of Control (LoC) in Jammu and Kashmir during the last twelve months are as under:—

Month	No. of CFV	Fatal Casualties
April, 2016	01	0
May, 2016	02	0
June, 2016	10	0
July, 2016	16	01
August, 2016	08	0
September, 2016	13	0
October, 2016	78	02
November, 2016	88	05

Month	No. of CFV	Fatal Casualties
December, 2016	11	0
January, 2017	08	0
February, 2017	11	0
March, 2017	22	01

(c) and (d) Appropriate retaliation to the ceasefire violations, as required, is carried out by Indian Army. In addition, all violations of ceasefire are taken up with Pakistan authorities at the appropriate level through the established mechanism of hotlines, flag meetings as well as weekly talks between the Directorate Generals of Military Operations of the two countries.

Agreement with Russia for making Sukhoi aircraft

†4357. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement was made last March between India and a Russian company manufacturing Sukhoi planes, for the supply of spare parts;

(b) if so, the conditions in the agreement which would benefit India in transfer of technology and indigenous manufacture of spare parts would become possible; and

(c) the details of the steps taken in the direction of indigenous manufacture of such parts so that the country would get more technology at less expenditure and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Yes, Sir. During Indo-Russia Military-Industrial Conference (March 17-18), 2017 held in New Delhi, Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) has signed agreements with Russian Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) United Aircraft Corporation (UAC) and United Engine Corporation (UEC) for long-term support on after sales service of Su-30 MKI aircraft.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The Agreement signed by HAL with Russian OEMs are for long-term supply of spares and rendering technical assistance for five years and do not cover any technology transfer.

However, these agreements will enable HAL to procure the required spares based on the price catalogues directly from the OEMs, authorized by Federal Services on Military Technical Cooperation (FSMTC) of Russian Federation for Su-30 MKI fleet and boost after sales service by reducing lead time in procurement of spares significantly.

(c) Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of steps taken for indigenous manufacture of parts to get more technology at less expenditure

The steps taken by the Government towards creating conditions conducive for the Private industry to take an active role enhancing potential of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) by indigenizing and broadening the Defence R&D base of the country *inter alia* include the following:—

- (i) A new Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP), 2016 has been promulgated by the Government to take effect from 01st April, 2016 whereby a new category of procurement 'Buy {Indian-IDD (Indigenously Designed, Developed and Manufactured)}' which has been accorded top-most priority for procurement of Capital equipment. Besides this, preference has been accorded to 'Buy (Indian)' and 'Buy & Make (Indian)' categories of capital acquisition over 'Buy (Global)' and 'Buy & Make (Global)' categories. The 'Make' Procedure has been simplified with provisions for funding of 90% of development cost by the Government to Indian industry and reserving projects not exceeding development cost of ₹ 10 Crore (Government funded) and ₹ 3 Crore (Industry funded) for MSMEs.
- (ii) FDI Policy has been revised. FDI up to 49% is allowed through automatic route and beyond 49% under Government approval route wherever it is likely to result in excess to modern technology or for other reasons to be recorded.
- (iii) Indian licensing regime for Indian manufacturers has been liberalized and most of the components/ parts/ sub-systems have been taken out from the

list of Defence products requiring industrial license which has resulted in reduction in the entry barriers for new entrants in this sector particularly SMEs. The initial validity of industrial license has been increased from 3 years to 15 years with a provision to further extend it by 3 years on a case to case basis.

- (iv) Issues related to level playing field between Indian and foreign manufacturers and between Public sector and Private sector have also been addressed. These include Exchange Rate Variation (ERV) protection for Indian vendors removing anomalies in Customs/Excise duties etc.
- (v) Offset guidelines have been made flexible by allowing change of Indian Offset Partners (IOPs) and Offset components even in signed contracts. Foreign Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) are now not required to indicate the details of IOPs and products at the time of signing of contracts. 'Services' as an avenue of offset have been re-instated.
- (vi) The process for export clearance has been streamlined and made transparent and online.
- (vii) A total number of 485 lines have been identified for Transfer of Technology (ToT) to support Su-30 MKI fleet. Towards this, 20 Indian vendors have been introduced to the Russian OEMs to find out the feasibility of ToT in the fields desired by Indian vendors. Russian side has been requested to consider permission to identified OEMs to establish Joint Ventures (JVs) or any other means of localization with Indian Private industry partners for manufacture of spare parts through ToT.

Closure of gun factory at Amethi, UP

†4358. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that production at the Amethi-based gun factory has been stalled;

(b) if so, since when the gun factory is closed and the steps taken to resume the production therein;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the quantum of loss incurred on annual basis in view of the said gun factory remaining closed; and

(d) whether the loss having taken place could be compensated for and reasons for said closure and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Ordnance Factory Project Korwa (District Amethi) is being set up for manufacturing of Close Quarter Battle (CQB) Carbine for the Indian Armed Forces. The CQB Carbine is envisaged to be manufactured under the Transfer of Technology (ToT) arrangement from the Original Equipment Manufacturer, whose weapon has been selected by the Indian Army. Since weapon to be manufactured has not been finalised, therefore the factory, at present, is engaged in the manufacturing of 12 Bore Pump Action Gun and other components for the small arms weapons.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Reduction in pension drawn by JWOs

4359. SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL:

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL:

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH:

SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether pension to IAF veterans who retired prior to 2006 is being given as per last rank held by them irrespective of their length of service in that rank;

(b) whether after issuance of Circular No. 555 regarding OROP, pension drawn by some Junior Warrant Officers (JWOs) retired in 2003 had been reversed in rank of Sergeant resulting in reduction of pension; and

(c) if so, details thereof and steps being taken to remove such discrepancy, if any, and ensure that all such affected personnel are given pension as per their last rank held, as per Circular No.568 of PCDA / JCDA (AF), Subroto Park, New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) No, Sir. Pension of pre-2006 retired Junior Commissioned Officers / Other Ranks (JCOs / ORs) have been assessed on the basis of rank continuously held for 10 months or more. However, protection of minimum of fitment table under 6th Pay Commission for the last rank held has been provided.

(b) and (c) A Junior Warrant Officer (JWO) who has not served for 10 months or more continuously in the rank is entitled to receive initial pension in the rank of Sergeant.

However, where the revised pension as on 01.07.2014 worked out in terms of OROP order, happens to be less than the existing pension as on 01.07.2014, the pension has not been revised to the disadvantage of the pensioner.

Further, the issue whether in the case of JCOs / ORs, the pension is to be paid on the basis of the last rank held instead of last rank pensioned under OROP was referred to the Judicial Committee on OROP. The Committee has submitted its report to the Ministry which is under examination.

New organisation for undertaking defence procurement

4360. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an expert committee established by Government has recommended the creation of a new, independent organisation outside the Ministry of Defence to undertake defence procurement;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon, if any; and

(c) what institutional measures have been taken to expedite the delay in procurement of defence equipment and modernization of defence forces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) Ministry of Defence constituted a Committee in April, 2016 comprising experts from various fields to study the setting up of a Defence Procurement Organisation.

The Committee submitted its Report in February, 2017. The Committee has recommended the creation of a central, autonomous, empowered professional organization to build up indigenous defence capability as a strategic imperative for long term self-reliance.

(c) Several measures have been taken in this regard which include:—

(i) Reducing broad timeframe for completing procurement activities,

(ii) Reduction of validity for Acceptance of Necessity to 6 months for 'Buy' cases and to one year for 'Buy and Make (Indian) cases',

- (iii) Incorporation of guidelines for change of name of vendor in Defence Procurement Procedure-2016 and notification of complaint handling guidelines,
- (iv) Processing of single vendor cases with due justification, instead of automatic retraction,
- (v) Provision of Field Evaluation Trials in conditions where equipment is most likely to be deployed,
- (vi) Increased use of certification and simulations in technical evaluation of equipment.
- (vii) Enhancement of aim of Fast Track Procedure to cover urgent operational requirements,
- (viii) Elaboration of Request for Information process as the first step of acquisition process and defining the objectives clearly,
- (ix) Provision for bringing cases with 'Acceptance of Necessity' value of more than 150 crore directly before Services Capital Acquisition Categorisation Higher Committee by eliminating one level.

Fall in credit growth

4361. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that credit growth, as determined by advances from scheduled commercial banks as on 23rd December, on a year-on-year basis, was at 5.1 per cent according to the RBI;
- (b) whether Government consider this fall in credit growth worrying, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether this fall in credit growth was a direct impact of demonetisation, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) what impact has demonetisation had on the small and medium-sized companies; and
- (e) by when does Government hope that companies will start borrowing again and help fuel India's Economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that the year-on-year growth in outstanding gross loans and advances reported by Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) stood at 3.90% as on 31.12.2016 over 31.12.2015. According to Financial Stability Report of December, 2016, SCBs may remain risk averse in the near future as they clean up their balance sheets and their capital position may remain insufficient to support higher credit / growth. Lower credit growth of PSBs could possibly be on account of rebalancing of / portfolio in the wake of impairments leading to higher credit costs including provisions, stress in certain sectors etc.

RBI has informed that the advances outstanding reported by SCBs to MSE is ₹ 9,48,017 crore as on 30.09.2016 and ₹ 9,45,071 crore as on 31.12.2016. Government and RBI have taken several steps to provide relief to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. These *inter alia*, include enhanced Working Capital (WC) limits, factoring in cash deposits for determining WC limits, increase in WC limits for cashless / digital transactions, increase in coverage of loans under Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) from ₹ 1 crore to ₹ 2 crore, additional period of 90 days for recognition of a loan account upto ₹ 1 crore as substandard, etc.

Economic Equality in the country

†4362. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of such billionaires whose property is worth more than two billion rupees is steadily increasing in the country, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that India occupies second position in terms of increase in the number of billionaires;

(c) if so, whether the country's policies are making the rich persons richer and the poor persons poorer; and

(d) whether Government considers it necessary to work at a faster pace to ensure economic equality in view of the above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The number of Individual taxpayers, for the last four assessment years, having Gross Assets exceeding ₹ 200 crore is as under (*):

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Assessment Year	Number of individual taxpayers
2013-14	107
2014-15	134
2015-16	195
2016-17	283

(*) The above information is based upon the data as reported by individual taxpayers in Schedule-AL of Income Tax Return. Schedule AL of Income Tax Return is otherwise not used for any computation purposes while processing the Return and hence, the reported data is not verified.

(b) No such information is available.

(c) and (d) The Government policies are geared towards promoting inclusiveness in growth and reducing the gap between the rich and the poor through specific measures that, *inter alia*, include: the landmark initiative for financial inclusion- Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, initiatives to improve public delivery through plugging leakages in subsidies and other welfare programmes, implementation of various wage and self-employment programmes, multi-pronged skill development programmes and entrepreneurial opportunities through the Stand Up India Programme. The increasing formalization of the economy and the reduction in unaccounted incomes that demonetisation can bring about, is expected to release significant resources for the Government to further pursue its inclusive policies and create opportunities for the poor in the medium-term. Further, digital transactions will gain greater currency leading to greater financial inclusion.

Digital payments at panchayat level

4363. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether digital payments have been introduced at the panchayat level, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of the ATMs available at the Panchayat level, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the details of the total cash dispensed since 8 November, 2016 till 31 December, 2016 per panchayat across India on weekly basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Digital payment transactions are not confined to a territorial unit like a panchayat. Digital payments can be made even in rural areas using various

platforms like Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD), RuPay debit cards, Aadhaar Enabled Payment System (AEPS), etc.

(b) Details regarding ATMs are maintained by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), which has apprised that the details are not maintained in terms of availability in Panchayats.

(c) RBI has apprised that the details sought are not maintained with it.

Procurement and use of POS machines

4364. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) details of total number of Point of Sale (POS) machines in the country and what is the selling price of POS machines;

(b) whether Government is subsidising cost of POS machines;

(c) whether it is a fact that POS machines are being imported, if so, the details of manufacturers and importers of these machines;

(d) whether Government has done any study for number of POS machines required across the country to go cashless, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government has plans to bear the service charges on transactions being done through POS machines, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Reserve Bank of India has apprised that the number of Point of Sale (POS) machines deployed by Scheduled Commercial Banks in the country, as on February 2017, is 22,24,977. Information on selling price of POS machines is not maintained centrally. Banks have apprised that selling price of POS machines varies and depends on several factors, such as the quantity ordered, price discovered as a result of tender/ procurement process, negotiations, etc.

(b) It was decided to extend support up to a maximum of 80% of the cost of the POS terminal, with a cap of ₹ 6,000 per device, by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) from the Financial Inclusion Fund (FIF) to Commercial Banks, RRBs and Cooperative Banks for deployment of two POS terminals per village in one lakh villages in Tier 5 and 6 centres (population less than 10,000).

(c) Information on POS machine imports and manufacturers is not maintained centrally.

(d) No, Sir. Augmentation of infrastructure to meet requirements is a continuous process.

(e) In terms of the Department of Expenditure's Office Memoranda dated 14.12.2016 and 15.12.2016, for payments up to ₹ 1 lakh to the Government of India made by citizens using debit cards, applicable Merchant Discount Rate (MDR) charges shall be absorbed by the Government of India.

Government stand on software mining

4365. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the stand of Government on Software Mining;
- (b) what is the stand of Government on Crypto currency especially Bit coins; and
- (c) what is the status of Bit coin exchanges operating in the country, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India, *vide*, its Press Release dated February 01, 2017 has advised that it has not given any license / authorisation to any entity / company to operate schemes or to deal with Bit coin or any virtual currency. As such, any user, holder, investor, trader, etc. dealing with Virtual Currencies will be doing so at their own risk.

Reserve Bank of India had issued cautionary advice to 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, *vide*, its press release dated December 24, 2013.

The creation, trading or usage of VCs including Bit coins, as a medium of payment is not authorised by any central bank or monetary authority. No regulatory approval, registration or authorisation have been obtained by the entities concerned for carrying on such activities.

The absence of counter parties in the usage of VCs including Bit coins, for illicit and illegal activities in anonymous/ pseudonymous systems could subject the users to unintentional breaches of anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) laws.

Extending benefits of Prime Minister Programme under DBT

4366. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend benefits of programmes announced by Prime Minister under Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) scheme, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Aadhaar Card has been made mandatory to avail benefits of DBT under aforesaid programmes, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) The Government has decided to bring all welfare and subsidy schemes under DBT. As on date, more than 500 Schemes/ Components of 63 Ministries/ Departments have been identified to be implemented through DBT mode. As on 20.3.2017, 90 welfare and subsidy schemes are being reported on DBT Bharat Portal.

(b) In respect of DBT schemes, Aadhaar is being used as a unique identifier for accurate targeting of intended beneficiaries. In case the beneficiary does not possess Aadhaar or Aadhaar Enrolment ID, the beneficiary is allowed to avail subsidy/ benefits using alternate documents as per guidelines/ notification issued for the scheme.

Waiving off loans of farmers in U.P.

4367. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether Government will waive-off loans of farmers of the country including the State of Uttar Pradesh, as announced by Prime Minister recently in U.P., if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): There is no proposal under consideration of the Union Government to waive-off loans of farmers of the country. However, to reduce the debt burden of farmers, the following major initiatives have been taken:

- With a view to ensuring availability of agriculture credit at a reduced interest rate

of 7% p.a. to farmers, the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers' Welfare implements an interest subvention scheme for short term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh. Under the said scheme, additional subvention of 3% is given to those farmers who repay their short term crop loan in time, thereby reducing the effective rate of interest to 4% p.a. for such farmers.

- RBI has issued directions for Relief Measures to be provided by respective lending institutions in areas affected by natural calamities which, *inter alia*, include, restructuring/rescheduling of existing crop loans and term loans, extending fresh loans, relaxed security and margin norms, moratorium, etc. These directions have been so designed that the moment calamity is declared by the concerned District Authorities they are automatically set in motion without any intervention, thus saving precious time. The benchmark for initiating relief measures by banks has also been reduced to 33% crop loss in line with the National Disaster Management Framework.

Packages announced by P.M. for States

4368. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of packages announced by Prime Minister for various States during 2015, 2016 and 2017, so far, State-wise; and

(b) the details of amounts of packages announced by Prime Minister released to the States, State-wise, with particular reference to the package of ₹1.25 lakh crore announced for Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) Having considered developmental needs of the States of Jammu and Kashmir and Bihar, Prime Minister on 07.11.2015 and 15.08.2015 had announced special package for the States of Jammu & Kashmir and Bihar respectively. Central assistance of ₹ 80,000 crore for Jammu and Kashmir and ₹1.25 lakh crore for Bihar was agreed to undertake sectoral development in the States. In addition, financial support of ₹ 40,657 crore was also approved for other investments in the State of Bihar. Agriculture & farmers welfare, health & family welfare, education, power, road network, electrification of rail network, tourism, skill development, petroleum & natural gas, sports and components such as permanent restoration of damaged infrastructure, rehabilitation work and other related issues requiring attention due to devastating flood of September 2014 in Jammu & Kashmir were the core areas agreed for funding under

these packages. The projects under the packages are being implemented in phased manner by the respective nodal Ministry in tandem with various departments of the State Government concerned. Like other grants, the release of funds under these packages by the concerned Ministry is guided by General Financial Rules and on the basis of physical and financial progress for the works undertaken. Ministry of Finance on its part has so far released an amount of ₹ 3402 crore to Jammu & Kashmir against allocation of ₹ 4587 crore in the package. Similarly, Central assistance of ₹ 3217 crore has been released to Bihar by Ministry of Finance on account of other investment of ₹ 8282 crore committed by the Ministry in the package for Bihar.

Bilateral Investment Treaty with State Governments

4369. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government is planning to introduce Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT) with the State Governments to safeguard their foreign investment, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Hon'ble Finance Minister through his Budget speech 2016-17 announced that in order to ensure effective implementation of Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs) signed by India with other countries, a Centre State Investment Agreement (CSIA) would be introduced to ensure fulfilment of the obligations of State Governments under these treaties and States which opt to sign these Agreements will be seen as more attractive destinations by foreign Investors.

New currency in circulation in the economy

†4370. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount deposited in banks per day in old denomination of 500 and 1000 rupee notes from 8 November, 2016 to 30 December, 2016 during demonetisation, the total amount of demonetised currency received by Government through banks, the details thereof;

(b) the total amount released by RBI from 8 November, 2016 to 30 December, 2016 for disbursement to public in the new denomination of 500 and 2000 rupee notes per day through banks, ATM or other means; and

(c) the total amount of Indian currency in circulation in the economy, denomination-wise?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) The Specified Bank Notes (SBNs) of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 returned to currency chests of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) as on December 10th, 2016 amounted to ₹ 12.44 lakh crores. 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 figures will be arrived at.

(b) and (c) The currency in circulation as on 31st March, 2017 amounted to ₹ 13.35 lakh crore.

Cases for purchasing agricultural land in Delhi

†4371. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) total number of companies in whose names agricultural land is purchased by a company in Jaitpur, Aligaon and Madanpur Khadar separately and the years in which and the amount at which such lands were purchased, the details thereof;

(b) whether any case has been registered against said company by enforcement department, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any probe is underway to find out the sources of money which have been used by said company in order to purchase this land, if so, details thereof; and

(d) whether the aforesaid company is illegally doing plotting on agricultural land, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) The Enforcement Directorate is investigating cases under Prevention of Money Laundering Act, wherein companies have used proceeds of crime to buy agriculture land. It shall not be desirable to give details at this stage as it may affect investigation.

Shortfall in achieving the disinvestment target of PSEs

4372. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of the target of ₹45,500 crore fixed for disinvestment during 2016-17 as per the revised estimates, Government is yet to collect

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

almost 25 per cent of the amount before the close of the current financial year, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it would be possible for Government to make up the short-fall and if not, what alternate measures Government proposes to take?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) The Revised Estimate (RE) for disinvestment during 2016-17 is ₹ 45,500 crore, comprising ₹ 40,000 crore from CPSEs' disinvestment and ₹ 5,500 crore from strategic disinvestment. Against this target, Government has realized an amount of ₹ 46,246.58 crore, comprising ₹ 35,467.87 crore from CPSEs' disinvestment and ₹ 10,778.71 crore from strategic disinvestment and income from management of SUUTI's investment.

**Opening of new branches of SBI in villages under
Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana**

†4373. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the salient features of the expansion policy of the Public Sector Banks;
- (b) number of branches of Public Sector Banks opened in the rural areas during the current plan period, year-wise;
- (c) whether it is proposed to open new branches of State Bank of India in the villages of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana in the country, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (d) whether any survey has been conducted by the bank in this regard, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the time by which new branches of State Bank of India are likely to be opened under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) To promote financial inclusion and to extend the banking network in unbanked areas, general permission has been granted by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks including Public Sector

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks) to open branches at any place in the country, without seeking prior approval of RBI in each case, subject to at least 25 per cent of the total number of branches opened during a financial year being opened in unbanked rural (Tier 5 and Tier 6) centres (population up to 9,999). RBI has also specified that the total number of branches opened in Tier 1 centres (population 1,00,000 and above) during the financial year cannot exceed the total number of branches opened in Tier 2 to Tier 6 centres (population up to 99,999) and all centres in the North Eastern States and Sikkim.

Number of branches opened by Public Sector Banks in rural, semi-urban, urban and metropolitan centres for financial year 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 (up to 31.12.2016) are as under:—

Population Group	2016-17 (till 31.12. 2016)	2015-16	2014-15	2013-14
Rural	435	1,067	1,992	3,076
Semi-Urban	366	946	1,683	2,418
Urban	323	617	1,064	1,247
Metropolitan	325	666	924	1,101
ALL INDIA	1,449	3,296	5,663	7,842

(c) to (e) State Bank of India (SBI) has informed that 20 representations were received for opening the branches under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana, and survey has been conducted for all 20 branches. State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*). SBI has not indicated any time by which new branches are likely to be opened.

Statement

State-wise details regarding opening of new branches of SBI in villages under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana and survey conducted therefor

Sl. No.	Centre	District	State	Details
1.	Golarhat	Kendrapada	Odisha	Branch opened on 25.05.2016

Sl. No.	Centre	District	State	Details
2.	Tapri Kalan and Tikri Khurd	Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh	Branch opening at that centre not found viable
3.	Biharigarh	Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh	Branch opening found viable in survey report
4.	Okhaldunga	Nainital	Uttarakhand	Branch opening found viable in survey report
5.	Chamandkhan	Almorah	Uttarakhand	Branch opening at that centre not found viable
6.	Bhareri	Hamirpur	Himachal Pradesh	Branch opening at that centre not found viable
7.	Behal Nawanny (Bifalghat)	Bilaspur	Himachal Pradesh	Branch opening at that centre not found viable
8.	Jaihar	Sirmour	Himachal Pradesh	Branch opening at that centre not found viable
9.	Thumpala	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	Branch opening found viable in survey report
10.	Bagga, Chauwan	Udham Singh Nagar	Uttarakhand	Branch opening at that centre not found viable
11.	Ukhimath	Rudraprayag	Uttarakhand	Branch opening at that centre not found viable
12.	Phalodi	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	Branch opening at that centre not found viable
13.	Sanganer	Jaipur	Rajasthan	Branch opening at that centre not found viable
14.	Pilibanga	Hanumangarh	Rajasthan	Branch opening at that centre not found viable
15.	Pipramaff	Mahoba	Uttar Pradesh	Branch opening at that centre not found viable
16.	Bharat Bhari	Siddharthnagar	Uttar Pradesh	Branch opening at that centre not found viable

Sl. No.	Centre	District	State	Details
17.	Rahpura Jagir village	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	Branch opening at that centre not found viable However, Business Correspondent provided for customer service
18.	Chiephobozou	Kohima	Nagaland	Branch opening at that centre not found viable Re-survey to assess the feasibility of opening the branch being conducted
19.	Maram	Senapati	Manipur	Branch opening at that centre not found viable
20.	Kishunpur	Palamou	Jharkhand	Branch opening found viable in survey report

Source: State Bank of India.

Review of efficiency of SBI branches in A.P.

4374. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of rural branches of the State Bank of India are under-manned and under staffed all over the country;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted regarding the poor service extended by SBI in rural areas;

(c) whether SBI will take steps to compensate customers and the public for poor quality of service in rural branches;

(d) whether it is a fact that SBI branches in Andhra Pradesh are not opening accounts in Andhra Pradesh; and

(e) the steps proposed to review the level of efficiency at rural SBI branches in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) State Bank of India (SBI) has a Manpower policy and manpower requirement of the Bank is done based on the retirements and business

requirements. As such, the postings in rural Branches are done as per this policy calculating the requirements.

No such survey has been conducted by State Bank of India. The respective Local Head Offices of SBI are monitoring service level and breakdown aspects of Branches on an ongoing basis.

There is well defined compensation policy of SBI which describes the circumstances under which bank is compensating customers and this policy is also placed on the official website of SBI at www.sbi.co.in. The Branches in Hyderabad Circle which include the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana have opened 3,30,306 accounts during the month of February, 2017. As such, it is confirmed that accounts are being opened in the state of Andhra Pradesh.

The SBI looks into the performance of branches in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana separately for better monitoring and review of banking activities in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

Premium collected by health insurance companies

4375. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the premium collected by health insurance companies has gone up;
- (b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years; and
- (c) the ratio of premium collected by private and Government companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) As per the information furnished by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), the health insurance premium collected by all general and health insurance companies in the past three years including the share of public sector and private sector insurance companies is as under:—

(Amount in ₹ crores)

Sectors	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Private Sector General Insurers	4482	4386	4911
Stand-alone Health Insurers	2172	2828	3946
Private Sector Companies TOTAL	6654 (38%)	7214 (36%)	8857 (36%)

Sectors	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Public Sector Companies TOTAL	10841(62%)	12882(64%)	15591(64%)
INDUSTRY TOTAL	17,495 (100%)	20,096 (100%)	24,448 (100%)

Note: Figures in the bracket indicate the share in total health insurance premium.

Closure of manufacturing units post demonetisation

4376. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the new currency notes of different denominations printed and put back in circulation after demonetisation;
- (b) whether it is a fact that shortage of currency has led to the closure of manufacturing units in informal and formal sectors like handlooms, brassware, leather, ceramics etc.;
- (c) the estimated job losses in the labour intensive informal sector; and
- (d) the step taken by Government to mitigate the effect of job losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) The currency in circulation as on 31st March, 2017 is ₹ 13.35 lakh crores.

(b) and (c) Demonetisation seeks to create a new 'normal' wherein the GDP would be bigger, cleaner and real. This exercise is a part of Government's resolve to eliminate corruption, black money, counterfeit currency and terror funding. Like all reforms, this measure is disruptive, as it seeks to change the retrograde status quo. Drop in economic activity, if any, on account of currency squeeze, is expected to have only a transient impact on the economy.

(d) To ameliorate the inconvenience caused to the various sectors post the cancellation of legal tender character of Specified banknotes of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000, various steps were taken by Government from time to time, the information regarding which is available at finmin.nic.in.

Study on effects of demonetisation on GDP

4377. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether Government has undertaken any study on the effects of demonetisation on the GDP of our country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): There is no comprehensive survey-based information with the Government about the impact of demonetisation on Gross Domestic Product (GDP). GDP of a country depends on a number of factors including structural, external, fiscal and monetary factors (which is only partly reflected by demonetisation). According to the Central Statistics Office that brings out data on GDP, no direct data is available to measure the effect of demonetisation on GDP.

Loan portfolio in SIDBI

4378. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of clients under Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) till 31st March, 2016; and

(b) the total loan portfolio of clients in Small Industries Development Bank of India till 31st March, 2016 and the total loan portfolio of women, SC, ST and minorities till 31st March, 2016?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The total number of clients under SIDBI till 31st March 2016 was 33,628 (13728 under Direct Finance, 19694 under Receivable Finance and 206 under Indirect Finance).

(b) The net credit outstanding of SIDBI as on 31st March 2016 was ₹65,632 crore out of which Direct Finance Portfolio was ₹11,397 crore and Indirect Finance Portfolio was ₹54,235 crore. The total portfolio for women, SC/ST and Minorities as on 31st March 2016 under SIDBI's direct finance were ₹1,009 crore, ₹55 crore and ₹1,670 crore respectively.

Upgradation of non-scheduled banks into scheduled banks category

†4379. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scheduled and non-scheduled banks in the country;

(b) whether there is any time-bound action plan to upgrade non-scheduled banks into the grade of scheduled banks;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of the existing system to safeguard the interests of customers of non-scheduled banks; and

(d) whether any corrective measures are being taken with reference to above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that there are 150 scheduled commercial banks and 9 non-scheduled banks (private sector) in the country as on 31.03.2017. RBI intends to schedule the newly operational small banks and payments banks in due course, subject to their compliance to the statutory requirements. However, due to their limited area of operations, RBI has taken a decision to retain the non-scheduled status of Local Area Banks.

(c) and (d) Non-scheduled banks will be governed by the provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, Payment and Settlement System Act, 2007, other relevant Statutes and the Directives, Prudential regulations and other Guidelines/Instructions issued by RBI and other regulators from time to time, to safeguard the interests of its customers.

Waiver of GST on low cost biscuits

4380. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Biscuit Industry Association has demanded complete waiver of Goods and Services Tax (GST) on Low Price-High Nutrition (LPHN) biscuits priced under a maximum retail price of ₹100 a Kg., if so, Government's response thereto; and

(b) whether Government is seriously considering their request for complete waiver of GST on low cost biscuits, which are consumed mainly by the low-income group, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, representations have been received from Indian Biscuit Industry Association for exempting Low Price-High Nutrition (LPHN) biscuits priced under a maximum retail price of. 100 a Kg. from Goods and Services Tax (GST).

(b) Under the provisions of Article 279A (1) of the amended Constitution, the GST Council was constituted by the President *vide* Notification dated 15.09.2016. As per Article 279A (4), the Council will make recommendations to the Union and the States

on important issues related to GST, including the goods and services that may be subjected or exempted from GST and the GST rates including the floor rates with bands. The Goods and Services Tax Council will make recommendations to the Union and the States on the goods and services that may be subjected to, or exempted from the Goods and Services Tax. Therefore, the tax treatment for Low Price-High Nutrition (LPHN) biscuits under the proposed GST regime will be decided based on the recommendations of the Goods and Services Tax Council.

Loan from AIIB

4381. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any loan from the Asian Infrastructure and Investment Bank (AIIB);

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether there is any proposal to take loan from AIIB in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) So far, India has posed eleven projects for a total loan amount of about USD 3.03 billion to the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank. No loan agreement has been signed yet.

Waiving off farmer's loans/interest

4382. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the steps taken by Government to waive off farmer's loans/ interest; and

(b) whether the steps taken by Government have proved beneficial, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 (ADWDRS, 2008) was announced in the Union Budget 2008-09 and detailed guidelines were issued on 28.5.2008. The debt waiver portion of the ADWDRS, 2008 was closed by its due date *i.e.* 30.6.2008, while the debt relief portion of the

Scheme was extended upto 30.6.2010. The Scheme benefitted 3.73 crore farmers to the extent of ₹ 52,259.86 crore.

Further, with a view to ensuring availability of agriculture credit at a reduced interest rate of 7% p.a. to farmers, the Government of India has been implementing interest subvention scheme from 2006-07. In 2016-17, Government has approved interest subvention scheme in the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare for short term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh. Under the said scheme, additional subvention of 3% is given to those farmers who repay their short term crop loan in time, thereby reducing the effective rate of interest to 4% p.a. for such farmers.

Accounts opened under PMJDY in Punjab

4383. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many accounts have been opened so far under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana scheme in Punjab; and

(b) the details of number of accounts opened since the launch of the scheme, city-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) As reported by banks, 53,40,154 accounts have been opened till 29.3.2017, under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana scheme in Punjab since the launch of the scheme. Details of the number of accounts opened are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of the number of Accounts opened under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana in the State of Punjab

(As on 29.3.2017)

Sl. No.	District	Rural	Urban	Total
1.	Amritsar	164890	205018	369908
2.	Barnala	68739	37239	105978
3.	Bathinda	152317	100180	252497
4.	Faridkot	71269	40255	111524

Sl. No.	District	Rural	Urban	Total
5.	Fatehgarh Sahib	81945	39975	121920
6.	Fazilka	89181	46305	135486
7.	Firozpur	205840	165568	371408
8.	Gurdaspur	172042	104252	276294
9.	Hoshiarpur	163894	71034	234928
10.	Jalandhar	197926	248887	446813
11.	Kapurthala	99353	50126	149479
12.	Ludhiana	278014	546729	824743
13.	Mansa	103746	36361	140107
14.	Moga	117624	62136	179760
15.	Muktsar	129104	70627	199731
16.	Pathankot	53127	14647	67774
17.	Patiala	240816	194511	435327
18.	Rupnagar	66422	29651	96073
19.	Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	121231	99118	220349
20.	Sangrur	189412	95338	284750
21.	Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	88424	25654	114078
22.	Tarn Taran	146163	55064	201227
TOTAL		3001479	2338675	5340154

Source: Public Sector Banks including Regional Rural Banks and 13 private sector banks.

Note: There is no statutory or Census categorisation for cities and, as such, city-wise details are not maintained.

GST network free from cyber-attack and data theft

4384. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of assesses enrolled on the GST network up till 1st March, 2017; and

(b) whether Government has taken any steps to ensure that the GST network being developed for the implementation of GST is completely foolproof from cyber-attacks and data theft, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Till 7:00 PM on 1st March, 2017, 48,48,641 taxpayers had enrolled on GST portal (www.gst.gov.in).

(b) Necessary steps are being taken by GSTN to ensure robust cyber security of GST Network. To ensure the same, inputs from National Cyber Security Coordinator (NCSC), officers from the Intelligence Bureau and CERT-In, have also been taken and various aspects relating to security including the mechanism to enhance the resilience of critical and sensitive GST IT Network have been examined. GSTN has also partnered with Standardisation Testing and Quality Certification (STQC), Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) for providing security audit and compliance support to GSTN.

Guidelines of RBI for effective management of NPAs

4385. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of guidelines issued by RBI to ensure effective management of Non-Performing Accounts and to enable speedy and prompt recovery;

(b) whether RBI has failed in implementation and enforcement of its own guidelines;

(c) the names of Banks which did not follow and enforce RBI guidelines and action taken by RBI against all such banks during the last three years; and

(d) whether inspite of various measures taken by Government and RBI, instead of declining, the cumulative net volume of NPAs of all Banks and Financial Institutions are only increasing every year, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) 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 Scheme (SDR) and Sustainable Structuring of Stressed Assets (S4A).

(b) and (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that as part of on-site assessment of banks under Section 35 of Banking Regulation Act, 1949, compliance to various regulatory guidelines was examined on a sample basis. Based on the findings, supervisory action including identification of additional divergence/provisioning was initiated, as deemed fit. RBI is prohibited to share account specific information in terms of Section 45E of RBI Act.

(d) As per the data, Outstanding GNPA of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) increased from ₹3,09,399 Crore as on March 31, 2015 to ₹ 5,66,247 crore as on March 31, 2016. The Outstanding GNPA of SCBs further increased to ₹ 6,87,904 crore as on Dec. 31, 2016. Also the GNPA ratio of SCBs increased from 4.62% as on March 31, 2015 to 9.48% as on Dec. 31, 2016.

The Outstanding GNPA of All India Financial Institutions (AIFIs) increased from ₹3,606 crore as on March 31, 2015 to ₹ 5,692 crore as on March 31, 2016. The Outstanding GNPA of AIFIs further increased to ₹ 11,668 crore as on Dec. 31, 2016. Also the GNPA ratio of AIFIs increased from 0.82% as on March 31, 2015 to 2.24% as on Dec. 31, 2016.

Opening of brick and mortar bank branches

4386. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any step has been taken by the Ministry towards opening of brick and mortar bank branches of Scheduled Commercial Banks in each of the unbanked Gram Panchayats of the country within the target period of five years by March, 2019; and

(b) if not, whether the Government will issue such instructions as each unbanked Gram Panchayat of the country is covered by a brick and mortar branch of a Scheduled Commercial Bank by March, 2019?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Opening of bank branches requires the prior permission of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) under the provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. With the objective of liberalising and rationalising authorization of branches, RBI has permitted domestic scheduled commercial banks (other than

Regional Rural Banks), with effect from 19.9.2013, to open branches in Tier 1 to Tier 6 centres without having the need to take RBI's permission in each case, subject to certain conditions stipulated in RBI's Branch Authorisation Policy. The Policy provides that for the purpose of ensuring more uniform spatial distribution, banks are encouraged to open branches in underbanked centres, more precisely, in underbanked districts of underbanked States. An underbanked centre is one where the average population per branch office is more than the national average. While no mandatory number of branches has been prescribed to be opened in such centres, certain incentives are provided under the Policy for opening branches in such centres.

Further, RBI, *vide* circular dated 31.12.2015 has advised, SLBC Convenor banks to identify villages with population above 5,000 without a bank branch of a scheduled commercial bank, for opening of bank branches.

Downgrading of Micro-Finance Institutions

4387. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that post demonetisation, rating agency ICRA has downgraded some Micro-Finance Institutions on the back of rising default in loan payment, if so, the response of Government in this regard; and
- (b) what support will be offered by Government to such Institutions so that the borrowers are not harassed for default in loan payment due to demonetisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As part of its monitoring process, ICRA Ltd. regularly reviews its rated portfolio of Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs). Based on such a review, the rating of one MFI namely S V Creditline Limited (SVCL) was downgraded in March 2017. Rating revisions are carried out as part of normal commercial activities.

(b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) *vide* circular dated November 21, 2016 and December 28, 2016 has advised all entities regulated by them, which includes MFIs, to provide an additional 90 days beyond what is applicable for the concerned regulated entity (RE) for recognition of a loan account as substandard, in specified cases.

Disclosure of names of persons holding black money

4388. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Supreme Court appointed SIT on black money has unearthed ₹ 70,000 crores so far; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that though the Committee is disclosing the amount it is unearthing yet it is not providing any details about the details of the persons who are involved in black money, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) SIT has been constituted in pursuance of the Order dated 4.7.2011 of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India passed in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 176 of 2009. The Special Investigation Team has so far submitted five reports before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The action taken with respect to HSBC, ICIJ and Panama Paper cases is as follows:—

- **Investigation in HSBC foreign bank accounts cases:** Out of the 409 cases in which assessments have been completed, concealment penalty of about ₹1287 crore has been levied in 161 cases. Besides, in 72 cases concealment penalty proceedings initiated are pending. After completion of assessments, an amount of about ₹ 337 crore (approx.) has been recovered out of the above-mentioned tax and penalty demand raised. This does not include amount paid by way of self-assessment tax in certain cases. So far, 190 prosecution complaints in HSBC cases have been filed in 77 cases.
- **Investigation in International Consortium of Investigative Journalists (ICIJ) cases:** The ICIJ, a Washington based organization, put in public domain (www.icij.org) certain information pertaining to offshore entities based in no tax or low tax jurisdictions. Investigations were conducted by the Income Tax Department in cases of Indians appearing in the disclosures in which undisclosed credits of more than 8500 crore in the foreign bank accounts have been detected and 66 prosecution complaints have been filed in 30 cases.
- **Investigation in the cases revealed in 'Panama Papers' leaks:** The Government constituted a Multi-Agency Group (MAG) on 4th April 2016, *inter alia*, for facilitating co-ordinated and speedy investigation in the cases of Indian persons allegedly having undisclosed foreign assets and whose names are reportedly included in Panama Papers leaks. Total number of persons under enquiry by Investigation Directorate is 424. PAN could be traced from the database in 349 cases. 103 persons are found to be non-residents. Searches were conducted in 25 cases and surveys in 11 cases.

(b) The disclosure of information regarding specific taxpayers is prohibited except as provided under section 138 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Further, information

received under the provisions of Tax Treaties with foreign countries is governed, *inter-alia*, by the confidentiality clause in such instruments.

Charges on savings bank accounts

4389. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any information of levy of penalty on non-maintenance of minimum balance in savings bank accounts by the banks in the country; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the banks are going to charge levy on the deposit of cash in saving bank accounts, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Reserve Bank of India's Master Circular on Customer Service in banks provides that the policy on penal charges to be levied for non-maintenance of minimum balance in savings bank accounts may be decided with the approval of the Board of the bank concerned. Banks levy penal charges on non-maintenance of minimum balance in savings bank accounts in terms of the said Master Circular.

(b) Details of charges levied on deposit of cash in savings bank accounts at bank branches of Public Sector Banks are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of charges levied on deposit of cash in savings bank accounts at bank branches of Public Sector Banks

Bank	Charge on deposit of cash in savings bank account at bank branch
1	2
Allahabad Bank	No charges.
Andhra Bank	No charges.
Bank of Baroda	Home branch: no charges. Non-home branch: For cash deposit up to ₹ 30,000 per day per account, there is no charge. Thereafter, in excess of ₹ 30,000, service charge is ₹ 2.50 per thousand or part thereof.

1	2
Bank of India	No charges.
Bank of Maharashtra	No charges.
Canara Bank	No charges.
Central Bank of India	No charges.
Corporation Bank	No charges.
Dena Bank	No charges.
IDBI Bank	In metro/urban locations, there is no charge up to 5 transactions per month. In semi-urban locations, there is no charge up to 7 transactions per month. In rural locations, there is no charge up to 10 transactions. Thereafter, there is a charge of ₹ 2.50 per ₹ 1000, subject to a minimum of ₹ 25 and a maximum of ₹ 10,000.
Indian Bank	No charges.
Indian Overseas Bank	No charges.
Oriental Bank of Commerce	No charges.
Punjab & Sind Bank	No charges.
Punjab National Bank	No charges at home branch. Cash deposit at all branches within same clearing centre and city (other than at home branch): There are no charges up to ₹ 25,000 per day. Above ₹ 25,000, there is a charge of ₹ 1 per ₹ 1,000 or part thereof, with a minimum of ₹ 25 per transaction. Cash deposit at outstation non-home branches (other than same clearing centre/city): There are no charges up to ₹ 25,000 per day. Above ₹ 25,000, there is a charge of ₹ 2 per ₹ 1,000 or part thereof, with a minimum of ₹ 25 per transaction.
State Bank of India	Up to 3 transactions per month in branch, there is no charge, and there is a charge ₹ 50 per

1	2
	deposit thereafter. There is no charge for deposit at Cash Deposit Machines.
Syndicate Bank	No charges.
UCO Bank	No charges.
Union Bank of India	No charges at home branch. Above ₹ 50,000 per day at non-home branch ₹ 1 per thousand, subject to a minimum ₹ 10 and a maximum of ₹ 11,500.
United Bank of India	No charges.
Vijaya Bank	No charges.

Source: Public Sector Banks.

Re-capitalisation of PSBs

4390. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government is planning to unveil Indradhanush 2.0 - a comprehensive plan for recapitalisation of Public Sector Banks with a view to make them remain solvent and fully comply with the global capital adequacy norms Basel-III, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): Under the Indradhanush Plan, the Government of India proposes to make available ₹ 70,000 crores out of budgetary allocations for four years from 2015-16 to 2018-19. The Government infused a sum of ₹ 25000 crore in 19 PSBs during financial year 2015-16 and ₹ 24997.182 crore into 16 PSBs during the FY 2016-17.

Disinvestment of sick PSUs

4391. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has prepared any list of sick PSUs for disinvestment and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the details of parameters on which these PSUs have been selected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) No, Sir.

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

Job losses due to SBI merger

4392. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that SBI and its other associate banks are proposing VRS scheme on account of merger of SBI with its five associate banks;

(b) if so, the number of employees who are being laid off on account of the proposed merger, grade-wise and position wise;

(c) the number of applications submitted against the potential retrenchment and merger by employee union or employees, bank-wise;

(d) whether Government has come up with any plan to re-skill and redeploy the employees of SBI in same vertical with other Governmental organisations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) State Bank of India (SBI) informed that five associate banks of SBI have launched Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) for their employees. The details of applications received for VRS in associate banks of SBI is as under:—

Name of Associate of SBI	Officers	Award Staff
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	626	480
State Bank of Hyderabad	550	430
State Bank of Mysore	309	499
State Bank of Patiala	495	404
State Bank of Travancore	310	261

(The last date of withdrawal of applications is 12 April, 2017).

SBI has informed that no employee will be laid off on account of merger.

Devolution of funds to States

4393. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds devolved annually from Centre to States under Finance

Commission, Planning Commission, loans and grants and all other routes during the past three years, States-wise;

(b) the details of Annual Direct Tax contribution to the central pool of funds during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the details of Annual Indirect Tax contribution to the central pool during this period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) State-wise details of total funds devolved annually from Centre to States as share in central taxes and duties, grants, loans and Central assistance to State Plan during last three years are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) State-wise collection of Direct Taxes for the period from 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given in Statement-II (*See below*). The State/UT-wise direct taxes collection for the FY 2016-17 has not yet been compiled by the Pr. CCA, CBDT. However, the provisional total net Direct Taxes collection for the FY 2016-17 is ₹8, 47,172 crore.

(c) Department of Revenue, Central Board of Excise and Customs has mentioned that State-wise data on collection of Indirect Taxes is not maintained. However, the details of Indirect Taxes during last three years are as under:—

		(₹ in crore)
Year	Indirect Tax	
2014-15 (Actuals)	544157	
2015-16 (Actuals)	709825	
2016-17 (Revised Estimates)	851869	

Statement-I

Details of State-wise and year-wise fund devolved to the State Governments

					(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36731.69	42368.14	44747.50	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6262.73	9140.64	10360.56	

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
3.	Assam	27326.30	30619.78	29686.67
4.	Bihar	61681.49	71153.30	80122.33
5.	Chhattisgarh	17757.37	23305.74	28400.64
6.	Goa	1901.46	2494.78	2687.67
7.	Gujarat	24416.11	29264.33	30359.76
8.	Haryana	9431.16	10778.40	10714.53
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11074.67	16174.31	17177.49
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	20595.54	23459.90	25517.60
11.	Jharkhand	17792.65	24234.45	28010.07
12.	Karnataka	32464.53	39176.57	43379.31
13.	Kerala	17673.96	24021.37	26546.05
14.	Madhya Pradesh	46010.03	59323.52	71705.35
15.	Maharashtra	40150.04	48237.57	52148.71
16.	Manipur	7165.88	7370.89	7749.67
17.	Meghalaya	5240.13	5474.84	6698.89
18.	Mizoram	4868.56	5863.66	6221.78
19.	Nagaland	6757.88	7146.16	8121.18
20.	Odisha	31344.49	39348.40	42519.76
21.	Punjab	13576.00	14950.02	15005.20
22.	Rajasthan	41680.59	48063.61	56998.61
23.	Sikkim	3040.56	2369.96	2687.03
24.	Tamil Nadu	37518.40	40456.69	43723.99
25.	Telangana	17585.93	22284.10	23974.70
26.	Tripura	7905.21	7655.42	7235.98

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
27.	Uttar Pradesh	107763.41	128182.72	142793.95
28..	Uttarakhand	12015.16	11511.31	11125.10
29.	West Bengal	55191.71	72063.50	66325.44
TOTAL		722923.65	866494.10	942745.51

Statement-II*Details of State-wise collection of Direct Taxes during Financial Year 2014-16*

(₹ in crore)

State	2014-15	2015-16
Andhra Pradesh	29769.01	34057.29
Arunachal Pradesh	17.19	127.72
Assam	3658.69	3982.79
Bihar	4425.75	5425.54
Jharkhand	1344.70	3597.40
Goa	2820.02	1600.30
Gujarat	35912.46	33964.61
Haryana	12638.80	16741.96
Himachal Pradesh	2042.42	2085.17
Jammu and Kashmir	1284.22	1383.96
Karnataka	60595.22	72040.94
Kerala	11909.69	10171.03
Madhya Pradesh	14262.57	12237.37
Chhattisgarh	1286.86	2996.61

State	2014-15	2015-16
Maharashtra	277720.11	287005.33
Manipur	53.31	67.66
Meghalaya	292.75	701.51
Mizoram	39.79	51.36
Nagaland	30.36	40.26
Delhi	91247.90	101664.01
Odisha	9871.25	7264.39
Punjab	7072.98	8225.04
Rajasthan	13146.11	13352.75
Sikkim	323.88	199.43
Tamil Nadu	44732.62	50522.36
Telangana	439.46	1955.31
Tripura	138.91	206.23
Uttar Pradesh	27159.83	24981.22
Uttarakhand	1750.63	2288.42
West Bengal	27793.48	29795.17
TOTAL	683780.97	728733.14

Zero charges on digital transactions

4394. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether digital financial transactions will lead to more liquidity, better tax compliance and GDP growth and more importantly will create a virtuous cycle of chronicling credit histories;

(b) whether presently digital transactions carry a cost added to it thereby forcing people to stick to cash deals;

(c) whether to encourage digital transactions, the cost should be made zero; and

(d) whether in a retrograde move, State Bank of India has notified a levy of ₹ 50 plus service charges for additional cash deposits beyond the permissible limit of three cash deposits in a month effective 1st April, 2017?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Digital financial transactions are a part of the Government's strategy to create histories of transactions, including the associated credit, and thereby enable small and micro enterprises to access formal credit, improve tax compliance, and mainstream financial savings into the banking system, which will help mobilise such savings for economic growth.

(b) and (c) All payment systems including currency entail costs, which are borne among transacting parties and payment service providers, and the cost structures of various systems differ. Payment systems also differ in the advantages they offer to transacting parties, *e.g.*, digital transactions can be made without having to access cash, and they offer an opportunity to make payments anytime and from anywhere, without loss of interest income. Transacting parties select a payment system not only on the basis of cost but keeping in mind such advantages as well.

(d) State Bank of India has apprised that three cash deposit transactions at branches are available to savings bank account holders free of charge. Thereafter, a charge of ₹ 50 plus service tax per transaction is to be levied. In addition to the free cash deposit transactions at branches, account holders can also deposit cash using ATM/debit card, into the card-linked account, at cash points (Cash Deposit Machines/Cash Recyclers), any number of times, free of charge.

Decline in digital transactions

4395. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the surge in digital transactions during the demonetisation period is seeing a sharp reversal with data for February, 2017 showing an accelerated decline in electronic transactions;

(b) whether the decline in digital transactions in two successive months post-demonetisation goes against Government's stated objective of scrapping high value currencies and that of moving towards a 'less cash' economy; and

(c) whether with the availability of adequate cash back in circulation the people tend to go back to old habits, as cash comes without a cost attached to it, whereas digital transactions has a cost attached to it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data, electronic transactions on Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS), Electronic Clearing System (ECS), National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT), Immediate Payment Service (IMPS), National Automated Clearing House (NACH), Unified Payment Interface (UPI) and Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD) platforms, and on credit and debit cards and pre-paid instruments in the months of January, 2017 and February, 2017 numbered 1,955.93 million and 1,787.37 million respectively. This is higher than the pre-demonetisation number of electronic transactions, which were 1,592.74 million for the month of October, 2016.

Payment systems differ in the advantages they offer to transacting parties *e.g.*, digital transactions can be made without having to access cash, and they offer an opportunity to make payments anytime and from anywhere, without loss of interest income. Transacting parties select a payment system not only on the basis of cost but keeping in mind such advantages as well.

Late printing of new ₹ 500 notes post-demonetisation

4396. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the printing process of new rupee 500 denomination at Bharatiya Reserve Bank Note Mudran Private Limited (B1993RBNMPL) commenced on 23rd November, 2016 much later than 8th November, 2016?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Indian Bank Notes are printed in four printing presses under the aegis of the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India. Keeping the capacity of printing lines in these presses and overall production requirements in view, the allocation of jobs for the different denominations to printing presses, is decided. This is an ongoing process. Based on the allocation of work to the different printing presses, the printing of new 500/- rupee notes commenced prior to 8th of November, 2016.

Rural households under debt

4397. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that 30 per cent households in rural India are currently indebted;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) what specific steps have been taken by Government for the upliftment of the rural households?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) According to the estimates based on the All-India Debt and Investment Survey (AIDIS) conducted by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) in its 70th round during January to December, 2013, 31.44% of the rural households are under debt. In rural areas, the share of debt from the institutional credit agencies was 56% against 44% from the non-institutional credit agencies. The details of Incidence of Indebtedness (IOI) among households in rural areas, as on 30.06.2012, by asset holding classes and by States/UTs are given in the Statement (*See* below). The reasons for rural indebtedness may be low income and lack of financial education, uncertain monsoon, inherited debt, borrowings from non-institutional sources, etc.

(c) The Government of India has introduced various programmes *viz.* Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya-Grameen Kaushalya Yojana, National Social Assistance Programme, Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yajana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, Atal Pension Yojana, etc. aimed at betterment of rural livelihoods and overall development of rural areas through creation of employment opportunities, infrastructures and providing social assistance and social securities to the rural poor.

Statement

Details of Incidence of Indebtedness (IOI) in rural areas by States/UTs

Sl. No.	State	Rural IOI (in %)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	54.06
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.15
3.	Assam	10.07
4.	Bihar	29.08
5.	Chhattisgarh	13.90

Sl. No.	State	Rural IOI (in %)
6.	Delhi	3.28
7.	Goa	16.98
8.	Gujarat	25.96
9.	Haryana	23.93
10.	Himachal Pradesh	25.95
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	12.67
12.	Jharkhand	18.49
13.	Karnataka	46.43
14.	Kerala	49.50
15.	Madhya Pradesh	24.70
16.	Maharashtra	31.29
17.	Manipur	9.88
18.	Meghalaya	2.53
19.	Mizoram	5.32
20.	Nagaland	1.51
21.	Odisha	25.73
22.	Punjab	33.06
23.	Rajasthan	37.39
24.	Sikkim	7.06
25.	Tamil Nadu	39.68
26.	Telangana	59.06
27.	Tripura	10.03
28.	Uttarakhand	25.83
29.	Uttar Pradesh	29.55
30.	West Bengal	23.62
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17.72
32.	Chandigarh	3.84
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.82
34.	Daman and Diu	16.71

Sl. No.	State	Rural IOI (in %)
35.	Lakshadweep	7.68
36.	Puducherry	40.91
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		31.44

Disinvestment of Government's share in PSUs

4398. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Public Sector Units disinvested its Government's share during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17;

(b) name and the details of PSUs disinvested Government's share and percentage of share sold out so far; and

(c) how many PSUs were disinvested under instruction of NITI Aayog?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) The details of equity disinvested in CPSEs and GoI's shareholding post-disinvestment during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 are as follow:—

Sl. No.	CPSEs	Method of Disinvestment	% of GoIs Shares Disinvested	Receipts (₹ in crore)	% of GoI's Shareholding Post Disinvestment
1	2	3	4	5	6

Financial Year 2014-15

1.	Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)	OFS	5	1,719.54	75
2.	Coal India Ltd.(CIL)	OFS	10	22,557.63	78.65
3.	National Fertilizers Ltd. (NFL)	Employees' OFS	0.29	3.60	89.71
4.	National Thermal Power Ltd. (NTPC)	Employees' OFS	0.04	48.16	74.96

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation of India (MMTC)	Employees' OFS	0.073	4.16	89.9268
6.	Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL)	Employees' OFS	0.05164	3.17	89.95
7.	National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO)	Employees' OFS	0.13	12.45	80.93
8.	National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC)	Employees' OFS	0.00	0.0040	80.00

Financial Year 2015-16

1.	Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. (REC)	OFS	5	1,608.00	60.64
2.	Power Finance Corporation Ltd. (PFC)	OFS	5	1,671.00	67.80
3.	Dredging Corporation of India Ltd. (DCIL)	OFS	5	53.33	73.56
4.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOC)	OFS	10	9,369.00	58.57
5.	Engineers India Ltd. (EIL)	OFS	10	642.5	59.37
6.	National Thermal Power Ltd. (NTPC)	OFS	5	5014.55	69.96
7.	Container Corporation of India Ltd. (CONCOR)	OFS	5	1155.20	56.80

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd. (BDL)	Buyback	NA	198.85	NA
9.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL)	Buyback	NA	4284.37	NA

Financial Year 2016-17

CPSEs' Disinvestment

1.	National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd. (NHPC)	OFS	11.36	2716.55	74.6
2.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOC)	Emoloyees' OFS	0.5	262.49	58.28
3.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. (NTPC)	Employees' OFS	0.22	203.78	69.74
4.	National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO)	Buyback	NA	2831.71	74.58
5.	Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL)	OFS	7	399.93	82.95
6.	National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC)	Buyback	NA	7519.15	74.94 Ltd.
7.	Manganese Ore India Ltd. (MOIL)	Buyback	NA	793.87	66.21
8.	National Building Construction Corporation Ltd. (NBCC)	OFS	15	2201.14	75

1	2	3	4	5	6
9. Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL)	Buyback	NA	1802.60	74.41	
10. Engineers India Ltd. (EIL)	Employees' OFS	0.5	31.38	59.32	
11. Coal India Ltd. (CIL)	Buyback	NA	2638.24	79.78	
12. National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd. (NHPC)	Employees' OFS	0.09	21.27	74.51	
13. Dredging Corporation India Ltd. (DCIL)	Employees' OFS	0.09	0.93	73.47	
14. Container Corporation of India Ltd. (CONCOR)	Employees' OFS	0.25	9.34	56.79	
15. CPSE-ETF	FFO 1	NA	5999.99	NA	
16. Manganese Ore India Ltd. (MOIL)	OFS	10	484.95	56.21	
17. Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL) (BEL)	OFS	5	1672.66	69.41	
18. National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd. (NHPC)	Buyback	NA	1948.52	74.50	
19. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. (NLC)	Buyback	NA	1429.38	89.32	
20. CPSE-ETF	FFO 2	NA	2499.99	NA	
Strategic Disinvestment					
21. Divestment of strategic holdings and income from management of SUUTI investment			10778.71		

(c) Based on the recommendations of NITI Aayog, Government has given 'in-principle' approval for strategic disinvestment of certain CPSEs, Units of CPSEs and subsidiaries of CPSEs. However, after completion of the related processes, specific approval of Government will be sought in each case.

Printing and circulation of fake currency

4399. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) seized during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- (b) the number of persons arrested along with inter-State or international gangs found to have been involved in printing and circulation of FICN;
- (c) whether Government is aware of the origin of FICN and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government has assessed the deleterious impact of FICN on the economy of the country; and
- (e) the measures being taken by Government to check printing and circulation of FICN in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) As per information received from National Crime Records Bureau, the details of counterfeit currency (recovered and seized) during the last three years are given in the Statement-I to III respectively (*See below*).

(c) to (e) To check the menace of counterfeiting of banknotes, The Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs, Reserve Bank of India, Security and Intelligence Agencies of the Centre and States are working in tandem to thwart the illegal activities related to Fake Indian Currency Note (FICN). An FICN Coordination Group (FCORD) has been formed in the Ministry of Home Affairs to share the intelligence/ information amongst different security agencies of States/Centre to counter the menace of agencies to effect more seizures. The issue has also been raised in international multilateral fora constantly.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between India and Bangladesh to prevent and counter smuggling of fake currency notes.

Statement-I*State/UT-wise and Denomination-wise details of Counterfeit Currency (Recovered and Seized)**Yearly Report from 01/01/2014 to 31/12/2014*

As per database on 15/11/2016

Sl.	State/UT	Denomination										No. of Notes		Total Notes (R+S)	Value in (₹)		Total Value(₹) (R+S)	FIR	Total Accu- rsed
No.		1000		500		100		50		Others					(R)	(S)			
		(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)		(R)	(S)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	@	25	@	0	@	1	@	0	@	0	@	26	26	@	25100	25100	1	2
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6372	4676	13828	7605	16648	4227	192	148	3	0	37043	16656	53699	14960440	8908600	23869040	108	149
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	&	0	&	2	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	2	2	&	1000	1000	1	0
4.	Assam	985	812	2335	1798	1194	230	199	5	3	0	4716	2845	7561	2281910	1734250	4016160	49	54
5.	Bihar	2661	1275	9458	328	4928	384	157	220	9	225	17213	2432	19645	7890760	1491680	9382440	19	28
6.	Chan- digarh	5281	0	11351	0	22543	0	938	0	22	0	40135	0	40135	13258040	0	13258040	0	0

7.	Chhattisgarh	~	0	~	0	~	0	~	0	~	0	~	0	0	~	0	0	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	\$	77	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	77	77	\$	77000	77000	1	2
9.	Daman and Diu	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	.\$	0	0	\$	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	21669	21626	40925	44194	24429	25451	959	1547	3	2602	87985	95420	183405	44622400	46358480	90980880	66	42
11.	Goa	~	154	~	221	~	46	-	4	~	0	~	425	425	~	269300	269300	13	5
12.	Gujarat	10663	6240	18294	10356	5863	3393	172	77	19	7	35011	20073	55084	20405160	11761230	32166390	95	49
13.	Haryana	#	405	#	641	#	2120	#	7	#	0	#	3173	3173	#	937850	937850	37	17
14.	Himachal Pradesh	#	4	#	13	#	0	#	0	#	0	#	17	17	#	10500	10500	2	2
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	245	28	890	2716	1236	0	7	0	0	0	2378	2744	5122	813950	1386000	2199950	10	11
16.	Jharkhand	}	113	}	100	}	115	}	0	}	0	}	328	328	}	174500	174500	4	7
17.	Karnataka	8576	1264	18574	2443	3232	401	94	30	1	4	30477	4142	34619	18190910	2527140	20718050	46	2
18.	Kerala	4616	612	5895	1302	1022	421	42	4	2	10	11577	2349	13926	7667830	1305430	8973260	59	82
19.	Lakshadweep	{	0	{	0	{	0	{	0	{	0	{	0	0	{	0	0	0	0

Written Answers to

[11 April, 2017]

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1914	489	6393	4023	5645	1477	316	209	31	18	14299	6216	20515	5691280	2658970	8350250	25	56
21.	Maharashtra	29532	13317	50012	8252	13170	5070	875	36	99	8	93688	26683	120371	55899910	17951910	73851820	193	173
22.	Manipur	&	13	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	13	13	&	13000	13000	1	1
23.	Meghalaya	&	46	&	71	&	40	&	0	&	0	&	157	157	&	85500	85500	10	9
24.	Mizoram	&	443	&	505	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	948	948	&	695500	695500	7	11
25.	Nagaland	&	139	&	80	&	81	&	0	&	0	&	300	300	&	187100	187100	4	10
26.	Odisha	562	47	2620	6	1326	22	14	0	0	0	4522	75	4597	2005300	52200	2057500	4	4
27.	Puducherry	^	2	^	6	^	0	^	1	^	0	^	9	9	^	5050	5050	2	0
28.	Punjab	#	154	#	40	#	33	#	0	#	0	#	227	227	#	177300	177300	5	10
29.	Rajasthan	2952	752	7038	2235	5950	1676	179	290	5	0	16124	4953	21077	7075010	2051600	9126610	52	46
30.	Sikkim	@	243	@	64	@	23	@	2	@	19	@	351	351	@	277585	277585	4	6
31.	Tamil Nadu	8942	7016	18856	10358	3525	881	212	81	12	0	31547	18338	49885	18733260	12287190	31020450	165	96
32.	Telangana	[2703	[3289	[3798	[16	[0	[9806	9806	[4728100	4728100	54	78
33.	Tripura	&	24	&	82	&	3	&	0	&	0	&	109	109	&	65300	65300	4	4

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

34. Uttar Pradesh	17259	2700	52373	3183	47366	3410	1804	105	218	74	119030	9472	128502	48285060	4638990	52924050	44	66
35. Uttara-khand	%	23	%	170	%	37	%	4	%	15	%	249	249	%	112070	112070	11	10
36. West Bengal	6937	NR	15190	NR	4693	NR	298	NR	0	0	27168	NR	27168	15066200	NR	15066200	NR	NR
TOTAL	129226	65422	274032	104083	162770	53340	6458	2786	427	2982	572913	228615	801528	282847420	122955425	405802845	1096	1032

Note: R - Recovered by RBI/Banks

S : Seized by Police (SCRBx)

Others incl. Denomination 20, 10, 5, 2, 1

* - Figures are provisional

NR - Data not received

@ - Data sent by RBI Kolkata includes West Bengal, A&N Islands, Sikkim

~ - Data sent by RBI Nagpur/Navi Mumbai includes Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Goa

\$ - Data sent by RBI Ahmedabad includes Gujarat, D&N Haveli, Daman & Diu

- Data sent by RBI Chandigarh includes Chandigarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab

& - Data sent by RBI Guwahati includes Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura

} - Data sent by RBI Patna includes Bihar, Jharkhand

{ - Data by RBI Thiruvananthapuram includes Kerala, Lakshadweep

^ - Data sent by RBI Chennai includes Tamil Nadu, Puducherry

% - Data sent by RBI Kanpur includes Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand

[- Data sent by RBI Hyderabad includes AP, Telangana

Written Answers to

[11 April, 2017]

Unstarred Questions

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Statement-II

*State/UT-wise and Denomination-wise details of Counterfeit Currency (Recovered and Seized)
Periodical Report from 01/01/2015 to 31/12/2015*

As per database on: 15/11/2016

Sl.	State/UT	Denomination										No. of Notes		Total Notes (R+S)	Value in (₹)		Total Value(₹) (R+S)	FIR	Total Accu- sed
No.		1000		500		100		50		Others					(R)	(S)			
		(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R+S)	(R)	(S)	(R+S)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	@	15	@	0	@	0	@	0	@	0	4	15	15	@	15000	15000	1	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5823	6207	11419	4866	14048	2647	77	123	5	1	31372	13844	45216	12941240	8910860	21852100	84	136
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	&	268	&	262	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	530	530	&	399000	399000	4	8
4.	Assam	913	2851	2495	5138	583	105	122	319	0	28	4113	8441	12554	2224900	5446755	7671655	71	107
5.	Bihar	2915	306	8867	142	5982	272	61	205	3	260	17828	1185	19013	7949780	418080	8367860	10	16
6.	Chandigarh	6529	2	11874	25	27570	0	907	0	34	0	46914	27	46941	15268880	14500	15283380	1	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	~	377	~	236	~	192	~	0	~	0	~	805	805	~	514200	514200	22	16

8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	0	\$	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	0	\$	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	22569	24590	38481	47622	31968	30552	848	1083	10	9	93896	103856	197752	45068810	51510470	96579280	67	22
11.	Goa	~	233	~	440	~	76	~	3	~	0	~	752	752	~	460750	460750	8	3
12.	Gujarat	12383	10638	18844	10028	7175	2606	186	90	21	116	38609	23478	62087	22532040	15918300	38450340	64	56
13.	Haryana	#	6898	#	10550	#	8707	#	140	#	0	#	26295	26295	#	13050700	13050700	24	47
14.	Himachal Pradesh	#	18	#	0	#	0	#	0	#	0	#	18	18	#	18000	18000	1	4
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	356	230	849	458	1164	274	8	0	0	0	2377	962	3339	897300	486400	1383700	12	17
16.	Jharkhand	}	199	}	496	}	0	}	0	}	0	}	695	695	}	447000	447000	4	5
17.	Karnataka	10121	2430	18658	9415	7648	3194	146	3	1	0	36574	15042	51616	20222120	7457050	27679170	56	103
18.	Kerala	6187	2819	8600	2223	3402	285	40	31	5	91	18234	5449	23683	10829250	3961540	14790790	49	43
19.	Lakshadweep	{	0	{	0	{	0	{	0	{	0	{	0	0	{	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2078	1635	6937	419	5834	117	286	0	29	0	15164	2171	17335	6144570	1856200	8000770	26	60

Written Answers to

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21.	Mahar- ashtra	31269	11977	44888	9432	19952	5213	2080	917	30	43	98219	27582	125801	55812630	17260400	73073030	168	155
22.	Manipur	&	225	&	74	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	299	299	&	262000	262000	11	10
23.	Meghalaya	&	253	&	185	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	438	438	&	345500	345500	6	6
24.	Mizoram	&	1984	&	245	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	2229	2229	&	2106500	2106500	13	20
25.	Nagaland	&	0	&	245	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	245	245	&	122500	122500	6	3
26.	Odisha	707	524	3071	136	3622	975	129	36	0	0	7529	1671	9200	2611150	691300	3302450	13	28
27.	Puducherry	^	24	^	112	^	33	^	0	^	0	^	169	169	^	83300	83300	9	5
28.	Punjab	#	30	#	2434	#	570	#	18	#	0	#	3052	3052	#	1304900	1304900	8	11
29.	Rajasthan	4029	117	7782	799	8626	424	162	4	11	0	20610	1344	21954	8790870	559100	9349970	45	28
30.	Sikkim	@	7	@	0	@	0	@	0	@	0	@	7	7	@	7000	7000	1	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	10037	1903	21012	4832	10017	1096	184	52	8	233	41258	8116	49374	21554010	4434240	25988250	165	71
32.	Telangana	[	1163	[	1857	[	2857	[	4	[	0	[	5881	5881	[	2377400	2377400	23	52
33.	Tripura	&	1	&	214	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	215	215	&	108000	108000	4	7
34.	Uttar Pradesh	10927	8014	35943	3950	62594	2576	1494	185	33	12	110991	14737	125728	35233050	10256060	45489110	83	75

188 *Written Answers to*

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

35. Uttara- khand	%	3	%	33	%	126	%	0	%	0	%	162	162	%	32100	32100	6	8
36. West Bengal	9554	0	18001	186	5572	0	288	0	5	0	33420	186	33606	19126160	93000	19219160	1	1
TOTAL	136417	85941	257721	117054	215757	62897	7018	3213	195	793	617108	269898	887006	287206760	150928105	438134865	1066	1124

Note: R - Recovered by RBI/Banks

S : Seized by Police (SCRBx)

Others incl. Denomination 20, 10, 5, 2, 1

* - Figures are provisional

NR - Data not received

@ - Data sent by RBI Kolkata includes West Bengal, A&N Islands, Sikkim

~ - Data sent by RBI Nagpur/Navi Mumbai includes Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Goa

\$ - Data sent by RBI Ahmedabad includes Gujarat, D&N Haveli, Daman & Diu

- Data sent by RBI Chandigarh includes Chandigarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab

& - Data sent by RBI Guwahati includes Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura

} - Data sent by RBI Patna includes Bihar, Jharkhand

{ - Data by RBI Thiruvananthapuram includes Kerala, Lakshadweep

^ - Data sent by RBI Chennai includes Tamil Nadu, Puducherry

% - Data sent by RBI Kanpur includes Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand

[- Data sent by RBI Hyderabad includes AP, Telangana

Written Answers to

[11 April, 2017]

Unstarred Questions

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Statement-III

*State/UT-wise and Denomination-wise details of Counterfeit Currency (Recovered and Seized)
Periodical Report from 01/01/2016 to 31/12/2016**

As per database on: 31/01/2017

Sl.	State/UT	Denomination												No. of Notes	Total		Value in (₹)		Total Value(₹) (R+S)	FIR	Total Accu- sed
No.		2000		1000		500		100		50		Others			Notes		Value in (₹)				
		(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)		(R)	(S)	(R+S)	(R)				(S)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.	Anda- man and Nicobar Islands	@	0	@	0	0	@	0	@	0	@	0	@	0	0	@	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3	3	8231	4956	14072	8296	11926	1240	235	0	15	0	34482	14495	48977	16477610	9234000	25711610	45	114
3.	Aruna- chal Pradesh	&	3	&	0	&	117	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	120	120	&	64500	64500	5	11
4.	Assam	0	0	483	230	1398	988	409	127	85	266	0	4	2375	1615	3990	1227150	750050	1977200	29	34
5.	Bihar	1	0	5003	418	8695	1306	5312	0	88	0	3	0	19102	1724	20826	9888130	1071000	10959130	9	10

6.	Chand- igarh	0	0	3631	1499	17480	0	22156	0	847	0	69	0	54183	1499	55682	24629830	1499000	26128830	1	5
7.	Chhatt- isgarh	~	0	~	0	~	0	~	0	~	0	~	0	~	0	0	~	0	0	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	0	\$	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	0	\$	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	22974	28014	36563	48472	25439	36450	415	644	11	406	85402	113986	199388	43820270	55931260	99751530	83	35
11.	Goa	~	0	~	1	~	8	~	0	~	0	~	0	~	9	9	~	5000	5000	1	2
12.	Gujarat	0	1300	7743	11313	22027	16369	11792	9458	320	231	18	27	51900	38698	90598	29951970	23055250	53007220	67	82
13.	Haryana	#	0	#	74	#	166	#	29	#	0	#	2000	#	2269	2269	#	169900	169900	11	13
14.	Hima- chal Pradesh	#	0	#	15	#	5	#	0	#	0	#	0	#	20	20	#	17500	17500	3	4
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	2	957	14	1569	87	604	56	6	0	0	0	3136	159	3295	1802200	67100	1869300	6	7
16.	Jhark- hand	}	0	}	0	}	0	}	0	}	0	}	0	}	0	0	}	0	0	0	0
17.	Karn- ataka	0	45	10844	1309	16945	1049	4189	1220	279	8	4	296	32261	3927	36188	19749430	2047126	21796556	66	61

Written Answers to

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
18. Kerala	0	2	7494	635	8891	606	1911	239	101	0	7	0	18404	1482	19886	12135725	965900	13101625	35	35	
19. Laksha- dweep	{	0	{	0	{	0	{	0	{	0	{	0	{	0	0	{	0	0	0	0	
20. Madhya Pradesh	0	12	1064	768	3857	1380	3928	1501	110	23	6	8	8965	3692	12657	3390870	1633390	5024260	19	23	
21. Mahar- ashtra	0	1	20112	2431	30396	2886	19849	296	834	469	32	0	71223	6083	77306	37337010	3929050	41266060	73	70	
22. Manipur	&	1	&	19	&	195	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	215	215	&	118500	118500	6	9	
23. Megha- laya	&	0	&	19	&	38	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	57	57	&	38000	38000	6	3	
24. Mizoram	&	0	&	18	&	48	&	9	&	0	&	0,	&	75	75	&	42900	42900	5	5	
25. Naga- land	&	0	&	97	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	97	97	&	97000	97000	1	1	
26. Odisha	0	0	574	0	2422	0	2086	0	41	0	1	0	5124	0	5124	1995670	0	1995670	4	0	
27. Pudu- cherry	^	0	^	3	^	3	^	27	^	0	^	0	^	33	33	^	7200	7200	4	0	
28. Punjab	#	220	#	1508	#	3141	#	479	#	0	#	0	#	5348	5348	#	3566400	3566400	12	13	
29. Rajas- than	0	0	16734	657	19788	593	8718	358	239	3	2	0	45481	1611	47092	27511770	989450	28501220	30	27	
30. Sikkim	@	0	@	0	@	0	@	0	@	0	@	0	@	0	0	@	0	0	0	0	
31. Tamil Nadu	0	0	9060	472	17186	1258	9350	424	188	72	55	0	35839	2226	38065	18598216	1147000	19745210	31	27	
32. Telan- gana	[0	[1384	[6292	[791	[2	[11	[8480	8480	[4609305	4609305	37	63	
33. Tripura	&	0	&	18	&	4	&	57	&	0	&	0	I	79	79	&	25700	25700	2	6	

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

34. Uttar Pradesh	0	0	10814	2425	26317	1717	41532	2745	1156	11	57	6	79876	6904	86780	28184270	3558650	31742920	96	88
35. Uttarakhand	%	0	%	423	%	138	%	1626	%	70	%	35	%	2292	2292	%	658800	658800	41	21
36. West Bengal	0	0	6348	2985	13007	14133	4598	66	276	10	9	0	24238	17194	41432	13325220	10058600	23383820	141	152
TOTAL	4	1589	152066	61705	240613	109295	173799	57198	5220	1809	289	2793	571991	234389	806380	290025335	125357531	415382866	869	921

Note: R - Recovered by RBI/Banks

S : Seized by Police (SCRBx)

Others incl. Denomination 20, 10, 5, 2, 1

* - Figures are provisional

NR - Data not received

@ - Data sent by RBI Kolkata includes West Bengal, A&N Islands, Sikkim

~ - Data sent by RBI Nagpur/Navi Mumbai includes Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Goa

\$ - Data sent by RBI Ahmedabad includes Gujarat, D&N Haveli, Daman & Diu

- Data sent by RBI Chandigarh includes Chandigarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab

& - Data sent by RBI Guwahati includes Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura

} - Data sent by RBI Patna includes Bihar, Jharkhand

{ - Data by RBI Thiruvananthapuram includes Kerala, Lakshadweep

^ - Data sent by RBI Chennai includes Tamil Nadu, Puducherry

% - Data sent by RBI Kanpur includes Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand

[- Data sent by RBI Hyderabad includes AP, Telangana

Written Answers to

[11 April, 2017]

Unstarred Questions

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Write off of farmers loans

4400. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has seen the growing demand to write off farmers loans; and

(b) if so, whether Government will consider the demand positively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) There is no proposal under consideration of the Union Government to waive off loans of farmers of the country. However, to reduce the debt burden of farmers, the following major initiatives have been taken:—

- With a view to ensuring availability of agriculture credit at a reduced interest rate of 7% p.a. to farmers, the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare implements an interest subvention scheme for short term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh. Under the said scheme, additional subvention of 3% is given to those farmers who repay their short term crop loan in time, thereby reducing the effective rate of interest to 4% p.a. for such farmers.
- RBI has issued directions for Relief Measures to be provided by respective lending institutions in areas affected by natural calamities which, *inter alia*, include, restructuring/rescheduling of existing crop loans and term loans, extending fresh loans, relaxed security and margin norms, moratorium, etc. These directions have been so designed that the moment calamity is declared by the concerned District Authorities they are automatically set in motion without any intervention, thus saving precious time. The benchmark for initiating relief measures by banks has also been reduced to 33% crop loss in line with the National Disaster Management Framework.

Stand-up India programme under MSME sector

4401. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the main objectives of "Stand up India" programme under MSME sector; and

(b) the total number of entrepreneurs belonging to women, Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes benefitted under the same programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The Stand up India Scheme is intended to facilitate bank loans between ₹ 10 lakh and ₹ 1 crore to at least one Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe borrower and at least one woman borrower per bank branch for setting up greenfield enterprises. This enterprise may be in manufacturing, services or the trading sector.

(b) The total number of entrepreneurs belonging to Women, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe category who have availed loans under the scheme are 22609, 4476 and 1240 respectively as on 05.04.2017.

Allocation of funds to Kerala

4402. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount collected from the State of Kerala as Central taxes during each of the last three years;

(b) the allocation of funds to the State during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The details of Direct Taxes collected from the State of Kerala during the last three years is as under:—

(₹ in crore)	
Financial Year	Direct Tax Collection
2014-15	11,910
2015-16	10,171
2016-17	The State-wise direct taxes collected during the financial year 2016-17 have not yet been compiled.

Since the Indirect taxes collections are not maintained State-wise. Therefore, the detail of Central indirect taxes collected from the State of Kerala is not available.

(b) The funds released to the State of Kerala during each of last three years are as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Central Assistance		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
(A)	Plan Grants/Block Grants			
1.	ACA for Externally Aided Projects			
1(a)	Loan Portion	752.47	531.35	852.13
(b)	Grant Portion	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Other Plan Grants	0.00	41.94	0.00
3.	Special Assistance	441.79	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL (A)	1194.26	573.29	852.13
(B)	Finance Commission (FC) Transfers			
B.1	Share in Central Taxes	7926.29	12690.67	15225.02
B.2	Grants-in-aid of which			
(a)	State Disaster Relief Fund (SDRF)	119.50	138.75	145.50
(b)	Local Bodies Grant	766.71	392.71	1459.28
(c)	Other FC Grants	807.56	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL (B)	9620.06	17862.13	16829.80
(C)	NDRF	0.00	0.00	0.00
(D)	Others Transfers			
1.	NSSF	1132.10	1455.20	0.00
	TOTAL (D)	1132.10	1455.20	0.00
(E)	TOTAL (A+B+C+D)	11946.42	19890.62	17681.93

The Central Government/Ministry of Finance allocates budgetary funds to different Ministries/Departments demand-wise for each Centrally Sponsored Scheme and the Ministry/Department in turn allocates the share of Centrally Sponsored Scheme to States/UTs through the Consolidated Funds of the States concerned.

Findings and recommendation of panel for less cash economy

4403. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has constituted a 13-Member Panel to look into issue of a shift to a less cash economy following demonetisation;
- (b) if so, the details of the composition and terms of references of the Panel;
- (c) whether the Panel has submitted its report; and
- (d) if so, the findings and recommendations of the Panel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) Pursuant to the Government initiative to promote digital payments, NITI Aayog *vide* order dated on 30th November 2016 constituted a Committee of Chief Ministers with Shri Chandra Babu Naidu, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh as the Convener for suggesting measures to seamlessly enable all sections of the population to migrate to the digital mode of payment as well as to recommend measures that would enable India to leapfrog into the advanced digital payment systems that compares with the best global standards.

The Committee is composed of the following members:—

1.	Shri Chandrababu Naidu, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh	Convener
2.	Shri Naveen Patnaik, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha	Member
3.	Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh	Member
4.	Shri Pawan Kumar Chamling, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Sikkim	Member
5.	Shri V. Narayanasamy, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Puducherry	Member
6.	Shri Devendra Fadnavis, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Maharashtra	Member
7.	Shri Arvind Panagariya, Vice- Chairman, NITI Aayog	Member
8.	Shri Amitabh Kant, CEO, NITI Aayog	Member Secretary
9.	Shri Nandan Nilekani, former Chairman, UIDAI	Special invitee
10.	Shri Janmejaya Sinha, Chairman, Boston Consulting Group	Special invitee
11.	Shri Rajesh Jain, Managing Director, netCORE	Special invitee

12. Shri Sharad Sharma, Co-founder, iSPIRIT	Special invitee
13. Dr. Jayant Varma, Professor (Finance), IIM (Ahmedabad)	Special invitee

The Terms of Reference of the Committee are as under:

- (i) The Committee shall identify the global best practices for implementing an economy primarily based on digital payment and examine the possibility of adoption of these global standards in the Indian context;
- (ii) The Committee shall identify and outline measures for rapid expansion and adoption of the system of digital payments like cards (Debit, Credit and pre-paid), Digital-wallets/ E-wallets, internet banking, Unified Payments Interface (UPI), banking apps etc. and shall broadly indicate the road map to be implemented in one year;
- (iii) It shall evolve an action plan to reach out to the public at large with the objective to create awareness and help them understand the benefits of such a switchover to digital economy;
- (iv) It shall prepare a roadmap for the administrative machineries in the States to facilitate adoption of digital modes of financial transactions;
- (v) Identify and address bottlenecks and indicate solutions pertaining to adoption of the steps required to move towards a digital payments economy;
- (vi) Associate the key stakeholders for implementation of the suggested steps towards a digital payments economy;
- (vii) Delineate and adopt measures evolved by the Committee of Officers constituted for the purpose;
- (viii) Examine and address any other associated issues which are not specifically mentioned herein. The Committee may devise its own procedures for conducting business/ meetings/ constitution of sub-groups, etc.

The Committee of Chief Ministers submitted its interim report to Hon'ble Prime Minister on 24th January 2017. The Committee made recommendations on (i) Setting up of target and monitoring mechanism; (ii) Expanding technical infrastructure for digital payments; (iii) Increasing supply of acceptance infrastructure; (iv) Necessary institutional, policy, regulatory changes to ease adoption of digital payment; (v) Incentivize digital transactions; (vi) Strengthening security in digital payments and (vii) Targeting specific segments for quick results. The Report of the Committee is available on the website address <http://niti.gov.in/content/interim-report-committee-cms-digital-payments>.

Agriculture loans to farmers by PSBs

4404. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued/fixed any target/guidelines/norms for Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to provide interest free/subsidy on agricultural loans to the farmers and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the norms/targets fixed/ loans disbursed /interest rate charged by banks to the farmers along with the outstanding agricultural loans against farmers;

(c) the steps taken by Government to waive off loans/interest free/subsidized interest rate to farmers in the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(d) the corrective steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) With a view to ensuring availability of agriculture credit at a reduced interest rate of 7% p.a. to farmers, the Government of India has been implementing interest subvention scheme from 2006-07. In 2016-17, Government in the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare has approved interest subvention scheme for short term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh. Under the said scheme, additional subvention of 3% is given to those farmers who repay their short term crop loan in time, thereby reducing the effective rate of interest to 4% p.a. for such farmers.

The agency-wise details of agriculture loan outstanding as on 31st December, 2016 (provisional) as reported by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) are as under:—

(Amt. in ₹ lakh)			
Agency	Crop Loan	Term Loan #	Total Loan
Cooperative Banks	1,29,95,911.90	31,50,562.32	1,61,46,474.22
RRBs	1,03,43,948.31	31,24,628.81	1,34,68,577.12
Commercial Banks	5,62,63,784.79	4,40,57,110.83	10,03,20,895.62
TOTAL	7,96,03,645.00	5,03,32,301.96	12,99,35,946.96

Data on agriculture term loan include agriculture and agriculture allied, agriculture infra and ancillary activities.

(c) and (d) The Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 (ADWDRS, 2008) was announced in the Union Budget 2008-09 and detailed guidelines were issued on 28.5.2008. The debt waiver portion of the ADWDRS, 2008 was closed by its due date *i.e.* 30.6.2008, while the debt relief portion of the Scheme was extended upto 30.6.2010. The Scheme benefitted 3.73 crore farmers to the extent of ₹ 52,259.86 crore. There is no proposal under consideration of the Union Government to waive off the loans of farmers in the country.

Further, in order to reduce the debt burden of farmers, increase the availability of hassle-free institutional credit for agricultural operations and mitigate the hardships faced by farmers, the following major steps have been taken by the Government:

- The Government has introduced the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme, which enables farmers to purchase agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, etc. and draw cash to satisfy their agricultural and consumption needs. The KCC Scheme has since been simplified. It has the provision of ATM enabled debit card with, *inter alia*, facilities of one-time documentation and built-in cost escalation in the limit, etc.
- RBI has issued directions for Relief Measures to be provided by respective lending institutions in areas affected by natural calamities which, *inter alia*, include, restructuring/rescheduling of existing crop loans and term loans, extending fresh loans, relaxed security and margin norms, moratorium, etc. These directions have been so designed that the moment calamity is declared by the concerned District Authorities they are automatically set in motion without any intervention, thus saving precious time. The benchmark for initiating relief measures by banks has also been reduced to 33% crop loss in line with the National Disaster Management Framework.
- Loan to distressed farmers indebted to non-institutional lenders is an eligible category of farm credit under the Priority Sector Lending (PSL) directions issued by RBI. This is intended to provide hassle-free institutional credit to farmers for repaying their debt to moneylenders.
- RBI has conveyed to Banks to waive margin/security requirements of agricultural loans upto ₹ 1,00,000/-.

Implementation of Benami Law

‡4405. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to set up stronger institutions for ensuring an effective implementation of Benami Law;
- (b) if so, whether Government is considering to take any step, in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The Government has already put in place empowered institutions for efficient implementation of the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Act, 2016.

(b) and (c) In exercise of powers conferred under sub-section (2) of Section 28 read with Section 59 of the amended Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988, *vide* Notification No. SO 3290E, dated 25.10.2016 the Central Government has notified specified Income-tax authorities to act as Initiating Officer, Approving Authority and Administrator in respect of benami transactions. Further, *vide* Notification No. SO 3288E, dated 25.10.2016, the Adjudicating Authority has been notified.

Since the coming into effect of the amended law from 1 November, 2016, several benami transactions have been identified. Show cause notices for provisional attachment of benami properties have been issued in 140 cases involving properties of the value of about ₹ 200 crore. Out of these, provisional attachment has already been effected in 124 cases. The benami properties attached include deposits in bank accounts and immovable properties.

Rash of digital payments system

4406. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has unleashed a rash of digital payments system over the past few months, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) if so, how will the common man decode the options?

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Authorisation for operating a payment system is issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) under the provisions of the Payment and Settlement Act, 2007. In recent months, RBI has issued authorisation for Bharat Bill Payment System (BBPS), Unified Payment Interface (UPI) and launching of BHIM App.

(b) The details of payment systems and their rules and regulations are placed in the website of the National Payments Corporation of India. Operational details of payment systems are available on the websites of the bank's concerned.

Decline in GDP growth rate

4407. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the GDP has come down to 7 per cent, if so, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether the rating agencies have predicted that it would plummet further to 6.3 per cent; and
- (c) if so, the remedial measures being taken by Government to achieve higher GDP growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) As per the quarterly estimates released by Central Statistics Office (CSO), the growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant market prices is estimated to be 7.0 per cent in the third quarter of 2016-17. The moderation in the growth in the third quarter, as compared to the second quarter of 2016-17 was primarily on account of the lower growth of the services sector.

(b) Most credible organisations including many credit rating agencies had predicted a GDP growth in excess of 6.3 per cent for the year 2016-17. These organisations have generally predicted that the GDP growth in India would pick up further in 2017-18.

(c) The Government of India has taken various initiatives to boost the GDP growth which, *inter alia*, include; fillip to manufacturing and infrastructure and concrete measures for transport and power sectors as well as other urban and rural infrastructure. Government has also announced various measures in the Budget 2017-18 to promote growth in the economy which, among others, 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 growth promotion measures 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 a major push to digital economy. The Budget has also targeted to provide higher agricultural credit and to increase employment significantly.

Tax on NPS

4408. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the withdrawal from National Pension Scheme is taxed to the extent of 60 per cent, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to bring parity in the treatment of withdrawal from National Pension Scheme *vis-a-vis* Provident Fund as positioned by Government as alternative to each other?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes Sir. This provision has been introduced into the Income Tax Act, 1961 (‘ Act’) *vide* Finance Act, 2016 by inserting clause (12A) in Section 10 of the Act.

(b) Prior to Finance Act, 2016, National Pension Scheme (NPS), referred to in Section 80CCD, was under Exempt, Exempt and Tax (EET) regime *i.e.*, the monthly/ periodic contributions during the pension accumulation phase were allowed as deduction from income for tax purposes; the returns generated on these contributions during the accumulation phase were also exempt from tax but the terminal benefits on exit or superannuation, in the form of lump sum withdrawals, were taxable in the hands of the individual subscribed or his nominee in the year of receipt of such amounts unlike PPF and EPF which have been enjoying EEE regime *i.e.* Exempt, Exempt, Exempt.

In order to rationalize the taxability of receipts from pension plans, *vide* Finance Act, 2016, Section 10 of the Act was amended to provide that any payment from National Pension Scheme to an employee on account of closure or his opting out of the NPS shall also be exempt from tax, to the extent it does not exceed forty per cent of the total amount payable to him at the time of closure or his opting out of the scheme. Further, Finance Act, 2017 has amended Section 10 of the Income-tax Act to

exempt partial withdrawals by employees (to the extent of 25% of the employee's contribution) from their NPS accounts in accordance with the guidelines prescribed under Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 2013.

Reduction of MDR on card payments

4409. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering for reduction of Merchant Discount Rate (MDR) on all card payments, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is aware that consumers are being forced to make card payments following the introduction of digital payments system floated by Government;

(c) in such case, instead of reducing the MDR charges, whether it is not advisable to completely discard the MDR system which is a forced burden on the consumer; and

(d) the stand of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The Reserve Bank of India placed a draft Circular on Rationalization of Merchant Discount Rate (MDR) for Debit Card Transactions on its website on 16.2.2017 for public feedback.

(b) to (d) The guidelines for the promotion of payments through cards and digital means, issued by the Department of Economic Affairs, envisage allowing payments/receipts by using cards/digital means also. The guidelines do not envisage customers being forced to make card payments.

Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana

4410. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI MAJEED MEMON:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has introduced the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY) and if so, the details thereof along with the objectives behind the scheme;

(b) whether some banks are showing reluctance in collecting tax under PMGKY, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to ensure banks adhere to the stipulations/guidelines in this regard; and

(d) the details of the schemes with benefits to accrue to the taxpayers as compared to the earlier declaration scheme, 2016?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes Sir, the Government had introduced, "The Taxation and Investment Regime for Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana, 2016" (the Scheme). A declarant under the scheme was required to pay tax @ 30% of undisclosed income, surcharge @ 33% of tax and penalty @ 10% of undisclosed income. The declarant was also required to deposit an amount, which should not be less than twenty-five per cent, of the undisclosed income in, "The Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Deposit Scheme, 2016" (the deposit Scheme). Such deposit shall carry no interest and have a lock-in period of four years. As per the stated objects and reasons, in the wake of demonetisation the Government had introduced the scheme to provide an opportunity to all the persons to pay taxes with heavy penalty in order to come clean so that not only the Government gets additional revenue for undertaking activities for the welfare of the poor but also to ensure that the undisclosed income legitimately comes into the formal economy.

(b) No report of reluctance in tax collection under the scheme has been reported. Further, tax under the scheme could also be paid online, which obviates the need for an interface with banks. However, certain difficulties relating to making deposit of 25% under the deposit Scheme and lack of clarity on reference number that needs to be quoted on Form V while uploading the same to the Income-tax authorities came to light, which was owing to lack of clarity on quoting of system generated reference number.

(c) In order to bring in greater clarity, the nomenclature of "Issue reference No." generated by bank's e-kuber application, was renamed as "Deposit Reference No.". Necessary changes were made in RBI's e-kuber application to reflect this change. The receiving banks under the deposit Scheme were sensitized to take note of changes and advise the depositor accordingly.

(d) As per the scheme nothing contained in declaration shall be admissible in evidence against the declarant for the purpose of any proceeding under any Act other than the Acts mentioned in Section 199-0 of the Finance Act, 2016. Whereas under the

Income Declaration Scheme, 2016 immunity from the Income-tax Act, 1961 and Wealth-tax Act, 1957 had been provided. Under the said scheme the immunity from the Prohibition of Benami Property Transaction Act, 1988 was also provided subject to the condition specified therein.

Access to financial services by women entrepreneurs

4411. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) what was the rationale of establishing Mahila Bank some years back to provide exclusive assistance and finance to women entrepreneurs;
- (b) whether the objective are achieved, if so, why Government has taken decision to merge Mahila Bank with State Bank of India;
- (c) how will Government ensure enhancing access to financial services to the women entrepreneurs, who are discouraged in normal banks; and
- (d) whether number of exclusive women branches would be increased to cater to increasing number of women at large, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) The Bharatiya Mahila Bank (BMB) was created to enhance access to financial services at affordable rates, promote asset ownership, entrepreneurship for the purposes of inclusive growth and empowerment of women in general.

The objectives of affordable credit to women as well as propagation of women-centric products need to be quickly achieved through a wider network and lower cost of funds which is not possible for a new bank and that is why to achieve this, BMB has been merged with State Bank of India.

In the three years since BMB was established, the bank has financed a mere ₹ 192 crores to women borrowers, while SBI group, with its large outreach of more than 20,000 branches and lowest cost of funds, has provided loans of about ₹46,000 crore to women borrowers. Out of its workforce of around 2 lakh employees, 22% are women. SBI group already has 126 exclusive all-women branches across the country while BMB has only seven. The proportion of administrative and managerial cost in BMB is much higher to reach the same coverage. For the same cost, a much higher volume of loans to women could be given through SBI.

Introduction of plastic currency of higher denomination

4412. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decide to introduce plastic note of denomination of ₹ 10 in five cities soon, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government may also consider to come out with plastic currency of even more higher denomination in case the said plastic currency is found adoptable, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) It has been decided to conduct a field trial with plastic bank notes in ₹ 10/- denomination at five locations of the country. Approval for procurement of plastic substrate and printing of bank notes of ₹ 10 denomination on plastic bank note substrates has been conveyed to RBI. Since the proposal to introduce the plastic bank notes is at a trial stage, the decision on replacement of currency notes with plastic notes will depend on the outcome of field trial.

Schemes for imparting skill training for staff of wellness centres

4413. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which Government defines 'wellness centres' and in what way is the definition different from the definition of Primary Health Centres (PHCs);

(b) whether Government plans to introduce schemes that would impart necessary skill training to the professionals to be employed in the wellness centres; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) As per National Health Policy (NHP) 2017, the existing Sub-Centres would be upgraded and Primary Health Centres reoriented to Health and Wellness Centres. These Centres will provide comprehensive set of preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative health care package, including geriatric health care and palliative care services. Upgraded Sub-Health Centres will be led by mid-level healthcare service providers after appropriate courses like a B.Sc. in Community Health or through competency-based bridge courses for Nurses and Ayurveda Doctors etc.

New Health Policy

4414. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has recently announced new Health Policy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the changes/modifications made in the previous health policy and new initiatives taken up in the new policy announced; and
- (c) whether Government plans for resource allocation to States on the basis of the development indicators of the respective States, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) The Government has formulated National Health Policy, 2017 in the light of the changes that have taken place in the country's health sector scenario since the formulation of National Health Policy, 2002. Details showing the major changes in the National Health Policy, 2017 which were not specifically indicated/addressed in the previous National Health Policy are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The National Health Policy, 2017 envisages that the resource allocation to States will be linked with State development indicators, absorptive capacity and financial indicators.

- The National Health Policy, 2017 seeks to eliminate risks of inappropriate care by maintaining adequate standards of diagnosis and treatment, through Standard Regulatory Framework.
- The National Health Policy, 2017 focuses on mainstreaming and integration of AYUSH into healthcare delivery through colocation, cross referrals, and integration with primary healthcare protocol.
- The National Health Policy, 2017 recommends for universal access to progressively wide array of drugs and diagnostics.
- The National Health Policy, 2017 envisages focus on special health needs to tribal and socially vulnerable population groups and recommends situation specific measures in provisioning and delivery of services.
- The National Health Policy, 2017 proposes free drugs, free diagnostics and free emergency care services in all public hospitals.

- The National Health Policy, 2017 supports setting up of National Allied Professional Council to regulate and streamline all allied health professionals and ensure quality standards.
- The National Health Policy, 2017 supports efforts to improve occupational health through inter-sectoral collaboration.

Statement

Details showing the major changes in the National Health Policy, 2017 which were not specifically indicated/addressed in the previous National Health Policy, 2002

- The National Health Policy, 2017, marks an important change from the existing selective to comprehensive primary health care package which includes geriatric health care, palliative care and rehabilitative care services. The policy envisages providing the larger package of comprehensive primary health care through the 'Health and Wellness Centers'.
- The National Health Policy, 2017, policy advocates extensive deployment of digital tools for improving the efficiency and outcome of the healthcare system. The policy aims at an integrated health information system which serves the needs of all stakeholders and improves efficiency, transparency, and citizen experience. Policy recognizes the integral role of technology (eHealth, mHealth, Cloud, Internet of things, wearables, etc.) in the healthcare delivery, and has recommended for the establishment of a National Digital Health Authority (NDHA) to regulate, develop and deploy digital health across the continuum of care.
- The National Health Policy, 2017 has supported an integrated approach where screening for the most prevalent NCDs with secondary prevention would make a significant impact on reduction of morbidity and preventable mortality. The Policy has recommended for ensuring emphasis on medication and access for select chronic illness on a 'round the year' basis. Policy has further advocated for providing focus on screening of oral, breast and cervical cancer and for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) in addition to hypertension and diabetes. The policy recognizes the growing need for palliative and rehabilitative care for all geriatric illnesses and advocates the continuity of care across all levels.
- The policy recognizes the critical need of meeting the growing demand of tissue and organ transplant in the country and encourages widespread public awareness to promote voluntary donations.

- The National Health Policy, 2017 recommends allocating 2/3rd or more of resources to primary care.
- The National Health Policy, 2017 envisages setting up of an empowered medical tribunal for speedy resolution to address disputes/complaints regarding standards of care, prices of services, negligence and unfair practices.
- The National Health Policy, 2017 ensures progressively incremental Assurance based Approach.

Utilisation of funds under Prime Minister Health Scheme

4415. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the list of hospitals empanelled for treatment under Prime Minister Health Scheme;
- (b) whether any survey has been conducted on utilisation of funds received under Prime Minister Health Scheme; and
- (c) whether there is any discretionary quota maintained for Members of Parliament to extend benefit, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) This Ministry is not implementing any scheme namely Prime Minister Health Scheme.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Universalising the facility of institutional delivery

4416. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that even today more than one-fourth of pregnant women in rural India are deprived of the facility of institutional delivery;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in the last three years; and
- (c) the action taken by Government to universalise the facility of institutional delivery in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) As per National family Health Survey (NFHS-IV 2015-16), institutional delivery in rural areas is 75.1%.

Data on Institutional delivery being conducted in rural areas is not being captured through survey data on a yearly basis.

As per data available through National Family Health Survey (NFHS), Institutional delivery in rural areas has increased from 31.1% in 2005-06 (NFHS-III) to 75.1% in 2015-16 (NFHS-IV)

(c) The key strategies and interventions being implemented to universalize the facility of institutional delivery in the country are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of the key steps taken by Government of India under National Health Mission to universalize the facility of institutional delivery in the country

- Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), a conditional cash transfer scheme.
- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery, including caesarean section. Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick infants accessing public health institutions for treatment.
- Operationalization of Sub-Centers, Primary Health Centers, Community Health Centers and District Hospitals for providing 24x7 basic and comprehensive obstetric care.
- Capacity building of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care with a strategic initiative "Dakshata" to enable service providers in providing high quality services during childbirth at the institutions.
- Mother and Child Tracking System is being implemented to ensure antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care along with immunization services.
- Engagement of more than 9.90 lakh Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.
- Establishing Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Wings at high caseload facilities to improve the quality of care provided to mothers and children.

- Newer interventions to reduce maternal mortality and morbidity - Diagnosis and management of Gestational Diabetes Mellitus, Hypothyroidism during pregnancy, Training of General Surgeons for performing Caesarean Section, Calcium supplementation during pregnancy and lactation, De-worming during pregnancy, Maternal Near Miss Review, Screening for Syphilis during pregnancy and Dakshata guidelines for strengthening intra-partum care.
- The Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) has been introduced with the aim of conducting special ANC checkups for pregnant women (in their 2nd/3rd Trimesters of pregnancy) in the country on 9th of every month by Medical Officer/OBGY specialist in the Government health facilities and also through Private sector on voluntary basis for tracking of high risk pregnancy to ensure institutional deliveries.
- Enhancing the availability of human resources particularly in high priority districts (HPDs) through a slew of measures like - improving retention of specialists, medical officers and nursing personnel particularly in difficult areas through special incentives; hiring of contractual personnel including MOs and Nurses particularly for operationalization of comprehensive RMNCH services at Delivery Points.
- To sharpen the focus on the low performing districts, 184 High Priority Districts (HPDs) have been prioritized for Reproductive Maternal New-born Child Health+ Adolescent (RMNCH+A) interventions for achieving improved maternal and child health outcomes.
- The Government has framed a set of Performance Based Incentives for the human resource working in these HPDs.
- Referral transport for pregnant women, sick neonates and sick infants is being provided by the States as per their local needs, using different models *i.e.* 108/102 which include a network of emergency response vehicles using toll free number, Government ambulances, available transport under public private partnership etc.

Regulatory body for Physiotherapists

4417. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the regulatory and controlling body at national level for physiotherapists;

(b) whether Government plans to create an independent Central Council for Physiotherapists to regularize physiotherapy education and recruitment;

(c) whether Government is taking action for cadre restructuring of physiotherapy profession as per Seventh Pay recommendations;

(d) whether Government has plans to introduce physiotherapy at primary health centre/District health centre/District Hospital levels;

(e) whether Government has plan to enact physiotherapy as a counterpart of yoga in allopathic system of medicine; and

(f) whether Government has plan to bring physiotherapy under Ministry of AYUSH and create a new nomenclature as PAYUSH?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (f) There is no Central regulatory or controlling body for physiotherapists. There is no plan at present to create Independent Central Council for Physiotherapists.

Administrative authority over Ayurvedic doctors in CGHS dispensaries

†4418. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ayurvedic doctors working under Central Government Health Scheme in Delhi have got administrative autonomy;

(b) whether the administrative controlling power such as power of posting of IVth class employees, operational power etc. remain with the CMO incharge of Allopathy where Allopathy, Ayurvedic and Homoeopathy dispensaries are working in one campus;

(c) if so, whether it should not be considered as unnecessary intervention of Allopathy system in administrative works of other medical systems;

(d) whether the same situation is not prevalent in Ayurvedic dispensary situated at Delhi Cantonment; and

(e) if so, the steps Government would take to remove this discrepancy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) Neither ayurvedic doctors

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

nor allopathy doctors working in a CGHS Wellness Centres have administrative autonomy. Medical Officer Incharge of a Wellness Centre under CGHS exercise his administrative and financial power as per rules irrespective of his being an ayurvedic doctor or allopathic doctor. Power of posting a Group D official is not with Medical Officer Incharge of CGHS Wellness Centre regardless of his being an ayurvedic or allopathic doctor.

(c) and (d) No.

(e) There is no discrepancy as replied above.

Involving private sector for comprehensive TB care

4419. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any measures to involve private sector in order to have comprehensive TB care and treatment in the country; and

(b) whether Government has developed any workable strategy and roadmap based on best practice models for an effective TB control in the country, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) The Government has made notification of Tuberculosis from both the public and private sector mandatory along with a set of guidelines called the "National Guidelines for Partnerships, 2014" for engaging with private sector in the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP).

Under the RNTCP, Government is committed to end tuberculosis by 2025. The strategies adopted for this purpose include strengthening and improving quality of basic TB services, engaging with providers other than public, addressing TB HIV co-infection, other co-morbidities and programmatic management of drug resistant TB. Further, targeted interventions in the vulnerable population, integrating newer molecular diagnostics for TB in the health system for early diagnosis of TB, Information Communication Technology (ICT) for notification from private sector, programme monitoring and adherence have also been leveraged as part of the strategies under RNTCP.

Standard treatment guidelines for angioplasty

4420. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking any initiatives to introduce standard treatment guidelines for angioplasty and other cardiovascular diseases to protect patients from commercial exploitation;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not doing so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Health is a State subject. Standard Treatment Guidelines have been prescribed under Clinical Establishment Act for the following three cardiovascular diseases:—

(i) Congenital Heart Disease

(ii) Acute Coronary Syndrome/Non ST elevation Myocardial Infarction

(iii) ST elevation Myocardial Infarction

The Act, as of now, is applicable in 10 States and 6 Union Territories viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Mizoram, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep and Puducherry. The implementation and monitoring of the Act is within the remit of State/UT Governments.

Clinical Management Guidelines for Coronary Artery Disease have also been prepared for National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS).

(c) Does not arise.

Preventing re-use of disposable medical items

4421. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that in the Government and private hospitals many times the disposable gloves, syringes, needles, instruments are not autoclaved

and reused for the next patient in queue which poses a great threat to spread of diseases like hepatitis, AIDS and many other diseases;

(b) whether any action has been taken till date against anybody; and

(c) what is the policy of Government to curb this practice and save millions of lives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Health is a State subject and such complaints would generally be addressed to the State/Union Territory concerned. Data regarding complaints received by States is not maintained centrally. Taking action to prevent and control such practices, is within the remit of State Government.

(c) The Government of India has enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 and notified Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012 for registration of Clinical Establishments with a view to prescribe the Minimum Standards of facilities and services provided by them. Under the said Act, the National Council for clinical establishments has approved Minimum Standards for different levels of Hospitals. These minimum standards *inter alia* provide that the hospitals should have adequate drugs, medical devices and consumables commensurate to the scope of services and the number of beds. These standards further provide that the quality of drugs, medical devices and consumables shall be ensured. The Hospitals are also required to follow standard precautions and infection control practices including compliance to Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules. Currently, the Act is, however applicable in the States of Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, U.P., Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Assam and all Union Territories except Delhi. Enforcement of the Act also falls within the remit of the States/UTs.

Hospitals for treatment of female patients

†4422. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the hospitals/dispensaries in the country engaged in treatment of female patients exclusively, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(b) the State-wise and Union Territory-wise details of the amount earmarked for the said hospitals along with the details of the amount spent by them during last three years and current year; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government has any proposals for the establishment of such new hospitals/dispensaries in the country and if so, the State-wise and Union Territory-wise details thereof including Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) Health is a State subject and no such information is maintained centrally. It is the responsibility of the State Governments to provide adequate healthcare facilities to all people in the respective State in accordance with their requirement and availability of resources. No proposal is under consideration of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to establish any hospitals exclusively for women. As far as three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi such as Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and Smt. Sucheta Kriplani Hospital are concerned, treatment is provided to all patients including women patients.

Ayurveda health clinics across the country

4423. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is planning to set up Ayurveda Health Clinics across the country to boost the rural health, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of the other facilities being provided in the Primary Health Centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Government of India has adopted a strategy of co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs) etc. for AYUSH system including Ayurveda, thus enabling choice to the patients for different systems of medicines under single window. Under National Health Mission (NHM), support is provided for the engagement of AYUSH Doctors/paramedics by the Department of Health & Family Welfare, while the support for AYUSH infrastructure and equipment/furniture are provided by Ministry of AYUSH under National AYUSH Mission (NAM).

(b) Details of services to be provided in the Primary Health Centres as per Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS) are available at the URL: <http://nhm.gov.in/images/pdf/guidelines/iphs/iphs-revised-guidelines-2012/primary-health-centres.pdf>.

Strengthening of Primary Health Centres (PHCs)

4424. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the functioning of PHCs is far from satisfactory due to total lack of management and monitoring system;

(b) what initiatives Government has taken to convince the State Governments to tone up the system to ensure that doctors remain available during duty hours, basic diagnostic tests carried out and medicines provided to the patients; and

(c) what nature of support Government may provide to strengthen PHCs under the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Public health and hospitals being a State subject, the performance of Primary Health Centres (PHCs) is to be monitored by the State Governments. However, various public health facilities, including PHCs are regularly monitored and evaluated through Health Management Information System (HMIS). Further, Common Review Missions (CRMs) also undertake a review of National Health Mission (NHM) annually, that *inter-alia* includes review of functioning of PHCs.

(b) To encourage States to tone up the public health system, the Government is providing incentives to States based on functionality achieved by various public health facilities including District Hospitals, Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres etc. and grading of the facilities based on indicators including availability of health Human Resource (HR), basic diagnostics, medicines for the patients etc.

(c) Public health and hospitals is a State subject. However, under NHM, technical and financial support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their health facilities, including PHCs, as per Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS). This includes support for engagement of health HR, drugs and equipment, infrastructure, diagnostics, MIS systems etc. This support is provided based on the requirement proposed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans.

Adopting healthy lifestyle and food habits

4425. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Health Ministry is concerned with ensuring supply of good quality food items and taking care of people only when they fall ill; and

(b) the activities taken up by Government towards adopting good healthy lifestyle and food habits to keep diseases at bay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) The Ministry is conscious of the fact that food and nutrition play a vital role in ensuring good health and accordingly, a number of steps have been initiated to achieve the optimal health outcomes. Besides, setting up large number of standards and their enforcement, emphasis has been given to Good Hygiene and Sanitary Practices in all sectors of food industry. Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has launched various initiatives such as Safe and Nutritious Food at School, Home, Workplace, Street Food, Restaurants, Railways, Places of Worship, etc. aimed at promoting safe food and good eating habits at these places. Further, the stakeholders across the country, including consumers, are educated about various aspects of food safety and hygiene through communication platforms such as print and outdoor media campaigns, digital and social media, documentary films, education booklets, stalls at Fairs/Melas/Events, Mass Awareness Campaigns, etc. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is also implementing other programmes which focus *inter alia* on including increased intake of healthy foods, physical activity, avoidance of tobacco and alcohol, stress management, etc.

Financial impact of 7th CPC on medical institutes

4426. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether medical institutes are finding difficulty to comply with Government's circular to generate 30 per cent of additional financial impact incurred on implementing 7th Central Pay Commission (CPC);

(b) whether most of the medical institutes have said that it will not be possible to generate the 30 per cent of additional financial impact without burdening patients and for them Government hospitals are the last hope especially for the poorer section of our society;

(c) whether most institutions have now written to Government explaining the difficulty; and

(d) if so, details thereof and steps proposed to be taken up by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (d) Government has not put any mandatory condition on Medical Institutes to generate 30% of the additional financial impact incurred on implementing the 7th Central Pay Commission (CPC). Most Medical Institutes have expressed inability to meet 30% of the additional financial impact. Therefore, the Ministry has submitted 13 proposals so far to the Ministry of Finance for relaxation in the condition to bear 30% of additional financial impact.

Increasing the reach of health insurance coverage

4427. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Family Health Survey has revealed that the health insurance coverage has shown a big increase in the last ten years;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the percentage of health insurance cover increased from 4.8 per cent around ten years to 28 per cent of households in 2014-15;
- (c) whether there are State-wise figures of this survey;
- (d) the details of coverage in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana; and
- (e) whether any steps will be taken to enhance insurance coverage in these two States, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) Yes. Percentage of households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance has increased from 4.8 in National Family Health Survey 3 (NFHS -3) (2005-06) to 28.7 in NFHS-4 (2015-16).

(c) Details indicating State/UT-wise percentage of households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance from NFHS-4 and NFHS-3 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) According to NFHS-4 data percentage of households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana is 74.6 and 66.4 respectively.

(e) Public health being a State subject, the primary responsibility to enhance coverage of health insurance lies with the State Governments. However, Government of India always encourage State Governments to implement Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), a centrally sponsored health insurance scheme.

Statement

State/UT-wise percentage of households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	
		NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-3 (2005-06)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.7	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh #	74.6	3.6 @
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	58.3	7.0
4.	Assam	10.4	2.3
5.	Bihar	12.3	0.9
6.	Chandigarh	21.3	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	68.5	3.3
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	30.8	-
9.	Daman and Diu	17.0	-
10.	Delhi	16.4	13.9
11.	Goa	15.9	11.1
12.	Gujarat	23.1	10.2
13.	Haryana	12.2	6.7
14.	Himachal Pradesh	25.8	5.5
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.2	4.9
16.	Jharkhand	13.3	4.6
17.	Karnataka	28.1	10.3
18.	Kerala	47.7	8.9
19.	Lakshadweep	3.4	-

1	2	3	4
20.	Madhya Pradesh	17.7	4.8
21.	Maharashtra	15.0	7.1
22.	Manipur	3.6	6.7
23.	Meghalaya	34.6	0.7
24.	Mizoram	45.4	2.2
25.	Nagaland	6.1	1.6
26.	Odisha	47.7	1.6
27.	Puducherry	32.8	-
28.	Punjab	21.2	6.8
29.	Rajasthan	18.7	4.5
30.	Sikkim	30.3	7.0
31.	Tamil Nadu	64.1	4.0
32.	Telangana	66.4	-
33.	Tripura	58.1	0.9
34.	Uttar Pradesh	6.1	1.2
35.	Uttarakhand	19.5	6.6
36.	West Bengal	33.4	6.0

- Not available; # after bifurcation, @ erstwhile Andhra Pradesh

Quality testing of imported frozen fast food items

4428. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of the number of food testing labs in the country; and
- (b) the details of the minimum quality standards established, and quality tests undertaken for frozen fast food items that are imported from foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Presently, 213 Food Testing Laboratories have been authorised by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India for testing food products. State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Safety and minimum quality standards for food products including imported food items, have been prescribed in the Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011 and the Food Safety and Standards (Contaminants, Toxins and Residues) Regulations, 2011. Imported food products, including frozen food products, are subjected to visual inspection, sampling and testing in order to determine whether or not, they conform to the prescribed safety and quality standards.

Statement

*State-wise details of 213 Food Testing Laboratories in the country
under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and
Rules/Regulation, 2011 thereunder*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of State/ Public Food Laboratories	Number of Referral Food Labs*	Number of NABL Accredited Private Labs notified by FSSAI
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	1
3.	Assam	1	-	-
4.	Bihar	1	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	-	-
6.	Daman and Diu	-	-	1
7.	GNCT of Delhi	1	-	15
8.	Goa	1	-	1
9.	Gujarat	6	1	7
10.	Haryana	2	-	12
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1	-	1
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	1	-

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Jharkhand	1	-	-
14.	Karnataka	4	2	11
15.	Kerala	3	2	7
16.	Madhya Pradesh	3	-	5
17.	Maharashtra	11	2	20
18.	Meghalaya	1	-	-
19.	Nagaland	1	-	-
20.	Odisha	1	-	1
21.	Puducherry	1	-	-
22.	Punjab	3	-	3
23.	Rajasthan	8	-	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	7	2	16
25.	Telangana	1	2	6
26.	Tripura	1	-	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3	2	7
28.	Uttarakhand	-	-	1
29.	West Bengal	5	1	5
TOTAL		72	16	125

* The Referral Food Laboratories work as appellate laboratories for the purpose of analysis of appeal samples of food lifted by the Food Safety Officers of the States/UTs and local bodies and the imported food samples.

Integrating different systems of medicine

4429. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a plan to integrate different systems of medicine for both preventive medicine and also to treat patients;

- (b) if so, what are its main features; and
- (c) whether it is being tried at anywhere?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (c) As informed by Ministry of AYUSH, the National Policy on Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy-2002, envisages integration of AYUSH systems of medicine with Healthcare Delivery System. Mainstreaming of AYUSH is one of the strategies in National Health Mission (NHM) which seeks to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care in order to improve the existing health care delivery system.

Government of India has adopted a strategy of co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs), thus enabling choice to the patients for different systems of medicine. Ministry of AYUSH, through its three research Councils, *i.e.*, Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), Central Council for Research in Homeopathy (CCRH) and Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM), is implementing a programme to integrate Ayurveda, Homeopathy and Unani with National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS).

The districts in which the programme has been initiated are:

- i. CCRAS-Bhilwara (Rajasthan), Surendranagar (Gujarat) and Gaya (Bihar).
- ii. CCRUM- Lakhimpur Khiri (Uttar Pradesh).
- iii. CCRH- Krishna (Andhra Pradesh) and Darjeeling (West Bengal).

Direction for prescribing generic formulations

4430. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any programme of Government to issue a blanket direction to all medical practitioners to prescribe generic formulations in place of branded medicines for any disease;
- (b) if so, from which date such instructions will be made effective; and

- (c) if not, the reasons behind the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) Medical Council of India with the prior approval of the Central Government has notified the amendment in Clause 1.5 of Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002, vide notification dated 21.09.2016, which now prescribes *"Every physician should prescribe drugs with generic names legibly and preferably in capital letters and he/she shall ensure that there is a rational prescription and use of drugs"*.

Enforcing ban on Gutka sale

4431. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that after ban on tobacco Gutka, it is now sold with twin pouch containing tobacco in one and Gutka in other and used after mixing by consumer itself;
- (b) if so, the steps Government wish to take on this matter; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Yes.

(b) The Ministry has requested/advised the States/Union Territories to ensure that-the manufacture, storage, distribution or sale of gutka and pan masala (containing tobacco or nicotine) and any other products marketed separately having tobacco or nicotine in the final product by whatever name called, whether packaged or un-packaged and/or sold as one product, or though packaged as separate products, sold or distributed in such a manner so as to easily facilitate mixing by the consumer, is prohibited in their jurisdiction, as the onus of enforcing various provisions of the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (COTPA, 2003) as well as Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, lies with the States/Union Territories..

- (c) Does not arise.

Providing quality healthcare to economically weaker sections

4432. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplates to formulate a national policy on health with special focus on providing quality healthcare to the economically weaker sections of the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government also proposes to make it mandatory for specialist doctors to serve in rural areas for a specified period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) The Government has formulated the National Health Policy, 2017, which aims at attainment of the highest possible level of good health and well-being, through a preventive and promotive health care orientation in all developmental policies, and universal access to good quality health care services without anyone having to face financial hardship as a consequence.

One of the key principles of the policy is to reduce inequity which would mean affirmative action to reach the poorest. It would mean minimizing disparity on account of gender, poverty, caste, disability, other forms of social exclusion and geographical barriers.

The policy also recognizes the special health needs of tribal and socially vulnerable population groups and recommends situation specific measures in provisioning and delivery of services.

(b) The National Health Policy, 2017 suggests financial and non-financial incentives, creating medical colleges in rural areas, preference to students from under-served areas, realigning pedagogy and curriculum to suit rural health needs, mandatory rural postings, etc. The policy has also recommended strategies like mandatory rotational postings dovetailed with clear and transparent career progression guidelines.

Ensuring cheaper medicines for diabetics

4433. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has the highest number of diabetic patients in the world;

(b) the number of such patients as per information available with Government; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to help the patients by providing cheaper medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) According to the International Diabetes Federation (IDF) Diabetes Atlas (2015), 69.2 million people have been diagnosed with diabetes representing 8.7% of adults aged 20- 79 years in India.

As per Indian Council of Medical Research's ICMR-INDAB Study on the prevalence of diabetes, the results available from 15 States/UTs indicate that overall prevalence of Diabetes varies from 4% to 13%.

As per the National Family Health Survey-4 2015-16, in the age group of 15-49 years, 5.8% women and 8.0% men in India have blood sugar higher than 140 mg/dl.

(c) Public Health being a State-subject, the primary responsibility of supply of medicines free of cost or at subsidized rates to the patients lies with the State/UT Governments. Provisioning of drugs and diagnostics is supported under National Health Mission (NHM) and National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) based on the proposals submitted by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans.

The treatment of diabetic patients both in Central and State Government Hospitals is either free or subsidized.

Strike call by nurses federation over pay hike

4434. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Nursing Federation has been demanding for revision of their pay scales and a hike in allowances, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has taken any decision on their demands; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to appease the unions of nurses and persuade them to call off their strike?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) Yes. Like other Federations/ Union, All India Nursing Federation (AIGNF) is demanding better pay and allowances to the Nursing Personnel. Their demands on various allowances such as Nursing allowance, Uniform and Washing allowance, Special Area Allowance etc. payable to Nurses and inclusion in the risk matrix as allowed by 7th CPC to various categories of Government servants has been referred to the Committee on Allowances comprising Finance Secretary and Secretary(Expenditure) as Chairman and Secretaries of Home Affairs, Defence, Health & Family Welfare, Personnel and Training, Posts and Chairman, Railway Board as Members.

(c) Consultations/persuasion always made with the representatives of the Union/ Federation to avoid strike.

Strikes by Government doctors

4435. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government doctors and other medical staff are allowed to proceed on strike or no-work under the rules, if so, how many such strikes have been reported in the last three years in the hospitals under the administrative control of Government; and

(b) the action taken by Government to ensure that there are no such strikes in future so that the patients do not suffer on account of such strikes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) As per Rule 7 (ii) of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964, no Government servant shall resort to or in any way abet in any form of strike in connection with any matter pertaining to his service or the service of any other Government servant. However, in last three years notices were given by medical doctors and other medical staff for going on strike due to incidents of violence by relatives of patients against doctors and other medical staff. Strict measures are taken to deal with emergent situation. Further, the security system has been strengthened to stop re-occurrence of such incidents.

Issuing of No Obligation to Return certificate

4436. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) what is No Obligation to Return to India certificate issued to doctors;
- (b) why Government is issuing such certificate when country is suffering from severe shortage of doctors;
- (c) whether it is a fact that Government is going to introduce EXIT Exam for doctors for admission in PG and also to issue licence, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether EXIT Exam will be common for students who studied MBBS in India and also for students studying MBBS in other countries of the world; and
- (e) 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) As per immigrat on laws of United States of America, for all J-1 visa holders, 2 years of home residency in India is mandatory. The No Obligation to Return to India (NORI) Certificate is one of the requirements for seeking waiver from the above mentioned 2 years of mandatory home residency, while applying for H1B visa, *i.e.*, work visa. A policy decision was taken by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare not to issue NORI Certificate, except in cases where the age of the applicant doctor is over sixty-five (65) years on the date of submission of application. Accordingly, since the year 2012, no NORI Certificate has been issued by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

(c) to (e) In the draft National Medical Commission Bill considered by NITI Aayog, an EXIT examination has been provided for at the under graduate level. No separate examination for foreign graduates is provided for in the draft bill.

Assisted Reproductive Techniques (Regulation) Bill

4437. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) salient features of Assisted Reproductive Techniques (Regulation) Bill;
- (b) whether any consultations have been held with States and other stakeholders;
- (c) if so, the outcome of the same;
- (d) what are the reasons that Government has stopped surrogacy in the country;
- (e) whether any complaints have been received regarding surrogacy which prompted Government to stop the same; and

- (f) if so, the details of such complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (c) The draft Assisted Reproductive Techniques (Regulation) Bill has not been finalised.

(d) to (f) Surrogacy has been prohibited for foreign nationals *vide* notification No. 25022/74/2011-F.11(Vol.III) dated 3rd November, 2015 issued by Ministry of Home Affairs to ensure the following:

- i. No visa should be issued by the Indian Missions/Posts to foreign nationals intending to visit India for commissioning surrogacy;
- ii. No permission should be granted by the Foreigners Regional Registration Officers (FRROs)/Foreigners Registration Officers (FROs) to Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) cardholders to commission surrogacy in India.
- iii. No exit permission should be granted by the FRROs/FROs to the child/children to be born through surrogacy to foreign nationals including OCI cardholders. However, for child/children born through surrogacy already commissioned on or before issue of this Circular, exit permission will be decided by FRROs/FROs on case to case basis.

Introduction of GST

4438. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the logic for introducing VAT in preference to the old system of taxes;
- (b) in what way did it help Government, economy and people;
- (c) in what ways GST is better than VAT and what prompted Government to introduce it; and
- (d) whether it is a fact that GST was unpopular when it was introduced in many other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Tax on sale or purchase of goods within a State as per Entry List II of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution is a State-subject, and accordingly, VAT was been introduced by the concerned States, in place of turnover taxes. The introduction of VAT ensured that credit of taxes paid on the inputs were available to

a tax payer while discharging his output tax liability. This helped in minimizing cascading of taxes at the State level and in increasing compliance because of the in-built mechanism of transfer of input tax credit. VAT led to a simplification of taxes at the State level.

(c) Presently, the Constitution empowers the Central Government to levy excise duty on manufacturing and service tax on the supply of services. Similarly, it empowers the State Governments to levy sales tax or value added tax (VAT) on the sale of goods. This exclusive division of fiscal powers has led to a multiplicity of indirect taxes in the country. Further, central sales tax (CST) is levied on infra-State sale of goods by the Central Government, but collected and retained by the exporting States. In addition, many States also levy an entry tax on the entry of goods in local areas.

This multiplicity of taxes at the State and Central levels has resulted in a complex indirect tax structure in the country that is ridden with hidden costs for the trade and industry. Firstly, there is no uniformity of tax rates and structure across States. Secondly, there is cascading of taxes due to 'tax on tax'. No credit of excise duty and service tax paid at the stage of manufacture is available to the traders while paying the State level sales tax or VAT, and *vice-versa*. Further, no credit of State taxes paid in one State can be availed in other States. Hence, the prices of goods and services get artificially inflated to the extent of this 'tax on tax'.

The introduction of GST would mark a clear departure from the scheme of distribution of fiscal powers envisaged in the Constitution. The proposed dual GST envisages taxation of the same taxable event, *i.e.*, supply of goods and services, simultaneously by both the Centre and the States. Therefore, both Centre and States will be empowered to levy GST across the value chain from the stage of manufacture to consumption. The credit of GST paid on inputs at every stage of value addition would be available for the discharge of GST liability on the output, thereby ensuring GST is charged only on the component of value addition at each stage. This would ensure that there is no 'tax on tax' in the country.

GST will simplify and harmonise the indirect tax regime in the country. It is expected to reduce cost of production and inflation in the economy, thereby making the Indian trade and industry more competitive, domestically as well as internationally. It is also expected that introduction of GST will foster a common or seamless Indian market and contribute significantly to the growth of the economy.

Further, GST will broaden the tax base, and result in better tax compliance due to a robust IT infrastructure. Due to the seamless transfer of input tax credit from one

stage to another in the chain of value addition, there is an in-built mechanism in the design of GST that would incentivize tax compliance by traders.

- (d) No such information is available with this Department.

Microbeads and plastic substances in cosmetic products

4439. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many cosmetic or personal care products (like toothpaste, soap, facial cream etc.) are containing microbeads, tiny plastic substances etc.;

(b) if so, details of the findings thereof and Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) Schedule S to the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 stipulates that cosmetics in finished form shall conform to the specifications laid down by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) from time to time. The Indian Standard, IS 4707 (Part 2) published by BIS does not restrict use of microbeads in formulation of cosmetic products.

Mandatory ID cards for buying medicines

4440. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to make ID Cards must for buying medicines, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it will be made mandatory for all life saving drugs or for all the medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has placed a consultation paper in public domain for regulating e-pharmacies. The consultation paper *inter alia* proposes to establish the identity of the prescribing doctor, dispensing pharmacist and also the beneficiary.

Sale of new HIV drug by a single company

4441. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that some of India's generic drug-makers denied to sell Dolutegravir, a new HIV drug in the country;
- (b) whether the sale of this drug has been given to just one company in India;
- (c) if so, whether it does not tantamount to restrictive and anti-competitive trade practice;
- (d) whether some activists, doctors and organisations have approached the Competition Commission of India (CCI) in this respect;
- (e) if so, status of their plea before CCI; and
- (f) how Ministry helps other companies to sell this drug as it is very important for public-funded HIV programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) Permission to manufacture and market Dolutegravir has been granted to five companies.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

(f) The drug Dolutegravir is currently not being used under the National AIDS Control Programme in the country.

Elimination of leprosy

4442. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that in 2015, the country accounted for 60 per cent of new cases of leprosy reported globally;
- (b) the plan proposal of Government to eliminate leprosy from the country; and
- (c) the action taken therefor towards effective uniform treatment and sanction plan in the Budget in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Analysis of geographical distribution of leprosy by World Health Organization (WHO) shows that India accounted for the largest number of cases of leprosy at 60% of the global new cases reported during 2015 by 136 countries.

(b) With a view to eliminate leprosy from the country, a three pronged strategy has been adopted for early detection of leprosy cases in the community during 2016-17:

- i. Leprosy Case Detection Campaign for high endemic districts.
- ii. Focused Leprosy Campaign for hot spots.
- iii. Specific plan for Case Detection in Hard to reach areas.

(c) All detected cases of leprosy are provided standard treatment in accordance with programme guidelines. For National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP), funds are provided to States/UTs under the National Health Mission. A budget provision of ₹ 46.00 crore has been made for NLEP for the Financial Year 2017-18.

Children enrolled under NRCs

4443. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) and number of children having severe/acute malnutrition along with the total number of children enrolled at these NRCs, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the mechanism put in place by NRCs to identify and improve the condition of children with severe and acute malnutrition; and

(c) the total number of cases where the children enrolled at NRCs have been able to successfully recover from the above mentioned conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) There are 966 Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) in 25 States/UTs in the country. It is estimated that around 93.4 lakhs children are having severe acute malnutrition (SAM) as per National Family Health Survey (NFHS) - 4 and out of this, 10% of SAM with medical complications may require admission to Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres. The total number of children enrolled at these NRCs in the year 2015-16 was around 1.7 lakhs.

State/UT - wise details regarding the number of children enrolled at these NRCs during the year 2015-16 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Under National Health Mission, Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) have been set up at public health facilities to treat and manage the children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted with medical complications.

- Children are admitted as per the defined admission criteria and provided with medical and nutritional therapeutic care.
- The services and care provided for the in-patient management of SAM children include:
 1. 24 hour care and monitoring of the child.
 2. Treatment of medical complications.
 3. Therapeutic feeding.
 4. Providing sensory stimulation and emotional care.
 5. Social assessment of the family to identify and address contributing factors.
 6. Counseling on appropriate feeding, care and hygiene.
 7. Demonstration and practice - by - doing on the preparation of energy dense child foods using locally available, culturally acceptable and affordable food items.
 8. Follow up of children discharged from the facility.

(c) During the year 2015-16, out of 1,72,902 children enrolled in these NRCs, a total of 92,760 children have been able to successfully recover from the above mentioned conditions.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of number of children enrolled at NRCs during 2015-16

Sl. No. States/UTs		No. of NRCs established	Children admitted in NRCs
1	2	3	4
India		966	1,72,909

1	2	3	4
1.	Bihar	38	8483
2.	Chhattisgarh	62	11789
3.	Himachal Pradesh	2	674
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	922
5.	Jharkhand	68	6253
6.	Madhya Pradesh	315	79527
7.	Odisha	45	6765
8.	Rajasthan	40	8198
9.	Uttar Pradesh	60	7271
10.	Uttarakhand	2	280
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	6
12.	Assam	15	1109
13.	Meghalaya	5	270
14.	Andhra Pradesh	18	4446
15.	Telengana	12	3529
16.	Gujarat	124	15511
17.	Haryana	11	1059
18.	Karnataka	57	4694
19.	Kerala	3	121
20.	Maharashtra	35	3489
21.	Tamil Nadu	2	2971
22.	West Bengal	35	4375
23.	Chandigarh	1	105
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	30
25.	Delhi	11	1032

Standardizing quality of packaged water

4444. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a number of unlicensed companies producing and selling poor quality packaged drinking water/mineral water are operating in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating the complaints received during each of the last three years along with the action taken against the defaulters; and
- (c) the steps taken to standardize the production and ensure supply of good quality packaged drinking water in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) As per Regulation 2.3.14 (17) and (18) of the Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restriction on sales) Regulations, 2011, no person can manufacture, sell or exhibit for sale packaged drinking water and mineral water except under the Bureau of Indian Standards Certification Mark. However, reports of some Food Business Operators manufacturing/selling packaged drinking water without Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)/Bureau of Indian Standards (BSI) certification mark have come to notice of FSSAI.

(b) As per information made available by State/UT Governments to the FSSAI, details of samples of Packaged Drinking Water and Mineral Water analysed, found not conforming (including unlicensed) and action taken during last three years are as under:

Year	No. of samples analysed	No. of samples found to adulterated/ misbranded	No. of cases Launched	Conviction
2013-14	2977	577	169	4
2014-15	734	226	130	16
2015-16	767	345	176	39

- (c) Standards of Mineral Water and Packaged Drinking Water (other than Mineral

Water) have been prescribed under sub-regulation 2.10.7 and 2.10.8 of the Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011 respectively. The standards for Packaged Drinking Water (other than Mineral Water) have recently been revised and notified on 15.11.2016. The officials of State/UT Governments are responsible for enforcement of law and regulations. FSSAI has written to State/UT authorities for ensuring compliance with regulations.

Steps for elimination of TB

4445. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the figures of incidence of tuberculosis (TB) during the last three years;
- (b) which States have witnessed an increase in such cases over last three years and what have been reasons for such increase;
- (c) the relevant figures in respect of Rajasthan;
- (d) the steps being taken for early detection and diagnosis of tuberculosis;
- (e) whether there have been increase in cases of Multi-Drug-Resistant (MDR) and Extensively Drug-Resistant (XDR) variants of TB, if so, details thereof with relevant figures for Rajasthan; and
- (f) what steps are being taken for elimination of TB?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) The estimated incidence of tuberculosis in the country has been declining:

Year	Incidence (per lakh/year)
2013	228
2014	223
2015	217

The State level incidence for tuberculosis has not been estimated, however the total case notified across the States in the last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

The total case notification for the last three years for the state of Rajasthan including that from the private sector has been 95199 in 2014, 102032 in 2015 and 106756 in 2016 respectively.

(d) to (f) The Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme is being implemented under the aegis of the National Health Mission with the following steps:

- strengthening and improving quality of basic TB services
- addressing TB HIV co-infection, other co-morbidities and MDR-TB
- engaging with care providers both in the public and the private sector
- targeted intervention in the vulnerable population and strengthening urban TB control along with active case finding activities
- integrating newer molecular diagnostics for TB in the health system (CBNAAT) for early diagnosis of MDR TB
- leveraging of Information Communication Technology for enhancing TB notification and strengthening of monitoring.

According to the WHO Global TB Reports, the estimated proportion of Multi-Drug Resistant TB Cases in India is not increasing. The proportion of MDR cases is estimated to be in between 1.9 - 2.6 per cent among new TB cases and between 11-19 percent among retreatment cases.

However, the detection of MDR-TB/XDR-TB cases has been increasing due to availability of more diagnostic facilities for MDR TB/XDR-TB and coverage of the entire country through Programmatic Management of Drug Resistant TB under the Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP).

Cases of Multi Drug Resistant TB detected for Rajasthan for the last three years are 2050 in 2014, 1930 in 2015 and 2118 for 2016 respectively.

Statement

Details of total case Notification of Drug Sensitive TB (2014-16) in the States

State/UT	2014	2015	2016
Andman and Nicobar Islands	738	605	534
Andhra Pradesh	106505	68922	74373

State/UT	2014	2015	2016
Arunachal Pradesh	2602	2779	2788
Assam	36810	39978	40851
Bihar	69519	81731	97001
Chandigarh	2926	3320	3413
Chhattisgarh	26287	35339	39484
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	411	553	552
Daman and Diu	742	414	487
Delhi	51035	59309	62706
Goa	1780	1893	1966
Gujarat	80535	109828	126665
Haryana	40393	44970	47545
Himachal Pradesh	14002	14965	14961
Jammu and Kashmir	11241	10046	9937
Jharkhand	35828	35985	39515
Karnataka	61940	64684	68462
Kerala	24856	29529	47293
Lakshadweep	23	40	23
Madhya Pradesh	96355	111317	129915
Maharashtra	148300	182974	195139
Manipur	2329	2370	2393
Meghalaya	6009	5568	4586
Mizoram	2014	2139	2205
Nagaland	3621	3504	2821
Odisha	45271	46630	43851

State/UT	2014	2015	2016
Puducherry	1458	1290	1421
Punjab	37700	39611	39836
Rajasthan	95199	102032	106756
Sikkim	1637	1400	1539
Tamil Nadu	82252	86729	96079
Telangana	-	40934	45003
Tripura	2541	7404	2374
Uttar Pradesh	257355	265454	297746
Uttarakhand	13735	15590	15081
West Bengal	90661	88147	89656
TOTAL	1454610	1607983	1754957

Spread of Kyasanur Forest Disease

4446. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the disease known as Kyasanur Forest Disease or monkey fever is fast spreading in many parts of the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that people have lost their lives due to this disease; and

(c) whether Government has sent any medical team to those areas where such fever is fast spreading, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Kyasanur Forest disease (KFD), a tick-borne viral disease, was first recognized in 1957 in Shimoga District, India, when an outbreak in monkeys in Kyasanur Forest was followed by an outbreak of hemorrhagic febrile illness in humans. KFD was unique to 5 districts (Shimoga, Chikkamagaluru, Uttara Kannada, Dakshina Kannada and Udupi) of Karnataka State and occurs as

seasonal outbreaks during January to June. As far as spread in new areas is concerned, an outbreak of KFD was reported for the first time in December 2012 in Chamrajanagar district of Karnataka. In 2013, KFD virus was detected in autopsy of dead monkeys in Nilgiris district, Tamil Nadu and human cases were reported from Wayanad district, Kerala. In 2015, the disease spread to Goa and in 2016 to Sindhudurg district in Maharashtra and Belgaum District in Karnataka.

(b) Number of cases and deaths of KFD as on 02.04.2017 as reported under Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Year-wise Cases and Deaths					
		2015		2016		2017	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1.	Karnataka	41	1	25	1	40	2
2.	Kerala	102	11	9	0	0	0
3.	Goa	36	1	252	3	58	0
4.	Maharashtra			125	7	127	8

(c) National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) conducts regular border meetings of officials from all the concerned departments of all the affected states. As and when required, technical assistance is provided to the States for investigation, prevention and control of the outbreaks by Central/NCDC team. Government of India deputed a team of experts for investigation of an outbreak of KFD in Sindhudurg district in Maharashtra during February, 2016. Some of the salient features of the report are to continue an active surveillance of cases in areas within 5 Kms radius of reported monkey deaths and to intensify activities in all affected villages regarding natural history of disease, personal protection from tick bite, avoiding monkey death areas and seeking health care services in case appearance of symptoms.

Budgetary allocation for mental healthcare

4447. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is having figures as to how many qualified mental health professionals are there in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) what plans Government has drawn up for spreading awareness about mental health; and

(c) the details of budgetary allocations for improving mental health conditions during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) As per the available information, there are 3827 Psychiatrists, 898 Clinical Psychologists, 850 Psychiatric Social Workers and 1500 Psychiatric Nurses in the country.

(b) Under the National Mental Health Programme, support is provided for implementation of Information Education and Communication (IEC) activities for spreading awareness about mental health and removal of stigma associated with mental illness.

(c) The details of financial allocation for the implementation of tertiary and district level activities under the National Mental Health Programme are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of funds allocated during the last three years under National Mental Health Programme (NMHP)

(₹ in crore)

Year	District Level Activities	Tertiary Level Activities
2014-15	68.28	200
2015-16*	94.89	35
2016-17*	125.70	35

* District level activities under the National Mental Health Programme is part of NCD Flexible Pool under the National Health Mission. Funds for implementation for the district level activities under NMHP from the year 2015-16 onwards are being released as part of the funds for NCD Flexible Pool.

Illegal prenatal sex determination tests and abortion rackets

4448. SHRI RAJ KUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that illegal prenatal sex determination tests and abortion rackets were recently exposed by authorities in Maharashtra and other parts of the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what action Government has taken with regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, as per the information received from the States/UTs many illegal sex determination/selection cases have been exposed through decoy operation and raids recently in the States of Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab.

In Haryana, the highest number of cases *i.e.* 97 cases have been filed for illegal sex selection followed by Rajasthan with 77 cases. 40 cases each in Maharashtra and Punjab have been filed for illegal sex selection. Further 1683 machines have been sealed/seized and 388 convictions have been secured under PC & PNDT Act, 1994 in the country.

High rate of IMR

4449. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in India is higher compared to global standards;

(b) whether the Ministry is taking steps to ensure adequate number of trained doctors and medical infrastructure in Public Healthcare Centres, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the State-wise progress of family planning and women of reproductive age using contraceptive methods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Yes. The Infant Mortality Rate in India in 2015 as per Sample Registration System Report of the Registrar General of India is 37/1000 live births, while global average is 32 in 2015, as per the State of World's Children report published by UNICEF in 2016.

(b) Public health and hospitals being a State subject, the primary responsibility to ensure availability of trained doctors and medical infrastructure in public health

facilities lies with the State Governments. However, under the National Health Mission (NHM), financial and technical support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems including support for insourcing or engagement of doctors on contractual basis, infrastructure, equipments, drugs, training of health HR and multiskilling including EmOC and BEmOC training etc. based on the requirements posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) within their overall resource envelope. Support is also provided to States/UTs for hard area allowance to doctors for serving in rural and remote areas and for their residential quarters so that they find it attractive to serve in public health facilities in such areas.

(c) The State-wise progress of family planning and women of reproductive age using contraceptive methods is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of progress of family planning and women of reproductive age using contraceptive methods

Sl. No.	State	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (%)
1	2	3
	India	53.5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	50.8
2.	Andhra Pradesh	69.5
3.	Bihar	24.1
4.	Goa	26.3
5.	Haryana	63.7
6.	Karnataka	51.8
7.	Meghalaya	24.3
8.	Madhya Pradesh	51.4
9.	Puducherry	61.9
10.	Sikkim	46.7
11.	Telangana	57.2

1	2	3
12.	Tamil Nadu	53.2
13.	Tripura	64.1
14.	Uttarakhand	53.4
15.	West Bengal	70.9
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	31.7
17.	Assam	52.4
18.	Chandigarh	74
19.	Chhattisgarh	57.7
20.	Daman and Diu	32.3
21.	Delhi	53
22.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	38.1
23.	Gujarat	46.9
24.	Himachal Pradesh	57
25.	Jharkhand	40.4
26.	Jammu and Kashmir	57.3
27.	Kerala	53.1
28.	Lakshadweep	29.3
29.	Maharashtra	64.8
30.	Manipur	23.6
31.	Mizoram	35.3
32.	Nagaland	26.7
33.	Odisha	57.3
34.	Punjab	75.8
35.	Rajasthan	59.7
36.	Sikkim	46.7

Source: National Family Health Survey-4 (2015-16).

Delay in operationalisation of new AIIMS-like institutes

†4450. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the All India Institutes of Medical Sciences announced to be established since the year 2005 till date and the present status thereof;

(b) the information regarding the steps taken for the supply of the other resources, including human resources, for these new AIIMS announced during the said period;

(c) the time by when the treatment in these new AIIMS is likely to be started; and

(d) whether it is being opined by the experts that laxity is being exercised towards the construction of the new AIIMS causing an impossibility in the timely completion of their construction and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Under different phases of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), a total of 20 (twenty) new AIIMS have been established/announced as on date. List of States wherein new AIIMS have been established/announced and the status of construction work in the new AIIMS is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) A total of 4089 posts have been created for each of six new AIIMS namely AIIMS at Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur, Patna, Raipur and Rishikesh. Recruitment to various positions is done on need basis.

Institute-wise details of vacant posts of faculties against the sanctioned posts and vacant posts of Senior Resident and Junior Resident are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

The Ministry is taking all possible steps to fill the vacancy positions in the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

faculty, non-faculty posts. Advertisements are given and interviews are regularly conducted. However, keeping in mind the premier quality of AIIMS, commensurate positions are taking longer time to fill up. As against 1300 faculty position advertised in 2016, only 301 candidates were found suitable and offered appointment. However the remaining faculty positions have been advertised again.

As far as medical equipments are concerned the status of six AIIMS which are already functional is given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(c) All 6 AIIMS-Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur, Patna, Raipur and Rishikesh are functional with OPD and IPD facilities with large number of Specialities/Super Specialities.

The other new AIIMS will be made functional as per the timeline specified by the Cabinet.

(d) There has been no laxity in the execution of construction of new AIIMS. However, due to unforeseen reasons, primarily related to contractual issues, non-availability of land etc., the projects under the Phase-I of PMSSY (AIIMS at Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur, Patna, Raipur and Rishikesh) has suffered delays in achieving the stipulated time-line of completion of the construction work at the site of six AIIMS. However, several measures have been taken to expedite completion of remaining works under the projects of these new AIIMS, which include empowerment of AIIMS to take decision through Empowered Review Committee (ERC)/Standing Finance Committee (SFC) etc. Procurement process has also been streamlined for faster acquisition and installation of medical equipments.

In case of the AIIMS, Raebareli, the delay occurred primarily because the State Government did not transfer the land available for 3 years. Thereafter the construction of housing complex and OPD block has been almost completed as planned.

Progress of the other new AIIMS is going on as per the plan.

Statement-I

Details of status of AIIMS established/announced under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY)

(A) AIIMS under Phase-I of PMSSY

Sl. No.	Name of site	Year of Budget Announcement	Physical Progress/Achievements (in %)			
			Medical College (Pkg-I)	Hospital Complex (Pkg-II)	Residential Complex	Electrical Services (Pkg-III) Estate Services (Pkg-IV)
1.	Bhopal	March, 2006	95.00	85.00	Residential Complex at all AIIMS has been completed except Phase-II of AIIMS	90.00 46.00*
2.	Bhubaneswar	March, 2006	98.00	92.00	Bhubaneswar, which is expected to be completed by April, 2017.	99.00 99.97
3.	Jodhpur	March, 2006	100.00	95.00		99.91 99.97
4.	Patna	March, 2006	98.00	77.00		97.00 99.00
5.	Raipur	March, 2006	95.00	78.00		98.00 44.00
6.	Rishikesh	March, 2006	92.00	95.00		99.00 70.00

*Contract with M/s. IVRCL has been terminated.

(B) AIIMS under Phase-II of PMSSY

Sl. No.	AIIMS	Year of Budget Announcement	Physical Progress/Achievements (in %)
7.	AIIMS in Raebareli	05.02.2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OPD facilities and housing block near completion. A fund of ₹ 167.52 crore has been released. • The project is being revised due to cost escalation due to delay in handing over the site by the State Government. RCE Note with revised scope has been prepared and submitted to Ministry of Finance for consideration.

(C) AIIMS under Phase-III of PMSSY

No AIIMS was declared under Phase-III of PMSSY.

(D) AIIMS under Phase-IV of PMSSY

Sl. No.	AIIMS	Year of Budget Announcement	Physical Progress/Achievements (in %)	Time-frame as approved by the Cabinet
1	2	3	4	5
8.	AIIMS in Andhra Pradesh	2014-15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoU has been signed with the State Government. • Pre-investment activities of soil survey, topographical survey completed. • Taking over of the land has been done. • Construction of boundary wall is in progress. • Design Consultant appointed. 	September, 2020
9.	AIIMS in West Bengal	2014-15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoU has been signed with the State Government. 	September, 2020

1	2	3	4	5
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-investment activities of soil survey, topographical survey completed. • Taking over of the land has been done. • Construction of boundary wall is in progress. • Design Consultant appointed. 	
10.	AIIMS in Maharashtra	2014-15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoU has been signed with the State Government. • Pre-investment activities of soil survey, topographical survey completed. • Taking over of the land has been done. • Construction of boundary wall is in progress. • Design Consultant appointed. 	September, 2020
11.	AIIMS in Gorakhpur	2014-15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foundation stone laying done by the Hon'ble PM. • Pre-investment activities of soil survey, topographical survey started. • Construction of boundary wall is in progress. • Executing Agency finalized for the construction of AIIMS. 	March, 2020

(E) AIIMS under Phase-V of PMSSY

Sl. No.	AIIMS	Year of Budget Announcement	Physical Progress/Achievements (in %)	Time-frame as approved by the Cabinet
1	2	3	4	5
12.	Establishment	2015-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foundation stone laying done 	June, 2020

1	2	3	4	5
	of AIIMS in Punjab		by the Hon'ble P.M.	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taking over of land has been done. • Pre-investment activities of soil investigation and Topographical survey has been completed. • Construction of boundary wall is in progress. • Executing Agency finalized for the construction of AIIMS. 	
13.	AIIMS in Assam	2015-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site Finalized. • EFC Note circulated. 	Not finalized yet
14.	AIIMS in Jammu	2015-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site Finalized. • Executing Agency appointed (CPWD) • Pre-investment activities has been started. • EFC Note circulated. 	Not finalized yet
15.	AIIMS in Kashmir	2015-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site Finalized. • Executing Agency appointed (CPWD) • Pre-investment activities has been started. • EFC Note circulated. 	Not finalized yet
16.	AIIMS in Bihar	2015-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Government requested to identify sites based on criteria under challenge method 	Not finalized yet
17.	AIIMS in Himachal Pradesh	2015-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Team report under consideration. 	Not finalized yet

1	2	3	4	5
18.	AIIMS in Tamil Nadu	2015-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Government requested to identify sites based on criteria under challenge method. 	Not finalized yet

(F) AIIMS under Phase-VI of PMSSY

Sl. No.	AMMS	Year of Budget Announcement	Physical Progress/Achievements (in %)	Time-frame as approved by the Cabinet
19.	AIIMS in Jharkhand	2017-18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site for establishment of AIIMS has been finalized. 	Not finalized yet
20.	AIIMS in Gujarat	2017-18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Government requested to identify sites based on criteria under challenge method. 	Not finalized yet

Statement-II

Details regarding position of vacant non-faculty posts against sanctioned posts in six new AIIMS

AIIMS	Sanctioned	Posts filled at present	Posts vacant at present	Post advertised
Bhopal	3776	101	3675	-
Bhubaneswar	3776	379	3397	33
Jodhpur	3776	133	3643	638
Patna	3776	539	3237	165
Raipur	3776	639	3137	160
Rishikesh	3776	167	3609	762
TOTAL	22656	1958	20698	1758

Position of vacant faculty posts against sanctioned post in six new AIIMS

AIIMS	Sanctioned	Posts filled at present	Posts vacant at present	Post advertised
Bhopal	305	54	251	251
Bhubaneswar	305	135	170	168
Jodhpur	305	99	206	204
Patna	305	52	253	253
Raipur	305	76	229	204
Rishikesh	305	86	219	205
TOTAL	1830	502	1328	1285

Position of vacant posts of senior residents at six new AIIMS

AIIMS	Senior Residents		Posts Vacant
	Sanctioned	Posts Filled	
Bhopal	327	63	264
Bhubaneswar	327	90	237
Jodhpur	327	105	222
Patna	327	120	207
Raipur	327	74	253
Rishikesh	327	53	274
TOTAL	1962	505	1457

Position of vacant posts of junior residents at six new AIIMS

AIIMS	Junior Residents		Posts Vacant
	Sanctioned	Posts Filled	
1	2	3	4
Bhopal	301	24	277

1	2	3	4
Bhubaneswar	301	30	271
Jodhpur	301	84	217
Patna	301	94	207
Raipur	301	69	232
Rishikesh	301	64	237
TOTAL	1806	365	1441

Statement-III

Details of AIIMS-wise placement of orders for medical equipment

Against total equipment budget of ₹ 1200 crores for the six AIIMS (Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur, Patna, Raipur and Rishikesh) orders for equipments of about ₹ 798 crore have been placed . AIIMS-wise details are placed below:—

Sl. No	AIIMS	Pre-Clinical	Clinical	Total
1.	Bhopal	75273094.43	11997,22,104.96	12749,95,199.39
2.	Bhubaneswar	75273094.43	12766,90,534.96	13519,63,629.39
3.	Jodhpur	75273094.43	12431,43,643.71	13184,16,738.14
4.	Raipur	75273094.43	12950,90,343.16	13703,63,437.59
5.	Rishikesh	75273094.43	12174,98,159.84	12927,71,254.27
6.	Patna	75273094.43	13045,35,478.67	13798,08,573.10
	GRAND TOTAL	451638566.55	75366,80,265.30	79883,18,831.85

Incomplete construction work at LHMC, New Delhi

†4451. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether the work regarding construction of a cancer centre, Emergency Block, OPD Block, IPD Block and Academic Block in Lady Hardinge Medical College (LHMC), New Delhi which was to be completed in the year 2014, is *in limbo* and the company involved in construction work has disappeared leaving the work mid-way;

(b) the percentage of the above construction work yet to be completed and by when the Ministry proposes to complete the same; and

(c) whether the objective behind this whole project is getting defeated due to the incompletion of the construction work and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) The construction work for Hospital block of Lady Hardinge Medical College including cancer centre, Emergency Block, OPD Block, IPD Block and Academic Block has been terminated as the agency involved in construction work has abandoned the site leaving the work mid-way. 70% of the construction work is remaining. The proposal for completion of the remaining works has been prepared. Though incompletion of work has delayed operationalization of some the new Departments, one of the main objectives behind the project was to provide 27% admission to OBC as per the Central Education institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 which has been given effect to.

WHO's assessment on impact of climate change

4452. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of any latest assessment by the World Health Organisation (WHO) which shows that climate change is likely to kill 2,50,000 more people each year by 2030 to which India is expected to contribute significantly to these deaths to be caused by malaria, diarrhoeal disease, heat stress and malnutrition;

(b) if so, whether climate change is already causing thousands of deaths every year due to increased frequency of epidemics and extreme weather events such as cloudbursts, floods and heat waves; and

(c) a factual and detailed report thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) As per World Health Organisation (WHO) fact sheet 2016 climate change is expected to cause approximately 2,50,000

additional deaths per year between 2030 and 2050. Of these, 38,000 are expected to be due to heat exposure in elderly people, 48,000 due to diarrheal disease, 60,000 due to malaria and 95,000 due to childhood malnutrition.

(b) and (c) WHO fact sheet 2016, indicates that climate change affects social and environmental determinants of health— clean air, safe drinking water, sufficient food and shelter. A previous estimate of disease burden of climate change made for the year 2000 as part of WHO Comparative Risk Assessment (2000-2004), indicates that about 1,50, 000 deaths globally were attributed to climate warming, most of which were in sub-Saharan Africa and South-Asia. WHO estimates that increase in acute mortality is observed to be associated with high temperatures. Around 120 million people are exposed to coastal floods associated with cyclones and storms each year.

Factual and detailed report is available on the website of World Health Organization.

High incidents of TB in the country

4453. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a panel, India should focus its research to combat multidrug- resistant tuberculosis strains and have an action plan to deal with antibiotic resistance on a priority basis;

(b) whether it is a fact that India not only has the highest TB burden but it also the hub for multi-drug-resistant TB strains; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that India accounts for 24 per cent of global TB cases according to Global TB Report, 2016 and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) As per the global TB report 2016, India accounts for 27 per cent each of the Global TB burden and Drug Resistant TB burden.

To combat drug resistant tuberculosis, multiple interventions like programmatic management of drug resistant tuberculosis, establishment of Culture and Drug susceptibility testing laboratories, establishment of TB research consortium, nationwide drug resistant survey, scale up of molecular diagnostic services (like CBNAAT and LPA), introduction of newer drugs (Bedaquiline), and implementation of revised Technical Operational Guidelines (TOG) of programme etc. have been undertaken.

Conditions of rural healthcare infrastructure

4454. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether rural areas do not have health infrastructure at par with the urban areas leading to higher child and maternal mortality rates there and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether there is a need to give health sector an equal priority, as compared to other infrastructural projects and if so, the action taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) whether there is a need to strengthen regulatory mechanism to oversee quality of health service provision, in both public and private sector and if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) The health indicators of rural areas in terms of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Total Fertility Rate (TFR), under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR) and availability of beds are considerably poor compared to urban areas. As per the National Health Profile 2016 of Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, there are 215793 beds in rural hospitals and 537931 beds in urban hospitals in the public sector. This indicates that people in rural areas lack adequate access to modern health facilities as compared to urban areas.

Public health being a State-subject, the primary responsibility to ensure availability of adequate health infrastructure both in rural as well as urban areas lies with the State Governments. Historical underfunding in rural health infrastructure and shortage of specialists and doctors ready to serve in rural areas are some of the key reasons.

(b) Hospitals including Medical Colleges, Para Medical Training institutes and Diagnostics Centres are already included under Social and Commercial infrastructure category of Harmonized Master list of infrastructure Sub-sectors.

(c) Public health and hospitals being a State subject, it is the responsibility of States to establish a regulatory mechanism to oversee quality of health service provisions in the public and private sector. However, the Government of India has enacted the

Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 with the objective of registration and regulation of health care institutions so that the States may adopt it as appropriate. 10 States and 6 UTs have adopted the Clinical Establishment Act.

Under NHM, support to States is being provided to operationalize the Clinical Establishment Act.

Spending on health sector

4455. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is Government's budget spending in Health sector in the whole of India and in various States, separately for the years 2015-16 and 2016-17 and how much it comes to percentage of GDP;

(b) whether it has been declining, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) what is the revised Budget Estimate for 2016-17 and Budget Estimate for 2017-18, under National Health Mission; and

(d) whether it is commensurate with the fulfilment of important objectives mentioned in National Health Policy, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Details showing expenditure on health by Government of India as well as States/UTs and as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for 2015-16 (RE) and 2016-17 (BE) are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) No.

(c) The Revised Estimate for 2016-17 and Budget Estimate for 2017-18 under National Health Mission are ₹20,037 crore and ₹ 21,940 crore respectively.

(d) The National Health Policy, 2017 envisages public expenditure on health to increase to 2.5% of GDP in a time bound manner by 2025.

Statement

Details showing expenditure on health by Government of India and States/UTs as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for 2015-16 (RE) and 2016-17 (BE)

Heads	2015-16(RE)	2016-17 (BE)
Government of India	43,657.61 crore	49,874.33 crore
States/UTs	1,14,085.75 crore	1,30,782.43 crore
TOTAL	1,57,743.36 crore	1,80,656.76 crore
As percentage of GDP	1.15%	1.18%

Source:(i) Health Sector Financing by Centre and States/UTs in India (2014-15 to 2016-17).

(ii) GDP data source: CSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Press Note dated 28/2/2017.

Spurious drugs in Government drug supply chain

4456. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any report has suggested that the Government drug supply chain which includes civil hospital stores and Government medical stores has a higher quantity of sub-standard drugs than retail outlets, if so, details thereof and reasons therefor; and

(b) what steps have been taken/proposed to be taken by Government to ensure quality of drugs in the Government drug supply chain?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) A nation-wide Survey of Extent of problems of spurious and Not of Standard Quality Drugs in the country (2014-16), has been conducted in which 47012 samples were tested and analysed from across the country including from Government sources. The percentage of drugs not conforming to the prescribed standards (Not of Standard Quality) has been found to be 3.16% and that of spurious drugs 0.0245%. The estimated percentage of NSQ formulations from Government sources comes out to 10.02% and that of spurious drugs to 0.0597%. The report has been shared with all the State Governments and Union Territories Administrators and they have been requested to take urgent remedial measures to improve the quality of drugs in the country.

Vacancies in NCM

4457. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Commission for Minorities (NCM) formed to protect the interests of minority communities is left with no member after the last member demitted office on 9th March, 2017 on completion of his term; and

(b) if so, the dates on which the seven members of the commission completed their terms and the reasons for not filling the vacancies on time leading to a situation where there is not a single member to deal with the complaints coming from across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) The process for nomination of Chairperson and Members is under active consideration. The details of dates on which the Chairperson and Members completed their tenure .is available on the website of the National Commission for Minorities (NCM) at www.ncm.nic.in

Draw of lots for Haj pilgrims from Uttarakhand

†4458. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that starting draw of lots for Haj pilgrims for the entire Uttarakhand State at the State-level by Central Haj Committee, Mumbai is causing decline in the number of Haj pilgrims from this State;

(b) if so, whether the earlier practice of district-wise draw of lots at State-level would be restored;

(c) if so, the details of the responses causing closure of this process;

(d) whether the State has requested that the number of Haj pilgrims from State should be fixed at two thousand; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Ministry thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) No, Madam. The total quota for the Haj pilgrims for

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Uttarakhand has been increased from 847 seats in Haj 2016 to 1061 seats in Haj 2017.

(b) and (c) All the pilgrims from Uttarakhand are from reserved category and therefore, there is no quota available for fresh applicants. As per the Haj Committee of India (HCoI) guidelines, in case the number of applications under Reserved Category received in a State/Union Territory (UT) exceeds the quota allocated to the State/UT, then Qurrah (draw of lots) will be conducted within the Reserved Category. Hence, draw of lots for the State of Uttarakhand is done at the State-level. As and when quota becomes available for fresh applicants, the State Haj Committee can choose to conduct draw of lots State-wise or District-wise.

(d) and (e) The Requests for increase in quota have been received from Uttarakhand. However, the HCoI distributes seats among the States/UTs in proportion to their Muslim population as per 2011 Census. As the quota for Haj 2017 has already been allocated among the States/ UT, no further quota is available for allocation to Uttarakhand.

Haj pilgrims

†4459. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question 3028 answered in Rajya Sabha on 28 March, 2017 and state:

- (a) whether it is fact that Saudi Arabia has allowed more than double the number of Haj pilgrims from India this year as compared to earlier;
- (b) if so, whether Government would fix State-wise quota for Haj pilgrims;
- (c) if so, the quota fixed in this regard, the list thereof State-wise; and
- (d) if not, how the number of Haj pilgrims from States would be fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) No, Madam. As per the Annual Bilateral Agreement signed between India and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for Haj 2017, a quota of 1,70,025 pilgrims { 1,25,025 seats for Haj Committee of India (HCoI) and 45,000 seats for Private Tour Operators(PTOs) } has been allocated for Indian pilgrims, which is 25% more than the previous year.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) The HCoI distributes seats among the States/Union Territories (UTs) in proportion to their Muslim population as per 2011 Census. If the number of Haj Applicants is less than the quota allotted to the State/UT concerned, such excess quota stands surrendered and is re-distributed among the States/UTs having applicants in excess of their allocated quota. The States/Union Territories-wise distribution of quota for Haj 2017 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) Does not arise in view of (b) and (c) above.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of seats allocated for Haj 2017

Sl. No.	Name of States/Union Territory	Haj 2016	Haj 2017
1.	Andaman and Nicobar (UT)	48	52
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2052	2728
3.	Assam*	4476	4279
4.	Bihar	7025	6963
5.	Chandigarh (UT)	73	82
6.	Chhattisgarh	292	388
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	15	21
8.	Daman and Diu (UT)	28	27
9.	Delhi (NCT)	1224	1628
10.	Goa	179	196
11.	Gujarat	7044	10877
12.	Himachal Pradesh	93	129
13.	Haryana	1011	1343
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	6359	7960
15.	Jharkhand	2719	3306
16.	Karnataka	4477	5951
17.	Kerala	9943	11197
18.	Lakshadweep (UT)	285	298
19.	Madhya Pradesh	2708	3599

Sl. No.	Name of States/Union Territory	Haj 2016	Haj 2017
20.	Maharashtra	7357	9780
21.	Manipur	352	388
22.	Odisha	517	688
23.	Puducherry (UT)	111	123
24.	Punjab	303	303
25.	Rajasthan	3525	4686
26.	Tamil Nadu	2399	3189
27.	Tripura	93	134
28.	Uttar Pradesh	21828	29017
29.	Uttarakhand	847	1061
30.	West Bengal	8905	9940
31.	Telangana	2532	3367
TOTAL		98820	123700
Seats reserved for			
(i)	Central Government	300	300
(ii)	HCoI	200	200
(iii)	Mehram	200	200
(iv)	Khadim ul Hujjaj	500	625
GRAND TOTAL		100020	125025

*Assam includes Muslim population of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Sikkim.

Higher payments for facilities by Indian Haj Pilgrims

4460. SHRI MIR MOHAMMAD FAYAZ: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Hajis are paying more amount as compared to other countries for accommodation and transportation, having same type of facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any steps has been taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, including providing total facilities to Indian Haj pilgrims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Accommodation and transportation of Indian Pilgrims in Saudi Arabia are arranged by the HCoI in association with the Consulate General of India (CGI), Jeddah. Indian Haj pilgrims are provided quality facilities and services commensurate with the charges paid by them in conformity with the rules and regulations of Saudi Government. A cost-comparative analysis of Haj expenditure of the pilgrims of the countries sending largest number of pilgrims to Saudi Arabia is as under:

Countries	Hajis Expenditure during Haj 2016 (approx.)
Indonesia	₹ 2,10,000/- (excluding Government subsidy of ₹ 95,000)
Pakistan	₹ 2,02,000/- (₹ 1,75,000 Haj Package + 27,000 Personal Expenses) No Green Category
Bangladesh	Cat. I - ₹ 308,449/- Cat. II - ₹ 260,454/-
India	Azizia - ₹ 1,47,200 Haj Package + ₹ 37,800 as Personal Expenses (Total - ₹ 185,000/-) Green - ₹ 1, 81,200 + ₹ 37,800 as personal expenses (Total- ₹ 2,19,000/-) (Approx. ₹ 37,800/- (SR 2100) is returned to Hajis before their embarkation to Saudi Arabia)

(Source: enquires by CGI, Jeddah/HCoI)

(c) and (d) Government of India takes a number of measures for the welfare of the Indian Haj pilgrims both in India and in Saudi Arabia. These measures *inter-alia* include basic facilities and services for their smooth, safe and comfortable Haj experience. Haj Committee of India (HCoI) makes arrangements for the pilgrims in India which

include inviting applications, making selection of pilgrims for Haj, Haj Visa, accommodation and transport in Makkah and Madinah, Group Insurance, vaccination, stainless steel Bracelets/tri-colour identity cards for identification of the pilgrims in close coordination with State/Union Territory Haj Committees. It also facilitates their passport, foreign exchange in Saudi Riyals and conduct orientation/training programmes. Ministry of Civil Aviation supervises the Air Charter operations during Haj period and deploys officials in Saudi Arabia to assist in embarkation and disembarkation of pilgrims in 21 Embarkation points across India. Consulate General of India, Jeddah, has the responsibility to look after the pilgrims and to redress their grievances on reaching Jeddah/Madinah Munawwarah airport and while they are in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Government of India deputs administrative and medical staff during Haj Season in the form of Haj Assistant/Assistant Haj Officer/Doctor/para-medical staff including Co-ordinator for providing round-the-clock facilities to Haj pilgrims in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Consulate General of India also provides various medical facilities to the Indian Haj pilgrims.

Discrimination being faced by minority communities

4461. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to take or has taken, any action to prevent the discrimination being faced by members of minority communities on the basis of their religion, in being denied housing accommodation on rent or sale; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) National Commission for Minorities (NCM) was set up to safeguard the interest of Minorities and the Commission has been entrusted with a number of functions which, *inter alia*, include looking into specific complaints regarding deprivation of rights and safeguards of the Minorities and taking up of such matters with the appropriate authorities. However, the subject matter of providing housing accommodation on rent or sale comes under the jurisdiction of the State Government concerned.

Skill development of minorities under Nai Manzil Programme

4462. SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of individuals belonging to minority communities who were

provided education and training on skill development under the Nai Manzil Programme of the Government in the last six months, state-wise; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) The Nai Manzil scheme has been formulated with an aim to benefit the notified minority youths by providing them formal education through open schooling system followed by skill training to enable them to go either for further education or get employed. The scheme has been rolled out from the last financial year *i.e.* during 2016-17 only. The scheme is implemented through shortlisted Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs). An amount of ₹ 117.97 Cr. to provide education and skill to 69600 trainees has been released to the PIAs during March, 2017.

National Youth Policy

4463. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the Government has defined 11 objectives under their National Youth Policy-2014;

(b) what steps are being taken for the fulfilment of objectives like community engagement, participation in politics and governance, youth engagement, inclusion and social justice, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the fund spent specifically on these programmes under 11 objectives of National Youth Policy-2014, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) to (c) The National Youth Policy, 2014 identifies 5 clearly- defined objectives which need to be pursued, 11 priority areas in order to achieve these 5 Objectives/and suggests specific policy Interventions under each of these 11 priority areas. The 11 priority areas identified in the policy are education, employment and skill development, entrepreneurship, health and healthy lifestyle, sports, promotion of social values, community engagement, participation in politics and governance, youth engagement, inclusion and social justice.

The implementation of the policy is the collective responsibility of all concerned Central Ministries/Departments, State Governments as well as other stakeholders. A number of Central Ministries/Departments, including the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports are implementing schemes/programmes having bearing on development and empowerment of youth in the 11 specified priority areas (including/community development, participation in politics and governance, youth engagement and inclusion and social justice), for which they make provision in their respective budgets. There is no separate budget head as such for each priority area. The Department of Youth Affairs is playing the coordinating/facilitating role, for implementation of the Policy, besides directly implementing some Schemes/Programmes for development and empowerment of youth.

Establishment of sports academies

4464. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government, through Sports Authority of India (SAI), has proposed to establish 13 sports academies in various parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the locations identified/selected for the purpose;
- (c) whether any of these academies has been made functional;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the time by which all these academies are likely to be made functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In consonance with Government of India 100 day programme the following 13 academies were proposed to be set up:—

- (1) SAI National Cycling Academy at IG Stadium, Delhi
- (2) SAI National Swimming Academy at Dr. SPMSPC, Delhi
- (3) SAI National Athletics Academy (Sprints & Jumps) at Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala

- (4) SAI National Athletics Academy (Middle & Long Distance) at Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh
- (5) SAI National Boxing Academy at Rohtak, Haryana
- (6) SAI National Golf Academy at Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala
- (7) SAI National Hockey Academy at MDCNS, Delhi
- (8) SAI National Football Academy at Kolkata & Kochi
- (9) SAI National Archery Academy at Guwahati
- (10) SAI National Shooting Academy at Dr. KSSR, Delhi
- (11) SAI National Volleyball Academy at Kochi
- (12) SAI National Athletics Academy (Throws) at Rohtak, Haryana
- (13) SAI National Wrestling Academy at Sonapat, Haryana.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. Following eight (8) Academies from proposed 13 academies, have been made functional by Sports Authority of India:—

- (1) SAI National Cycling Academy at IG Stadium, Delhi
- (2) SAI National Swimming Academy at Dr. SPMSPC, Delhi
- (3) SAI National Athletics Academy (Sprints & Jumps) at Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala
- (4) SAI National Athletics Academy (Middle & Long Distance) at Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh
- (5) SAI National Boxing Academy at Rohtak, Haryana
- (6) SAI National Golf Academy at Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala
- (7) SAI National Hockey Academy at MDCNS, Delhi
- (8) SAI National Football Academy at Kolkata & Kochi (SAI Regional Football Academies are functional at Kolkata, Kerala, Delhi & Imphal).

Reasons behind the Academies which have not been made functional up till now.

Sl. No.	Name of Academies	Reasons for not been made functional up till now
1.	SAI National Archery Academy at Guwahati	Under Process
2.	SAI National Shooting Academy at Dr. KSSR, Delhi	Exploring suitable partner institution
3.	SAI National Volleyball Academy at Kochi	Facilities are inadequate therefore proposal is kept in abeyance
4.	SAI National Athletics Academy (Throws) at Rohtak, Haryana	Under consideration. MoU with State Government required
5.	SAI National Wrestling Academy at Sonapat, Haryana	Already Center of Excellence scheme (CoE) for wrestling is running at Sonapat. Therefore Wrestling academy is kept in abeyance.

However, based on the requirement and availability of infrastructure and other facility three more academies have been established besides above with the approval of Finance Committee/Governing Body of SAI.

- (1) SAI National Cue Sports Academy Dr. SPMSPC, Delhi
- (2) SAI National Athletics Academy (Sprints), JNS, New Delhi
- (3) SAI- Gopichand Badminton Academy, Gachibowli, Hyderabad

As such there are Ten (10) SAI National Sports Academies and Four (4) Regional Football Academies operational.

Recruitment of new coaches

4465. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of new coaches recruited in last three years, game-wise, State-wise; and

(b) the number of coaches to be recruited in next two years to develop sports team in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) The year-wise, game-wise and State-wise details of recruitment of coaches during last 3 years are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Sports Authority of India had already initiated the process of recruitment of approximately 200 coaches. In addition to this, the coaches will be recruited on contract/deputation as per the requirement under various schemes of SAI on retirement of coaches.

Statement

The year-wise, game-wise and State-wise details of recruitment of coaches during last three years

Sl. No.	State/UT	Discipline	Regular	Contract
2014-15				
1.	Assam	Archery	1	1
2.	Kerala	Cycling	-	1
		Swimming	-	1
		Badminton	1	-
		Taekwondo	1	-
3.	Meghalaya	Taekwondo	1	-
4.	Mizoram	Wt. Lifting	1	-
5.	Nagaland	Boxing	1	-
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Boxing	1	-
7.	Maharashtra	Archery	1	-
8.	Haryana	Wrestling	1	-
		Boxing	1	-
9.	Delhi	Wrestling	1	-

Sl. No.	State/UT	Discipline	Regular	Contract
2015-16				
1.	Karnataka	Athletics	1	-
		Wt. Lifting	-	1
2.	Mizoram	Taekwondo	1	-
		Judo	-	1
		Karate	-	1
		Sepak Takraw	-	1
		Taekwondo	-	1
3.	Gujarat	Athletics	1	-
		Swimming	-	1
4.	Assam	Archery	-	1
5.	Jharkhand	Archery	-	2
6.	Manipur	Archery	-	1
		Boxing	-	3
		Cycling	-	1
		Football	-	3
		Judo	-	1
		Fencing	-	2
		Karate	-	1
		Sepak Takraw	-	1
		Taekwondo	-	1
		Wushu	-	2
		Lawn Tennis	-	2
		Wt. Lifting	-	1
7.	West Bengal	Archery	-	-
8.	Assam	Fencing	-	1
		Boxing	-	1
		Table tennis	-	1
		Taekwondo	-	1

Sl. No.	State	Discipline	Regular	Contract
		Wushu	-	1
		Football	-	1
		Hockey	-	1
		Judo	-	2
		Karate	-	1
		KKK	-	1
		Lawn Tennis	-	1
		Wrestling	-	2
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	Boxing	-	1
		Karate	-	1
		Wt. Lifting	-	1
10.	Haryana	Boxing	-	3
		Wushu	-	1
		Wrestling	-	1
11.	Himachal Pradesh	Boxing	-	1
12.	Bihar	Wushu	-	1
13.	Maharashtra	Boxing	-	1
		Football	-	1
		Fencing	-	1
		Taekwondo	-	2
		Wrestling	-	3
14.	Delhi	Cycling	-	2
		Gymnastics	-	2
		Lawn Tennis	-	2
		Wt. Lifting	-	1
16.	Kerala	Cycling	-	1
		Football	-	2
		Taekwondo	-	1
		K&C	-	1

Sl. No.	State/UT	Discipline	Regular	Contract
		Lawn Tennis	-	1
		Wt. Lifting	-	1
17.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Football	-	1
		K&C	-	1
18.	Chhattisgarh	K&C	-	1
19.	Meghalaya	Karate	-	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Karate	-	1
		Taekwondo	-	1
		Wrestling	-	4
21.	Punjab	Lawn Tennis	-	1
		Swimming	-	2
		Wt. Lifting	-	1
		Cricket	-	1
		Fencing	-	1
		Wt. Lifting	-	1
		Wushu	-	2
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Swimming	-	1
		Wushu	-	1
		Wrestling	-	1
23.	Lucknow	Wrestling	-	1
24.	Odisha	Wrestling	-	1
2016-17				
1.	Gujarat	Wt. Hifting	1	-
2.	Haryana	Athletics	3	-
		Wrestling	-	1
3.	Karnataka	Athletics	1	-
4.	Delhi	Shooting	1	-
		Athletics	-	2

Sl. No.	State/UT	Discipline	Regular	Contract
		Football	-	1
5.	West Bengal	Archery	-	1
6.	Punjab	Boxing	-	1
		Cricket	-	1
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Boxing	-	1
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Wushu	-	1
9.	Sikkim	Football	-	1
10.	Karnataka	Taekwondo	-	1
		Hockey	-	1
11.	Manipur	Football	-	1
		Gymnastics	-	1
12.	Kerala	Football	-	1
13.	Maharashtra	Football	-	1
		Wrestling	-	1
14.	Kerala	Fencing	-	1
		Gymnastics	-	1

Detention of Indian sportsmen abroad

4466. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of increasing incidents of Indian sportsmen held abroad under molestation charges and abusing;

(b) if so, the details thereof and number of incidents reported so far and action taken by Government thereon; and

(c) the corrective steps taken or being taken in this regard to avoid such incidents in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) Sir, no such incident has been brought to the notice of the Government in respect of the athletes who participated in international sports

events abroad, with Government assistance/clearance, in the recent past.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Common pool of funds for uniform growth of all sports activities

4467. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government will consider having a common pool of funds generated through sponsors and advertisements to ensure uniform growth of all the sports activities in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government will consider bringing in legislation to bring into effect the common pool of funds; and

(c) if not, what other measure would Government suggests to ensure uniform funding for uniform growth of all the sports activities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise in view of the position stated above.

(c) Sports is a State subject and it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to ensure funding and development of Sports in the country. The Central Government, through its various sports promotional schemes, complements and supplements the efforts of the States towards this end.

Department of Economic Affairs has also added the "Sports Infrastructure" under the category of "Social and Commercial Infrastructure" under the Harmonized Master List of Infrastructure Sub-sectors that includes the provisions of Sports Stadia and Infrastructure for Academies for Training/Research in sports and Sports-related activities.

Number of stadiums in the country

4468. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of stadiums in the country which are maintained by the Government;

(b) whether Government has conducted any review regarding the number of days the said stadia are being used for their earmarked purpose;

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

(d) whether Government has any plan to increase the utilization of such stadia; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) The following five stadia in Delhi under Sports Authority of India (SAI) are maintained on behalf of Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (MYA & S):-

- (1) Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium (JNS)
- (2) Indira Gandhi Sports Complex (IGSC)
- (3) Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium (MDCNS)
- (4) Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee Swimming Pool Complex (SPMSPC)
- (5) Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Ranges (KSSR).

(b) to (e) Yes, Sir.

- (1) These stadia are being utilized for conduct of National and International sports events, National Coaching Camps, SAI National Sports Academies, "Come & Play" scheme for General Public etc. round the year.
- (2) The Field of Play at the five stadia and hostel facilities at JNS and IGSC are being utilized for conducting national camps for preparation of Indian players for the International competitions.
- (3) Under SATs "Come & Play Scheme" more than 15000 athletes, especially young children, have registered during the year 2016-17 in various SAI Stadia in Delhi.
- (4) The facilities at various stadia have also been utilized for hosting several National & International events. Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium is one of the venues for FIFA U-17 Scheduled to be held in October 2017.
- (5) The playing and hostel facilities at various stadia are being utilized for

National Sports Academies. These academies have been established in the discipline of: Swimming at Dr. SPMSPC, Hockey at MDCNS, Cycling at Cycling Velodrome, IGSC. (It has also been declared as World training Centre-Satellite by UCI.), Athletic Academy at JNS, Regional Football Academy at JNS.

- (6) Sports Authority of India entered into MoU with Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga (MDNIY) on 31.05.2016 for a period of 5 years for conducting Yoga Training Programs for Athletes and Public at Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium, Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee Swimming Pool Complex and Indira Gandhi Sports Complex.
- (7) The scheme of Come & Play was reviewed and in order to encourage mass participation in sports, the fee for admission for public under Come & Play Scheme has been reduced to the bare minimum and free/concession in some cases. Efforts are being made to increase the footfall by involving Kendriya Vidyalaya and Government, schools.
- (8) To encourage schools, colleges and universities and also NGOs working for the promotion of sports, the tariff plan has been made reasonable for booking of venues including FOP. This would persuade schools to book the venues for the sports events, thereby giving an opportunity to students to visit various stadia and to pursue sports.
- (9) Competitions are being held from December, 2016, on weekly basis at each stadium to remove monotony from training and also to develop the spirit of competition amongst the trainees of Come and Play.
- (10) A portal for Online booking of SAI Stadia has been launched from 01.09.2016 onwards to make Stadia bookings more users friendly.

**Pending proposals for development of sports activities
in Chhattisgarh**

†4469. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of proposals received from the Government of Chhattisgarh for development of sports activity during the last three years and the amount involved therein, scheme-wise and the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the reasons for which proposals received from the State Government are still pending;

(c) whether any time-limit has been stipulated for disposal of proposals; and

(d) whether more time taken in the execution of proposals hampers the development work and how the cost overrun related to the work is adjusted and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) to (d) A proposal was received in February, 2017 from Government of Chhattisgarh for construction of Synthetic Hockey Field at Jashpur Nagar, District Jashpur under the Khelo India Scheme, at an estimated cost of ₹ 4.73 crore. The proposal has been examined in the Ministry and discrepancies noted therein have been communicated to the State Government for rectification to which reply is awaited. In addition, the proposal is also being examined in the Ministry for technical feasibility. The question of delay in execution of the proposal does not arise in this case.

Sports training centres in Rajasthan

†4470. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has set up any training centres to provide suitable training to sportspersons in Rajasthan;

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

(c) the number of sports campuses approved for Rajasthan in the last three years, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Sports Authority of India (SAI) is implementing the following sports promotional schemes in the State of Rajasthan.

- National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC)
- SAI Training Centre (STC)
- Extension Centre of SAI Training Centre (STC)/Special Area Games (SAG).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Presently, SAI has adopted/established 02 schools and 01 Akhara under NSTC Scheme, 03 SAI Training Centres under STC Scheme, 08 Extension Centres under Extension Centre of STC Scheme in the State of Rajasthan. Total 654 talented sportspersons (473 boys and 181 girls) are being trained on residential and non-residential basis in 15 sports disciplines.

(c) The following Extension Centres of SAI Training Centre (STC) Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme in the State of Rajasthan have already been approved and are being made operational during 2017-18:-

- (1) Sr. Sec. School, Loha, Teh Rattangarh.
- (2) Govt. Sr. Sec. School, Gajuwas, Teh. Taranagar, Distt. Churu.
- (3) Distt. Sports Council, Churu.
- (4) Sri Guru Nanak Girls Post Graduate College, Sriganganagar.
- (5) Govt. Sr. Sec. School, Sadulpur, near Maharana Pratap Chowk, Teh. Rajgarh, Distt. Churu.

Scheme for participation of girls in sporting activities

4471. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has undertaken any schemes or programmes to encourage the participation of girls in sporting activities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the information on the number of girls benefited from such programmes, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) to (c) Sir, the Government provides financial assistance, under the scheme of "Assistance to National Sports Federations", to the recognized National Sports Federations (NSFs) for supporting girls/women's exposure, training and participation at national/international level. Similar support is also provided to boys/men.

In addition, Sports Authority of India (SAI) is implementing the following sports promotional schemes across the country to identify talented sportspersons including

women in the age group of 8-25 years and nurture them to excel at National and International competitions:—

- National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC)
- Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC)
- SAI Training Center (STC)
- Special Area Games (SAG)
- Extension Center of STC/SAG
- Center of Excellence (CoE)
- National Sports Academy (NSA)

In order to identify talented sportspersons including prospective women trainees in various sports disciplines, SAI has established 10 Regional Centers and 02 Academic Institutions for imparting regular sports training in 27 sports disciplines through its 289 SAI Sports Centers spread across the country.

The sportsperson including women trainees identified and trained under SAI schemes are provided with financial benefits in the form of services of expert coaches, indoor and outdoor Playfields, Sports Equipment (Consumable and Non-Consumable), Boarding & Lodging, Sports Kit, Competition Exposure, Educational Expenses, Medical/ Insurance and Stipend as per the approved scheme norms.

Presently, 13684 talented sportspersons identified and are being trained under SAI Schemes across the country of which 4032 are women trainees. However, State-wise data is not maintained.

Financial assistance to State Sports Associations

†4472. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to provide financial assistance to State Sports Associations in the country, if so, the details of assistance provided to various sports associations during last three years and current year, State-wise/UT-wise including Chhattisgarh;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the above assistance was properly utilised by Chhattisgarh for prescribed purposes; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken/being taken by Government to ensure proper utilisation of above assistance for prescribed purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) Government provides financial assistance, under the scheme of 'Assistance to National Sports Federations', only to the recognized National Sports Federations (NSFs) for organizing National/International tournaments in India, participation of National team/athletes in the international competitions abroad, coaching/training of national team/athletes in India and abroad, engagement of foreign coaches, equipment support etc. There is no plan for providing financial assistance to State Sports Associations.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

National Service Scheme in Chhattisgarh

†4473. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the National Service Scheme the number of students has been fixed at 95,000 for the State of Chhattisgarh since last few years;

(b) whether the State Government has requested to increase the above number of students to 1,15,000;

(c) if so, the response of Government thereon; and

(d) by when the request would be accorded permission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) No Sir. The strength of the NSS volunteers for the State of Chhattisgarh has not remained fixed since last few years. In fact, the strength of NSS volunteers in Chhattisgarh has been increased from 90,750 in 2013-14 to 95,800 in 2016-17. The table below gives the details of the allocation of NSS volunteers for Chhattisgarh during last few years:—

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Year	Allocated strength of NSS volunteers
1.	2013-14	90,750
2.	2014-15	93,000
3.	2015-16	93,000
4.	2016-17	95,800

(b) to (d) Recently, the Government has received a proposal from the Government of Chhattisgarh to enhance the NSS volunteer strength in the State by 10,200 to 1,06,000 (from existing strength of 95,800) for the year 2017-18. The allocation of NSS volunteers to various States/UTs are increased from time to time, in a fair and proportionate manner, depending on overall availability of funds with the Ministry.

However, due to overall funds constraints, it is not possible to provide funding to the States/UTs as per their demand. In order to ensure that setting up of NSS units is not hampered due to such funds constraints, the Government has permitted setting up of Self-Financing Units (SFUs) of NSS. Educational Institutions can set up any number of SFUs as long as they are prepared to meet the expenses of running of these units. Such units are at par with Government-funded NSS units in all respects, except that the funding is arranged by the educational institutions concerned.

Support to IOA for hosting Commonwealth Games, 2022

4474. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government extends support to Indian Olympic Association (IOA) for hosting Commonwealth Games in India in 2022, as Commonwealth Games Federation has invited bids; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for not giving financial guarantee for the event?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) No such proposal has been received from Indian Olympic Association (IOA).

- (b) Does not arise.

Financial assistance to sportspersons

†4475. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of schemes being run in order to provide financial assistance to encourage sportspersons and sports at the district level in the country and the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that a lot of fraud is taking place in the financial assistance being given to sportsperson; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in order to prevent the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) "Sports" is a State subject. Promotion and development of various sports disciplines is the primary responsibility of the State Government/ National Sports Federations (NSFs). The Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments/NSFs by providing financial assistance under the following schemes:—

- (i) Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs):— Under the Scheme grants are provided to the recognized NSFs for organizing National/International tournaments in India, participation of National team/athletes in the international competitions abroad, coaching/training of national team/athletes in India and abroad, engagement of foreign coaches, equipment support etc.
- (ii) To promote sports in the country, Sports Authority of India (SAI) is also implementing the following sports promotion schemes to identify and develop talented sports persons in various age groups at national and international competitions:—
 - National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC)
 - Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC)
 - SAI Training Center (STC)
 - Special Area Games (SAG)
 - Extension Centers of STC/SAG

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Center of Excellence (CoE)
- National Sports Academy (NSA)

Accordingly, SAI has established 10 Regional Centres and 02 educational institutions to implement the above sports promotions schemes in the country through 273 SAI sports centres.

- (iii) Scheme of National Sports Development Fund (NSDF):- Identified probable athletes and selected elite athletes are provided financial assistance under the Target Olympic Podium (TOP) Scheme under the National Sports Development Fund with the objective of identifying and supporting potential medal prospects for Olympic games.
- (iv) Khelo India: - National Programme for Development of Sports is being implemented from the financial year 2016-17. This Scheme provides for holding of sports competitions in two age groups of (i) under 14 and (ii) under 17 all over India to encourage mass participation of both boys and girls in Sports in both urban and rural areas, sports talent identification and creation of sports infrastructure facilities, namely, Synthetic Athletic Track, Synthetic Hockey field, Synthetic Turf Football Ground, Multi-purpose hall etc.
- (v) Scheme of Incentives to Sportspersons:-

Under the scheme of special awards to medal winners in international sports events and their coaches, cash awards are given to sportspersons and coaches. Besides, Government also confers the following awards with award money on distinguished players and coaches:-

Sl. No.	Name of Award	Award money
1.	Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award	₹ 7.5 Lakh
2.	Arjuna Award	₹ 5.0 Lakh
3.	Dhyanchand Award	₹ 5.0 Lakh
4.	Dronacharya Award	₹ 5.0 Lakh

- (vi) National Welfare Fund for sportspersons:-

Under the scheme financial assistance is provided to outstanding

sportspersons of yesteryears, who had brought glory to the country in sports, now living in indigent conditions. Lump sum *ex-gratia* assistance is given to the sportspersons or their families for medical treatment etc.

- (vii) Scheme of Sports Fund for Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons:- Under this scheme, sportspersons who have won gold, silver and bronze medals in Olympic Games, World Cup/World Championships Asian Games, Commonwealth Games and Paralympic Games and have retired from active sports career are eligible for life pension.

(b) and (c) No such incident has been reported. The funds under the schemes being implemented by the Department are sanctioned to agencies of the State/UT Governments based on proposals received from them and transferred directly to their bank account. Incentives under various schemes of the Department are transferred directly to the bank accounts of sportspersons and coaches.

Further, in order to ensure proper utilization of Government grants released to NSFs, the Ministry insists on submission of utilization certificates and audited accounts. Balance grant and future grants for an event is released only after settlement of accounts for the previous grant. Moreover, the accounts of NSFs are to be audited by the Chartered Accountants in the Panel of Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG). Also, the accounts of the NSFs receiving Government grant exceeding ₹ 1.00 crore are subject to audit from the CAG.

Besides, Government has incorporated instructions in the National Sports Development Code of India, 2011 on good governance, ethical practices and transparency in the functioning of NSFs. Indian Olympic Association (IOA) and all NSFs are required to adhere to the guidelines contained in NSDCI, 2011 to continue their recognition and avail financial and other benefits from the Government schemes.

**Providing basic infrastructure facilities for development
of sports in A.P.**

4476. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted a proposal to the Government of India requesting for provision of basic infrastructural facilities for development of sports in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any decision has been taken by the Ministry in this regard, the details thereof; and

(d) the quantum of funds being allocated for the same for providing sports infrastructure facilities in Andhra Pradesh and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The following proposals received from Government of Andhra Pradesh during the year 2016-17 under the Khelo India Scheme for creation of sports infrastructure facilities were sanctioned and funds released:—

(₹ in crore)			
Sl. No.	Project	Grant approved	Grant released
1.	Construction of multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Vizzy Stadium, Vizianagaram, Andhra Pradesh at an estimated cost of ₹ 7.50 crore.	6.00 (₹ 3 crore as 50% of Centre's Share and remaining part State's Share etc.)	1.00
2.	Construction of multi-purpose Indoor Sports Complex at Mogallapalem in SPSR Nellore District at an estimated cost of ₹ 8.00 crore.	8.00	2.50
3.	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Kommadi Mini Sports Complex at Vishakhapatnam at an estimated cost of ₹ 8.50 crore.	7.00	1.50

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

REFERENCE - Contd.

Re. Constitutional Amendment Bill about OBCs

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, there is a very important Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is that?

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: It is a Constitutional Amendment Bill about OBCs. यह बहुत important है। बहुत दिनों से OBCs को Constitutional Right देने की डिमांड हो रही थी। यह उससे रिलेटेड है। तो मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है कि पहले इसको ले लें, उसके बाद Calling Attention कर लेंगे।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): No, Sir.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): No, Sir.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, this Bill should be referred to the Select Committee. In the morning, all the Members got up and made this suggestion. The Government should consider referring it to the Select Committee.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Whether it is referred to the Select Committee or not, but please follow the schedule. The Calling Attention is listed first.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, we criticize the mentality of the Government to come out at the last minute with Supplementary Business. Supplementary Business can be taken up after the main Business is over. It cannot overtake or supersede the main Business.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, the Minister has said that it is an important Bill. So, I want to know from him as to what is not important. All the Bills are important.

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि OBC की Welfare Committee की लगातार रिपोर्ट्स आई हुई हैं। श्री बी. के. हांडिक, जो 2010-12 में चेयरमैन होते थे, उनकी भी रिपोर्ट है। हम यह चाहेंगे कि देश की 70 प्रतिशत गरीब आबादी को आज जो संवैधानिक अधिकार मिल रहा है, ...(व्यवधान)... अगर वह विषय पहले ले लिया जाये

...(व्यवधान)... सर, अगर उसे पहले ले लिया जाये ...(व्यवधान)... तो जो लोग न्याय के लिए तरस रहे हैं, उनके लिए बहुत बढ़िया होगा। ...(व्यवधान)... ये ऐसा नहीं करें। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री: सर, हम मना नहीं कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: सर, मंत्री जी भी यहाँ हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... ये ऐसा न करें कि उस आबादी को न्याय नहीं मिले। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: When did this item come in the List of Business? The Business gets printed late at night. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मेरा भी एक point of order है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you after Shri B. K. Hariprasad.

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, it is one of the most important Bills, which involves almost 52 per cent of the population of the country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is why, they say that it is urgent.

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: It is lying for long. For almost 5,000 years, all these things have been happening in this country. But this is the third step that they have taken as far as the backward classes are concerned. It is a serious concern of the majority of the population. I think, as Mr. Raja has said and a majority of the leaders have discussed, it should be referred to a Select Committee. There should be a thorough discussion. Then, it should come back to the Parliament.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मेरा भी एक point of order है। ...(व्यवधान)... श्रीमन्, अगर इस बिल को हम आज ही लेंगे, तो amendments डालने के लिए कोई समय नहीं है। Amendments डालने के लिए एक दिन का समय चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, that is a point.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, point तो बिल्कुल clear है। अगर हम इसमें amendments डालना चाहें, तो इसे कल से पहले लिया ही नहीं जा सकता। दूसरा, इसको सेलेक्ट कमेटी में डालना। इस कारण जरूरी है कि देश के और कितने backwards हैं, जिन्हें Backwards की श्रेणी में लिया जा सकता है? Backwards को क्या-क्या लाभ मिलने चाहिए? उनको संवैधानिक दर्जा दे रहे हैं, तो किस रूप में दे रहे हैं? जब यह सेलेक्ट कमेटी में जाएगा, तो इन सब पर unanimous राय होगी। हम सब लोग इसके पक्ष में हैं कि पिछड़े वर्गों को हक मिलना चाहिए। फिर इनको क्या जल्दी है? यह इस सेशन

में नहीं आ सकता, क्योंकि अगर हमने amendments डालने के लिए आज समय लिया, तो कल amendments पढ़ पाएँगे। तो इसको सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेज दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Gehlotji, they are saying that there is one important point. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, it should be referred to the Select Committee. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मेरा बड़ा relevant point है। अगर मैं amendments डालना चाहूँ, तो हमें कहाँ समय मिलेगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is a point in what Nareshji has said. Those who want to move amendments and give notice for amendments, they need time.

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत): सर, मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point?

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: उपसभापति महोदय, इस सदन में और दूसरे सदन में, एक बार नहीं, बल्कि अनेक बार ऐसे अवसर आये हैं कि जहाँ देश-हित में और ज्यादा लोगों के हित में कोई ऐतिहासिक निर्णय करना हो, जिस पर किसी का कोई मतभेद नहीं हो, जिस पर ...**(व्यवधान)**... मुझे बोलने तो दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मुझे बोलने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये सब देश-हित ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't worry. I heard you. Now, let me hear the Minister also. Let me now hear the Minister also. ...**(Interruptions)**... I heard all of you. Let me now hear the Minister also. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: मैं आपकी बात पर भी आऊँगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tiwari, this is not fair. ...**(Interruptions)**... कृपया आप लोग बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Let me now hear the Minister. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, please hear me also. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me hear the Minister now. ...**(Interruptions)**... I have allowed the Minister to speak. ...**(Interruptions)**... I have called the Minister. Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: आप लोग पहले मुझे सुन लें, उसके बाद ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me hear the Minister. I will take a judicious decision, don't worry.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सर, मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि ऐसे अनेक अवसर आए हैं कि जब किसी महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर निर्णय करना हो, तो सदन ने इस बात की सहमति दी है, अनुपूरक कार्य सूची में उस विषय को सम्मिलित करके उस पर चर्चा कराई है और पारित भी कराया है। जहां तक आदरणीय नरेश अग्रवाल साहब ने जो बात कही है, उसके संबंध में यह कहना कि मान लीजिए कि आज हम इसको मूव कर दें, कल 11 बजे तक संशोधन देने का समय मिल जाए और कल चर्चा कराई जा सके, तो बहुत अच्छी बात है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सर, मेरा दूसरा निवेदन यह है कि इसको सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजने की बात की जा रही है, इस पर सदन जो निर्णय करेगा, हम उसको शिरोधार्य करेंगे, परन्तु अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के कल्याण संबंधी समिति ने 8 बार इस पर अपनी राय दी है, प्रतिवेदन दिया है और उसमें यह कहा है कि ओबीसी कमिशन, जो आज issue based आधार पर गठित होता है, time being गठित होता है, इसको संवैधानिक दर्जा दिया जाना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: इसको संवैधानिक दर्जा दिया जाए, इस कारण से इसका अधिक महत्व है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... फिर लोक सभा ने इसके महत्व को समझ करके कल इसको भारी बहुमत से पारित कर दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... फिर देश के सभी ओबीसी वर्ग तथा अन्य लोग भी चाहते हैं कि ओबीसी कमिशन को स्थायित्व मिले और ओबीसी कमिशन को तत्काल गठित किया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ओबीसी कमिशन को गठित करने के लिए इस बिल को पास किया जाना अति आवश्यक है, इसलिए मैं सदन के माननीय सदस्यों से निवेदन करता हूँ कि वे इस पर चर्चा कराएं और इसको पास कराएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: मंत्री जी, कृपया आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Mr. Minister, I have got it. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Bhupender Yadav, what is your point of order?

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: सर, अगर आप चाहें, तो रूल 95 के तहत नरेश जी का अमेंडमेंट अभी भी allow कर सकते हैं, उसके लिए 24 घंटे की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Javadekar, what do you wish to say? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: नियम में 24 घंटे का प्रावधान है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: प्रकाश जावडेकर जी, कृपया आप बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर): सर, मेरा कहना यह है कि आजादी के समय से जिस वर्ग को पिछड़ा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: इसको आज ही लेना है या नहीं लेना है, इस पर बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, जो इतने सालों से अपने न्यायिक अधिकार के लिए और संवैधानिक दर्जा दिलाने के लिए प्रयासरत हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI AHMED PATEL (Gujarat): No political *bhashan*. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, कल लोक सभा में इसको 353 वोट मिले और इसमें सभी पार्टियों का बहुत अच्छा समर्थन मिला। अब अगर हम यहां भी न्याय देंगे, तो समाज को लगेगा कि यहां सुनवाई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है, तो इससे गलत संदेश जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I strongly object to this kind of statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI AHMED PATEL: Sir, how can you allow this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: So, this is the most urgent Business, which we should take up.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I have heard all of you. Let me take a decision. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... One second, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, there is a listed Business for the day. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, there is a listed Business for the day, and, the first item, is 'Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance'. ...*(Interruptions)*... It has been postponed so many times. ...*(Interruptions)*... A decision has to be ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will take it up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Then, there are other items listed in the Business. ...*(Interruptions)*... Once the listed Business is over, then, you can consider other things. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is over now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me now decide. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, we are not opposing the listed Business. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, this is very important issue, this issue is related to Constitutional status. ...*(Interruptions)*... जिसकी बहुत दिनों से डिमांड थी और अगर इतनी महत्वपूर्ण डिमांड को आप नहीं समझेंगे ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, what is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... My point of order is not over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: देश में इतनी बड़ी संख्या में लोगों ने इसकी डिमांड की, इसलिए यह supplementary आया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, लोक सभा ने इसको कल पास कर दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let me take a decision. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will decide it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I want a ruling from you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, please hear me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I got your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... What more do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*... Have you got any point apart from what has already been said? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री: सर, सरकार का यह जो रवैया है....एक तो बिल पास कराना है, दूसरा रवैया यह है कि हम इनके विरोधी हैं, हम इस बिल के विरोधी हैं, वह ऐसा पेंट करना चाहते हैं। It is disgusting, Sir. It is literally disgusting on the part of the Ruling party to say this. ...*(Interruptions)*... आज के supplementary Agenda में लाकर क्यों आज ही पास कराना चाहते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... They want to take up the Supplementary Business first. ...*(Interruptions)*... It can't be done when we have decided to send it to the Select Committee. What is the problem that they have? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, now sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I have a point or order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Keshava Raoji, no need. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सरकार जो बिल यहां ला रही है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... सरकार लोगों का ध्यान नहीं रख रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let me take a decision. ...*(Interruptions)*... That's okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... I heard everybody. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only Keshava Raoji. ...*(Interruptions)*... What do you want to say? Nothing else ...*(Interruptions)*... What is your view? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, the point for you to decide is...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am going to do.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: That I know. You will do it, but after hearing us. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, I will hear you also.

DR. K. KESHA RAO: My submission is, you are bringing forth this Bill. All are welcoming it. Minister *saab*, don't think there is any problem. Thirty seven times I have been arrested for the rights of backward classes. ...*(Interruptions)*... My question is, you are bringing a Constitution Amendment Bill. A Constitution Amendment without a proper notice at all cannot come. Believe me, I was looking for this Bill. In the morning they said that they had circulated the Agenda. But, it was not there. I met the Minister this afternoon also. All of a sudden, you show me this as a Supplementary Business. I want you to take a decision, Sir. It is not an ordinary Bill, please. It is a very, very important Bill. You are changing the statute and giving a statutory power to a Commission. Please let us have time to suggest changes and speak. I also want to speak on this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I got your point. Therefore, I am giving my decision. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now I am giving the decision. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, LoP wants to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Does LoP want to speak on this?

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Yes; why not?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I heard all your party Members.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: You have not heard me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have come only now.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, this is the second time that the Bills are being pushed like this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, we have not decided. I have not decided.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Then, why should they discuss this at all? This is not even in the List of Business.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; Supplementary Business has come. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Even the Revised List of Business should come at least a few hours before, a not few seconds before.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, let me decide it. I got your point.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: So, there is no question of taking up this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, you don't want to take it up now. ...*(Interruptions)*...
Hon. LoP, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: We had the objection at the introduction itself.
...*(Interruptions)*... There should be no introduction. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: इसे Select Committee को refer कर दिया जाए, that is the only solution. ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let me say. I think I heard everybody who wanted to speak about this. I heard everybody. Hon. LoP said we are pushing it. Actually, I have not decided it. Only a suggestion came. Yes, there is a Supplementary List of Business. That I have seen. Then, the Government side said this matter is very urgent and there has been a demand for a very long time from the OBCs, and, therefore, it should be taken up now. That was the Government's view. The Government said that and the Government insisted on that. The concerned Ministers, Mr. Gehlot, Mr. Naqvi, Mr. Javadekar, all spoke on behalf of the Government. But from this side, everybody said it should not be taken up today for two reasons. Number one, it is a Constitution Amendment Bill. They do not get time for even giving notice for amendments. Secondly, more or less, the consensus of this side is that it should go to the Select Committee, which they have mentioned in the morning meeting also. So, I see some substance in both these arguments. Therefore, I am not taking it up today. I am deferring it for today. That's all. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not taking up today. That's all I said.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: हमें कोई problem नहीं है। अगर सिर्फ यही कारण है कि इसमें किसी तरह का amendment नहीं दिया जा सकता, तो हमारी request है कि आज आप amendment दे दें, कल विचार कर लेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... If giving amendments is the only reason, then I am requesting, through you, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*... to do it tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tomorrow, we will decide at that time.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Only if the amendment issue is there. If there is any other issue, then ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anyhow, I have deferred it. ...*(Interruptions)*...
Anyhow, I have deferred it.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, the amendment is not the issue. The issue is

whether it should go to the Select Committee or not. That is number one. Number two, it is a Constitution Amendment Bill. Therefore, it is a serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already decided to defer it.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: When you have a Listed Business, take it up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. I am going to take that up.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, in the morning meeting, it was unanimously decided that the matter should go to the Select Committee, and Mr. Naqvi also agreed to that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But nobody said that. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are only saying it now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: I only heard. ...*(Interruptions)*... I did not agree; I only heard. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Now you should not change your stand. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sukhenduji, you have said that only now. Why didn't you tell that at 2.00 p.m. itself? ...*(Interruptions)*... I have already taken the decision. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now I am taking up the Calling Attention. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have taken the decision. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Calling Attention to matter of urgent public importance. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have decided. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is final. Now, Calling Attention to matter of urgent public importance. Kindly note down that the time allotted for it is one hour. It is 2.15 p.m. Everything will be over by 3.15 p.m. The Minister will make a statement. Those who want to put questions can do so. Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao, stand up and call for the attention of the Minister.

CALLING ATTENTION TO THE MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Need of convening a meeting of the National Development Council to discuss the necessity for continuance of the concept of Special Category Status

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I beg to call the attention of

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the Minister of Planning to the need of convening a meeting of the National Development Council to discuss the necessity of continuance of the concept of Special Category Status.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, पहले मिनिस्टर की स्टेटमेंट तो हमारे पास आ जाए! फिर हम क्वेश्चंस कैसे पूछेंगे? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: स्टेटमेंट की कॉपी सबको दे दी जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप नाराज मत होइए! नरेश अग्रवाल जी नाराज होते हैं, यह अच्छा नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, हम नाराज नहीं हो रहे हैं, हमारी आवाज़ थोड़ी तेज़ है। हमें कॉपी नहीं मिली है, इसलिए हम कह रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): Sir, I lay a statement on the Table of the House also. I rise to speak on the Calling Attention Notice on Special Category Status given by Dr. K.V.P Ramachandra Rao. I request the House that since it is an issue. ...**(Interruptions)**... Kindly hear me out till the end.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is enough. You can read it. Afterwards you can reply to clarifications. You read it. That is enough.

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Sir, the National Development Council (NDC) was a body to look after developmental issues of national as well as States, including the Special Category Status to States for Plan assistance during the regime of the Planning Commission.

The Government constituted NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) by a Resolution dated 1st January, 2015 which replaced the Planning Commission. The Governing Council of NITI is a similar body to the NDC which has been formed with the Prime Minister as its Chairperson. The composition of the Governing Council includes *ex officio* Members, NITI Aayog; Vice-Chairperson and Full time Members, NITI Aayog; and Chief Ministers of States. The Special Invitees of NITI Aayog will be the Special Invitees of the Governing Council.

As far as grant of Special Category Status is concerned, Special Category Status for Plan assistance had been granted in the past by the National Development Council (NDC) to some States that are characterized by a number of features necessitating special consideration. These features include: (i) hilly and difficult terrain, (ii) low population

density and/or sizeable share of tribal population, (iii) strategic location along the borders with neighbouring countries, (iv) economic and infrastructural backwardness, and (v) non-viable nature of State finances. Special Category Status had been granted based on an integrated consideration of all these criteria. The 11 States granted Special Category Status are: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttarakhand.

The transfer of resources to States is done through the Finance Commission (devolution and grants-in-aid) and assistance for Centrally Sponsored Schemes is done through the concerned Ministry/Department. As per the recommendations in the Report of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, para 2.29 at page 17 of the Report says, 'We did not make a distinction between special and General Category States in determining our norms and recommendation. We believe that while there are certain common factors that impact cost disability and fiscal capacity of States, there exist circumstances that are unique to individual States. Our endeavour has been to take a comprehensive view of these commonalities and special characteristics of individual States while making our assessment and recommendations. In our assessment of State resources, we have taken into account the disabilities arising from constraints unique to each State to arrive at the expenditure requirements. In this regard, we have observed that the North-eastern States and hill States have several unique features that have a bearing on their fiscal resources and expenditure needs, such as low level of economic activity, remoteness and international borders. Our objective has been to fill the resource gaps of each State to the extent possible through tax devolution. However, we have provided post-devolution revenue deficit grants for States where devolution alone could not cover the assessed gap'.

Thus, the Fourteenth Finance Commission in its recommendations has not made any distinction between General Category States and Special Category States in the horizontal distribution of shareable taxes amongst the States. The special needs of States have been addressed while deciding the horizontal distribution of resources for States in which the objective has been to fill the resource gap of each State to the extent possible through tax devolution. Accordingly, the States' share of Central taxes has increased from 32 per cent earlier to 42 per cent for the period 2015-2020 as per the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission. This is important, Sir. Post-devolution revenue deficit grants have been provided to States where devolution alone could not cover the assessed gap.

The funding pattern for Centrally Sponsored Schemes is based on the Report of Sub-Group on Rationalisation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes. CSS has been further

[Rao Inderjit Singh]

restructured to 28 umbrella schemes with effect from financial year 2016-17 and funding pattern of these schemes has also been revised. Out of the 28 umbrella schemes, for six schemes, which have been categorized as Core of the Core schemes, the existing funding pattern will continue. In the case of the other 20 schemes, which have been categorized as Core schemes, the funding pattern for eight North-Eastern and three Himalayan States will be in the ratio 90:10 between the Centre and the State. Sir, you will notice here that when I mentioned these eleven States, I did not say 'Special Category States'. I categorized them as eight North-Eastern and three Himalayan States where the ratio of funding will 90:10 *vis-a-vis* the Centre and the States. In the balance of the States, for the core schemes, the ratio will be 60:40 *vis-a-vis* the Centre and the States. Funding pattern for the remaining two optional schemes is like this. For North-Eastern and Himalayan States, it will be in the ratio of 80:20 between Centre and the States; whereas for the rest of the States, the funding pattern will be 50:50. Core schemes will have a compulsory participation by the States whereas participation in optional schemes would be done by the choice of the State. Accordingly, the issue of grant of special category status to States has been taken care of with the implementation of the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission and revision of funding pattern of CSSs, based on the Report of Rationalisation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, there are ten names for putting questions. I will call one by one. Question should be put in two minutes. I have already got the names. Ask questions within two minutes. Shri Pradeep Tamta. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, what about me? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, sorry; after you. You can take five minutes and speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: No, Sir. According to the Rules and Procedure of the Rajya Sabha, a Member who initiates the Calling Attention may take not more than seven minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I have told you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: It is seven minutes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Five plus two, seven.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, perhaps it is the first time in the history of the country that people of a State have been compelled to make repeated requests to a Government elected by them to do justice to them by implementing the promises made by

the then Government and supported by the then Opposition and the present Government during passing of the A.P. Reorganization Bill in this august House itself.

Sir, perhaps it is the first time in the history of the country, a new State of Andhra Pradesh was created without the consent of the State Legislative Assembly and much against the interest of a majority of the people of the State.

Sir, perhaps it is the first time in the history that the Government of India is inventing lame excuses to deny a key promise and a key assurance made as a solace to the people of the State, who lost their capital city along with its abundant resources, in the name of recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission.

Sir, perhaps it is the first time in the history that a Chief Minister of the State, the Union Ministers from the State, Members of Parliament in the ruling party, colluded with the Central Government to deny the legitimate right of people of Andhra Pradesh to get Special Category Status and the promise made by the Prime Minister in the supreme legislative body of the country by citing frivolous reasons from time to time.

Sir, perhaps it is the first time in the history, an assurance given in the Parliament has not been fulfilled even after a lapse of three years and even after the continuous agitations by the people of a State.

Sir, perhaps it is the first time in the history, the Central Government, without any discussion or deliberation with the Chief Ministers of the States, resorted to announce that the concept of Special Category Status ceases to exist in the guise of the Fourteenth Finance Commission recommendations giving a go-by to the principles of federalism and diluting a holistic decision of the NDC.

Sir, the concept of Special Category Status was emerged to bring the under developed States at par with other States of the country and there is a definite need for continuance of the Special Category Status and to give preferential treatment to these States in the form of Central assistance and allow tax exemptions for promotion of industrialisation.

Sir, with your permission, I call the attention of the Government to elicit whether the Central Government has taken any decision as regards continuation or otherwise of Special Category Status. Whenever we, from Andhra Pradesh, had demanded that the promise made on the floor of Rajya Sabha on 20th February, 2014 be honoured, Senior Ministers of NDA Government have said that the Special Category Status has been virtually dispensed with in the light of the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission. An impression is sought to be given that, as far as devolutions and grants

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are concerned, the Fourteenth Finance Commission has removed the distinction between Special Category States and others. Another impression that is being given is that even if A.P. is declared as Special Category State, no great benefit would accrue.

Sir, let me first demystify the Fourteenth Finance Commission report. It is relevant to note that all that the Fourteenth Finance Commission did was to remove the distinction between Special Category States and others only as regards post-devolution revenue deficit grants and not about other issues.

Sir, the Fourteenth Finance Commission recommendations are only a reason being portrayed to deny Special Category Status to A.P. Factually, the Fourteenth Finance Commission submitted its report in Dec., 2014 and the report was placed before the Parliament. The NDA Government was formed in May, 2014. And, the Bill was placed before the Parliament in February, 2015. Sir, I am asking the Government what stopped the Government in giving Special Category Status to A.P. between May, 2014 and March, 2015. Sir, in these 9 months, they should have taken a decision to give the Special Category Status as promised by the then Prime Minister.

Sir, Shri Arun Jaitley—he was the Leader of the Opposition at the time of passage of the A.P. Reorganization Bill—a legal luminary and now the Finance Minister of the country and Leader of this august House is repeatedly saying that the Fourteenth Finance Commission recommended against the Special Category Status, and the Minister also, in his reply, now stated that the Fourteenth Finance Commission dispensed with the Special Category Status. It is there in the Minister's reply. But the fact is, Dr. Y. V. Reddy, Chairman, Dr. Abhijit Sen and Dr. Govind Rao, members of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, have repeatedly confirmed on record and also in writing that they did not recommend removal of Special Category Status. Further to the astonishment of people of the State, the Union Minister from our State and the Chief Minister are supporting Arun Jaitleyji's arguments and the Minister's statement today.

Sir, it is also wrong to say that there is no distinction between States having Special Category Status and other States after Fourteenth Finance Commission's recommendations. The very fact that even for the Financial Year 2015-16, the first year of the Fourteenth Finance Commission award, erstwhile Andhra Pradesh, having around 8 crore population, is getting ₹ 65,260 crores, whereas the 11 Special Category Status States with a combined population of less than 8 crores are getting ₹ 1, 50,860 crores, almost 130 per cent extra allocations than erstwhile A.P.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, put your question.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: This clearly confirms that Special Category States are getting their share even after Fourteenth Finance Commission's recommendations. Additionally, States like A.P. which suffered huge revenue loss as a result of capital city going to Telangana in the reorganization of A.P. need handholding for at least five years.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put your question. *...(Time-bell rings)...* You are making a speech only. The Mantri have nothing to say. *...(Time-bell rings)...* You ask your question. Otherwise, the Minister will have nothing to say. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Yes, Sir, I am coming to it. I am giving the background. Keeping this in mind, Dr. Manmohan Singh promised Special Category Status to A.P. for five years, as he, with all his experience thought that it was only Special Category Status category that can keep the new State's finances on firmer footing with necessary tax incentives, exemptions and tax concessions apart from preferential treatment in Centrally Sponsored Schemes and External Aided Projects (EAPs). The present Government, including Shri Arun Jaitley, and his party had welcomed it and demanded to extend it for 10 years at the time of passage of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, your seven minutes are over. *...(Time-bell rings)...* It is over. *...(Time-bell rings)...* No, seven minutes are over. *...(Time-bell rings)...* I have the other names. *...(Time-bell rings)...*

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, the Fourteenth Finance Commission itself identified Andhra Pradesh as a State which is having revenue deficit for all of award years even after devolution of 42 per cent taxes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is over now *...(Time-bell rings)...* Now, Shri Pradeep Tamta. *...(Time-bell rings)...* That is okay. *...(Interruptions)...* Nothing more will go on record.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Pradeep Tamta, put your question. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no, you sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, it is over. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, Shri Pradeep Tamta. *...(Interruptions)...* You got seven minutes; you could have put the question.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: I will request, Sir, for further development of the State. *...(Interruptions)...*

*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, he got seven minutes; he could have put the question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, I will finish in just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, ...*(Interruptions)*... What do I do?

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, in these circumstances, if there is a need, immediately call for a meeting of the National Development Council to deliberate on the continuance of the Special Category Status in the country including conferring the Special Category Status to Andhra Pradesh.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Still, you are reading. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Pradeep Tamta. ...*(Interruptions)*... Again, you are reading! What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: In the light of the above, can the hon. Minister give an assurance that the concept of Special Category Status as a concept will be continued.

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

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: My second question, Sir, if promises made on the floor of the Parliament particularly as a condition for passing a Bill under Article 3 of the Constitution are not honoured, the people who have sent us here will lose confidence in the institutions. So, when is the Government announcing Special Category Status to A.P. as promised in this august House? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes, when is the Government announcing, is the question. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is okay, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Pradeep Tamta. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have only two minutes, put your question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't read a statement. I don't agree. Members are not expected to.. ...*(Interruptions)*... You put two questions. Put one or two questions in two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't add to it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा (उत्तराखंड): सर, Calling Attention का मूल प्रश्न था कि National Development Council की बैठक बुलाकर Special Category Status को जारी रखा जाए। माननीय मंत्री जी ने यहां पर जो पत्र दिया है, जो अपनी statement दी है, इसमें इसका कोई जिक्र नहीं है। पत्र में सिर्फ यह दिया है कि 4th फाइनेंस कमीशन में इसको डी-रेगुलर कर दिया गया, इस जारी Category को समाप्त कर दिया गया है। प्रश्न यह है कि खुद माननीय मंत्री जी कह रहे हैं, कि

महोदय, Special Category Status को लागू करने के लिए पंचवर्षीय योजना के नतीजे के आधार पर 1969 में कुछ राज्यों को, जैसा कि मंत्री जी स्वयं बता रहे हैं, जो hilly States हैं, जहाँ difficult terrain हैं, जहाँ पर economic activity कम है, उन 11 राज्यों को देने के लिए, उनके विकास को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए यह concept लाया गया था। हमारा यह प्रश्न है कि उस पर बिना पूरा डिस्कशन किए, बिना NDC की बैठक बुलाए, इस Special Category Status को समाप्त कर दिया गया और उस पर मंत्री जी ने कहा कि एक स्टेट और 3 Himalayan States, इन three Himalayan States को तो आपने बाद में दिया है, जब नीति आयोग ने इसका ऐलान किया ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसके बाद यह मुख्य मंत्री की सब-कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर सवाल है। हमारा प्रश्न यह है कि जो परिस्थितियां थीं कि इन राज्यों को विशेष राज्य का दर्जा देने की, वे परिस्थितियां आज भी हैं। उन पर भारत सरकार ने बिना विचार-विमर्श किए, उसको सिर्फ एक कमीशन की रिकमंडेशन के आधार पर खारिज कर दिया। मूल प्रश्न है कि इन राज्यों को, जिनमें उत्तराखंड राज्य भी है, हिमाचल प्रदेश भी है, जो नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की तरह अलग फेडरेशन नहीं है, इस पूरे concept को लागू करने के लिए ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shri Md. Nadimul Haque.
...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा: एक बैठक बुलाएंगी और किसी पार्टी को घाटा हुआ है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Md. Nadimul Haque, you start.....*(Interruptions)*... Nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Nadimul Haque, put it in two minutes, not even a second more. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, West Bengal has inherited a huge debt burden from the 34 years of CPI(M) misrule before the All Indian Trinamool Congress came to power. Sir, we have repeatedly asked the Centre to waive or restructure the outstanding loans. Shri Pranab Mukherjee, who was then the Finance Minister in 2011, understood the plight of our State and allocated a special package worth ₹ 8,750 crore to develop 11 districts under the BRGF. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, under the misrule of Trinamool Congress in Bengal...*(Interruptions)*...they have become professional **
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, the Centre still owes our State ₹ 2,330 crores. The total money which they still owe is ₹ 10,469 crores. Sir, even at the 11th Inter-State

*Not recorded.

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Md. Nadimul Haque]

Council meeting which happened in the Capital last year, our hon. Chief Minister had expressed that there ought to be. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put your question now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Already one minute is over. Now put your question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, we feel that we are being discriminated in this matter. We have 88 Fast-Track Courts but we are seeing that Gujarat is getting ₹ 400 cores while they have no court and we are not getting any money. Therefore, it is imperative that the concept of Special Category Status for States be continued as it is not only Bengal, but other States like Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Punjab are also debt-stressed. Sir, I would thus urge upon the Government to relook into the matter and release the funds at the earliest to develop all backward areas. Sir, I end by saying,

"दूसरों पर अगर तबसरा कीजिए,
तो सामने आईना रख दिया कीजिए।"
†
"دوسروں پر اگر تبصرہ کیجئے،
تو سامنے آئینہ رکھ دیا کیجئے"

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

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Now you must explain. ...*(Interruptions)*... or, otherwise, the Trinamool Congress. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rapolu, you have only two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Put your question.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Respected Deputy Chairman, Sir, I stand in solidarity with the emotional urge of residuary State of Andhra Pradesh and I appreciate the consistency in agitation of Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao to promote the issue of Special Category Status to the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh. There is every necessity to relook at the categorization of the States in the country. Only hilly areas and the Himalayan States have been categorized as Special Category Status States. I plead to have a separate, additional category. Let there be two categories. The first category will get 90:10 and 80:20, wherein, the other States like Kerala, Bihar and residuary State of Andhra Pradesh can have 80:20 or 70:30 type of resource allocations. With that only emotional satisfaction can be obtained within Andhra Pradesh. It has gained a momentum where public agitation is going on across the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh. I also take this opportunity to mention an important point. Whenever you decide about the

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

national projects, please review the same in the National Development Council meeting; and decide whether they are eligible for that or not. Likewise in the Telangana State, we are pleading with the Centre for taking up Pranahita – Kaleswaram Project as national project. As my colleague, Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao has said, I also plead with the Central Government, to convene the National Development Council meeting immediately to decide about the two categories of States and to decide the national projects as per the demands of the people which are growing across the country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now, Shri D. Raja, put your questions in two minutes.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Yes, Sir. When the bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh was discussed and agreed upon, our Party while supporting the bifurcation, demanded Special Category Status to Andhra Pradesh. Sir, I reiterate that stand. When this question was discussed, the BJP was in the opposition. It was the demand of the BJP also; and also demands of the BJP leaders, Mr. Arun Jaitley and Mr. Venkaiah Naidu on the floor of this House. The then Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh conceded their demand and assured Special Category Status to Andhra Pradesh. Now, we are discussing it in a general manner the necessity for continuance of the concept of Special Category Status. The statement makes it clear that there will be no special category status to Andhra Pradesh. That is what the statement means. The opening line of the statement says, "The National Development Council was a body to look after development issues of national, as well as, States, including the Special Category Status to States for Plan assistance during the regime of the Planning Commission. The Government has constituted NITI Aayog by the resolution dated 1st January, 2015 which has replaced the Planning Commission. The Governing Council of the NITI Aayog is the similar body to the NDC which has been formed with the Prime Minister as the Chairperson." My question is: Special Category Status for Plan assistance given to eleven States by the National Development Council whether that will continue in the given situation or not. When you say that the National Development Council has been replaced with the Governing Council of NITI, it is a defective statement.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Next, Shri Jairam Ramesh, put your questions in two minutes.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, I will try. Sir, on the 28th February, 2014 while speaking on the Reorganisation of Andhra Pradesh Bill, Dr. Manmohan Singh, the then Prime Minister said, "First, for the purposes of the Central assistance, Special Category Status will be extended to the successive State of Andhra Pradesh comprising

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

13 districts, including the four districts of Rayalaseema and three districts of North Coastal Andhra for a period of five years. This will put the State finances on a firmer footing." After Dr. Manmohan Singh spoke, there was this exchange between the Deputy Chairman, Prof. P.J. Kurien and Mr. Venkaiah Naidu, then, sitting in these benches.

"MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naidu, what is it that you want?"

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The Special Category Status we want for ten years. The Prime Minister is saying for five years." Mr. Sushil Kumar Shinde was the Home Minister. He said, "The Special Category Status for Seema Andhra is for five years as the Prime Minister had announced." This should be for ten years. That is the demand of the people."

Sir, Mr. Modi's Government took GST of Dr. Manmohan Singh's Government forward. Mr. Modi's Government took Aadhaar Card issue of Dr. Manmohan Singh's Government forward. My first question to the hon. Minister is: Why is Mr. Modi's Government not taking the special category status for the successive State of Andhra Pradesh forward? Why is he *, not just the former Prime Minister, but also his most senior colleague, Mr. Venkaiah Naidu, himself?

Sir, the second question I have is this. The Minister, in his statement, gives the impression — this is the impression that we all got from the successive statements of the Finance Minister as well — that the 14th Finance Commission discontinued...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put the question.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I contacted the Chairman of the Finance Commission. I contacted the members of the Finance Commission. They have categorically said, on the record, that the 14th Finance Commission has not recommended the abolition of the Special Category Status. All that the 14th Finance Commission says is, for purposes of devolution, the Finance Commission has not distinguished between the States.

My question to the hon. Minister is this. Why is he consistently and continuously misleading the House that the 14th Finance Commission has recommended this abolition, whereas it is only for purposes of devolution?

Sir, my final question....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right; that is enough. It is already two minutes.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, to the argument that the word 'Special Category Status' is not used and does not continue in practice, I would say that a few days ago, Parliament passed the GST Bill.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put the question.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: And, what does the Central Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2016, now the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, Clause 22, Chapter VI, say? It says, "Every supplier shall be liable to be registered under this Act in the State or Union Territory other than Special Category States." This is the GST Bill, which says this about Special Category States. So, I fail to understand what the stand of the Minister of Planning on this is.

Sir, finally...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; now, Shri Naresh Agrawal. ...*(Interruptions)*... No more questions now. Mr. Naresh Agrawal. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. No 'special category' for Mr. Jairam Ramesh. Now, Shri Naresh Agrawal; two minutes, please.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Sir, two to four minutes would be sufficient.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; only two minutes.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मिस्टर राव ने जो मुद्दा उठाया है, मैं भी इससे सहमत हूँ, क्योंकि यह इस सदन में घोषणा हुई थी। जब आंध्र प्रदेश का रीऑर्गेनाइजेशन हुआ था, तेलंगाना और आंध्र प्रदेश बने थे, दिग्विजय सिंह जी बैठे हैं, इन्हीं की रिकमंडेशन पर ये दो हिस्से बंटे हैं, इन्हीं की रिकमंडेशन थी कि आंध्र प्रदेश को स्पेशल कैटेगरी में लिया जाएगा, जिसके लिए अलग से मानक बनाएंगे। चूंकि उस समय ये लोग इधर बैठे हुए थे, ये भी मांग कर रहे थे, वेंकैया जी सबसे ज्यादा मांग कर रहे थे, तो मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार को इसकी घोषणा करनी चाहिए।

श्रीमन्, दूसरी चीज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब से प्लानिंग कमीशन बना, तो पांच तरह की कैटेगरीज़ मंत्री जी ने बताई, ये पांचों तरह की कैटेगरीज़ रही हैं। अगर आप उन कैटेगरीज़ में देखें, तो इसमें 11 स्टेट्स आए और ये सभी 11 स्टेट्स हिली स्टेट्स हैं, जो हिमालय के एराउंड हैं। उसके बाद इसमें एक भी प्लेन का स्टेट नहीं आया, क्योंकि उसकी जो कंडीशंस हैं, जो कैटेगरीज़ हैं, उनमें प्लेन्स का कोई वर्णन ही नहीं है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर उन कैटेगरीज़ में स्टेट का एरिया, स्टेट की पॉपुलेशन और स्टेट की बैकवर्डनेस इकोनॉमिकली, इन चीजों को और डाल दें, तो शायद बहुत सी स्टेट्स को इसका लाभ मिल जाए। जब राज्य योजना आयोग था और जब स्टेट अपना प्लान लेकर जाते थे, तो 60:40 का रेश्यो देने के बाद 100 परसेंट स्टेट्स के प्लान कट जाते थे, क्योंकि स्टेट की रेवेन्यू 40 परसेंट नहीं हो पाती थी। सेवन्थ पे-कमीशन के बाद और बुरी स्थिति हुई और आज सभी राज्य उस स्थिति में नहीं हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: आप अपना प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या माननीय मंत्री जी, जो मैंने तीन कैटेगरीज़ और बताई हैं, उन तीन कैटेगरीज़ को स्पेशल कैटेगरी के स्टेट्स के मानकों की कैटेगरी में जोड़ेंगे? दूसरा, जो राज्यों ने मांग की है कि 60:40 के रेश्यो को 80:20 का कर दिया जाए, तो क्या उस पर चौदहवां फाइनैन्स कमीशन कंसीडर करते हुए अपनी कोई रिपोर्ट देगा?

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the statement given by the Minister is factually incorrect and is quite misleading. I draw your attention to the last paragraph of the Statement. "Accordingly, the issue of grant of Special Category Status for the State has been taken care of with the implementation of the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission." Sir, in fact, he has reproduced the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission. The Fourteenth Finance Commission has merely stated that there is no distinction; it has not made any distinction between the 'Special Category' States and other States in so far as post-devolution revenue deficit grants are concerned. That is what they have stated. I really don't know whether the concerned Minister has rightly understood it or not. To the best of my knowledge, it is only a recommendation. By implementing this recommendation, the Government is not doing any justice to the State of Andhra Pradesh. I will explain, Sir.

I have three questions to put. My first question is to the House. Probably, the Secretary-General has to address it. Has the assurance that has been given to Members, on the floor of the House, by the then hon. Prime Minister of India has been recorded as an assurance or not?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, that question is not permitted. You can put questions only to the Minister.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: I would like to know whether that has been recorded as an assurance or not.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That question is not permitted. You put the question to the Minister himself.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Secondly, in fact, the Fourteenth Finance Commission Report calculated the average per capita Gross State Domestic Product, wherein the GSDP of Andhra Pradesh for 2012-13 is only ₹ 73,979, which is much lower than the remaining eleven States which have been declared as 'Special Category' States. Therefore, the figure is much lower. Also, Sir, on the Fourteenth Finance Commission, I am giving in percentage points. On the percentage of devolution of funds from the Central Pool of Taxes to the State, the Minister stated that it is increased from 32 per cent to 42 per cent. It might be true in terms of the overall percentage. Particularly to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana put together, as per the Thirteenth Finance Commission, it was 6.937 whereas in Fourteenth Finance Commission, the percentage of devolution has come down to 6.742. The Government today has not done any justice to the State of Andhra Pradesh. It is very much required to raise it for the State of Andhra Pradesh. Thank you.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I would like to draw the attention to the reply given by the Minister to the Calling Attention Motion moved by Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao—'one of the items for Special Category Status is non-viable nature of State finances'. Here, there are very peculiar circumstances. Erstwhile Andhra Pradesh was having a population of eight crores having Hyderabad as its capital. Two brothers had difference in their cultures and they separated amicably. When they separated amicably, we found that the Hyderabad city has been given as capital to Telangana because of geological position. Then, Andhra Pradesh had no capital. The revenue which was generated through the Hyderabad city had fallen and it received very less amount. It now has much less industrial units as compared to the Hyderabad city. Taking into account these circumstances, the Government then thought of giving it Special Category Status because of special circumstances. It is not as in some of the States, which are given the Status because of backwardness. The State was flourishing having Hyderabad city as its capital which has now been taken away. There is no capital for it and there is no income or revenue for Andhra Pradesh. Therefore, Special Category Status should be given. That is what everybody has said, including Mr. Jairam Ramesh, and the then Prime Minister had committed to it. Now, my point to the present Government is, it can't say, "No, NDA was not in power then. We are not agreeable to it. We will go by what the Finance Commission says." It is totally different. The circumstances for the separation of Andhra Pradesh were totally different. They are unique in the Indian history. Since Independence, a thing like this has never happened to any State. So many States were carved out. Bihar was bifurcated. The capital for Jharkhand, a small State, was created. Chhattisgarh was carved out of Madhya Pradesh. Chhattisgarh is also a small State. When Andhra Pradesh was separated, the big State was without Capital and the small State got big Capital. This is not anybody's fault. Circumstances were such. Therefore, they want a Special Category Status to be given to it considering the special circumstances. Therefore, my question is this. As mentioned by Shri Jairam Ramesh, what is the difficulty being faced by you in giving Special Category Status to Andhra Pradesh? Bearing in mind the fact that Hyderabad is gone and there is no Capital for the State, the Government should consider it. *...(Time-bell rings)...* Something has definitely gone wrong. *...(Time-bell rings)...* Therefore, I want the commitment of the Government on this issue. *...(Time-bell rings)...* The clarification that has been given has no connection with Andhra Pradesh. *...(Time-bell rings)...* Therefore, I want the commitment of the Government कि मिस्टेक हो गई और फ्यूचर में they will give Special Category Status to Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO (Odisha): Sir, I will only take two minutes. The Rajan

[Shri A.U. Sing Deo]

Panel of 2013 marked Odisha as one of the most backward States and a large cause behind it was uneven allocation of funds to the State. The Report recommends that each of 28 States get 0.3 per cent of overall Central funds allocated and of the remaining 91.6 per cent, three-fourth be allocated based on need. While that may be considered and is welcomed by the State, the retiring of Special Category cannot be the way forward when resource allocation is considered because new indicators should be added to old ones and the latter not entirely done away with. सर, मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि ओडिशा एक गरीब राज्य है। आप यह देख कर हैरान होंगे कि उसमें SCs की पॉपुलेशन, as per the Census of 2011, the Scheduled Tribe population is 22.1 per cent of the State population and 9.7 per cent of the total tribal population of the country. This is considerable, Sir. और इसे Special Category State के लिए consider करना चाहिए। ओडिशा की तरफ से यह डिमांड 1979 से चली आ रही है। ओडिशा में जो अलग-अलग सरकारें रहीं और मुख्य मंत्री रहे, वे ओडिशा के लिए Special Category State की डिमांड करते रहे हैं। इसके लिए मंत्री जी ने जो भी क्राइटीरिया बताए हैं, उन सबको हम meet करते हैं, except that of the international boarder. We may not be landlocked. We have lot of sea around us which is causing problems in the development of our State. सर, हम मंत्री जी से और सरकार से यह जानना चाहेंगे कि एक ज़माने में जब बिहार के इलेक्शंस थे, तब इन लोगों ने बताया कि 'we are considering Bihar as a Special Category State.' ठीक है, वे बनाएं, we are happy. But they have not considered Odisha. That consideration is not fair. सर, दो मिनट हो गए ...**(समय की घंटी)**... हम मंत्री जी से सिर्फ दो क्वेश्चन पूछना चाहते हैं। मेरा पहला क्वेश्चन यह है कि 1979 से लेकर आज तक, ओडिशा को Special Category State declare करने के लिए हम आपसे रिक्वेस्ट करते चले आ रहे हैं, आपने इसे Special Category State declare क्यों नहीं किया? और मेरा दूसरा क्वेश्चन यह है कि ओडिशा को कब तक आप Special Category State declare करेंगे?

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I have only one question to put. Why is funding pattern of core schemes not disclosed in the statement of the hon. Minister? In core schemes, funding by the State Governments is compulsory. Why is the Central Government then calling it as a Centrally-Sponsored Scheme? Thank you.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, if you see the Calling Attention notice, it says, 'draws the attention of the Minister on convening the meeting of National Development Council...' Now, to go back to the history, Sir, in 1969 the National Development Council decided a few criteria to decide on a Special Category State. As for Andhra Pradesh, I would only mention, 'non-viable nature of State finances'. It is one of the points on which the Special Category Status was to be given to a State. Now, Sir, if you see how the Leader of the House, the Finance Minister, and the Minister have

3.00 P.M.

been misleading the House on the issue of Special Category Status. They have taken shelter under the Finance Commission's recommendation, which is quite contrary to what the real issue is. First of all, my question to the hon. Minister is, because the National Development Council has been converted into NITI Aayog, would the hon. Minister consider giving a Special Category Status to the State of Andhra Pradesh in the meeting of the NITI Ayog? This is number one.

Number two is: The Hon. Minister is taking shelter under the Finance Commission Report, but there are other issues, like share of expenditure between the Centre and the State on Centrally-Sponsored Schemes and other schemes. Usually, for a Special Category State, the share is 90:10 or 80:20 under new dispensation. The second benefit is, debt swapping and debt relief. And, the third one is, tax exemption to promote industrialization.

Sir, out of these three, nothing has been given to the State of Andhra Pradesh. Therefore, what I would like to ask the hon. Minister is this. Hon. Civil Aviation Minister is sitting next to him. I request him to please whisper in the ears of hon. Planning Minister that Special Category Status be given to Andhra Pradesh, so that we can go back and say that Mr. Modi for once, Mr. Venkaiah Naidu for once and Mr. Arun Jaitley for once, have fulfilled an election promise. Sir, in April, 2014, in the holy city of Tirupati, before Lord Balaji, Shri Narendra Modi, Shri Venkaiah Naidu and Mr. Chandrababu Naidu, promised, not five, not ten but fifteen years of Special Category Status if they come to power. Therefore, I wish to remind them and also request that for once not make this a jumla but let this election promise be fulfilled.

Thank you.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I will be specific.

Mr. Minister, the Calling Attention Notice is very specific. The notice calls your attention to two things — one is what had happened in the House here. When hon. Members asked the Chair whether assurance by the hon. Prime Minister on the floor of the House can be codified as one of the provisions in the Bill, he said, 'No. The assurance of the Prime Minister is enough.' So, the aspect to which we are drawing your attention is this. This House had given some kind of an opinion or given an assurance which has to be implemented. Now, you have brought in, what is known as, the Fourteenth Finance Commission. So, I also bring in the Fourteenth Finance Commission. Sir, the Chairman of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, Dr. Y.V. Reddy, told us in Hyderabad, in an open

[Dr. K. Keshava Rao]

meeting, that they have never recommended for scrapping Special Category Status to States. I was sharing the platform with him on that day. We tried to find out subtleties of difference between special category status and funding - as to what exactly the Commission meant by special category. Sir, the Fourteenth Finance Commission was concerned only with regard to devolution of funds between the States and the Union. You have done well; everybody is happy. But, now, here, what we are asking is this. Special Category Status is not there in the Constitution. It is a new nomenclature that we have given. What we are asking today is: This House, this Government, these very Members wanted some kind of an aid to be given to Andhra Pradesh. It has nothing to do with the Fourteenth Finance Commission. The Calling Attention Motion is demanding for calling a meeting of the NDC. As one of my colleagues said, let there be no categorization. Let there be a discussion how many categories we would like to have. That is exactly the question. It is not about devolution. If the NITI Aayog is taking this up with the NDC, I can understand. The Special Category Status is not there in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act. It is not there in any executive order issued by the Government. It is nowhere mentioned in any document at all. However, you are saying about transfer of funds, devolution of funds, but not the basic issue that we have raised and the issue is treating Andhra Pradesh under special circumstances, giving special consideration by granting special category or special status or special help or special look.

Thank you.

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): सर, मुझे भाषण नहीं करना है। मैं माननीय मिनिस्टर से दो-तीन प्वाइंट्स पूछना चाहूँगा। एक तो मैं कॉलिंग अटेंशन के बारे में कहना चाहूँगा कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश के बारे में प्रॉमिस किया गया था कि उसे Special Category Status में शामिल किया जाना चाहिए, तो उसके लिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहूँगा, रिक्वेस्ट करूँगा कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश Special Category Status deserve करता है। लेकिन जिन 10 स्टेट्स को Special Category Status दिया गया है, वे सब छोटे स्टेट्स हैं, पहाड़ी स्टेट्स हैं, जिनको revenue का कोई भी साधन नहीं है। जैसे जम्मू-कश्मीर है, वहाँ कोई भी revenue नहीं है। ऐसे ही उत्तराखंड, हिमाचल प्रदेश और नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के स्टेट्स हैं। उनके लिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहूँगा कि जब यूपीए गवर्नमेंट थी, तब Finance Commission के द्वारा जो normal funding होती थी, इसके अलावा SCA होता था, इन तमाम Special Category Status वाले States को Special Central Assistance दी जाती थी, लेकिन जब से एनडीए गवर्नमेंट आई है, तो यह जो Special Central Assistance है, इसे बंद कर दिया गया। यह तो Special Category Status के लिए मूल बात है। आप Special Category Status में स्टेट्स को लाएँगे भी, लेकिन जो concessions थे, वे withdraw किये जाएँगे, तो Special Category का फायदा क्या है?

इसी तरह से इन Special Category Status वाले States को दूसरा concession यह था कि जितनी भी Centrally Sponsored Schemes थीं, उनमें 90:10 की व्यवस्था थी, यानी 90 per cent

funding Government of India देती थी और 10 per cent State Government देती थी। यह हमारे यूपीए गवर्नमेंट के समय में था। लेकिन जब से नयी गवर्नमेंट आयी है, इससे उसको कहीं पर 60:40 किया है, कहीं 75:25 किया है और कहीं पर 50:50 किया है। तो यह जो एक दूसरा बड़ा concession था, जो Special Category के States को दिया जाता था, यह withdraw कर दिया गया है।

इसके साथ-साथ, जितने भी पहाड़ी इलाके हैं, चाहे वह जम्मू-कश्मीर हो या दूसरे स्टेट्स हों, वहाँ ecology balance maintain करना सबसे बड़ा काम है। अगर हमें सड़क बनानी है, उसे पहाड़ के बीच में से ले जाना है, तो पहाड़ गिर जाएगा, पेड़ गिर जाएंगे, उसके लिए Special funding होनी चाहिए। कश्मीर में दो साल पहले बाढ़ आई थी, तो पूरा कश्मीर उसमें डूब गया था। ऐसे में Disaster Management के लिए Special Category के States को हमारी special assistance होनी चाहिए। तमाम चीजें हैं। सिर्फ Special Category लिख दिया, कोई नया concession तो दिया नहीं और जो पुराना था, उसे भी withdraw कर दिया, इसीलिए हम NDC की मीटिंग चाहते हैं, ताकि उसमें चर्चा हो। Special Category वाले इन states के जितने भी चीफ मिनिस्टर्स और ऑफिसर्स हैं, उनको उसमें अपनी बात कहने का मौका देना चाहिए और वह concession उनको वापस करना चाहिए, यही मेरी माँग है।

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): سر، مجھے بھاشن نہیں کرنا ہے۔ میں مانیتے منسٹر سے دو تین پوائنٹس پوچھنا چاہوں گا۔ ایک تو میں کالکنگ اٹینشن کے بارے میں کہنا چاہوں گا کہ آندھرا کے بارے میں وعدہ کیا گیا تھا کہ اسے Special Category اسٹیٹس میں شامل کیا جانا چاہیے، تو اس کے لیے میں مانیتے منتری جی سے کہوں گا، ریکویسٹ کروگا کہ آندھرا پردیش Special Category Status deserve کرتا ہے۔ لیکن جن دس اسٹیٹس کو Special Category Status دیا گیا ہے، وہ سب چھوٹے اسٹیٹس ہیں، پہاڑی اسٹیٹس ہیں، جن کو ریونیو کا کوئی بھی سادھن نہیں۔ جیسے جموں و کشمیر ہے، وہاں کوئی بھی ریونیو نہیں ہے۔ ایسے ہی اتراکھنڈ، ہماچل پردیش اور نارٹھ ایسٹ کے اسٹیٹس ہیں۔ ان کے لیے میں مانیتے منتری جی سے پوچھنا چاہوں گا کہ جب یو پی اے گورنمنٹ تھی، تب فائننس کمیشن کے ذریعہ نارمل فنڈنگ ہوتی تھی، اس کے علاوہ SCA ہوتا تھا، ان تمام Special Category Status والے states کو Special Central Assistance دی جاتی تھی، لیکن جب سے این ڈی اے گورنمنٹ آئی ہے، تو یہ جو Special Central Assistance ہے، اسے بند کر دیا گیا۔ یہ تو Special Category Status کے لیے

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

[شری گولام نبی آجاءاد]

مول بات ہے۔ آپ Special Category Status میں اسٹیٹس کو لائیں گے بھی، لیکن جو concessions تھے، وہ withdraw کئے جائیں گے، تو Special Category Status کا فائدہ کیا ہے؟

اسی طرح سے ان Special Category Status والے اسٹیٹس کو دوسرا کنسیشن یہ تھا کہ جتنی بھی سینٹرل اسپانسرڈ اسکیمیں تھیں، ان میں 90:10 کی ویسوسٹھا تھی، یعنی 90 فیصد فنڈنگ گورنمینٹ آف انڈیا دیتی تھی اور 10 فیصد اسٹیٹ گورنمینٹ دیتی تھی۔ یہ ہمارے یوپی۔اے۔ گورنمینٹ کے دور میں تھا۔ لیکن جب سے یہ نئی گورنمینٹ آئی ہے، اس نے اس کو کہیں پر 60:40 کیا ہے، کہیں 75:25 کیا ہے اور کہیں پھر 50:50 کیا ہے۔ تو یہ جو ایک دوسرا بڑا کنسیشن تھا جو اسپیشل کٹیگری کے اسٹیٹس کو دیا جاتا تھا، یہ withdraw کر دیا گیا ہے۔

اس کے ساتھ ساتھ، جتنے بھی پہاڑی علاقے ہیں، چاہے وہ جموں کشمیر ہو یا دوسرے اسٹیٹس ہوں، وہاں ecological balance maintain کرنا سب سے بڑا کام ہے۔ اگر ہمیں سڑک بنانی ہے، اسے پہاڑ کے بیچ میں سے لے جانا ہے، تو پہاڑ گر جانے گا، پیڑ گر جائیں گے، اس کے لئے اسپیشل فنڈنگ ہونی چاہئے۔ کشمیر میں دو سال پہلے باڑھ آئی تھی، تو پورا کشمیر اس میں ڈوب گیا تھا۔ ایسے میں Disaster Management کے لئے اسپیشل کٹیگری کے اسٹیٹس کو ہماری special assistance ہونی چاہئے۔ یہ تمام چیزیں ہیں۔ صرف اسپیشل کٹیگری لکھ دیا، کوئی نیا کنسیشن تو دیا نہیں اور جو پرانا تھا، اس سے withdraw کر دیا۔ اسی لئے ہم این۔ڈی۔ایس۔ کی میٹنگ چاہتے ہیں، تاکہ اس میں چرچا ہو۔ اسپیشل کٹیگری والے ان اسٹیٹس کے جتنے بھی چیف منسٹرس اور آفیسرس ہیں، ان کو اس میں اپنی بات کہنے کا موقع دینا چاہئے اور وہ کنسیشن ان کو واپس کرنا چاہئے، یہ میری مانگ ہے۔

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I had also given one name. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, your name is not here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Neither it is in the list, nor have I received it later on. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: But, Sir, I had given. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not here. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, it is not here. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no. It is not here. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can't allow like this. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not here. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Calling Attention is never taken up party-wise. I will call only if I have received your name. I cannot call anybody else. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: I had given it even before this started. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, your name is not here. ...*(Interruptions)*... What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no, Mr. Minister. I can't allow. ...*(Interruptions)*... This can't be done. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: But Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya had given her name. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: She is not here. What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: She is here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Where is she? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: She has gone. He may be allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. I have told you that the Calling Attention is never taken up party-wise. Had it been party-wise, I would have called another person. The Calling Attention goes by the names received here, whichever party they might belong to. ...*(Interruptions)*... You could have sent me a slip. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. C.P. Narayanan, you knew that Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya was not here, you could have, at least, sent me a slip. You didn't even send me a slip. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: I wanted her to be here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: For that, I am not responsible. If you wanted her to come here, what can I do? I can't do anything. This is the way I want to proceed on the

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

Calling Attention. I was very strict here. If I deviate from that, then, I will have to allow too many Members. I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Mr. Minister.

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, over the past three years, this Government has thought out of the box, and acted out of the box. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Congress Government, for a number of years, tried to develop the country. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: You were part of that.

राव इन्द्रजीत सिंह: अंदरूनी जानकारी हमें भी है। ...*(Interruptions)*... Over the last few decades, the Congress tried to bring forward the developmental agenda through the Planning Commission. This Government has done away with the Planning Commission. The reason for that is not hard to find. There are a few senior leaders here who have been Chief Ministers, in their earlier years, of various States, like Mr. Digvijaya Singh or Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad. During the Planning Commission era, for getting grants for their respective States, these Chief Ministers had to make a pilgrimage to the Planning Commission and meet the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission to try and evolve some funds for their States. Where the Chief Ministers did not go, the Chief Secretaries went; and, where the Chief Secretaries did not go, the Secretaries went. It was a humiliating experience for any State, which is a part of the federal structure — a pilgrimage to Delhi and ask for funds to develop their own State. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Kerala): What is wrong in it?

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Sir, we have done away with this humiliating experience. The States and their Chief Ministers, the Chief Secretaries and the Secretaries are no longer required to go to the Planning Commission to ask for funds. Like, I said, this Government thought out of the box. Since our present Prime Minister was also at one time the Chief Minister and he had to undergo these humiliating experiences, one of the first things that he did was that he did away with this agency, which was humiliating too. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, not releasing the fund, is that humiliation! ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You sit down. That is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the Minister speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Minister, don't get

*Not recorded.

distracted. You address the Chair. No more questions. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Minister, address the Chair. Don't get distracted. I have allowed everybody. ...*(Interruptions)*...

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Sir, I am addressing the Chair. But I can hear him though he has not been called. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. No need. I have not allowed that question. Unless I allow a question, you need not reply. I am not allowing anybody else.

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Sir, when I began my statement, I requested to listen to me entirely, because I know that this is an emotional issue with various Members, from various States. If I am going to say what I have to say, I need to say it in silence and without interruptions from the Members. So, what I was trying to say was that there was a humiliating experience where the Chief Ministers had to come to the Planning Commission for getting funds for their States. We have done away with that pilgrimage. ...*(Interruptions)*... What we have done instead is. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What Dr. Ramachandra Rao is saying is not going on record. It is not going on record. Sit down.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: *

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Sir, during my membership of the State for 20 years, we used to look to the Rajya Sabha as an institution where we are able to debate. Interruptions were left to UP, Haryana, and maybe, Tamil Nadu, and, sometimes, Bengal. But, here, I find that the States are better run, and some of the Members over here are interrupting and spoiling the reputation of the Rajya Sabha.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; you reply. Don't be bothered by that.

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: To be more specific, Sir, I would like to first of all thank all the Members who have participated in this debate. I would like to thank Mr. Rao, Mr. Tamta, Mr. Raja, Mr. Jairam Ramesh, Mr. Naresh Agrawal, Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad, Shri Digvijaya Singh, Shri Krishnan, Mr. A.U. Singh Deo amongst others. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Mr. Reddy; first and foremost, Dr. Subbarami Reddy.

Sir, the basic principle of awarding 'Special Category State' was that the NDC would approve it. The NDC was, as I said, in the era of the Planning Commission. The last State to be given 'Special Category Status' was Uttarakhand way back in 2001. Thereafter, no

*Not recorded.

[Rao Inderjit Singh]

State has been given Special Category Status. I don't deny that the Prime Minister and the Cabinet of the previous Government announced in the Rajya Sabha that 'we will give Special Category Status to Andhra Pradesh for a period of five years.' ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: *

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: We are not giving Andhra Pradesh 'Special Category Status'. So, please keep quiet. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have noted down the points. Look at that and reply. Look at the Chair only. Don't look anywhere else.

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Sir, there were suggestions made by some of the speakers here that I was trying to mislead the House *vis-a-vis* the Statement that I read out. Now, I would like you to hear this Report of the 8th of September, 2016 by the Government of India, Ministry of Finance. The Statement of the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, on 20.02.2014 contains six paragraphs. And I quote, "There are no issues regarding five out of the six paragraphs. With regard to the first point, that is, the grant of special status, it was said 'An apparent conflict has set in between the Statement and the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission which came subsequently.'" The Fourteenth Finance Commission recommendations were accepted by us in toto, and, thereafter, the States were given a 10 per cent increase from out of the Central divisible pool of taxes. And further the Statement itself of the Finance Ministry, the Press Release from the Press Bureau, ends up by saying, 'Thus the Government of India has effectively addressed all commitments made to the State of Andhra Pradesh in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, the Fourteenth Finance Commission and the Statement of the Prime Minister on 20.02.2014.'" Now, regarding the first statement that Andhra Pradesh should be given Special Category Status, as announced by the previous Prime Minister in this House, like I had mentioned earlier, the NDC should and has in all previous cases approved the Special Category Status for all these eleven States that were there before the NITI Aayog was formed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, in the case of Uttarakhand, the NDC endorsed.

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: I accept.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: The NDC endorsed the decision of the Mr. Vajpayee's Government to give Special Category Status to Uttarakhand. ...*(Interruptions)*... It was the decision of Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee which was endorsed by the NDC. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You continue your reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... You continue your reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, he is misleading the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Sir, the NDC has endorsed and approved all the previous eleven Special Category States. And that conforms to what he is saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... What I am saying is that regarding Andhra Pradesh, there was no approval or endorsement by the NDC. The Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot raise questions now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I have a very serious point to make. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: On 21.02.2014, the Prime Minister announced that there would be Special Category Status for Andhra Pradesh for a period of five years. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, endorsement by NDC... ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to this. ...*(Interruptions)*... If the Minister is not yielding, I can't do anything. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. For that, the Minister has to yield. No point of order. He is speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*...

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Our Government was formed on 26th May, 2014. ...*(Interruptions)*... Between the then PM's announcement and the formation of our Government, there was a span of three months. The Congress Government could have very well within those three months asked the NDC to approve and endorse the commitment made by the Prime Minister in this House. They did not. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, there was an election code from the first of March, 2014. The election code...*(Interruptions)*... He is misleading the House...*(Interruptions)*... He is completely misleading the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, ever since he joined the... *(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHA RAO: Sir, I have a point of order. *(Interruptions)*...

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Our Government took charge of office on 26.05.2014. After three months, on the 15th of August *(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHA RAO: Sir, I am on a point of order. *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you want to raise a point of order when he is speaking? *(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHA RAO: Sir, we are discussing what this House decided and he is saying that this House did not get the endorsement of NDC. Do you think we are subservient to the NDC? What is this? How can the House be subservient to the NDC? You want the NDC to endorse it! Tomorrow you would say, NDC should endorse... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't get angry. *(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHA RAO: No, Sir. We are involving you. *(Interruptions)*... He can't say, because the NDC has not endorsed it. *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not saying things to please you. He is only saying what he wants to say. *(Interruptions)*... He does not want to please you. He is only saying what he wants to say. He goes by his brief. Please, continue Mr. Minister. *(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHA RAO: Sir, I want him to respect this House.

(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't get angry. Listen to him. *(Interruptions)*... Listen to this. Dr. Keshava Rao, listen to him. *(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHA RAO: Sir, this has not been done for endorsement by the NDC. *(Interruptions)*...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. *(Interruptions)*...

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Sir, while deciding how much fund should go to which State, the Fourteenth Finance Commission decided to give revenue deficit grant to States

which were not Special Category States, like Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Kerala. These States were not Special Category States, but they were given revenue deficit grants by the Finance Commission because they thought that the funds that these States were able to collect were not enough for their development. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, that entire money is still owed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. It is not about West Bengal.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, full money has not been given to the State of West Bengal. Sir, ₹ 2,300 crore worth of financial grants are still pending. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, he mentioned West Bengal. ...*(Interruptions)*...

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Sir, *vis-a-vis* Andhra Pradesh, I would like to say that over and above the 10 per cent increase, as suggested by the Finance Commission, we have also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Special Category Status to Andhra Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, he is misleading the House. This is not acceptable at all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Unless you hear him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, we would not accept this. He is misleading the house. The fact remains that after all, the commitment made by the Prime Minister of India. ...*(Interruptions)*...

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Sir, over and above, ₹ 22,130 crore have been given by the Finance Commission as a revenue deficit grant for the period 2015-2020 to Andhra Pradesh ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, please. Just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Unless you listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, he is not responding to our queries. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, all the concessions given by the UPA Government have been withdrawn by the NDA Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: First you must listen to him. Before listening to him, how can you say this? ...*(Interruptions)*... If all of you speak, how can he reply? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, all those concessions that were given by the UPA Government have been withdrawn by the NDA Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please continue speaking, Mr. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... You may continue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, he is misleading the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can continue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: There is a saying that you are not supposed to look a gift horse in the mouth. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: The States have got 10 per cent extra devolution by virtue of the Fourteenth Finance Commission which comes to an increase of ₹1.78 lakh crore per year. ...*(Interruptions)*... States have been given this extra percentage. But instead of imposing fiscal discipline in their respective States, they have gone ahead and began to ask from the Centre. "Can you please give us more out of your kitty?" ...*(Interruptions)*... The Centre has already given 10 per cent extra over the previous Planning Commission's time. And since we have given 10 per cent extra, our funds available for development have shrunk. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, instead of criticizing this Government for not giving them Special Category Status, I would suggest that they should go to their respective States and ensure that States use fiscal discipline and develop their States by virtue of this extra ₹ 1.78 lakh crore. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only what the Minister is saying is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, we are walking out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Not recorded.

(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to the reply and then say. ...*(Interruptions)*... Without listening to the reply, you are walking out. ...*(Interruptions)*... I don't know why. ...*(Interruptions)*...

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: At present, Sir, there is no proposal for any Special Category Status to be granted to any State.

DR. K. KESHA RAO: My protest is only this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should listen to the reply and then react. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHA RAO: The Government has been elected and it has every right to take a decision, though we might have our own point of view. When the Minister says that whatever decision we have taken in Parliament, but we did not take endorsement from NDC, it is something which I firmly object to, and I submit to you that it is not the way you should do. ...*(Interruptions)*... Whatever we have decided in the House, the House's decision should go and it does not require the endorsement from the NDC. That is my protest. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government has its own view and you have your own. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHA RAO: Sir, I am asking your view on this. If the Government passes a resolution or the Parliament expresses its view unanimously, and he says that he has not taken endorsement and it should get an endorsement from the NDC, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, give some ruling to my point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

REFERENCE - Contd.

Re. Taking up the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2017

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I reserve my ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, I will take up the Factories (Amendment) Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, hon. Nitin Gadkari is here. One of the Bills in the Supplementary List is the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2017.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is it here? It is not in the List of Business. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: It is in the Supplementary List. ...*(Interruptions)*... गडकारी जी इसमें कुछ रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहते हैं।

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री; तथा पोत परिवहन मंत्री (श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी): सर, मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि यह जो बिल तैयार हुआ है, राज्य सभा की स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में यूनेनिमस जो रिकमंडेशन की हैं मुकुल राय जी ने, उसी के आधार पर बिल है। सर, 18 ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्टर्स ने जो दिया, वही है, यूनेनिमस है। सर, डेढ़ लाख लोग मर रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am mooted this question to the hon. LoP that the Government suggests to take up the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill from the Supplementary List, and the hon. Minister is saying that a lot of people are dying from accident. So, it is urgent. So, it is urgent. Would you agree to take it up now?

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, you are a witness to the proceedings of 2 o'clock today. There was a Bill brought as a Supplementary Business, and the Government wanted to take up that Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; that was a Constitution Amendment Bill. So, we deferred it. This is only an ordinary Bill.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: The Government wanted to take up a Bill on Backward Classes Commission. So, the entire Opposition, from that place to this place, was unanimous that since this was not before the House in the morning, as a result of which, we could not give any amendments, I think, on the same analogy, we cannot take up this Bill because this has just been brought before the House. This was not listed in the morning. So, nobody could give any amendments.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But the Minister has said that there is a unanimous recommendation of the Standing Committee.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, there is no unanimity on this Bill.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, there were, at least, 15 amendments in the Lok Sabha, which were voted and put on Division. There is no unanimity on this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: सर, मैं एक छोटी सी रिक्वेस्ट करता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, मैं एक छोटी सी रिक्वेस्ट करता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Right now, it cannot be taken up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप नाराज मत होइए। Sit Down. Don't get angry. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: सर, ऐसा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: नाराज होने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नाराज होने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Why are they insisting on the Bill right now? ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is Government's duty. They are doing that. If you oppose, you can say that. I am allowing you also.

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: सर, मैं सदन से एक ही रिक्वेस्ट करता हूँ कि देश में हर साल पांच लाख एक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं और डेढ़ लाख लोग मर जाते हैं। इस कानून में बहुत कमियाँ हैं। मैं पिछले छह सेशन से प्रयास कर रहा हूँ। आप अभी भी इसको postpone कर दीजिए, इसमें मुझे कोई अड़चन नहीं है। मैं आपकी बात का सम्मान करूँगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप मेरी केवल एक रिक्वेस्ट सुन लीजिए।

सर, जब हमने यह बिल तैयार किया, तो यह पहले पार्लियामेंट में आया, उसके बाद यह स्टैंडिंग कमेटी के पास गया। उसके पहले यूनस खान जो राजस्थान के ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्टर थे, उनकी अध्यक्षता में 18 स्टेट्स के ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्टर्स की कमेटी बनी। उसमें 10 पोलिटिकल पार्टियों के ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्टर्स थे। उन्होंने जो unanimous draft दिया, वह बिल के रूप में तैयार हुआ। यह बिल मैंने पार्लियामेंट में पेश किया और फिर इसको स्टैंडिंग कमेटी को देना तय हुआ। फिर मुकूल राय जी की कमेटी ने जितनी रिकमेंडेशन दीं, उनमें से लगभग पूरी रिकमेंडेशन को हमने स्वीकार किया है। जो उन्होंने कहा है, वह स्वीकार किया है और जो उस कमेटी ने कहा, उसको स्वीकार किया। इसको लोक सभा ने मंजूर कर लिया है। अगर यह अगले सेशन में जाता है, तो मैं इसके बारे में आपको एक छोटी सी बात बताता हूँ। सर, इस कानून में इतने lacunae हैं, जिनकी वजह से हम कार्रवाई नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। करीब 20-30 per cent bogus licences हैं। सर, हमारी गाड़ी की फिटनेस और पॉल्यूशन की प्रॉब्लम्स हैं। रोज़ रोज़ एक्सीडेंट में चार लोग मर रहे हैं। मेरा अनुरोध इतना ही है कि इस बिल को सभी पार्टियों की आम सहमति से बनाया गया है। अगर दो-चार-पांच दिन का टाइम रहता, तो भी मुझे कोई परेशानी नहीं थी। सर, अगर आपको इसे आज नहीं लेना है, तो कल के लिए मुझे विश्वास दिलाइए। आप इस बिल को इस सेशन में जरूर मंजूर कराइए। लोगों की जान बचाने की आवश्यकता है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, why don't Members consider it? Hon. LoP, if the Bill is not passed during this Session, it will take another three months. And, as he said, four people are dying every minute. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: सर, एक मिनट में चार लोग मर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, इस पर मैं मंत्री जी के साथ हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Consider that point. If you cannot do it today, we can take it up tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, the BAC has already allotted three hours for this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know that. We can reduce that. We can make it two hours. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: And, if we cannot do it today, we can take it up tomorrow morning.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, the point is not the technicality of bringing this Bill as a Supplementary Business. The point is that it is a very serious issue, where the amendments to the Bill are longer than the Bill itself. This has a history of more than eight years, and I was the Chairman of the Parliamentary Standing Committee, where we recommended in the Report, which was placed here in the House, asking the Government to please take back these amendments and come back with a fresh draft of the Bill itself. That was then endorsed and taken back. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: सर, इसके बाद बहुत कुछ हुआ है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are aware of the urgency of the Bill.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am aware of the urgency, and I am also aware of the complications. The complications are long-lasting complications. This requires serious deliberations. Members would want. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why don't you consider it for tomorrow?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Members would want to move amendments. Therefore, give them some time for that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, for bringing the amendments. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Please allow me to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We can have it tomorrow then.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Please give time to Members for bringing the amendments.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, please take the sense of the House.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, please allow me to speak first.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The LoP is here. ...(Interruptions)... Your leader is here. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, session after session... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. On this, I want to get the Party's view, not individual's view. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, first of all, it has to be listed in the normal Business. This is number one, and, in the meeting... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That we can do tomorrow.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Tomorrow, at 10 o'clock, we have a meeting in the Chairman's Chamber...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There, we will decide.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Every political party will be represented there. If everybody agrees and it is unanimous, there is no problem. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You put it for tomorrow. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Most of the leaders who decide...
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mistry, I want to know the Party's view; not individual's view. ...(Interruptions)... He has said it.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: They are not present here. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I am making a different point.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mistryji, please understand. Please listen to me.
...(Interruptions)... In this matter, I want to get the Party's view. When your leader has spoken, there is no need for you to speak. You should understand that. ...(Interruptions)... No, it is not an individual question. I want to know only Party's view. Mr. Yechury has spoken. ...(Interruptions)... I have understood the sense of the House. They have no objection. You put it for tomorrow. In the morning, we will discuss it.

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

So, Mr. Nitin Gadkari, a suggestion has come from the Leader of the Opposition, you put it for tomorrow. In the morning, we will discuss and decide. It is all right.

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: सर, मैं आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: सिर्फ मुझे नहीं, सभी को धन्यवाद दीजिए।

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: सर, पूरे सदन को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। एक मिनट में चार मौतें हो रही हैं। सर, हमें लोगों की जान बचानी है और श्री मुकुल राय जी ने इसमें काफी मेहनत की है।

श्री उपसभापति: वे तो चुप बैठे थे, उन्हें बोलना चाहिए था।

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: सर, श्री मुकुल राय जी ने draft किया है।

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Factories (Amendment) Bill, 2016

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we take the Factories (Amendment) Bill, 2016. Now, Shri Bandaru Dattatreya to move the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Factories Act, 1948, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. The time allotted is two hours, and, we should finish it. Now, Shri Ahmed Patel.

श्री अहमद पटेल (गुजरात): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं Factories (Amendment) Bill, 2016 पर अपने विचार रखने के लिए सदन के सामने खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, please bring the House in order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, please bring the House in order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please do not stand in the passage and talk. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Member, Navaneethakrishnanji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अहमद पटेल: उपसभापति महोदय, इस बिल में खास तौर पर यह बात कही गयी है कि हमारे श्रमिकों के overtime को बढ़ाकर 125 घंटे किया जाएगा। मुझे इसमें एतराज़ नहीं है, लेकिन मैं

समझता हूँ कि यह न तो श्रमिकों के हित में है और न जन-हित में है। मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि एक तरफ तो यह argument दिया जा रहा है कि overtime बढ़ाने से production बढ़ेगा और रोजगारी भी बढ़ेगी, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे employment बढ़ने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा मानना है कि यह बिल न तो श्रमिकों के हित में है और न जन-हित में है। अगर यह किसी के हित में है तो सिर्फ उद्योगपतियों के हित में है, पूंजीपतियों के हित में है या उनके मित्रों के हित में है। महोदय, overtime बढ़ाए जाने के संबंध में मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि इस से श्रमिकों का exploitation होगा, उत्पीड़न बढ़ेगा क्योंकि उन्हें overtime का मुआवजा तो मिलेगा नहीं, साथ ही उससे रोजगारी भी कम होगी। अगर आप सही मायनों में रोजगार उत्पन्न करना चाहते हैं, तो मेरे ख्याल से सब से पहले आपको production बढ़ाना पड़ेगा और अगर आपको production बढ़ाना है, तो investment बढ़ाना पड़ेगा। महोदय, अब अगर आप आंकड़ों को देखें तो पाएंगे कि यूपीए की सरकार में यह 35 प्रतिशत था। उसमें तीन सालों में, there is hardly any increase, or there is no increase at all. अगर, investment ही नहीं बढ़ेगा, तो production कैसे बढ़ेगा? अगर production नहीं बढ़ेगा, तो लोगों को रोजगार कैसे मिलेगा? खास तौर पर जो gross capital formation है, वह डिफ़ीसिट हो रहा है, वह घट रहा है और प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जो उसका contribution होना चाहिए, 48 per cent under the Twelfth फाइनेंस कमीशन, उस पर तो कोई contribution हो नहीं रहा है, जो तय किया गया था। आप न तो production बढ़ा रहे हैं, न ही investment बढ़ा रहे हैं और न ही आप gross capital formation बढ़ा रहे हैं, तो employment कैसे बढ़ेगा? अगर आप देखेंगे, तो आज employment की हालत क्या है? जो बेरोजगारी की दर थी, unemployment का जो रेट था, वह 3.8 per cent था, वह आज बढ़कर 5 प्रतिशत हो गया है। आपने दो करोड़ लोगों को employment देने का वायदा किया था। अगर आप लेबर ब्यूरो रिपोर्ट के आंकड़े देखेंगे, तो 2015 और 2016 में सिर्फ एक लाख, तीन हजार लोगों को रोजगार दिया गया है, जबकि एक करोड़ लोग रोजगार ढूँढ़ रहे हैं। वे रोजगार के entitled हैं और वे चाहते हैं कि उनको रोजगार मिले। अगर आप यू.एन. ब्यूरो की रिपोर्ट देखेंगे, तो 2016-2017 में तकरीबन एक करोड़ सात लाख था, लेकिन इस साल एक करोड़ आठ लाख रोजगार आपको उपलब्ध कराने होंगे। एक तरफ तो unemployment बढ़ रहा है, बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है और production बढ़ नहीं रहा है, investment हो नहीं रहा है, दूसरी तरफ आप overtime बढ़ाए जा रहे हैं। आप argument कर सकते हैं कि जो वर्ल्ड लेबर ब्यूरो है, उसने 145 घंटे की बात की है, लेकिन जो हमारा देश है, इसमें जिस तरह से बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है, production बढ़ नहीं रहा है, मैं समझता हूँ कि हमें इसको लागू नहीं करना चाहिए, अगर आप argument दे पाएंगे तो। आपकी सरकार खास तौर पर जिस प्रकार से ढोल पीट रही है कि economy तेजी से आगे बढ़ रही है, तो दूसरी तरफ बेरोजगारी में वृद्धि हो रही है तथा आप ओवरटाइम को बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो ये बेरोजगारी के आंकड़े हैं, उनको देखते हुए इस बिल का महत्व बढ़ जाता है। आप जिस मकसद के साथ, जिस उद्देश्य के साथ यह बिल लाए हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि आपका यह मकसद पूरा होने वाला नहीं है। यह सरकार नए रोजगार पैदा करने में तो विफल रही है और दूसरी तरफ सभी लोगों को दंडित करने की कोशिश कर रही है। अगर हमें स्वास्थ्य की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं है, तो हम उसके लिए मरीजों को दंडित नहीं करते हैं। अगर हमारे पास शिक्षा के साधन या facility उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, तो उसके लिए हमें student को दंडित नहीं करना चाहिए। यहां जो हमारे श्रमिक हैं, हम उनको दंडित करने की कोशिश

[श्री अहमद पटेल]

कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि वे जो ओवरटाइम करेंगे, उससे मेरे ख्याल से उनकी टेंशन बढ़ेगी, उनके परिवार की टेंशन बढ़ेगी और उसको रोजगार तो मिलने वाला नहीं है। इससे बेराजगारी कम होगी और जो unemployment है, वह बढ़ेगा। इसीलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप खास तौर पर जो ओवरटाइम का बिल लेकर आए हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह श्रमिकों के हित में नहीं है और जनहित में भी नहीं है। ओवरटाइम बढ़ाने से श्रमिकों का कोई भला होने वाला नहीं है, जैसा मैंने कहा कि उनका exploitation होने वाला है। आप जो रोजगारी उपलब्ध कराने के लिए विकल्प सोच रहे हैं, यह विकल्प भी नहीं है या ऑल्टरनेटिव भी नहीं है। इसके लिए आपको investment बढ़ाना पड़ेगा, उत्पादन बढ़ाना पड़ेगा। हम पूंजीपतियों, उद्योगपतियों के खिलाफ नहीं हैं, लेकिन आप उनको सुविधाएं दीजिए, investment बढ़ाइए। आप उनको ऐसी सुविधाएं दीजिए, ताकि वे अपना production बढ़ा सकें और लोगों को रोजगारी मिले। मैं कहूंगा कि यह कठोर कानून है और इसके जरिए आप श्रमिकों का अधिकार छीनने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, मेरे ख्याल से आपको यह अधिकार नहीं छीनना चाहिए। जो भी हमारे श्रमिक हैं, उनके लिए कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, ताकि उनको और फायदा हो और खास तौर पर जो employment है, रोजगार है, उसको बढ़ा सकें। आप वायदे तो बहुत करते हैं, जैसा कि मैंने शुरू में कहा, आपने 2 करोड़ रोजगार देने का वायदा किया था, लेकिन जब आप 1 लाख रोजगार भी पर्याप्त नहीं दे पाए, तब इस तरह से जो बेरोजगारी है, उसको कैसे घटाएंगे? आप कह रहे हैं कि Ease of Doing Business के बहाने आप श्रमिकों को निकालने की प्रक्रिया को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं। मेरा उस पर भी ऑब्जेक्शन है। मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान - हमारे जो लेबर लॉज हैं, श्रमिकों के लिए कानून हैं, वे जिस तरह से dilute किए जा रहे हैं, वह ठीक नहीं है। आपने देखा होगा कि कानून में यह प्रावधान रखा गया है कि अगर 300 से कम श्रमिकों वाली कंपनियां हैं, उनके लिए सरकार को सूचित करने की जरूरत नहीं है। यह तो एक तरीके से श्रमिकों के ऊपर अन्याय हुआ। उसके आगे, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा, मुझे मालूम नहीं है, लेकिन मुझे संदेह है कि कहीं ऐसा भी कानून लाया जा रहा है कि जहाँ पर सिर्फ 40 श्रमिक काम करते हैं, वहाँ भी परमिशन लेने की जरूरत नहीं है। हम क्या करने जा रहे हैं? क्या हम श्रमिकों के हितों की रक्षा करने जा रहे हैं या जो श्रमिकों के हित हैं, उनके साथ खिलवाड़ करने जा रहे हैं? आप यह जो भी बिल लाए हैं, चाहे राजस्थान में है, मध्य प्रदेश में है, या आप यह जो अमेंडमेंट लाए हैं, मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपने इसके लिए जो ऑर्गेनाइजेशन हैं, श्रमिकों के संगठन हैं, उनसे consult करने की कोशिश की है, आपने उसके साथ कोई मशविरा किया है? अगर आपने मशविरा किया है, तो कब किया है और कितने संगठनों के साथ किया है? मेरे ख्याल से अगर आप इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर देंगे, तो हम आपके आभारी रहेंगे।

"The Model Shops and Establishment Bill", जो आपने सर्कुलेट किया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें minimum wage, ईएसआई, पी.एफ. और सेवा की शर्तों को स्पष्ट नहीं किया गया है, उनको क्लियर नहीं किया गया है। मैं आपसे चाहूंगा कि आप इसके बारे में क्लैरिफिकेशन दें। यदि आप इसके बारे में स्पष्टीकरण देंगे, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि सदन को इससे लाभ होगा।

इससे भी गंभीर विषय, जिसकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ, वह यह है कि एनडीए सरकार ने Employees' Provident Fund में जो संशोधन किया है, जैसे कि श्रमिकों की बचत को

शेयर बाजार में इनवेस्ट कर सकते हैं, उसके लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपके इस कदम से श्रमिकों की जो जीवन-भर की कमाई है, वह दाँव पर लगा दी गई है। उससे कितना फायदा हुआ, कितना नुकसान हुआ, आपको उसके बारे में भी सदन को बताना होगा। आपने यह भी कोशिश की है कि ईपीएफ से निकाली गई रकम या राशि पर टैक्स लगाया जाए, लेकिन आपकी यह कोशिश opposition के दबाव की वजह से विफल रही, आप उसमें विफल रहे। आप श्रमिकों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही क्यों कर रहे हैं, आप ऐसे कानून क्यों ला रहे हैं?

हमारी जो राज्य की सरकारें हैं, वे कानून, जिनसे श्रमिकों को नुकसान हो रहा है, ऐसे कानूनों को रोकने के लिए हम उनसे बात क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं? हम सिर्फ पूंजीपतियों के बारे में सोच रहे हैं, industrialists के बारे में सोच रहे हैं, आप उनके बारे में सोचिए, हमें उस पर कोई एतराज नहीं है, क्योंकि हमारी जो economy है, उसमें उनका भी contribution है, लेकिन उनके साथ-साथ आप श्रमिकों के बारे में भी सोचिए।

मैं जो यह बात कह रहा हूँ, वह सिर्फ organised sector की बात कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन unorganised sector में क्या-क्या हो रहा है, मैं समझता हूँ कि उसकी कल्पना करना भी मुश्किल है।

महोदय, हमारा एक संघीय ढाँचा है। आप federal structure की बात तो करते हैं, लेकिन आप यह जो अमेंडमेंट ला रहे हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारा यह जो संघीय ढाँचा है, यह अमेंडमेंट उस पर भी एक हमला है। क्योंकि श्रम कानूनों को लागू करने की जिम्मेदारी राज्यों की है और ultimately जो भी राज्य हैं, उनके सामने अलग-अलग challenges हैं, अलग-अलग चुनौतियाँ हैं, इसीलिए संविधान ने राज्यों को यह जो अलग अधिकार दिया है, यह इसलिए दिया है ताकि वे उस विषय पर कानून और नियम जरूर बना सकें। अगर हम स्टेट से यह अधिकार ले लेंगे, जो रूल्स हैं, जो नियम हैं, अगर वे भी यहीं पर बनाए जाएंगे, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारा जो यह फेडरल स्ट्रक्चर है, संघीय ढाँचा है, उस पर भी एक हमला है।

महोदय, जो हमारा श्रमिक है, वह मशीन नहीं है कि आप उससे जितने घंटे चाहे, काम करवा लें। आप उससे 50 से 75, 75 से 100 और 100 से 125 घंटे काम करवा लें, जिससे प्रोडक्शन बढ़ जाए। आपको कम से कम उनका भी ख्याल रखना होगा, उनके परिवार का भी ख्याल रखना होगा। जो ओवरटाइम करता है, उसका जो मुआवजा है, मुआवजे की जो राशि उसको मिलनी चाहिए, वह राशि उसको नहीं मिल रही है। वह राशि जो भी हो, ओवरटाइम में कम ही मिलती है। हम उन पर यह जुल्म क्यों कर रहे हैं? यदि वे ओवर टाइम करना चाहें, करें, लेकिन आपको इसके लिए भी कोई कानून मेंडेंटरी बनाना चाहिए कि वे यहाँ इतने घंटे तक काम कर सकते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि ये जो सारी चीजें हैं, इनको ध्यान में रखने की जरूरत है। वे काम करते हैं, इसलिए कम से कम कुछ घंटे का आराम तो उनको मिलना ही चाहिए, कुछ घंटे का विराम मिलना चाहिए। अगर वे सौ, सवा सौ घंटे काम करने लगेंगे, तब तो हम उनसे एक मशीन की तरह काम ले रहे हैं। मेरे ख्याल से जो सरकार है, उसको यह चीज़ ध्यान में रखनी चाहिए। अगर कोई अधिक उत्पादन चाहता है, तो उनको अपने कर्मचारी बढ़ाने चाहिए। वे लोग अपना प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, तो अपने इम्प्लॉईज क्यों नहीं बढ़ाते? सरकार भी चाहती है कि प्रोडक्शन बढ़े। आप उनसे ओवरटाइम में काम क्यों लेना चाहते हैं? आप एंप्लॉयमेंट

[श्री अहमद पटेल]

बढ़ाए, श्रमिकों की संख्या बढ़ाए। ऑटोमेटिकली इससे लोगों को रोजगार भी मिलेगा, लेकिन यहां ऐसा नहीं हो रहा। मैं समझता हूँ कि आप इस अमेंडमेंट से श्रमिकों के हित का ध्यान नहीं रख रहे हैं, बल्कि जो पूंजीपति, उद्योगपति, कारखाने वाले हैं उनका ध्यान रख रहे हैं। मौजूदा कर्मचारियों का जो शोषण है, जो एक्सप्लॉयटेशन है, मेरे ख्याल से यह बंद होना चाहिए, जो बहुत ही जरूरी है। आप यह जो बिल लाए हैं, इससे उनका एक्सप्लॉयटेशन बढ़ेगा, उनका शोषण बढ़ेगा। इसलिए आप यह जो अमेंडमेंट लेकर आए हैं, इसके बारे में आपको फिर से सोचना चाहिए।

महोदय, अल्टीमेटली इसके दूरगामी क्या परिणाम होंगे, लॉग टर्म इससे क्या नुकसान होंगे? श्रमिक आप तौर पर गरीब इंसान होता है। यह बिल पारित होने से उसकी टेंशन बढ़ेगी, उसका एक्सप्लॉयटेशन बढ़ेगा, उसका उत्पीड़न बढ़ेगा। श्रमिकों के पास न तो पैसा है, न लीगल सर्विसेज़ का साधन है, न कोई उनको मदद कर रहा है। अब अगर आप रिकोग्नाइज्ड यूनियन को ही खत्म कर देंगे, तो श्रमिकों के लिए कौन लड़ेगा? उनके पास कोई मदद ही नहीं है, कोई ऑर्गेनाइजेशन मदद करने वाली ही नहीं है, तो उनके सामने ऐसी जो चुनौती है, तकलीफ है, मुश्किलात हैं, उनका सामना वे कैसे कर पाएंगे? पिछले साठ सालों में कांग्रेस की सरकारों ने हमेशा कानून के जरिए या तो उनकी सुरक्षा करने का प्रयास किया है या उनको सुरक्षा प्रदान की है। इससे हमारे कुछ उद्योगपति भी नाराज हुए, लेकिन यूपीए की सरकार ने इसकी कभी चिंता नहीं की, बल्कि श्रमिकों को न्याय दिलाने की बात की है। पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी ने इनके बारे में कहा था, जो मैं क्वोट करना चाहूंगा - "छोटे और सीमांत मजदूर, श्रमिक हमारी औद्योगिक व्यवस्था की रीढ़ हैं। बहुत बार ऐसा आभास होगा, जिसमें व्यापारी श्रमिकों को उनके अधिकारों से वंचित करके मुनाफा कमाना चाहेंगे, इसलिए एक कल्याणकारी राज्य के तौर पर हमें उस बरगद के पेड़ की तरह बनना चाहिए, जो सभी को सुरक्षा की गारंटी दे और उनके अधिकारों को कायम रखे?" हम बरगद का पेड़ तो नहीं बन रहे, लेकिन जो बरगद का पेड़ सालों से बना हुआ है, उसे हम उजाड़ने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। मेरे ख्याल से हमें श्रमिकों की चिंता करने की बहुत जरूरत है, क्योंकि श्रमिकों के बिना न तो प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगा, न ग्रोथ बढ़ेगी, आंकड़े हम चाहे कितने भी देते रहें।

उपसभापति महोदय, इसीलिए मैं अपने कुछ सुझाव आपके जरिए सदन के सामने रखना चाहूंगा। अगर आप इनको कंसीडर करेंगे, तो बहुत अच्छी बात होगी। रोजगार के अवसर का निर्माण आप इस तरह से करें, जिससे वास्तविक रोजगार उत्पन्न करने के लिए आर्थिक तरीकों को अपनाएं, न कि ओवरटाइम आप बढ़ाएं। जो भी इकोनॉमिक मेज़र्स लेने चाहिए, जो आर्थिक मेज़र्स लेने चाहिए, वे आप लें। कृत्रिम रोजगार उत्पन्न करने के लिए कानूनी तरीकों का उपयोग आप न करें। यह सब आर्टिफिशियल है। इस तरह से हम अपने श्रमिकों का, लेबरर्स का कल्याण नहीं कर पाएंगे। इससे उनको नुकसान होगा। हमें अपनी उत्पादन क्षमता को बढ़ाने की जरूरत है, उनके लिए कोई प्रयास ही नहीं है। न तो इन्वेस्टमेंट बढ़ रहा है, न उस दिशा में कोई कोशिश हो रही है। इसके साथ-साथ यह सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए कि हमारे जो उद्योगपति हैं, जो पूंजीपति हैं, जो कारखाने चला रहे हैं, उनको लोन भी दें, उनकी जो तकलीफें हैं, उनकी जो समस्याएं हैं, उनको हल भी करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। निवेश और इन्वेस्टमेंट की जो शर्तें हैं, उनको बेहतर बनाएं और व्यापार करने की प्रक्रिया को

सरल बनाएं। मैं यह बात इसलिए कर रहा हूँ, क्योंकि ऐसा करेंगे तो इससे श्रमिकों को भी फायदा होगा। इससे उत्पादन बढ़ेगा, प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगा, लेकिन अमेंडमेंट करने से या ओवरटाइम बढ़ाने से प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढ़ने वाला है। यह श्रमिकों के अधिकार छीनने का बहाना भी नहीं बनना चाहिए। इसलिए मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि जनता ने आपको एक ऐतिहासिक आदेश दिया है, उसका उपयोग आप श्रमिकों की मदद करने के लिए करें। प्रधान मंत्री जी हर रोज बात कर रहे हैं कि प्रो-पुअर, प्रो-पुअर, गरीबों के लिए, गरीबों के लिए हम काम कर रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ ऐसे अमेंडमेंट आप ला रहे हैं, जिससे जो गरीब है, श्रमिक हैं, उनको नुकसान हो। उनको दबाने के लिए, उनको ऐसा करने के लिए मजबूर नहीं करना चाहिए। जो कानून श्रमिकों की रक्षा की गारंटी देते हों, ऐसे कानून हमें बनाने चाहिए, न कि ऐसे कानून बनाएं, ताकि उनकी सुरक्षा ही खतरे में आ जाए और वे परेशान हों, उनका ऑर्गेनाइजेशन, संगठन ही खत्म हो जाए। मेरे ख्याल से ये जो सारी चीजे हैं, उन पर सरकार को ध्यान देना होगा। कानून में ऐसे amendments करने से या ऐसे सुधार लाने से या हमारी राज्य सरकारों के जो अधिकार हैं, अगर हम उनको छीन लेते हैं, तो उससे श्रमिकों को कोई फायदा होने वाला नहीं है। अगर सही मायनों में श्रमिकों का फायदा करना है, तो जैसा मैंने शुरू में कहा, आप investment बढ़ाएँ, जो हमारे उद्योगपति हैं, उनको आप ऐसी सहूलियतें या facilities दीजिए। इसके साथ-साथ आप कल्याणकारी काम करिए। जो organizations हैं, जो unions हैं, जो trade unions हैं, उनको आप कमजोर मत करिए, बल्कि उनको मजबूत बनाइए, ताकि वे श्रमिकों के हितों की रक्षा कर सकें। यह मैं इसलिए नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि इसके साथ-साथ जो बाकी पूंजीपति या उद्योगपति हैं, उनको भी नुकसान हो या वे कहीं तकलीफ में आ जाएँ, लेकिन आपको दोनों के बीच में balance करना होगा। अगर आप सिर्फ उद्योगपतियों या पूंजीपतियों की मदद करेंगे और जो हमारे श्रमिक हैं, अगर आप उनकी सुरक्षा नहीं करेंगे, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि आने वाले दिनों में बहुत ही तकलीफ होने वाली है। जिस दिन हमारे श्रमिक परेशान होंगे, जब वे तकलीफों का सामना करेंगे, उनके परिवार तकलीफ में आ जाएँगे, तो आप उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ा पाएँगे, production नहीं बढ़ा पाएँगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि आप जो देश के अर्थतंत्र को मजबूत करने की बात कर रहे हैं, उसको सशक्त करने की बात कर रहे हैं, उससे यह सशक्त या मजबूत नहीं होगा, बल्कि और कमजोर होगा। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं मंत्री जी से एक बार फिर से कहूँगा कि वे इन सब बातों के ऊपर ध्यान दें।

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, कारखाना (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2016 के द्वारा काम के घंटों के बारे में overtime को बढ़ाने के बारे में एक प्रावधान करने के लिए एक विधान बनाया गया है। इसमें चार बातें कही गई हैं। कारखाना (संशोधन) विधेयक, 1948 का जो 63वाँ भाग है, उसमें "राज्य सरकार" शब्दों के स्थान पर "यथास्थिति, केन्द्रीय सरकार या राज्य सरकार" शब्द रखने के बारे में कहा गया है। ऐसा इसमें चार बार कहा गया है।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री टी.के. रंगराजन) पीठासीन हुए]

यह 1948 के मूल अधिनियम की धारा 63 और 64 में राज्य सरकारों के स्थान पर केन्द्र सरकार को स्थापित करने के बारे में और मूल अधिनियम की धारा 65 में भी केन्द्र सरकार को स्थान देने के लिए यह बात कही गई है कि केन्द्र सरकार या राज्य सरकार के पूर्व अनुमोदन से मुख्य निरीक्षक, आदेश द्वारा, लोक हित में एक तिमाही में अतिकाल यानी overtime काम करने के घंटों की कुल

[डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया]

4.00 P.M.

संख्या को 125 तक बढ़ा सकेगा। अंत में धारा 115 में भी राज्य सरकार के साथ-साथ इसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार के बारे में यही कहा गया है। जब इसका notification किया जाएगा, तो इसको लागू करने की बात होगी।

महोदय, श्रम और पूँजी विकास की संभावनाओं के दो प्रमुख आधार हैं। श्रम के बिना पूँजी का निर्माण नहीं हो सकता है, किन्तु श्रम को मान मिले, ऐसा प्रायः देखने में नहीं आता है। आज श्रमिक क्षेत्र में बेचैनी है। "श्रम का मान, माँग रहा है हिन्दुस्तान"। इसलिए श्रम कानूनों के बारे में जो हमारे बाकी के मित्र कहते हैं कि मोदी जी की सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया है, यह कहना मुनासिब नहीं होगा। सरकार ने समय-समय पर इसमें सुधार करने का काम किया है। बोनस संदाय अधिनियम, 1965 को संशोधित करके बोनस की पात्रता तथा बोनस की गणना के प्रयोजनार्थ मजदूरी की अधिकतम सीमा को बढ़ा कर 21 हजार रुपए और 7 हजार रुपए प्रतिमाह करने का काम हुआ है। बाल श्रम (प्रतिषेध एवं विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1986 में संशोधन के माध्यम से 14 वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चों के सभी व्यवसाय एवं प्रक्रियाओं में नियोजन पर निषेध लगाया गया है। वेतन सीमा को 15 हजार रुपए प्रतिमाह से बढ़ा कर 21 हजार रुपए प्रतिमाह करके कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा यानी ESI की जो सारी सुविधाएँ हैं, उस योजना का लाभ देने का काम किया गया है। मजदूरी का भुगतान बैंक खातों के माध्यम से देने का जो काम किया गया है, यह एक बहुत बड़ा काम हुआ है। पहले मजदूरों को वेतन व मजदूरी का जो भुगतान किया जाता था, वह बराबर नहीं होता था, किन्तु अब मजदूरी का भुगतान बैंक खातों के माध्यम से करने के लिए मजदूरी संदाय अधिनियम, 1936 के अंतर्गत सामर्थ्यकारी उपबंध किए गए हैं। कारखानों जैसी संस्थापनाओं के लिए विशिष्ट श्रम पहचान संख्या (एलआईएन) आबंटित करने के लिए एकीकृत श्रम सुविधा पोर्टल प्रारम्भ किया गया, स्व-प्रमाणित एव सरलीकृत ऑनलाइन वार्षिक विवरणी दायर करने की सुविधा दी गई तथा कंप्यूटरीकृत पद्धति के माध्यम से पारदर्शी श्रम निरीक्षण योजना शुरू की गई।

एक Universal Account Number या सार्वभौमिक खाता संख्या के माध्यम से कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि के खातों को जारी रखने का काम किया गया है। इस प्रकार माननीय मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने श्रमिकों के कल्याण के लिए अनेक प्रकार के उपाय किए हैं। मुझे श्रमिकों के बीच में काम करते हुए प्रायः 50 साल से भी ज्यादा समय हो गया है। जब पहली ट्रेड यूनियन बनाने का काम हुआ था, तब सन् 1966-67 में मैंने बिजली यूनियन का निर्माण किया था और तब से मैं श्रमिकों के बीच में काम करता आ रहा हूँ। हमने हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट में काम शुरू किया था, उसके बाद अनेक प्रकार के उद्योगों में, चाहे वे organized sector के उद्योग हों या चाहे unorganized sector के, मुझे मजदूरों के बीच में काम करने का मौका मिला है। कपड़ा मिल के मजदूर हों, BHEL का कारखाना हो, रेलवे हो, बैंक हों या बीमा हो, इन सारी जगहों पर मजदूरों के साथ मिलकर, उनकी समस्याओं को समझने का और निकटता से उनके साथ काम करने का मुझे मौका मिला है। संयोग से जब 1996 में मैं श्रम मंत्री हो गया, तब उन सारे कामों को करने का मौका मिला, जिनमें मेरा अनुभव था। सभी ट्रेड यूनियन ऑर्गनाइजेशंस के साथ बैठ करके, उनकी बातों को लेकर हम आईएलओ में एक कॉन्सेप्ट के साथ जाते थे।

आप पूंजी के वैश्वीकरण की बड़ी चर्चा होती है, इसकी बड़ी धूम मची हुई है, लेकिन उस समय हमने कौशल वैश्वीकरण की बात की थी, श्रमिकों के ग्लोबलाइजेशन के बारे में बात की थी। पूंजी का संचरण जब एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर होता है, तो किसी को पता भी नहीं लगता है, किन्तु कौशल वैश्वीकरण की जो बात थी, उसमें हमने यह अवधारणा रखने का काम किया था कि विदेशों में, जहां हमारा श्रमिक जाता है, चाहे वह किसी भी काम से जुड़ा हुआ हो, तब वह हमारे यहां के संस्कारों को लेकर जाता है। वह मजदूर सारी दुनिया में विश्व बंधुत्व का एक संदेश फैलाने का काम कर सकता है। जो कौशल से तज्ञ व्यक्ति है, विश्व बंधुत्व के संदेश को फैलाने का उसके पास पूरा अवसर होता है, परन्तु आज बदलते समय के साथ-साथ सारी दुनिया में इस तरह का वातावरण बना हुआ है कि चारों ओर पूंजी की महत्ता और प्रभुत्व दिखाई देता है, लेकिन हमें इसकी आधारभूत मान्यता को याद करना चाहिए।

"श्रमं विना न किमपि साध्यम्", अर्थात् मेहनत के बिना कुछ नहीं होता है। मेहनत करने वाले आदमी का सम्मान होना चाहिए। भारत का मजदूर और भारत का किसान, यही दोनों हिन्दुस्तान का निर्माण करते हैं। कहा भी गया है-

"कौन बनाता हिन्दुस्तान,
भारत का मजदूर किसान।"

इस बात को ध्यान में रख करके यदि हम देश के मजदूरों के बारे में, श्रमिकों के बारे में और किसानों के बारे में चिंता करने का काम करेंगे, तो निश्चित रूप से हमारा देश सुखी और समृद्ध हो सकेगा। हमारी जो मौलिक मान्यताएं हैं, उनमें नयी मान्यताओं को जोड़ते हुए, आज जो हर चीज का आधुनिकीकरण हो रहा है, digitalization हो रहा है, हमें इन सारी बातों का उसमें भी समावेश करना चाहिए। आज सभी कानूनों को बदलने की आवश्यकता है। हमारे कानून बहुत पुराने हैं, आजादी से भी पहले के बने हुए हैं, लेकिन उस वक्त जो परिस्थितियां थीं, वे आज नहीं हैं। एक समय था, जब कारखाने स्टीम से चला करते थे, उसके बाद नई-नई तकनीकें आईं, विद्युतीकरण हुआ, लेकिन आज जो समय आ गया है, उसमें ये सारी बातें पूरी तरह से बदल चुकी हैं। हमने देखा है, कपड़ा या टेक्सटाइल के क्षेत्र में तो सारा काम एकदम ही अलग प्रकार का हो गया है। पहले हर शहर में बड़ी-बड़ी कपड़ा मिलें हुआ करती थीं, जिनमें हजारों लोग रोजगार प्राप्त करते थे। ऐसे हजारों, लाखों लोग रहे होंगे, जिनका पुनर्वास करने की चुनौती देश के सामने थी। परिस्थितियों के बदलाव के कारण, टेक्नोलॉजी के बदलाव के कारण, ऐसे लोगों को मुश्किलों का सामना करना पड़ा। आज भी वे लोग असहाय की स्थिति में हैं, उनके पुनर्वास की आवश्यकता है। आज भी लाखों लोग ऐसे हैं, जिनके पास रोजगार नहीं है। अब जो दूसरी पीढ़ी आगे आई है, उनके बच्चों के लिए भी काम चाहिए। पहले यह होता था कि मजदूर का बेटा कारखाने में जा करके अपने पिताजी के साथ काम करना शुरू कर देता था और अपने परम्परागत रोजगार को अपना लेता था। महोदय, इस प्रकार से जो शहरों के रोजगार थे, जो मिलों और कारखानों में हुआ करते थे, जो रोजगार परम्परागत रूप से गांवों में हुआ करते थे, वे सारे रोजगार एक तरह से खत्म हो गए। अब गांवों में काम करने के लिए जो हमारे बढ़ई, लोहार या चर्मकार आदि बाकी के सारे लोग थे, जो skilled रोजगार का काम करने वाले थे, जो कौशल का काम करने वाले थे, वे भी अब वहां नहीं हैं। इसलिए आज यह एक बड़ी चुनौती है।

[डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया]

महोदय, हम किसी को दोष देने का काम न करें। आपने नहीं किया, उन्होंने नहीं किया, किस ने किया या परिस्थितियों ने यह नहीं होने दिया। इन परिस्थितियों में जो कुछ भी अब हो रहा है, उसमें बदलाव करने के लिए हमें क्या उपाय करने हैं, ऐसा हमें सम्यक रूप से सोचने की आवश्यकता है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं, तो पार्टी का पहला ही वक्ता हूँ, इसलिए मुझे बोलने के लिए पर्याप्त समय होगा, ऐसा मैं मानता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, give him some more time. He is a very good speaker. ...**(Interruptions)**...

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: महोदय, मैं इन सारी बातों में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारे देश के लगभग 94 प्रतिशत लोग आज भी असंगठित क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले हैं और उनके पास गुजारा करने के लिए कोई और साधन नहीं है। हम हर वर्ष नारों के साथ बातें करते रहते हैं, लेकिन नारों को सुनकर किसी का काम नहीं चलता है, फिर यह चाहे उस समय की बात हो या आज की हो। इसलिए नारों को साकार करने के लिए और सबका विकास करने के लिए, आज आवश्यकता है कि सबको साथ लेकर काम करें। इसी पहल को लेकर काम करने की हमने शुरुआत की है।

महोदय, हमारे यहां वरिष्ठ लोग बैठे हैं। मजदूर क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले और सभी ट्रेड यूनियनों में काम करने वाले - INTUC, AITUC, ITUC, CII के लोग यहां उपस्थित हैं। भारतीय मजदूर संघ, जिसका कि मैं कार्यकर्ता रहा हूँ और मैंने उस क्षेत्र में बहुत काम किया है, मैंने बहुत संघर्ष और जद्दोजहद की है। मेरे ऊपर जितना लाठीचार्ज हुआ है, firing हुई है और मेरा कितनी ही बार जेलों में जाना हुआ है, ऐसा एक-दो बार नहीं, बल्कि सैंकड़ों बार हुआ है। ऐसे संघर्षों में से निकलते हुए एक साधारण सा व्यक्ति, एक साधारण से मजदूर का बेटा, आज यहां सदन में आकर बात कर रहा है। यह मेरे भी फख की बात है और निश्चित रूप से हम जिस प्रकार से इस काम की समझ रखते हैं, काम की उस समझ को लोगों तक पहुंचाने की जरूरत है। इसलिए हमारा कहना है कि जो मजदूर काम करने वाला है, जो श्रमिक काम करने वाला है, जो कर्मकार काम करने वाला है, जो दिखाई नहीं देता है, जो सड़कों पर काम करता है, जो गड्ढे खोदता है, जो नालियां साफ करता है और जिन्हें contract labour कह कर, एक-एक और दो-दो घंटे का काम देकर, उनका रोजगार खत्म करने की बात हो रही है, उसे हमें ठीक करना है।

महोदय, आज किसी भी सफाई कर्मचारी को एक या दो घंटे का काम देकर और उसे 2,000 रुपए या 5,000 रुपए देकर गुजारा करने के लिए कहा जाता है, यह ठीक नहीं है। ये सारी विसंगतियां हैं और इन विसंगतियों को सुसंगत कौन करेगा? इन्होंने नहीं किया, यह ठीक नहीं है। उन्होंने नहीं किया, यह भी ठीक नहीं है, तो फिर ठीक क्या है? अब जो ठीक है, उसे करने के लिए हमें और उपाय करने की जरूरत है।

महोदय, Second Labour Commission, श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा जी की अध्यक्षता में बनाया गया था, तब मैं श्रम मंत्री हुआ करता था। हमने उस समय उससे कुछ निष्कर्ष निकाले थे। उस समय उसके जो निष्कर्ष थे, मैं उनमें से कुछ बातों के बारे में यहां बताना चाहता हूँ। उसमें कहा गया था कि all labour

laws should give a well defined social security. अभी हमारे श्री अहमद पटेल जी ने भी कहा कि social security होनी चाहिए। Wages to include basic, D.A., and other perks, and even bonus should be under remuneration. उसके वेतन में इन सारी बातों का समावेश होना चाहिए। A contract labour cannot be engaged in production/service activities. Contract labour should be given remuneration at a regular rate of regular grade. No worker shall be kept continuously as a casual worker for more than three years against a permanent job. अब इन सारी बातों में किस प्रकार से चतुराईपूर्वक इन कामों को अंजाम दिया जाता है, यह हम देखते आ रहे हैं। हम जानकर भी इसे बदल नहीं पा रहे हैं। यह कैसी विवशता और परवशता है? इसलिए इन सारी परिस्थितियों में जो contract labour काम करता है, वह, वही काम करता है, जो एक regular कर्मचारी काम करता है, किन्तु जब उसे wages दिए जाने की बात आती है, तो उसे वे wages नहीं मिलते, जो regular worker को मिलते हैं। इसलिए हम कहते हैं कि एक जैसा काम है, तो उन्हें एक जैसा वेतन मिलना भी चाहिए, यानी same work के लिए same wage मिलना चाहिए। ये सब तों हमने Second Labour Commission में भी की थीं। Every employee should be paid one month's pay as bonus. यह भी कहा गया था, लेकिन वह bonus हर एक कर्मचारी और हर एक मजदूर को तो नहीं मिलता। Every worker should have a right to enjoy minimum wage. अब यह minimum wage बहुत मुश्किल बात है। इसे define करने के लिए अलग-अलग कारक हैं। यह जो न्यूनतम वेतन है, उसमें गुजारा कैसे होगा? उसके जीने के लिए, उसके परिवार को चलाने के लिए, उसके परिवार के साथ उसके मां-बाप के लिए, उनके बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए और इन सारी बातों को चलाते हुए, उसके रहन-सहन के लिए, तो रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान उसे कैसे मिलेगा? कैसे उसका काम बनेगा, इन सारी चीजों को देखने के लिए क्या कोई उपाय है? इसलिए जैसा मैंने कहा है कि देश की आधी से ज्यादा आबादी मोटे तौर पर आज भी वंचित, गरीब और ऐसे लोगों की है, जो निश्चित रूप से मदद की दरकार रखते हैं। यह बात अलग है कि केन्द्र की सरकार ने गरीबों की सहायता करने के लिए अनेक प्रकार की योजनाएं चलाई हैं और उन योजनाओं के माध्यम से उनको सहायता मिल भी रही है, परन्तु यह सहायता का काम है, यह उनके कल्याण का काम है। किन्तु वे खुद कमा कर सम्मानजनक रूप से रह सकें, वे प्रतिष्ठापूर्वक तरीके से अपना रोजगार प्राप्त कर सकें और उस रोजगार से अपना गुजारा कर सकें, हमें इस प्रकार के और अवसर पैदा करने की जरूरत है। इस कानून में कहा गया है कि काम के घंटे बढ़ाने वाली बात है, तो अब हम काम के घंटे क्यों बढ़ा रहे हैं, क्योंकि काम की जरूरत है। हमने यह नहीं कहा है कि ये सारे जो काम के घंटे हैं, वे 125 घंटों तक हो सकते हैं, परन्तु अगर ये 125 घंटे प्रति तिमाही बढ़ाये जायेंगे, quarterly 125 घंटे बढ़ाये जायेंगे, तो फिर इसमें working conditions क्या होंगी, उसको हम क्या सहायता देने वाले हैं, उसके wages में और उसको जो overtime मिलता है, उसमें क्या हम बदलाव करने वाले हैं, क्या हम उसे बढ़ा कर देने वाले हैं? ये सारे प्रश्न सामने खड़े होते हैं। इन सारे प्रश्नों का उत्तर निश्चित रूप से इन सारे कामों के साथ जुड़ कर आना चाहिए। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि ये जो सारे कानून हैं, ये पुराने हो गये हैं। इसको करने के लिए एक नया कमीशन बनाकर, जल्दी से, समयबद्ध रूप से इन सब पर काम करने की जरूरत है और यह अनुकूल समय है। सरकार अभी चलने वाली है, हो सकता है कि यह आगे भी चलेगी। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... किन्तु कुल मिलाकर मैं चाहूँगा कि एक कमीशन बनाकर, labour laws को पूरी तरह से नयी definition दे कर

[डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया]

और हमारी आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार नये कानून बनाकर, हम एक नये श्रम जगत का निर्माण करने का काम करें, जिसमें श्रम को प्रतिष्ठा मिले, श्रम को सम्मान मिले। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि एक नयी शुरुआत करने का एक मौका आ गया है। सरकार यह जरूर करे, ऐसी दरकार करते हुए, आप सबसे गुजारिश करूंगा कि इन सभी कामों को करने के लिए आपका सहयोग मिले।

"अंदाजे बर्याँ अगरचे, बहुत खूब नहीं है,
शायद कि उतर जाए, दिल में मेरी बात।"

हिन्दुस्तान जिन्दाबाद।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, आपने इस महत्वपूर्ण कारखाना (संशोधन) विधेयक पर मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ।

सर, यह जो संशोधन सरकार लायी है, इससे इनका चेहरा, इनकी मंशा और इनका आचरण भी झलकने लगा है, दिखाई देने लगा है। मैं अभी जटिया जी की बात सुन रहा था। उनके दिल में मजदूरों के लिए दर्द है, लेकिन बहुत आराम-आराम से है। वे सरकार में हैं, इसलिए मजबूरी है। वे खुल कर कह भी नहीं सकते। लेकिन यह जो श्रम सुधारों की परम्परा चालू हुई थी, so-called labour reforms, देखने में और सुनने में तो बड़ी अच्छी चीज़ लग रही है, परन्तु दरअसल यह श्रमिक को असुरक्षित करने का पूरा प्रोसेस है। पूरी दुनिया में जो बड़े सरमायेदार हैं, उनको यह समझ में आ गया है। क्या समझ में आ गया है? पक्की नौकरी कच्चा काम, कच्ची नौकरी पक्का काम। सरकार को भी समझ में आ गया है। वह चाहती है कि अपनी प्रोडक्टिविटी बढ़ाने के लिए, हिन्दुस्तान की प्रोडक्टिविटी बढ़ाने के लिए, कर्मचारियों को जितना असुरक्षित रखेंगे, शायद वह ज्यादा काम आयेगा। चूँकि यह चीज़ अब रिप्लेक्ट होकर दिखाई पड़ने लगी है। हम यह जानते हैं कि यह आपकी भावना नहीं है। यह किसी और की भावना है। दुनिया के बड़े सरमायेदार हैं। एक नया सिद्धांत Ease of Doing Business सामने आया। यह इसलिए सामने आया कि हिन्दुस्तान बहुत बड़ी विदेशी ताकतों का कर्जदार बन गया है और बड़ा कर्जदार बन गया है। सर, हमारे यहाँ लोग कहते थे कि जो कर्जदार होता है, वह कुछ सोच-समझ नहीं सकता। उसको तो अनुपालन ही करना होता है। जैसे-जैसे निर्देश मिलते हैं, उन बड़े पूँजीपतियों की तरफ से, बड़ी धूम-धाम के साथ, नयी-नयी terminology के साथ वे सिद्धांत यहाँ पर लाये जाते हैं। जो सिस्टम है, जो कि लाचारों, कमजोरों, मजदूरों, बेसहारा लोगों की मदद के लिए बनाया गया है, उस सिस्टम में तरमीम करके मजदूरों को और अधिक असुरक्षित करने का पूरा प्रयास हो रहा है।

हमने सबसे दुखद क्रम यह देखा, जो अभी कुछ समय पहले यहाँ पर चाइल्ड लेबर में अमेंडमेंट्स हुए। हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार पहली बार, जिस संसद के अन्दर यह कहा गया था कि हिन्दुस्तान के बच्चे हमारे राष्ट्रीय संसाधन हैं, 1975 में, उसी संसद के अन्दर बच्चों को दो categories में divide कर दिया गया। एक category को बच्चा मान लिया गया और दूसरी category को किशोर मान लिया गया और वे family enterprises में काम की शुरुआत कर सकेंगे। उनको family enterprises में काम करने के लिए आगे बढ़ा दिया गया और आज यह इसके अंदर reflect हो रहा है। इस अमेंडमेंट बिल में आज यह reflect हो रहा है। पहले बच्चों और महिलाओं के लिए कठिन कार्य

करने की मनाही थी, लेकिन अभी केवल गर्भवती महिलाएं और दिव्यांगों को exemption मिला है, बाकी सबको काम करने की छूट दी गई है, यह बड़ी मजेदार बात है। हिन्दुस्तान कहाँ जा रहा है, यह दिखाई पड़ रहा है। अभी भी संविधान नहीं बदला है, अभी भी यह समाजवादी लोकतंत्र है, यह पूंजीवादी लोकतंत्र नहीं बना है, लेकिन नीतियां बदल-बदल कर... मुझे भी इस बात पर बड़ा रंज हो रहा था कि प्लानिंग कमिशन खत्म करके नीति आयोग बना दिया गया, जो हिन्दुस्तान को डायवर्ट कर रहा है एक दिशा के अंदर। जो लोग हिन्दुस्तान के ऊपर नालिश करते थे, आज वे नीति आयोग को चला रहे हैं और वे रास्ता बना रहे हैं कि कैसे हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को निचोड़ करके, उनका खून चूस करके अपना मुनाफा बढ़ाया जाए। जो मुनाफे की संस्कृति है, वह समाज को लेकर चलने की संस्कृति नहीं है, वह हिन्दुस्तान की संस्कृति नहीं है और मेरे भाइयों, हिन्दू संस्कृति भी नहीं है। केवल मुनाफा, केवल और केवल मुनाफा और आदमी से कोई मतलब नहीं, इसमें जो संशोधन हो रहे हैं, उसने यह दिखाई पड़ने लगा है।

सर, हम लोग यह महसूस कर रहे थे कि समाज में कुछ असमानता कम होगी, लेकिन कुछ समय पहले हिन्दुस्तान में जो demoneitisation के नाम से एक बहुत बड़ा आर्थिक भूकंप लाया गया, उससे पच्चीसों लाख करोड़ रुपए का बिजनेस लॉस हुआ है, कारखाने बंद हुए, मजदूर खाली है। पूरा हिन्दुस्तान जानता है कि कितने लोग काम कर रहे थे, वे वापस लौट गए। सवाल यह है कि हम फिर उनको ऐसे माहौल में डाल कर काम देना चाहते हैं, उनकी लाचारी का फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं। अब वे लाचार हो चुके हैं, तो उनको जो मर्यादाएं मिली हुई थीं, उनको जो प्रोटेक्शन मिले हुए थे, वे उनसे compromise करें, वरना उन्हें काम नहीं मिलेगा। यह बड़ी मजेदार बात है कि इसमें overtime बढ़ाया गया, लेकिन आप आम आदमी से कितना काम लेंगे? वह आदमी, मशीन नहीं है, घर में उसके बच्चे भी हैं। उसको बच्चों को भी समय देना जरूरी है, जिनकी देखभाल हम लोग नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। कायदे से हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर मजदूरी करने वालों को भी एक अच्छी जिन्दगी जीने का हक मिलना चाहिए था। उनके बच्चे पढ़ पाते, वे एक अच्छी जिन्दगी जी पाते और मजदूरी करके भी एक छोटा-सा मकान बना लेने, बच्चे को पढ़ा कर आगे बढ़ा लेते, उनको यह हक मिल जाना चाहिए था। क्या हम उनको यह हक दे पाए हैं? मुझे लगता है कि इस पर सोचने की जरूरत पड़ेगी।

आज भी आप लोग जो परिस्थितियां बना रहे हैं, इसमें तो आदमी अपने बच्चों को समय भी नहीं दे पाएगा। बच्चे कहाँ जी रहे हैं, कैसे जी रहे हैं, कहाँ पढ़ रहे हैं, क्या बनना चाहते हैं, कहाँ जाएंगे, यह देखने का उनको समय ही नहीं मिलेगा। मुझे इसमें पूरी श्रमिक मंडली को एक vicious cycle में डालने का process दिखाई पड़ रहा है। जिस तरीके से कंपनी मालिकान, फैक्ट्री मालिकान को exemptions दिए जा रहे हैं, वे तो इनका खून चूसना चालू कर देंगे।

सर, एक और बड़ी मजेदार बात है कि हिन्दुस्तान में एक तो काम शुरू करना बहुत मुश्किल है और अगर कोई आदमी यह सोचता है कि मैं कोई कारोबार शुरू करूँ, तो इतने सारे इंसपेक्टर्स, इतने सारे विभाग हैं कि कारखाना खड़ा करने में ही आदमी का आधा खून चूस लिया जाता है। यह मैं entrepreneur की बात कर रहा हूँ, अभी लेबर की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ। इतने इंसपेक्टर्स और इतने मिलने वाले हैं कि जो व्यापारी कारोबार करता है, आज उसको यह लगता है कि चवव्री का साझेदार हमारा सरकारी कर्मचारी है, इतना इसको देना ही पड़ेगा, वरना वह चलने नहीं देगा। उसके बाद वह

[श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा]

बैंक से पैसा लेता है, तो वहां भी उसको हिसाब-किताब करना पड़ता है। उसके बाद उसको सहारा देने के लिए मजदूरों को चूसने का एक पूरा process उसको दे दिया जाता है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, इस तरीके से ये लोग आगे बढ़ रहे हैं।

सर, मैं सिर्फ एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। आपने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को छूट दी, अब वे भी exemptions दे पाएंगे। सवाल इस बात की है कि सरकारी मशीनरी मजदूरों के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए लगाई गई है और अब आप मजदूरों के हितों से compromise करने का उनको रास्ता बता दे रहे हैं, बलिहारी है आपकी। मुझे लगता है कि आदमी इससे बढ़िया तो कुछ सोच भी नहीं सकता है। जो कुछ आप कर रहे हैं, उसके बड़े दूरगामी परिणाम सामने आएंगे। आज industrial sector में स्थिति यह है कि वहां 83 प्रतिशत unorganized labour है और केवल 17 प्रतिशत organized labour है। इसमें unorganized labour का तो भगवान ही मालिक है, ईश्वर ही मालिक है और जो organized sector में हैं, उनकी चमड़ी उतारने का, उनका खून चूसने का पूरा इंतजाम करके, आप उन्हें उद्योगपतियों को मुहैया करा रहे हैं। आज computer का जमाना है। जो turnovers पहले 100-200 लोगों में हुआ करते थे, आज वही 4 लोगों में होते हैं। जब 30 से 40 लोग मिलकर turnover या production बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, तो कारोबार का level आप समझ सकते हैं। कर्मचारियों के हितों का असुरक्षित रखकर आप आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, जो कहीं से भी न्यायसंगत नहीं है। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि थोड़ा दिल भी रखिए। ये भी इंसान हैं। इन्हें इंसानों की तरह जीने का मौका मिलना चाहिए, हमारी आपसे यही अपील है, धन्यवाद।

SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I express my gratitude to the hon. former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, for my being here in this august House, and I rise to speak on The Factories (Amendment) Bill, 2016.

Sir, the Factories (Amendment) Bill, 2016 was passed by Lok Sabha in August 2016. A comprehensive Factories (Amendment) Bill, 2014 was initially introduced in Lok Sabha in 2014 and later referred to a Parliamentary Standing Committee. The Standing Committee in its report raised serious objections to many of the proposed amendments while welcoming some of the amendments. Since the 2014 Bill saw no movement after that, the Government decided to come out with the present Bill amending just two Sections of the Factories Act—Sections 64 and 65.

Welfare of labour including conditions of work is a subject of Concurrent List of our Constitution, which means that both Centre and States can make laws on this subject. The Factories Act, 1948 itself is a Central piece of legislation. But, Sections 64 and 65 provided certain rule-making powers exclusively to States. Now this is being amended to empower the Central Government also to make rules on those subjects.

Such overlapping of powers can result in confrontations and could be against the principle of 'cooperative federalism'. Through this Amendment, the Government

could impose reforms on States as well by making rules, if the State is not taking the initiative.

Section 64 provided that a State can prescribe rules to set the overtime limit but such overtime should not exceed 50 hours in a quarter, a period of three months. This is being amended to say that now the Centre or the State can prescribe rules governing overtime limits but the overtime limit cannot exceed 100 hours in a quarter. The limit has been expanded from 50 to 100 hours. Further, any rule made under this section was to be in operation for 5 years only, but now the rules made under this section can be in operation for an indefinite period of time.

Section 65 earlier provided that a State can relax certain conditions like period of work under some circumstances and to "enable the factory or factories to deal with an exceptional press of work", it can prescribe overtime limits which must not exceed 75 hours in a quarter. Now, the Centre as well as States can make rules in this regard and can prescribe an overtime limit which cannot exceed 115 hours. The limit has been expanded from 75 hours to 115 hours.

The Bill further adds a proviso enabling the Central or the State Government and even the Chief Inspector, with the prior approval of the State Government, to increase the number of overtime hours to 125 in a quarter in "public interest".

The Parliamentary Standing Committee reviewing the 2014 Bill had taken serious objection to the amendments to Section 64 and 65 and had observed that such a move is likely to negatively affect "employment generation". The Committee recommended that rather than increasing overtime limits across all factories, those industries and seasonal factories can be identified where overtime is inevitable and rules be made separately for them. It is not clear what exceptional pressure of work exists or what 'public interest' will be served or even how employment generation will be enhanced by increasing the overtime limits. Should powers be given to both Central and State Governments to make rules on the same subject, considering that it can lead to confrontation? Do the present circumstances require increasing the limit of overtime for workers across all industries? Is such a change in line with the stated objective of enhancing employment opportunities, as mentioned in the Bill itself? What public interest could be served by increasing the overtime limits? While piloting the Bill, The hon. Minister for Labour, Mr. Bandaru Dattatreya had said that the changes in the law would enable workers to work more and earn more contending that the Bill will safeguard workers' interests. The total number of work hours in a day will not exceed 10 and total hours of work in a week after including overtime should not exceed 60. Overtime is only an opportunity. The

[Shri A. VijayaKumar]

proposed amendment is in conflict with the ILO norms and all provisions relating to daily or weekly hours. Total number of overtime shall not exceed 100 hours in a quarter. The current rules provide for overtime of 50 hours in a quarter, while the ILO provides for upper limit of 144 hours. The hon. Minister has said that the Government is going with an innovative method in creating employment opportunities and large number of women workers will also get additional work. The proposal to increase overtime hours is not at all mandatory. It is up to the workers to decide. It is not compulsory upon him or her. It is an incentive to get double wages. Among other changes, the Bill also allows overtime of up to 125 hours per quarter in public interest and empowers Central and State Governments to exempt rules with regard to overtime working hours. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... There shall be no compromise on the safety and working condition of workers, and the Bill should facilitate increase in employment generation in the manufacturing sector. The Bill should not be encroaching upon the rights of the States and against the federal structure of the country. The Government has proposed the amendments in the Bill based on the changes in manufacturing practices and technologies, ratification of ILO conventions, judicial decisions, recommendations of various Committees and decisions taken in the conferences of Chief Inspectors of Factories.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please conclude.

SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: The Bill amends and specifies the definitions of a factory, hazardous process, manufacturing process and also hazardous substance and disability. According to the present Bill, the State Government's power to make rules will be restricted to matters where the Central Government does not have such powers and the Central Government may frame rules in consultation with State Governments to bring uniformity in the areas of occupational safety, health or any other matter. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... The Bill seeks to permit the Central or State Government to prescribe the authorized officers and the amount, for compounding of the certain offences before commencement of the prosecution. Thank you.

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to say a few words on this Bill. Sir, in the 19th century, when organized labour first compelled factory owners to limit daily work time to ten and then to eight hours, management was surprised to discover that output actually increased and that costly mistakes and accidents decreased. This experiment was later repeated over a century later by Harvard Business Review, it still held true. There have been similar studies done across the globe which have found out that working for more

than 10-12 hours actually reduces productivity and output. Sir, this Bill seeks to increase the overtime limit of factory workers from 50 hours to 100 hours in a quarter. The Bill suggests increase of overtime working hours for factories with 'exceptional' workload from 75 hours to 115 hours in a quarter. And, the Centre or State, or Chief Inspector, with the prior approval of the State Government, may increase this overtime limit to 125 hours in a quarter in 'public interest.'

However, there are certain basic problems with the provisions of the Bill. Why has the hon. Minister brought this Bill in such haste? The Factories (Amendment) Bill, 2014, is already under consideration. The Standing Committee had submitted its Report. What is the rationale behind trying to amend only Sections 64 and 65 as a fresh Bill in such a hasty manner?

Now, I come to overtime hours. Sir, 'public interest' has not been defined in the Bill. This could lead to arbitrary decisions on increasing overtime hours. The increase in overtime hours will also dry down fresh recruitment. Stakeholders have not been taken into confidence before introducing this Bill. Not a single trade union of West Bengal is in favour of increasing overtime hours in this way. It is true that many countries abroad have extended overtime hours and the ILO has also suggested increasing overtime hours. But, we must look at the reality. Working conditions in Indian factories are not at par with their Western counterparts. The ILO's recommendation is neither mandatory nor binding. First and foremost, we have to keep health and safety issues of our workers in mind.

Sir, this Bill is a blow to federalism. The 1948 Act vested the power of framing rules and implementation with the State Government. But, this Bill seeks to change that, and rests decision-making powers with the Central Government or, as the case may be, the State Government. The phrase in the Bill 'as the case may be' is not clear and has not been defined. This could lead the Centre taking unilateral decisions without consulting the States. This is an attempt to interfere with the federal structure and diluting the power of States.

There is no doubt that this Bill is anti-worker. The Statement of Objectives and Reasons of the Bill states that the 'need for increasing the total number of hours of work on overtime in a quarter is based on the demand from industries.' Thus, it is clear, the Government is overlooking the basic provision relating to health of workers and working towards the benefit of industrialists who would gain from this provision. This is an anti-labour and anti-worker Bill.

Sir, it must be noted that the Government is also planning to introduce the Small

[Shri Ahamed Hassan]

Factories Bill where units employing less than 40 workers will be exempted from ESI and PF requirements. This is akin to taking away their only means of social security.

There are roughly 100 million workers in India in the manufacturing sector alone. Squeezing the already marginalized workers make little sense. We must also look at the massive number of people employed in the unorganized sector and think of bringing in a comprehensive legal framework to safeguard their rights and interests, instead of trying to pass Bills in a piecemeal manner. Thank you.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I plead your indulgence — rather, I demand — for appropriate time to place issues before the House.

I believe, among my colleagues here, I have been working on the labour front for the last fifty years. I started as a worker in an industry. So, I know the ins and outs of how a production system works, how a factory works and how workers are being treated. I rise to oppose this Bill, which is presently under consideration. I oppose because the proposed amendment enhances permissibility limit of overtime hours from existing 50 hours per quarter to finally 125 hours per quarter. This extra earning, after eight hours of hard work would prove to be injurious to the health of workers. And, in most of the places, practically it is not eight hours, but much more. It is not at all in the interest of the workers. It is not only against the interests of those who have jobs, but also against the several thousands of unemployed youth who are aspiring for job. By every hour of expanded overtime permissibility, you are depriving a big chunk of unemployed workforce, aspiring to have jobs.

Sir, I also oppose this Bill owing to — forgive me for using the word 'bungling' — a kind of bungling that has been indulged in over the amendment of this Factories Act. The present Government had already introduced a Bill, the Factories (Amendment) Bill, 2014. I can mention only the substantive changes in that Bill. Number one, enhancing the threshold level of employment in order to push out more than 70 per cent factory workforce out of the purview and coverage of the Act. Number two, increasing the permissible limit of overtime, as is being dealt with in the present Bill. Number three, increasing the spread-over period. After eight hours' work, earlier, the spread-over period was 10.5 hours. But, now, it has been 12 hours. For doing eight hours' work, a worker has to be retained in the workplace for up to twelve hours. These are the three substantive changes, which had been aimed by the Factories (Amendment) Bill, 2014. The Standing Committee on Labour took up that issue. They scrutinized the Bill. And, finally, unanimously rejected all these

three substantive changes. I have been in the trade union and have been, very frequently, in communication with the Labour Ministry. In a communication by the Labour Ministry, it is stated that the Standing Committee on Labour had okeyed most of the changes in the Bill. That's a falsehood, better not to indulge in that. But the basic fact remains that the issue, which we are dealing now, that is, the increase of the permissibility limit of overtime from 50 hours per quarter to finally 125 hours per quarter, was also dealt with by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour and had also unanimously rejected it. They observed that this was superfluous. In view of the technological upgradation in the production system, it is superfluous. That needs to be reconsidered also in view of the impact of this change on the employment generation. That needs to be reconsidered; that needs to be revisited. But despite the unanimous recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee, the same Bill is being pushed through without considering anything. I don't understand when your earlier Bill, that is, the Factories (Amendment) Bill, 2014 is alive and the Parliamentary Standing Committee has given its recommendations on the same, why a particular issue has been gagged against that and why another Bill, that is, the Factories (Amendment) Bill, 2016 is here? What is precisely the reason or the logic behind this kind of a bungling? I must say that this reflects legislative impropriety of the highest order, if not legislative corruption. This is not the way. If this kind of a thing is indulged in, I think, what is at stake. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... The Government and the Opposition will always be there.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, he is from your own party. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: No. That is not the point. That is why I wanted him not to be there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): He is the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: That is why I wanted him not to be there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): I am doing my duty and he is doing his duty. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, let them not disturb my flow. What I am asking is: Why have you brought this particular thing? The Bill is still alive in the Parliament. What makes you to bring it forth? What is at stake is the credibility and trustworthiness. We may fight with one another about differences on policies and on difference of approach, but, by

[Shri Tapan Kumar Sen]

this exercise, what the Government has put at stake is the credibility and trustworthiness. That is dangerous for our democratic system. Please refrain from this.

Secondly, Sir, what is the reality at the workplaces today? I will request my friends and also the hon. Minister to roam around Delhi and the adjoining NCR areas like Ghaziabad, Faridabad, Haryana, Gurgaon and Dharuhera. You will find that twelve hours' work is the order of the day in most of the private factories. And, 80 per cent of them don't get any extra remuneration. That is the height of illegality! In some places, they do get some remuneration, but not at the required rate, which is double the rate of wages, as per the Factories Act. So, already, an ocean of illegality is reigning on your empire. But you are not addressing that. It is not that you do not know about this. I am a trade union official. At every occasion, we put this reality before you. Instead of addressing that, this ocean of illegality is being sought to be legalised by your legislative initiative taken in this. Is that the purpose of any legislative initiative? Well, you cannot catch hold of the offenders; you cannot tackle them; so, better legalise the crime that is going on. Should that be the approach of any legislative initiative? It is very clear that you are not moving in right direction. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... You are not working for labour. What has been demonstrated is the shameless desperation to serve the employer class. In your obsession for ensuring Ease of Doing Business, the ease of ensuring survival of the workers, the labour community, is not being done. The labour community is not your priority, because they are not donors. They are not donors; they are faceless voters. That is the tragedy of the working people of the country, who are, actually, contributing to your GDP, who are, actually, delivering revenue to your Exchequer, and who are, actually, generating profits for the employers. On a bunch of currency note, in a factory shed, value cannot be generated, value cannot be added, but value addition is the essential essence of production, which generates wealth for the nation. It is all because of the workers and they do not deserve this treatment! Practically, what are we going to gain out of this? Have you gone into this thing? The development of technology has reached a stage that what was produced in eight hours 15 years back can now be produced in one hour. In some places, it is half-an-hour. Do we read this situation? In view of the tremendous improvement, tremendous increase in the productivity of the labour because of the technological development, the need of the hour is to reduce the working hours. Instead of three-shifts, there should be four-shifts operation, six hours working. That is the need of the hour, not enhancing the overtime, not enhancing the permissibility limit of overtime, not taking initiative to legalize the illegality of 12-hours work in the workplace. That is not the need of the hour. That is not the need of the hour, particularly, when

unemployment is expanding like a cancer in our society, putting into serious danger the social fabric of peace and tranquility.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please conclude.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I am just going to conclude. Sir, what is the situation? Sir, so far as the GDP is concerned, it is increasing. You are claiming. You are claiming and we are accepting that GDP is increasing. But is it generating employment? In the last three years, what is the employment generation? Your own data says that in 2015-16, in eight most labour-intensive sectors, the employment generation was only 1,15,000 and as per the reply given by the hon. Labour Minister in this House, in 2016-17, out of these eight employment-intensive sectors, in four sectors, the net decline in the employment is to the tune of 18,000.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please conclude.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Just concluding, Sir. It is to the tune of 18,000. There is job-loss. In such a situation, this indulgence to increase the overtime limit is just not permissible. So, in such a situation of extreme low employment elasticity scenario, any proposition for promoting more overtime work is a crime proposed to be committed against the millions of young, energetic job-seekers in the country. Let us not do such crime. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please conclude. Please conclude.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: And in that direction, I have moved certain amendments in the Bill and I crave your indulgence that these amendments may kindly be accepted. That is what I pray to you. With this submission, I conclude. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Shri Narendra Kumar Swain; not present. Shrimati Vandana Chavan; not present. Next is, Shri Vijayasai Reddy. Mr. Reddy, you have got five minutes.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Ten minutes, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): You have got two speakers.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for the opportunity.

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

On behalf of my Party and our Party President, Shri Y.S. Jaganmohan Reddy Garu, I rise to support the Bill. Sir, the stringent laws in India have restricted the growth, particularly, of industrial sector. If you compare the service sector contribution to the GDP with that of the manufacturing sector, the service sector contributes more rather than manufacturing sector because of the stringent laws. Now, through this Bill, it is proposed to relax certain conditions. Probably, this will contribute to the growth of the GDP. Sir, the service sector has grown annually at the rate of nine per cent since 2001 and contributed 57 per cent of the GDP in 2012-13, whereas, the manufacturing sector only recorded a negligible increase and contributed only 26 per cent to the GDP. Therefore, I sincerely feel that with this Amendment Bill, the ease of doing business would improve and that would contribute more towards the growth of GDP. The World Bank, in its 'Ease of Doing Business' Report, ranked India at a lowly position of 113. So, Labour law reforms would improve the ease of doing business and thus, support the Make-in-India vision. Of course, there are certain concerns. For instance, the Bill would have an adverse impact on employment generation because the number of extra hours would go up with this amendment. Apart from this impact on employment generation, there could be some negative impact on workers' health, industrial safety and workers' productivity. These are the concerns that we have. Even then, this Bill needs to be supported because it would contribute to the growth of GDP.

Sir, there is another point that I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister. The Government had introduced the Factories (Amendment) Bill, 2014 on 7th August, 2014. Subsequently, it was referred to the Standing Committee on Labour and it had submitted its Report. That was a wider and more comprehensive Bill. The Committee had submitted its Report on 22nd December, 2014. The Bill included a wide range of provisions relating to workers' safety, night shift for women workers, various facilities for workers, etc. However, instead of discussing and passing that Bill, the Government introduced the Factories (Amendment) Bill, 2016 in the Lok Sabha on 10th August, 2016 and hurriedly passed it the same day. My question to the hon. Minister is this: Instead of considering and passing a more comprehensive Bill, which was introduced in 2014 by the NDA Government itself, why do you want to take some issues out of it, prepare another Amendment Bill and try to get it passed in both the Houses of Parliament? In my opinion, the Government should have worked towards holistic reforms instead of a piecemeal approach. These are the concerns that we are expressing. Sir, I would request the hon. Minister to consider these issues and introduce that earlier, more comprehensive Bill, as early as possible.

Sir, there is another important issue that I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister. It is mandatory to have one Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court in every State, and every State has it. After the bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh into Andhra and Telangana, we had one at Hyderabad which is now serving both the States. But, after the bifurcation, Hyderabad has gone to Telangana. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

Sir, you have not given me even three-four minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Sir, after bifurcation of the State, my State of Andhra Pradesh is left with no Tribunal-cum-Labour Court. So, workers have to go to Hyderabad to resolve their disputes. Hence, I would request the hon. Minister to kindly consider setting up an Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court in the Capital of Andhra Pradesh.

Sir, I am thankful for the opportunity that you have given me. We support the Bill.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I was thinking that the Factories Act is an Act to protect the employees and workers. But now it is being slowly converted into an Act to protect the employers. That is why over-time is increased to burden the employees. Sir, already there is a great loss in employment by automation and mechanization in this country. Most of the industries are mechanized and automated. Now an increase in over-time is mechanizing the human beings; human beings will be made machines and they have to work more. That is not the way to treat our labourers.

This will, once again, reduce the scope for fresh employment. Even in Tamil Nadu, there are many engineering colleges which are being closed down because engineers don't find jobs. By increasing the over-time, you are closing the opportunity for freshers to get employment in industries. What is the need for increasing the overtime? To do this, some words are used here. These words are 'in the public interest'. I still find it difficult to understand the words 'public interest'. An Act intended to protect the labourers or an Act intended for the welfare of labourers should be amended 'in the public interest'. Does it mean that labourers are not public? Whom should an Act protect? The Act is intended for whom? It can't be changed 'in the public interest'. Can somebody define me what public interest is? Whether it is specific to this Act or it is a general term, I don't know. I know the meaning of 'public interest'. But 'public interest' cannot be there in every Act or legislation. This Government should understand this. They were talking about the unorganized labourers toiling and working in this country. When DMK was in power and our president, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, he formed about 13 Welfare Boards for the unorganized labourers, who can become members of the Welfare Boards by paying a small amount. In turn, that amount would be used for the

[Shri T.K.S. Elangovan]

5.00 P.M.

education of labourers and workers who could not work due to sickness or any accident, or for children of workers. So, such things can be brought. If the Government is really interested in the welfare of labourers, don't increase their over-time. Help them to have good work and peaceful work and entertainment so that they will be refreshed to work for the next day. As told by my colleague, in some places workers are working for twelve hours without reasonable wages — they get wages for eight hours but work for twelve hours. All these things should be controlled. There is an establishment under the Labour Department which has Inspectors of Labours and others who can go and visit factories and ensure that working hours are not increased. Workers can work for eight hours only. That was not easily got. Eight hours' work for workers or employees was obtained by shedding blood and after many killings. It was not an easy thing that employers gave the workers. So, that sacrifice should be respected and the Government should ensure that eight hours' work should be there. Any increase in over-time will definitely deprive the young fresh graduates of employment. The Government need not do this and this will have no impact. I am yet to find the meaning of the term 'public interest'. With these words, I oppose this Factories (Amendment) Bill.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. To begin with, I draw the attention of the Treasury Benches to the discussion yesterday.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

While discussing the Aadhaar and while expressing our concerns for Aadhaar, some of the Members from the Treasury Benches mentioned that under the lobby of PDS, or under the lobbies who have supported the corruption, we were opposing all the good work of Aadhaar. That was mentioned yesterday. I am now asking the Labour Minister. I am drawing the attention of the Labour Minister. Under whose instance, has he brought this Bill? Which lobby is now very active to bring this amendment to the Factories Act? Which industrialists are more interested to bring an amendment for increasing the working hours of the labourers as such? I just want to know from the Labour Minister, and I hope that he will let me know this. Then, in the Bill, which was earlier circulated, there is one line saying that industry, and some of the factories, are in favour of this, and that is why they have brought this Bill. It is grossly and completely unjustified, and not only unjustified, it will be sucking the blood of the labourers and it will undo whatever the labour movement

of this country, and other countries of the world, has achieved so far. It was not easy to get the eight hours of work. People have shed their blood for getting that. Sir, what is the genesis? In the eighteenth century, in Britain and the USA, the labourers began to demand that the working hours should be fixed because they were not able to concentrate on work, not able to spend time with family and not able to sleep well. There were 10 to 16 hours of work a day in most of the industrial countries in the eighteenth century. Sir, I want to draw your attention to the fact that there was a strong movement. Around 1867 or so, in Britain and in the USA, there were labourers, who were demanding eight hours of work, eight hours of recreation and eight hours of sleep. At the same time, on the 1st May, around 300 thousand workers assembled in the USA to demand for these eight hours of work. I would like to tell the Labour Minister that in 1914, the Ford Motor Company was the first one, which had reduced the working hours of its employees, and not only that, it had also doubled the salaries of the workers. Within two years, it resulted into doubling the profit of the Ford Motor Company. So, don't think that by increasing the overtime, the production will increase.

Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Labour Minister that the Bill states that in one quarter, that is, 90 days or three months, the labour will not do overtime for more than 125 hours. So, entire 125 hours, or 100 hours, have to be adjusted, minus the 12 days of holiday, in 78 days. If the factories allow the workers to work overtime every day, it will be nearly nine-and-a-half hours every day. So, it will increase from eight hours to nine-and-a-half hours every day. If there is a gap in between, and if they want to complete 125 hours, or 100 hours, then it will take eight-plus-two hours minimum. So, it would become ten hours a day. By this Amendment, the Government is making a mandatory provision. A voluntary provision is already there that when the plants are shut down, all the technicians, labourers, and everybody will work for a longer time. They fulfil that. You are now amending that and making it compulsory for a labourer to work for a longer time. If the management says that you will have to work overtime, and if I say, 'no', the manager will serve me a show cause notice. I have to reply to that. Not only that, I will be subject to the discipline, I will be subject to the fine, and, I will be subject to all kinds of punishment, which is mentioned in the Industrial Disputes Act and other Acts. Is it what you want? Sir, labourers have fought for years. The first Trade Union Act came in 1926. There was no right to organize. The workers were paid wages in kind. In 1936, the first Payment of Wages Act came. In Ahmedabad Textile Mills, there was no limit of working hours. I worked for a trade union of textile workers for ten long years in my youthful days. I am not that old yet. But after my post-graduation, after quitting as a lecturer in a college, I joined the trade union movement. Sir, history shows that in Ahmedabad, 1921 onwards...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mistry, I have no problem but your Party has only four more minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, you allowed other also. Please adjust. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I only said that much. I gave you that information. That is all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, because it is a very important subject, you have to increase the time. That is why, I always have a problem the way the Business Advisory Committee fixes the time. These are not the issues which are to be resolved within a two hours' debate, and, to finish it off. It has large repercussions. All the achievements of the labour movements in this country are being undone by this Bill. It is not a small amendment as such. These have very serious repercussions.

Sir, 1921 onwards, most of the textile mills and factories used to work for twelve hours a day, and, when the trade union people went into politics, they entered the freedom movement, the Ahmedabad Textile Mill had a strike for three months in order to support the 1942 Quit India Movement. Sir, India attained Independence in 1947. And, in 1948, as the first thing, the trade union movement — which was founded by Anasuya Sarabhai and supported by Mahatma Gandhi; for 21 days, Mahatma Gandhi sat on fast in order to demand for the workers' rights — brought the Factories Act in 1948 protecting the entire labour and the working class, and, that is when eight hours were fixed. Mr. Labour Minister, you are completely undoing all that. I do not understand why you are supporting the industrialists so much. Now, there is already a provision as per which those who want to work/overtime are working overtime. Why are you making it mandatory? Why are you bringing this Amendment as such? More you work does not mean more you produce. Sir, human body has a limitation. It cannot respond to the long hours of work. The history has shown it. I am quite surprised that the so-called progressive Government, which they claim now, is, in fact, increasing the hours of work rather than decreasing the same. There is so much unemployment in the country, and, instead of making it six hours or seven hours, you are making it ten hours. I am quite surprised with this kind of an attitude. Who are they supporting? Why have you brought this Bill? Which industrialists are after this? What kind of production will it increase? There is so much of unemployment. Take the people from ITI and others. Now, you also have the Skill Development Programme. Your Government has been claiming that it has put more than fourteen thousand crore of rupees. Put those young people, skilled people into a new shape. But you do not want to do it. You are only driven by the profit motive, which is the industrialists' sole motive.

Now it has become, not just profit, but it has become more profiteering. ...(*Time-Bell rings*)...

Sir, a research has shown that if you work for more than sixty hours a week, you are in fact weakening your body. Literally, we have been driving labourers towards, in fact, a low working life. We are driving them towards, in fact, a slow death. I would not mind him seeing that even. Sir, in fact, our families have passed through this. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: I strongly oppose this Bill, Sir. I am not in support of this Bill because it is completely against the labour and working class of this country. My blood boils in the sense, Sir, that as a Labour Minister you have been telling in this House while speaking on the issue of child labour that you work very hard, you spend long hours in factories and other places and so on and so forth. Then, why did you bring this Bill in the first place? You are not a labour-friendly Minister as such, if I have to just accuse you. Sir, I am sorry to say all this because ...(*Interruptions*)... it is completely against the labour and working class. ...(*Interruptions*)... I oppose it and I request all the other parties and my friends to oppose this Bill tooth and nail, and not to pass this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, with the consent of the House I take one-minute break. This one-minute break is to allow Mr. Chaudhary to withdraw a Bill, which I should have allowed him earlier. It is only a one-minute matter. I hope the House has no objection. Yes, Mr. Chaudhary.

**The Tribunals, Appellate Tribunals and other Authorities
(Conditions of Service) Bill, 2014**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): Sir, I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill to provide for uniform conditions of service of the Chairman and Members, by whatever name called, of certain Tribunals, Appellate Tribunals and other authorities and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY: Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, coming back to the subject, Shri Amar Shankar Sable.

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मेरा भी एक बिल है। यदि आप अनुमति दें, तो मैं भी इसे ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. That is for sending to the Select Committee. We will see that after this Bill because it is not proper to take it now as another Bill is under consideration.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सर, मैंने यह सोचा कि बीच में जब वह हो गया, तो यह भी हो जाता। ...

श्री उपसभापति: बीच में यह नहीं हो सकता, क्योंकि that was only withdrawal. This is a motion for consideration. Both are very much different. Now, Shri Amar Shankar Sable.

The Factories (Amendment) Bill, 2016 — Contd.

श्री अमर शंकर साबले (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे बोलने के लिए समय देने हेतु धन्यवाद।

महोदय, मैं सदन में कारखाना (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2016 के संबंध में और उसके समर्थन में अपने विचार रखने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने 'सबका साथ-सबका विकास' नामक नारा देकर, देश के विकास की रणनीति बनाई है। श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी की सरकार, गरीबों को समर्पित सरकार है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसका नतीजा आपने देखा है कि हाल ही में हुए पांच राज्यों के चुनावों में से चार राज्यों ने नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार में विश्वास व्यक्त किया है। मोदी जी की सरकार की, जन-धन योजना, फसल बीमा योजना, उज्ज्वला योजना, प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना आदि सभी योजनाएं गरीबों को समर्पित हैं।

(उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) पीठासीन हुए)

महोदय, इसलिए जो कानून बनने जा रहा है, वह गरीबों के खिलाफ है, श्रमिकों के खिलाफ है या इससे उनका exploitation होगा, ऐसा कहना बहुत गलत और बेबुनियाद है।

महोदय, मोदी जी की सरकार, विकास की ओर गतिमान सरकार है। इस सरकार में रेल की योजना हो, रेल लाइन का निर्माण हो, Highway का निर्माण हो, जल-वाहकों का निर्माण हो, energy या power का निर्माण हो, Digital India, Skill India Mission, Make-in-India आदि योजनाओं से देश के विकास की गति बढ़ रही है। इसलिए लोग कहते हैं कि मेरा देश बदल रहा है और मेरा देश आगे बढ़ रहा है। इस कारण, इस देश की जितनी आबादी है, उसमें से 58 परसेंट आबादी पर भारतीय जनता पार्टी और उसके गठबंधन की सरकार की हुकूमत है और इस देश का जितना भी लैंड है, उसमें से 70 परसेंट लैंड पर भारतीय जनता पार्टी और उसके गठबंधन की सरकार है। अगर जनादेश मोदी जी की सरकार के पास है, जब उनके ऊपर विश्वास व्यक्त किया गया है, तो यह सरकार गरीबों के खिलाफ कभी काम नहीं कर सकती, श्रमिकों के खिलाफ कभी काम नहीं कर सकती। अभी देश में जो सकारात्मक विकास हो रहा है, उससे industrial productivity भी बढ़ रही है, क्योंकि लोगों की डिमांड बढ़ रही है। इस बढ़ती डिमांड, infrastructure में बढ़ती गति और जनहित की आवश्यकताओं को मद्देनजर रखते हुए, productivity में सुधार करने के कारण, manpower की planning करने के कारण और जो उपलब्ध skilled manpower है, उन्हीं हाथों से quality production निकालने के लिए

overtime स्वैच्छिक बढ़ाने की दिशा में अगर यह संशोधन हो रहा है, तो उसका समर्थन करना सबकी जिम्मेदारी है और यही जिम्मेदारी मैं निभा रहा हूँ।

प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की कोशिश है कि निजीकरण और श्रम सुधार के मसलों पर उनकी सरकार की छवि एकदम संतुलित दिखे। वे चाहते हैं कि सार्वजनिक और निजी क्षेत्रों की एक समान महत्व वाली भूमिका रहे और उनका कहना है कि श्रम सुधार का मतलब यह नहीं है कि जरूरत पड़ने पर नौकरी दी जाये और काम न होने पर उनको निकाल दिया जाये। यानि उनको 'Hire and Fire' नीति कबूल नहीं है, मान्य नहीं है। किसी भी विकासशील देश में सार्वजनिक और निजी, दोनों क्षेत्रों को बहुत अहम भूमिका निभानी पड़ती है। सार्वजनिक और निजी क्षेत्र के अलावा वे तीसरा क्षेत्र भी चाहते हैं और वह व्यक्तिगत क्षेत्र होगा, जिसमें लोग उद्यमी बन जाएँगे और दूसरों को नौकरियाँ देंगे।

सर, फैक्टरी (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2016 लाये जाने का उद्देश्य फैक्टरी के कामगारों की सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और कल्याण को आगे विनियमित करना है। इस विधेयक के माध्यम से फैक्टरी अधिनियम, 1948 को संशोधित करना है, जिसे इससे पहले भी कई बार संशोधित किया गया है। जैसे इसे 1949, 1950, 1951, 1954, 1970 और 1976 में संशोधित किया जा चुका है। पिछला संशोधन, जो 1987 में किया गया था, उसके माध्यम से इस अधिनियम में खतरनाक प्रक्रिया से जुड़ा हुआ एक पृथक चैप्टर जोड़ा गया था। 2016 का यह संशोधन विधेयक केन्द्र सरकार के साथ-साथ राज्य सरकारों को भी एक तिमाही के अन्दर ओवरटाइम के कार्य-घंटों की उच्चतम सीमा 50 से 100 घंटों तक बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में नियम बनाने की सक्षमता प्रदान करता है। इसमें यह भी प्रावधान है कि विशिष्ट परिस्थितियों में जब workload बहुत अधिक हो, तब जनता के हित में कार्य-घंटों की सीमा को 75 से बढ़ा कर 125 भी किया जा सकता है। जब 1987 में पिछला संशोधन किया गया था, तब से लेकर अब तक विनिर्माण प्रक्रियाओं में कई सुधार हुए हैं। नयी प्रौद्योगिकी विकसित हुई है, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन के अभिसमय को भी अपनाया गया है तथा न्यायिक निर्णयों और फैक्टरी चीफ इंस्पेक्टरों के सम्मेलन में लिये गये निर्णयों का भी प्रभाव पड़ा है। इसी को ध्यान में रख कर, श्रम बाजार को अधिक लचीला बनाने हेतु भारत सरकार के द्वारा 7 अगस्त, 2014 को लोक सभा में इन सभी सुधारों से जुड़े फैक्टरी (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2014 को प्रस्तुत किया गया था। उस विधेयक को तत्पश्चात् श्रम-संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति को भेजा गया था, जिसने अपना प्रतिवेदन 22 दिसम्बर, 2014 को संसद में प्रस्तुत किया था। 10 अगस्त, 2016 को माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस लोक सभा में प्रस्तुत किया था, लेकिन इसके पारित होने में विलम्ब होने की आशंका के चलते इसके दो सेक्शंस, 64 और 65 को तत्काल संशोधित करने का निर्णय लिया गया, जिससे कार्य समय का ओवरटाइम बढ़ाया जा सके। एक्स्ट्रा काम, एक्स्ट्रा दाम, एक्स्ट्रा पैसा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर एक्स्ट्रा काम करेंगे, तो एक्स्ट्रा पैसा भी मिलेगा और एक्स्ट्रा पैसा मिलेगा, तो उनका विकास भी होगा और यह विकास हम चाहते हैं। इसलिए उनको एक्स्ट्रा काम देना, एक्स्ट्रा काम के लिए एक्स्ट्रा पैसा भी देना और उनका विकास करना इस बिल का उद्देश्य है।

सर, इस विधेयक के उपबंध 64 और 65 में संशोधन के साथ ओवरटाइम बढ़ाने का प्रावधान अनिवार्य नहीं है, बल्कि स्वैच्छिक है। विधेयक के माध्यम से राज्यों के अधिकारों का अतिक्रमण करने और संघीय ढांचे पर हमला करने के विभिन्न सदस्यों के आरोप बेबुनियाद हैं। इस विधेयक के उद्देश्य में स्पष्ट है कि यह राज्यों के साथ केन्द्र को अधिकार प्रदान करेगा। इस विधेयक के तहत क्रियान्वयन के

[श्री अमर शंकर साबले]

अधिकार और कर्मचारियों को सुरक्षा प्रदान करने की जिम्मेदारी राज्यों के पास ही रहेगी। इस विधेयक में कई सुरक्षा मानक हैं।

यह बिल, कारखाना एक्ट, 1948 में संशोधन करता है। यह एक्ट कारखाना श्रमिकों की सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और कल्याण जैसे विषयों को regulate करता है। बिल ओवरटाइम के घंटों से संबंधित प्रावधानों को संशोधित करता है।

विभिन्न विषयों पर नियम बनाने का अधिकार - एक्ट राज्य सरकार को विभिन्न विषयों के संबंध में नियम बनाने की अनुमति देता है, जैसे दोहरा रोजगार, कारखाने के रजिस्टर में व्यस्क श्रमिकों के विवरण को शामिल करना, विशेष किस्म के काम करने वाले श्रमिकों को एक्ट के प्रावधानों से मुक्त करने की शर्तें इत्यादि। यह बिल केन्द्र सरकार को भी ऐसे नियम बनाने का अधिकार देता है।

श्रमिकों को प्रावधानों से मुक्त करने से संबंधित नियम बनाने का अधिकार : एक्ट के तहत राज्य सरकार निम्न के संबंध में नियम बना सकती है :- (i) कारखाने में प्रबंधकीय या कॉन्फिडेंशियल पद पर आसीन व्यक्ति की परिभाषा, और (ii) कुछ किस्म के व्यस्क श्रमिकों (जैसे तत्काल मरम्मत का काम करने वाले श्रमिक) पर काम के निश्चित घंटों, विश्राम की अवधि इत्यादि से संबंधित प्रावधानों के लागू न होने की शर्त। यह बिल ऐसे नियम बनाने का अधिकार केन्द्र और राज्य सरकार, दोनों को देता है। यह बिल इस प्रावधान में परिवर्तन करता है और कहता है कि बिल के अमल में आने के बाद नियमों के संबंध में पांच साल की सीमा लागू नहीं होगी।

एक तिमाही के लिए ओवरटाइम के घंटे - एक्ट राज्य सरकार को ओवरटाइम के घंटों को regulate करने के संबंध में नियम बनाने की अनुमति देता है, लेकिन एक तिमाही में ओवरटाइम के घंटों की कुल संख्या 50 से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए। यह बिल इस समय-सीमा को 100 घंटे करता है। इस संबंध में भी नियम केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा बनाए जा सकते हैं।

अगर कारखाने में काम का दबाव हो तो ओवरटाइम - एक्ट कहता है कि अगर किसी कारखाने में काम का अत्यधिक दबाव है, तो राज्य सरकार व्यस्क श्रमिकों को कारखाने में ओवरटाइम काम करने की अनुमति दे सकती है, लेकिन एक तिमाही में ओवरटाइम के घंटे 75 से ज्यादा नहीं होने चाहिए। यह बिल केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों को इस समय-सीमा को बढ़ा कर 115 करने की अनुमति देता है।

जनहित में ओवरटाइम - बिल में एक प्रावधान किया गया है, जो कि केन्द्र या राज्य सरकार को 115 घंटे की समय-सीमा को 125 करने की अनुमति देता है। ऐसा निम्नलिखित परिस्थितियों में किया जा सकता है: (i) कारखाने में काम का अत्यधिक दबाव होने पर, और (ii) जनहित में। सर, यह जो फैक्टरी (संशोधन) बिल रखा गया है, मैं इसको समर्थन देता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Now, Shri Narendra Kumar Swain; not present. Shrimati Vandana Chavan; not present. Then, Shri Anil Desai.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. I rise in support of the Factories (Amendment) Bill, 2016. Though I am supporting it, I have my reservations regarding a few points.

Sir, this Bill or this legislation entails enhancing the limit of overtime hours from the present limit of 50 hours per quarter to 100 hours per quarter. Under Section 64, it is being done. Secondly, there is further increase in the limit of overtime hours to a maximum of 125 hours per quarter in the public interest under Section 65. It looks that these amendments are a sort of ratification of the ILO Conventions where it is provided that the maximum availing of the overtime limit is 144 hours. Though the NDA Government has brought this Bill in the name of labour reforms, it has made good amendments as far as labour facilities for the labour community are concerned. But if you happen to see these amendments which are coming in the name of overtime, we have to look into two factors, that is, organized sector and unorganized sector. A huge percentage, more than 80-85 per cent of the labour falls into unorganized sector and around 10-15 per cent of the labour comes under organized sector. As far as small and medium enterprises are concerned, factories are concerned, there are labour laws which are enacted, legislated in the interest of labour community but, more or less, it is seen that they remain on paper and exploitation of labour is rampant.

In unorganized sector, most of these provisions, as far as enhancing or increasing in the overtime are concerned, if it goes unmonitored or whatever has been legislated is not accorded in proper sense, this will be nothing but exploitation of labour because this unorganized sector consists of illiterates. Illiteracy is there and they are not aware of laws. It has been seen that the factory owners, the business community, are taking undue advantage out of this. In a city like Mumbai or the peripheral areas of Mumbai or my State of Maharashtra, where a number of small-scale or medium-scale factories are there, the factory owners have taken a toll on the labour community. These days, collective bargaining, which is prevalent or which was there in the organized sector, is also at stake because the major recruitment which used to be in this organized sector, over the years, that has come down because of automation and computerization. As my fellow colleagues have mentioned rightly, when automation is there in place, in fact, whatever is the number of labour, which is required to carry out the process of production or even in the service sector, that the number is much lesser required. Then, at the same time, if you come out with a provision, which is contrary to what has been provided, that the number of overtime hours has been increased, that does not go well. My submission and request to the Labour Minister would be that contract labour, outsourcing of labour, this kind of system should be kept to the minimum. Regular employment should be the order of the

[Shri Anil Desai]

day. Unless you do this, whatever legislations in the name of labour reforms are coming, if they are to match with improvement in the standard of living of the labour community, this will be a futile attempt. I hope hon. Labour Minister will take due consideration of these points and help it so that in real spirit whatever labour reforms are being done, that will be helping the labour community and help in the growth of the GDP of the country. Thank you.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill. I oppose the amendments proposed by the Government, particularly, in Clause 65 of the Bill, which says 'further extend the total number of hours of overtime work in any quarter upto one hundred and twenty-five in the public interest.' This is a clear admission by the Government, namely, first, the economy is in bad shape, secondly, the Government has completely failed to create jobs. Sir, the situation in the country is very critical. There is unemployment growing at a galloping speed and under-employment is equally growing at a galloping speed. There is unrest among our young people. There is no hope for our people. In fact, the youth of our country, several youth organizations are demanding 'Right to Work' as a Fundamental Right and they are demanding that during the period of unemployment, they should get unemployment allowance. But here this amendment actually goes against the young people who are seeking jobs. And it is proposed in the name of public interest, and nobody knows what is 'public interest'! Whether the Government or the Ministry is clear about the public interest, nobody knows. What do you mean by public interest? Increasing it 125 hours in a quarter is absolutely irrational and insensitive. In fact, if you think the economy is doing well under your Government, you must propose to reduce the working hours from 8 hours to 7 hours and let the workers have more time to have more cultural activities, social activities. That should be the approach but you are increasing the working hours, burdening the workers who are already in job and you are not giving any opening for young people to get recruited for jobs. This is absolutely irrational and insensitive.

Sir, after two weeks, we will be celebrating 'May Day' all over the world. 'May Day' is the day of working class and the working class fought for 8 hours working day. In fact, Puducherry was the first place in Asia to get 8 hours working day. ...*(Interruptions)*... Puducherry was under French rule. It was the time that workers sacrificed. Several workers led their lives. I must tell you that that was somewhere in 1936. But that was the first place in Asia. Puducherry was the first place in Asia to get 8 hours working day. Later on, during British India, we got 8 hours working day. Now, on one side, the working hours have increased and you are now increasing the overtime.

That is why I say that it is irrational. The Government will have to reconsider this and, in fact, I will suggest that the Government can take back this Bill instead of forcing it to accept. The Government can very well take back the Bill, defer the Bill and come back after consulting trade unions, all stakeholders and you can come back. Why do you force this Bill right now at this point of time? Because labour reforms are implemented and wherever they have implemented their rules, these are anti-labour reforms. I am telling you that they are against the working class. That is why the trade unions are all fighting against the so-called labour reforms. In an economy, as we have today, the primary workforce is the working class and you should protect the interest of the working class. The young people should get the jobs and you are not creating jobs. You are saying, "सबका साथ, सबका विकास". I don't know whether "सबका साथ, सबका विकास" is there or not, पर नौजवानों का विकास कहाँ है? This is what I am asking from the Government. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Where is the plan for the young people? Where are the schemes? So, Sir, this amendment which has been proposed by the Government to the Factories Act is unacceptable and it is not in the interest of the working people. I am telling you it is not in the interest of our economy. If you are keen to develop economy, build economy, this cannot go as it is. So, I oppose this Amendment Bill and I want that the House should direct the Government to take it back and defer the Bill. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Now, Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu. रापोलू जी, दो मिनट, आपकी पार्टी का टाइम पूरा हो गया है। संक्षिप्त में कह दीजिए।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Respected Vice-Chairman, Sir, with this amendment of increase in overtime in the Factories Act, the Union Labour Minister will attract the name as an anti-labour person, which he is not supposed to be. From the present nine hours a day, it will go up to ten hours; from 48 hours a week, it will go up to 60 hours a week and the increase of quarterly overtime from 75 hours to 125 hours is just giving surprise to all the employment market experts all over the world because India is under-employed and unemployed. Just yesterday, in the other House, the MP from Treasury Benches, who happens to be from Ghosi, Uttar Pradesh, categorically, stated that there is no employment growth in the country. The generation of employment has now been decelerated and the environment, the so-called eco-system to generate employment, is now underwhelming. In this given situation, what are we going to achieve with piecemeal amendments? You are waiting since August, 2016 to just enact this. From 2015, your full-fledged Factories Act is on the website of your Ministry and before the Parliament. Why are you not sensitized over that? But I do not

[Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu]

want to go into all those details. Since my time is very limited, I would like to flag certain specific things. Your Labour Ministry is not equipped with the manpower that is required to be so. The human resource development-oriented employment indices have to be procured and you have to position experts on labour welfare and industrial relations, who can cater to the needs. In the absence of those, the multi-national companies and the corporate companies. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I am mentioning very specific important points. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Yes, you are making good points. But your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Please, Sir. I will not take more than five minutes. Kindly allow me because this is a very serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): The Deputy Chairman has told me to give only two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Let me submit, Sir.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): कंटीन्यू करिए।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, I am continuing. The multi-national companies are taking maternity leave and paternity leave for a ride. We are thinking that we are going to give paternity leave to fathers who have got their new offsprings, whereas, even the mothers, the young workers, who have taken maternity leave, after completion of their maternity leave, are subject to removal. The latest situation among the multi-national companies is to be taken into cognizance. Look at several multi-national companies including Cognizant which have removed above 6,000 women workers just on maternity grounds. This is going to be a bigger challenge. Your Ministry is not equipped to take care of these types of complications. There is another plea. The textile industry is also having very larger complications in the powerloom, handloom and apparel sector. I am continuously pleading—you are also generous to look into the medical complications of the weavers of powerloom, handloom, apparel sectors and tailors, who are in organized smaller units, and also unorganized individual workers—to bring them under ESI medical coverage. I plead you to extend the ESI medical coverage to the weavers of powerloom, handloom, tailors and apparel sector workers so that they will have security of health. Besides this, your piecemeal enactment of overtime will give you a very bad name. Not only all of us here, but the entire labour welfare community is opposing your move. You have mentioned in your Statement of Objects and Reasons itself that on the demand of the

industry you are bringing in this Amendment. This is not in the interest of the labour force and the worker force. So, I plead with the hon. Minister to withdraw this Bill; and come out with a comprehensive Factories Amendment Bill. The Factories Act, 1948 is relevant to the working spirit of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar whose birth anniversary we are going to celebrate in three days time, that is, on 14th April. You need to look at the Factories Act so that the spirit of Dr. Ambedkar's promotion of the Factories Act is not diluted. This is my request. I oppose this type of draconian approach towards the labour welfare. Thank you very much.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, our colleagues from this side fully opposed the Bill. I join with them. I respect the Minister. He is a very good man. But unfortunately he brings all the anti-labour Bills. It is very unfortunate. After retirement he will definitely feel, what I say, it may reflect in his next generation. I don't believe in the next generation but he believes.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: So also, the Vice-Chairman.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Yes. Sir, I request the hon. Members to read the history of the Indian trade union movement. Whatever material is available, it is not at the mercy of this Government or that Government. See the history of Bombay, see the history of Coimbatore and see the history of Railways how the workers fought, and how many workers were shot dead. About four workers were hanged at Coimbatore. Five people were shot dead at the Golden Rock Railway struggle. Only then the first Railway Pay Commission came. So every inch, the worker fought and got all these benefits. I am myself a trade union worker when I was 19 years old. I know the workers working in the sugar factory, cement factory, textile factory, BHEL, Railways and Ordnance factory. I worked along with them. I have negotiated for them. To get one rupee, it was not an easy thing. We had to fight. We had to lose our jobs. All the gentlemen here used to abuse us. They used to say, "These labour leaders are creating trouble." One by one, what worker fought and got, you want to take it away. Today, in the new areas the occupational hazard was not studied. None of the industries has studied the occupational disease or hazard. But just by increasing overtime means what? You are sucking the blood of the worker. For whose benefit? People are saying that the labour movement is going down day by day.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

I would like to warn the Government that very soon the labour of India, they have got confidence, they will rise again. They will throw away all the anti-labour laws into the Bay of Bengal. So, today, I challenge those who want to have this type of Bill, and want to eradicate all the old Acts will face problems. People talk about the ILO. Have

[Shri T.K. Rangarajan]

you endorsed all the ILO resolutions? No. But you will bring in ILO's Resolution on 125 hours' of overtime. A German worker is different from an Indian worker. A British worker is different from an Indian worker. This attitude is going to harm our working class, our common people, their families, their future. So, I oppose the Bill. I request the hon. Minister to withdraw the Bill. That would be a great service to the working class. You have been a leader and you have worked amongst the labour. Don't harm what they earned before the freedom movement and what they earned after the freedom movement.

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): सर, इस बिल को देखने के बाद मुझे यह बात समझ नहीं आ रही कि यह बिल किस ने draft किया है? मंत्री जी तो सीधे-साधे आदमी हैं, आपके ऊपर कहीं-न-कहीं से pressure आया होगा, क्योंकि industry का भला करने के लिए आप बड़े उत्साह से ऐसा बिल लाए हैं, यह जानकर मुझे आश्चर्य होता है! मैं हमारे शिव सेना के मित्रों से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जहां आप हर बात में इन का विरोध करते हैं, लेकिन labour की problem से जुड़ा ये ऐसा बिल लाए हैं और आप इस बिल को सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं? सर, हमारे यहां contract labour रखी जाती है और बड़े पैमाने पर उस का exploitation होता है। टीचर्स को 1 हजार से 3 हजार रुपए पगार दी जाती है। ऐसी हालत में overtime बढ़ाने की बात आपके दिमाग में क्यों आयी? कई factories में तो contract labour ही रखी जाती है। मुझे लगा था कि आप के मंत्री बनने के बाद आप contract labour को सुविधा देने के बारे में विचार करेंगे। हमारे साथी रंगराजन साहब ने एक बात ठीक कही। महोदय, मेरा एक दोस्त कुवैत में एक जापानी कंपनी में काम करता था। उस कंपनी में जापानी इंजीनियर्स थे और यह भी इंजीनियर था। उसने 4-5 महीने के बाद मुझे पत्र लिखा कि यहां जापानी इंजीनियर्स 8 घंटे लगातार काम करते हैं। उसके बाद नहाते हैं और बैठकर विचार करते हैं कि कल क्या काम करना है? उसने लिखा कि मैंने इन के साथ competition करने की बहुत कोशिश की, लेकिन 6 घंटे के बाद मैं बहुत थक जाता हूँ। उसने सही बात कही। फर्क यह है कि उनका intake क्या है, वे खाते क्या हैं, रहते कैसे हैं और वहां की हवा कैसी है? हमारे यहां का मजदूर उतना काम नहीं कर सकता है। हमारा मजदूर 6 घंटे ही काम कर सकता है। उस के लिए 8 घंटे काम करना ज्यादा हो जाता है। अब मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आ रही कि आपने उसका exploitation करने की हिम्मत क्यों की और इसके पीछे कौन है? मेरा पूछना है कि क्या "अच्छे दिन" खाली industrialists, पूंजीपतियों के लिए हैं? आप "अच्छे दिन" की बात करते हो, गरीबों की बात करते हो, तो ये मजदूर क्या हैं? क्या मजदूर अमीर हैं? सर, उसके पास रहने के लिए घर नहीं है, वह झोंपड़-पट्टी में रहता है। उसे पीने के लिए सफ पानी नहीं मिलता, उसे स्वास्थ्य संबंधी कोई सुविधा नहीं मिलती। वह बेचारा मजदूर ऐसे हालात में काम करता है। फिर हमारे यहां तो unorganised sector में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर मजदूर काम कर रहे हैं, उनको अच्छी सुविधाएं देना, उनको organized sector में लाना, इस संबंध में काम करने के बजाय आप organized sector में जो थोड़े से लोग काम कर रहे हैं, उनके exploitation के बारे में सोच रहे हैं, यह मेरे ख्याल से बिल्कुल गलत बात है। महोदय, महात्मा फुले के एक follower ने trade union चालू की और उस वक्त Textile labour 18-18 घंटे काम करता था। वह factory की सीढ़ियों पर सो जाता था और फिर काम में लग जाता था। उन्होंने मजदूर आंदोलन में बहुत बड़ा काम किया है। जॉर्ज फर्नांडीज़ साहब आप के साथ थे,

उन्होंने बहुत काम किया है। मैंने भी उनके साथ काम किया है। डांगे साहब ने बड़ा काम किया है। इन लोगों के बड़े काम से मजदूरों के लिए जो कानून बना है, उसमें इन लोगों को और सुविधा कैसे मिलेगी, यह देखने के बजाय आप उस कानून को खत्म करने का काम कर रहे हैं, यह मेरे ख्याल से आप एक बड़ा पाप कर रहे हैं। आप यह मत कीजिए। आपके हाथों से यह काम हो रहा है, यह ध्यान में रखिए। आप सरकार से कहिए कि मैं नहीं करूंगा। मैंने महाराष्ट्र में लेबर मिनिस्टर बनकर काम किया है। कुछ लोगों का ऐसा प्रेशर आता था, मैंने उस वक्त कहा कि मैं इस पर बिल्कुल काम नहीं करूंगा। अनऑर्गनाइज्ड सेक्टर में काम करने वालों को क्या सुविधा दी जाएगी, मैंने इसके बारे में विचार किया। डोमेस्टिक वर्कर्स के लिए भी क्या सुविधा दे सकते हैं, उनको कम-से-कम 15 दिनों में तो छुट्टी मिलनी चाहिए, उनके लिए प्रोविडेंट फंड होना चाहिए, उनके लिए बोनस होना चाहिए, हम इस बारे में सोच रहे थे और आप तो एक उलटा काम कर रहे हैं। आप यह कहिए कि फैक्ट्रियों में काम करने वाला जो कॉन्ट्रैक्ट लेबर है, वह परमानेंट लेबर हो जाएगा। आप उसको परमानेंट कीजिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, केवल दो मिनट। मेरा सवाल इतना ही है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़ कन्क्लूड।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: मैं एक दफा कॉन्ट्रैक्ट लेबर का मोर्चा लेकर मफतलाल हाउस पर गया। जब मफतलाल साहब ने देखा कि ऐसा मोर्चा आया है, तो उन्होंने सबको अंदर बुलाया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़ कन्क्लूड।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: चाय पिलाई ...**(व्यवधान)**... और बोले ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़ कन्क्लूड।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: हो गया। यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है और मैं अपने मैनेजमेंट को कहता हूँ कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप मेहरबानी करके कुछ मत कीजिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसमें सुधार लाने का है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह देखिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कोऑपरेटिव फेडरलिज्म खत्म करने की बात कर रहे हैं। यह बिल्कुल गलत है, इतना कहकर, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

MOTION FOR REFERENCE OF THE CONSTITUTION (ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD AMENDMENT) BILL, 2017 TO A SELECT COMMITTEE

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चंद गहलोत): सर, मुझे जरूरी काम से कहीं जाना है और मैंने पहले भी आप से निवेदन किया था, आपने कहा था कि इस विधेयक के बाद इसको लेंगे।

श्री उपसभापति: क्या आपको urgency है?

श्री थावर चंद गहलोत: जी सर, इसीलिए कह रहा हूँ। सर, सरकार तो चाहती थी कि लम्बे समय से जो मांग हो रही थी कि ओबीसी कमीशन को संवैधानिक दर्जा दें, लोक सभा ने इसको भारी बहुमत से पारित भी किया ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me listen and understand.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: जब इस पर चर्चा होने लगी तो राय यह आई थी कि या तो इसको सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजा जाए या बाद में लिया जाए, तो मैं आपकी अनुमति से सेलेक्ट कमेटी के लिए प्रस्ताव करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You want the Bill to be sent to a Select Committee and you have moved the Motion. I think, we can allow this Business for sending it to the Select Committee.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, please.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, you can move the Motion.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव उपस्थित करता हूँ:—

"भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को, लोक सभा द्वारा पारित रूप में, राज्य सभा के अगले सत्र के पहले सप्ताह के अंतिम दिवस तक प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करने के अनुदेशों के साथ राज्य सभा की प्रवर समिति को सौंपा जाए, जिसमें निम्नलिखित सदस्य होंगे:

1. श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव
2. श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल
3. डा. विकास महात्मे
4. श्री राम नारायण डूडी
5. श्री बी. के. हरिप्रसाद
6. श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री
7. श्री दिग्विजय सिंह
8. श्री हुसैन दलवाई
9. प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव
10. श्री शरद यादव
11. श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय
12. श्री ए. नवनीतकृष्णन
13. श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा
14. श्री टी. के. रंगराजन
15. श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी
16. श्री सी. एम. रमेश

17. श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल
18. श्रीमती कानीमोझी
19. श्री अनिल देसाई
20. श्री नरेश गुजराल
21. मीर मोहम्मद फ़ैयाज
22. श्री बिश्वजीत दैमारी
23. श्री राजीव चन्द्रशेखर
24. श्री स्वपन दासगुप्ता
25. श्री राम कुमार कश्यप"

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as passed by Lok Sabha, be referred to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha consisting of the following Members:

1. Shri Bhupender Yadav
2. Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai Gohel
3. Dr. Vikas Mahatme
4. Shri Ram Narain Dudi
5. Shri B. K. Hariprasad
6. Shri Madhusudan Mistry
7. Shri Digvijaya Singh
8. Shri Husain Dalwai
9. Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav
10. Shri Sharad Yadav
11. Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy
12. Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan
13. Shri Satish Chandra Misra
14. Shri T. K. Rangarajan
15. Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey
16. Shri C. M. Ramesh

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

17. Shri Praful Patel
18. Shrimati Kanimozhi
19. Shri Anil Desai
20. Shri Naresh Gujral
21. Mir Mohammad Fayaz
22. Shri Biswajit Daimary
23. Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar
24. Shri Swapan Dasgupta
25. Shri Ram Kumar Kashyap

with instructions to report to the Rajya Sabha by the last day of the first week of the next Session".

The motion was adopted.

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA — Contd.

**Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
(Prevention and Control) Bill, 2017**

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

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 120 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 11th April, 2017, agreed without any amendment to the Human Immuno Deficiency Virus and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (Prevention and Control) Bill, 2017, which was passed by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st March, 2017."

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Factories (Amendment) Bill, 2016 — Contd.

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैंने काम करने के समय के विस्तार के बारे में अभी तक जो बातें सुनी हैं, उनके लिए मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि यह बात सच है कि भारत

के अंदर बहुत बड़ी संख्या में युवा हैं, बहुत बड़ी संख्या में बेरोजगार लोग हैं, परंतु किसी आदमी के काम करने की कर्मठता और क्षमता को कम करना, यह भी ठीक बात नहीं है। जहाँ तक देश के युवाओं को रोजगार देने की बात है, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत में पिछले कुछ साठ-सत्तर सालों में ऐसी गलत नीतियाँ बनी हैं, जिनके कारण हमने इंडस्ट्री के टोटली पीछे जाकर लेबर, लेबर और लेबर की बात की है। जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ, अगर भारत के अंदर अच्छी आर्थिक नीतियाँ बनेंगी, तो भारत में, बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में छोटे-छोटे उद्योगों के द्वारा, घरेलू उद्योगों के द्वारा, कृषि आधारित उद्योगों द्वारा मालिक ज्यादा और लेबर कम बनेंगे। इस देश में जब तक इस प्रकार की नीति नहीं आएगी, देश की जनता को मालिक बनाने के बदले सबको लेबर बनाने की जो सोच है, उसमें परिवर्तन नहीं आएगा, तब तक देश का विकास नहीं होगा।

उपसभापति जी, मैंने अपने जीवन में कम-से-कम 7 लाख विद्यार्थियों से संवाद किया है। मैं विद्यार्थियों से पूछा करता था कि क्या तुम बड़े बनकर देने वाले बनना चाहते हो या माँगने वाले बनना चाहते हो? बच्चे उत्तर में कहते थे कि हम देने वाले बनना चाहते हैं। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य है कि आजादी के बाद या यूरोप से आई हुई इस ट्रेड यूनियन के कारण आज हम अपने देश के अंदर सभी को नौकर बनाना चाहते हैं।

महोदय, नौकरी मिलने का साध्य नहीं है। कोई कितना भी सिर पटके, सौ में से आठ से ज्यादा लोगों को नौकरी नहीं मिलती है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में ऐसी कर्मठता को भी समाप्त करके, केवल नाम के लिए तनखाह देकर, फैक्ट्रियों को, उद्योगों को loss में लाना, यह भी ठीक नहीं है। इसीलिए माननीय उपसभापति जी, अगर आदमी देश के हित में काम करने के लिए तैयार है, देश के हित में काम करने की आवश्यकता है, अगर उसके समय की अवधि को बढ़ाया जाता है, तो इसको इतिहास में कोई गलती नहीं मानना चाहिए। यह बिल इस अच्छे विचार को लेकर ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस परिवर्तन को लेकर आया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसीलिए माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपसे यह विनती करता हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम अपने देश के हित में इस प्रकार की नीतियों को लाएं, जिससे सभी लोग मालिक बनें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This is about the sitting of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... It was decided in the Business Advisory Committee that after 6.00 p.m. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will question to the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We are very, very clear about it. ...*(Interruptions)*... It was the consensus. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will put the question. Don't worry. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is still one more minute left to six. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will put the question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yesterday also I did it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

6.00 P.M.

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, इसीलिए मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए यह मांग करता हूँ कि हमारी नीतियों में सरकार थोड़ा एक नई दृष्टि से ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, it is 6.00 pm. Let me take the sense of the House. I want to know whether there is consensus for extension of time.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, Sir.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no consensus. ...(Interruptions)... I accept that. No Special Mentions? ...(Interruptions)... So, I am going to adjourn the House.

The House is adjourned to meet at 11.00 a.m. on Wednesday, the 12th April, 2017.

*The House then adjourned at one minute past
six of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Wednesday, the 12th April, 2017.*

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