

Vol. 242
No. 15



सत्यमेव जयते

Tuesday,
21 March, 2017
30 Phalgun, 1938 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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NEW DELHI

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Website : <http://rajyasabha.nic.in>
<http://parliamentofindia.nic.in>
E-mail : rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in

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RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 21st March, 2017/30th Phalguna, 1938 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Papers to be Laid on the Table. Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda.

Report and Accounts (2015-16) of the Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh and related paper

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 Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh (National Population Stabilisation Fund), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6597/16/17]

Public Enterprises Survey (2015-16)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Public Enterprises Survey (Volumes I and II), for the year 2015-16. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6659/16/17]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports

II. Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of NDTL, New Delhi and NSDF, New Delhi and related papers

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

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (Department of Youth Affairs), under sub-section (2) of Section 44 of the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development Act, 2012:—

(1) G.S.R. 1079 (E), dated the 18th November 2016, publishing the RGNIYD Ordinance (Second Amendment) 2016.

(2) G.S.R. 1158 (E), dated the 20th December, 2016, publishing the First Statutes of the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (Second Amendment) Statutes, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 6428/16/17]

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

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Dope Testing Laboratory (NDTL), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6694/16/17]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6585/16/17]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)

II. Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of various councils and institutes and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): Sir, I lay on the Table—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH), under sub-section (2) of Section 36 of the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970:—
- (1) No. 11-76/2016 Unani (U.G. Regl.), dated the 7th November, 2016, publishing the Indian Medicine Central Council (Minimum Standards of Education in Indian Medicine) Amendment Regulations, 2016.
 - (2) No. 28-15/2016 Ay. (M.S.R.), dated the 7th November, 2016, publishing the Indian Medicine Central Council (Requirements of Minimum Standards for undergraduate Ayurveda Colleges and attached Hospital) Regulations, 2016.
 - (3) No. 18-12/2016 Siddha (M.S.R.), dated the 7th November, 2016, publishing the Indian Medicine Central Council (Requirements of Minimum Standards for undergraduate Siddha Colleges and attached Hospitals) Regulations, 2016.
 - (4) No. 11-77/2016 Unani (P.G. Regl.), dated the 7th November, 2016, publishing the Indian Medicine Central Council (Post Graduate Unani Medical Education Regulations, 2016
 - (5) No. 18-12/2016 Siddha (Syllabus U.G.), dated the 7th November, Unani Medical Education) Regulations, 2016.2016, publishing the Indian Medicine Central Council (Minimum Standards of Education in Indian Medicine) Amendment Regulations, 2016.
 - (6) No. 24-14/2016 (U.G. Regulation), dated the 7th November, 2016, publishing the Indian Medicine Central Council (Minimum Standards of Education in Indian Medicine) Amendment Regulations, 2016.
 - (7) No. 4-90/2016 P.G. Regulation, dated the 7th November, 2016, publishing the Indian Medicine Central Council (Post Graduate Ayurveda Education) Regulations, 2016.
 - (8) No. 11-134/2016 Unani (M.S.R.), dated the 7th November, 2016, publishing the Indian Medicine Central Council (Requirements of

Minimum Standard for undergraduate Unani Colleges and attached Hospitals) Regulations, 2016.

- (9) No. 18-12/2016 Siddha (Syllabus P.G.), dated the 7th November, 2016, publishing the Indian Medicine Central Council (Postgraduate Siddha Education) Regulations, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (9) *See* No. L.T. 6528/16/17]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Council of Homoeopathy (CCH), 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 Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5975/16/16]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM), 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 Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6599/16/17]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6601/16/17]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN), 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 Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6602/16/17]
- (v) (a) Annual Report of the Central Council for Research in Siddha, Chennai, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Central Council for Research in Siddha, Chennai, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6600/16/17]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga (MDNIY), 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 Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6700/16/17]

Report and Accounts (2015-16) of the Lakshadweep State Waqf Board, Kavaratti and related paper

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Lakshadweep State Waqf Board, Kavaratti, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6575/16/17]
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

II. Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of various banks and NIPFP, New Delhi and related papers

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

- I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under sub section (3) of Section 49 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956:—
- (1) F. No. I-13011/02/2015/Ins-I., dated the 6th December, 2016, publishing the Life Insurance Corporation of India (Amendment) Regulations, 2016. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6529/16/17]
- (2) G.S.R. 86 (E), dated the 2nd February, 2017, publishing the Life Insurance Corporation of India (Agents) Regulations, 2017.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6605/16/17]
- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under sub section (3) of Section 48 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956:—
- (1) G.S.R. 1136 (E), dated the 14th December, 2016, publishing the Life Insurance Corporation of India (Daily Allowance and Hotel Charges to Employees on Tour) Amendment Rules, 2016.
- (2) G.S.R. 1162 (E), dated the 21st December, 2016, publishing the Life Insurance Corporation of India (Re-appointment of Terminated Development Officers) Amendment Rules, 2016.
[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 6529/16/17]
- (3) G.S.R. 85 (E), dated the 2nd February, 2017, rescinding the Life Insurance Corporation of India (Agents) Rules, 1972, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such recession.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6606/16/17]
- (iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under sub-section (3) of Section 114 of the Insurance Act, 1938; and Section 27 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999:—

- (1) F. No. IRDAI/Reg/23/135/2016, dated the 9th December, 2016, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Issuance of e-insurance policies) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2016.
 - (2) F. No. IRDAI/Reg/24/136/2016, dated the 9th December, 2016, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Registration and Operations of Branch Offices of Foreign Reinsurers other than Lloyd's) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2016.
 - (3) F. No. IRDAI/Reg/25/137/2016, dated the 20th December, 2016, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Payment of commission or remuneration or reward to insurance agents and insurance intermediaries) Regulations, 2016. [Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) See No. L.T. 6702/16/17]
- (iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), Notification No S.O. 370 (E), dated the 8th February, 2017, publishing the General Insurance (Rationalisation of Pay Scales and other Conditions of Service of Officers) Amendment Scheme, 2017, under sub-section (5) of Section 17A of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6703/16/17]
- (v) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. PNB/HRMD/DAC/P/2/2016, dated the December 3 - December 9, 2016 (Weekly Gazette), publishing the Punjab National Bank Officer Employees' (Discipline & Appeal) (Amendment) Regulations, 2016, under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7030/16/17]
- (vi) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. S.O. 3568 (E), dated the 28th November, 2016, appointing the 1st day of December, 2016, as the date on which the provisions of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special

Provisions) Repeal Act, 2003 shall come into force, under sub-section (3) of Section 6 of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Repeal Act, 2003. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6608/16/17]

(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:—

- (1) G.S.R. 639 (E), dated the 18th August, 2015, publishing the Customs Baggage Declaration (Amendment) Regulations, 2015, along with Explanatory Memorandum.
- (2) G.S.R. 181 (E), dated the 18th February, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 193 (E), dated the 2nd April, 1997, to insert certain entries in the original Notification, along with Explanatory Memorandum and delay statement.
- (3) G.S.R. 311 (E), dated the 16th March, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 193 (E), dated the 2nd April, 1997, to insert certain entries in the original Notification, along with Explanatory Memorandum and delay statement.
- (4) G.S.R. 393 (E), dated the 1st April, 2016, publishing the Bill of Entry (Electronic Declaration) (Amendment) Regulations, 2016, along with Explanatory Memorandum and delay statement.
- (5) S.O. 1294 (E), dated the 1st April, 2016, publishing the Customs (Fees for Rendering Services by Customs Officers) Amendment Regulations, 2016, along with Explanatory Memorandum and delay statement.
- (6) G.S.R. 461 (E), dated the 27th April, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 193 (E), dated the 2nd April, 1997, to insert certain entries in the original Notification, along with Explanatory Memorandum and delay statement.
- (7) G.S.R. 462 (E), dated the 27th April, 2016, exempting vessels carrying exclusively coastal goods from the provisions of section 92, section 93, section 94, section 95, section 97 and sub-section (1)

of the section 98 of the Customs Act, 1962, along with Explanatory Memorandum and delay statement.

- (8) G.S.R. 463 (E), dated the 27th April, 2016, directing that the provisions of section 30 and 41 of the Customs Act, 1962 shall apply to vessels carrying exclusively coastal goods operating from berths used by vessels carrying imported goods or export goods, as the case may be and the person-in-charge of such vessel or his agent shall deliver to the proper officer, a coastal manifest, prior to the arrival of the vessel or departure as the case may be, in the form mentioned in the notification, along with Explanatory Memorandum and delay statement.
- (9) S.O. 2407 (E), dated the 14th July, 2016, publishing the Customs (Import of Goods at Concessional Rate of Duty for Manufacture of Excisable Goods) Second (Amendment) Rules, 2016, along with Explanatory Memorandum and delay statement.
- (10) G.S.R. 786 (E), dated the 11th August, 2016, publishing the Export Manifest (Aircraft) Amendment Regulations, 2016, along with Explanatory Memorandum.
- (11) G.S.R. 787 (E), dated the 11th August, 2016, publishing the Import Manifest (Aircraft) Amendment Regulations, 2016, along with Explanatory Memorandum.
- (12) G.S.R. 821 (E), dated the 26th August, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 655 (E), dated the 16th September, 2014, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, along with Explanatory Memorandum and delay statement.
- (13) G.S.R. 822 (E), dated the 26th August, 2016, publishing the Handling of Cargo in Customs Areas (Amendment) Regulations, 2016, along with Explanatory Memorandum and delay statement.
- (14) G.S.R. 1006 (E), dated the 25th October, 2016, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 397 (E), dated the 2nd September, 1996, along with Explanatory Memorandum and delay statement.

- (15) G.S.R. 1037 (E), dated the 2nd November, 2016, publishing the Deferred Payment of Import Duty Rules, 2016, along with Explanatory Memorandum and delay statement.
- (16) G.S.R. 1038 (E), dated the 2nd November, 2016, permitting the importers certified under Authorized Economic Operator programme as AEO (Tier-Two) and AEO (Tier-Three) to make deferred payment of import duty, along with Explanatory Memorandum and delay statement.
- (17) G.S.R. 1093 (E), dated the 25th November, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 193 (E), dated the 2nd April, 1997, to insert certain entries in the original Notification, along with Explanatory Memorandum and delay statement.
- (18) G.S.R. 1099 (E), dated the 29th November, 2016, publishing the Courier Imports and Exports (Clearance) Amendment Regulations, 2016, along with Explanatory Memorandum and delay statement.
- (19) G.S.R. 65 (E), dated the 20th January, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 554 (E), dated the 13th August, 1993, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification along with Explanatory Memorandum.
- (20) G.S.R. 71 (E), dated the 27th January, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 590 (E), dated the 13th August, 2008, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification along with Explanatory Memorandum.
- (21) G.S.R. 87 (E), dated the 2nd February, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 153 (E), dated the 1st March, 2011, to insert certain entries in the original Notification along with Explanatory Memorandum.
- (22) G.S.R. 88 (E), dated the 2nd February, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 194 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to insert/substitute certain entries in the original Notification along with Explanatory Memorandum.

- (23) G.S.R. 89 (E), dated the 2nd February, 2017, Seeking to reduce Basic Custom Duty on all items of machinery, including instruments, apparatus and appliances, transmission equipment and auxiliary equipment (including those required for testing and quality control) and components required for (a) initial setting up of fuel cell based system for generation of power or for demonstration purposes and (b) balance of systems operating on bio-gas or bio methane or by-product hydrogen along with Explanatory Memorandum.
- (24) G.S.R. 90 (E), dated the 2nd February, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 185 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (24) See No. L.T. 6611/16/17]

(viii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (4) of Section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 72 (E), dated the 30th January, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 467 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 73 (E), dated the 30th January, 2017, publishing the Service Tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (3) G.S.R. 100 (E), dated the 2nd February, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 467 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, to omit/insert/substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) See No. L.T. 6612/16/17]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 91 (E), dated the 2nd February, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 126 (E), dated the 1st March, 2005, to substitute/omit/insert certain entries in the original Notification.

- (2) G.S.R. 92 (E), dated the 2nd February, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 492 (E), dated the 1st July, 2008, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (3) G.S.R. 93 (E), dated the 2nd February, 2017, Seeking to prescribe 6% concessional excise/CV duty on all items of machinery required for (a) initial setting up of fuel cell based system for generation of power or for demonstration purposes and (b) for balance of systems operating on bio-gas or bio-methane byproduct hydrogen.
 - (4) G.S.R. 94 (E), dated the 2nd February, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 163 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (5) G.S.R. 95 (E), dated the 2nd February, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 118 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (6) G.S.R. 96 (E), dated the 2nd February, 2017, publishing the Pan Masala Packing Machines (Capacity Determination and Collection of Duty) Amendment Rules, 2017.
 - (7) G.S.R. 97 (E), dated the 2nd February, 2017, publishing the Chewing Tobacco and Unmanufactured Tobacco Packing Machines (Capacity Determination and Collection of Duty) Amendment Rules, 2017.
 - (8) G.S.R. 98 (E), dated the 2nd February, 2017, publishing the CENVAT Credit (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
 - (9) G.S.R. 99 (E), dated the 2nd February, 2017, publishing the Central Excise (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- [Placed in Library. For (1) to (9) *See* No. L.T. 6613/16/17]
- (x) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 1116 (E), dated the 6th December, 2016, publishing the Prevention of Money-laundering (Appeal) Amendment Rules, 2016, under Section 74 of the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6609/16/17]

(xi) 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. 109 (E), dated the 7th February, 2017, amending notification No. G.S.R. 778 (E), dated the 8th August, 2016, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 110 (E), dated the 7th February, 2017, amending notification No. G.S.R. 799 (E), dated the 17th August, 2016, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) G.S.R. 143 (E), dated the 17th February, 2017, Seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on the imports of seamless tubes, pipes and hollow profiles of iron, alloy or non-alloy steel (other than cast iron and stainless steel), whether hot finished or cold drawn or cold rolled of an external diameter not exceeding 355.6 mm or 140 OD, originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China, in the manner prescribed, pursuant to the final findings of the Designated Authority, Director General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties, for a period of five years from the date of imposition of provisional anti-dumping duty *i.e.* 17th May, 2016 (except from the period from 17th November, 2016 to 16th February, 2017).

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) See No. L.T. 6610/16/17]

(xii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), Notification No G.S.R. 61 (E), dated the 20th January, 2017, publishing the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (First Amendment) Rules, 2017, under Section 77 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, along with Explanatory Memoranda. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6607/16/17]

(xiii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944; and sub-section (4) of Section 94 of the Finance Act, 1944, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 150 (E), dated the 20th February, 2017, Seeking to exempt under Section 11C of the Central Excise Act, 1944, the service tax payable under Section 66B of the Finance Act, 1994, on the services by the operators of Common Effluent Treatment Plant for the period from the 1st of July 2012 and ending with the 31st of March, 2015.
- (2) G.S.R. 176 (E), dated the 28th February, 2017, Seeking to exempt, under Section 11C of the Central Excise Act, 1944, the service tax payable under Section 66B of the Finance Act, 1994, on the services by way of admission to a museum for the period from the 1st day of July, 2012 and ending with the 31st day of March, 2015.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 6704/16/17]

- II. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Thirty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Ellaquai Dehati Bank, Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts, under Section 20 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6604/16/17]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of Annual Report and Accounts of the National Housing Bank (NHB), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts, under sub-section (5) of Section 40 of the National Housing Bank Act, 1987.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6530/16/17]

- (iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (1) (a) Fortieth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6603/16/17]

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- (2) Consolidated Report on the Working of the Public Sector Banks (PSBs), for the year ended 31st March, 2016.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6701/16/17]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**II. Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of MCI, New Delhi and Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences and Kasturba Hospital, Sevagram, Wardha, Maharashtra and related papers**

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री फगन सिंह कुलस्ते): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of Health and Family Welfare), under Section 93 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006:—
- (1) F. No. P.15025/6/2004-PFS/FSSAI, dated the 3rd January, 2017, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Fourteenth Amendment Regulations, 2016. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6616/16/17]
- (2) G.S.R. 57 (E), dated the 19th January, 2017, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Amendment) Rules 2017.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6531/16/17]
- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, under sub-section (3) of Section 16 of the Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947:—
- (1) F. No. 11-1/2015-INC dated the 15th May, 2015, publishing the Indian Nursing Council (Conduct of Business Regulations), 2009, along with delay statement.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6711/16/17]
- (2) F. No. 11-1/2015-INC dated the 20th September, 2016, publishing Syllabus and Regulation for Nurse Practitioner in Critical Care Post Graduate Residency Program.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6617/16/17]
- (iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of Health and Family Welfare), under Section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940:—

- (1) G.S.R. 41 (E), dated the 17th January, 2017, publishing the Drugs and Cosmetics (First Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (2) G.S.R. 56 (E), dated the 19th January, 2017, publishing the Drugs and Cosmetics (2nd Amendment) Rules, 2017.
[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 6615/16/17]
- (3) G.S.R. 76 (E), dated the 31st January, 2017, publishing the Drugs and Cosmetics (3rd Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (4) G.S.R. 78 (E), dated the 31st January, 2017, publishing the Medical Devices Rules, 2017.
[Placed in Library. For (3) and (4) *See* No. L.T. 6710/16/17]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Medical Council of India, 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 Council.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6614/16/17]
- (ii) (a) Forty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences and Kasturba Hospital, Sevagram, Wardha, Maharashtra, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6041/16/17]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Civil Aviation

II. Reports (2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16) of the Commission of Railway Safety, Lucknow and related papers

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

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Civil Aviation, under sub-section (3) of Section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934, along with Explanatory Note:—

- (1) G.S.R. 994 (E), dated the 21st October, 2016, publishing the Aircraft (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 2016.
- (2) G.S.R. 997 (E), dated the 24th October, 2016, publishing the Aircraft (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) See No. L.T. 6589/16/17]

II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 10 of the Indian Railways Act, 1989 and Section 12 of the Metro (Operation and Maintenance) Act, 2002:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Commission of Railway Safety, Lucknow, for the year 2013-14.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Commission of Railway Safety, Lucknow, for the year 2014-15.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (iii) (a) Annual Report of the Commission of Railway Safety, Lucknow, for the year 2015-16.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6474/16/17]

I. Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of various companies

II. MoUs (2016-17) between GOI and various companies

SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO: Sir, I lay on the Table—

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under subsection (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
- (i) (a) Fifty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of M/S. Hindustan Salts Limited (HSL), Jaipur, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6671/16/17]
- (ii) Fifty-first Annual Report and Accounts of M/S. Sambhar Salts Limited (SSL), Jaipur, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6669/16/17]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited (HPF), Ootacamund, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6670/16/17]
- (iv) (a) Sixty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the HMT Limited, Bangalore, along with that of its subsidiaries, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6380/16/17]

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

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises) and the Hindustan Cables Limited, for the year 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6672/16/17]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises) and the Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited, for the year 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6832/16/17]

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

II. Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of SPMCIL, New Delhi and IICA, New Delhi and related papers

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

- I. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Notification No. G.S.R. 46 (E), dated the 8th January, 2017, publishing the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Recruitment, Salary and other Terms and Conditions of Service of General Manager and Assistant General Manager) Rules, 2017, under sub-section (4) of Section 469 of the Companies Act, 2013.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6535/16/17]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Notification No. 1-CA (7)/179/2017, dated the 9th February, 2017, notifying the rates of fee for entry of name in the Register of Members, annual membership fee, annual certificate of practice fee and fee for restoration of name in the Register of Members in the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, under Section 30B of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6534/16/17]

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

Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992:—

- (1) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2016-17/016, dated the 30th November, 2016, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Employees' Service) (Amendment) Regulations, 2016.
- (2) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2016-17/017, dated the 30th November, 2016, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2016.
- (3) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2016-17/019 dated the 2nd January, 2017, publishing the SEBI (Portfolio Managers) (Amendment) Regulations, 2016.
- (4) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/G.N./2016-17/021, dated the 30th November, 2016, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Infrastructure Investment Trusts) (Amendment) Regulations, 2016.
- (5) No. SEBI/L.A.D.-NRO/GN/2016-17/022, dated the 30th November, 2016, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Real Estate Investment Trusts) (Amendment) Regulations, 2016.
- (6) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2016-17/024, dated the 15th December, 2016, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Employees' Service) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2016.
- (7) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2016-17/030, dated the 15th February, 2017, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) (Amendment) Regulations, 2017.
- (8) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2016-17/031, dated the 15th February, 2017, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) (Amendment) Regulations, 2017.

- (9) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2016-17/032, dated the 15th February, 2017, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities by Municipalities) (Amendment) Regulations, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (9) *See* No. L.T. 6619/16/17]

- (iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2016-17/029, dated the 15th February, 2017, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) (Amendment) Regulations, 2017, under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992; and sub-section (3) of Section 30 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6619/16/17]

- (v) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under sub section (3) of Section 30 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956; and Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992:—

- (1) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2016-17/020, dated the 12th January, 2017, publishing the Securities Contracts (Regulation) (Stock Exchanges and Clearing Corporations) (Amendment) Regulations, 2017.

- (2) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2016-17/033, dated the 15th February, 2017, publishing the Securities Contracts (Regulation) (Stock Exchanges and Clearing Corporations) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 6619/16/17]

- (vi) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992; and Section 27 of the Depositories Act, 1996:—

- (1) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2016-17/023 dated the 8th December,

2016, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Change in Conditions of Registration of Certain Intermediaries) (Amendment) Regulations, 2016.

- (2) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2016-17/034 dated the 15th February, 2017, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Depositories and Participants) (Amendment) Regulations, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 6619/16/17]

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

- (a) Eleventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Limited (SPMCIL), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

- (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. 6618/16/17]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Second Annual Report on the Working and Administration of the Companies Act, 2013, for the year ended March 31, 2016, under Section 461 of the Companies Act, 2013.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6533/16/17]

- (iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA), 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 Institute.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7031/16/17]

Report and Accounts (2015-16) of LGBRIMH, Tezpur 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 Lokopriya Gopinath Bordoloi Regional Institute of Mental Health (LGBRIMH), Tezpur, Assam, 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. 6716/16/17]

Notifications of the Ministry of Defence

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 347 of the Cantonments Act, 2006, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Defence:—

- (1) S.R.O. 14 (E), dated the 30th December, 2016, publishing the/Cantonments (Execution of Warrants for the Attachment and Sale of Immovable Property) Rules, 2016.
- (2) S.R.O. 15 (E), dated the 30th December, 2016, publishing the Transfer of Property in Cantonments (Form of notice and manner of giving such notice) Rules, 2016.
- (3) S.R.O. 2 (E), dated the 24th January, 2017, publishing the Cantonments (Forms and Manner of Service of Notices) Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) See No. L.T. 6551/16/17]

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

- (I) The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 2017.**
- (II) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 2017.**
- (III) The Appropriation Bill, 2017.**
- (IV) The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2017.**

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

(I)

"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 Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th March, 2017.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."

(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 Appropriation (Railways) No.2 Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th March, 2017.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."

(III)

"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 Appropriation Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th March, 2017.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."

(IV)

"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 Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th March, 2017.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."

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

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

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN (Karnataka): Sir, I present the Two Hundred Second Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs on the Demands for Grants (2017-18) of the Ministry of DoNER.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित मानव संसाधन विकास संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ:-

- (i) 286th Report on Action Taken by the Government on Recommendations/Observations contained in the 277th Report on Demands for Grants 2016-17 (Demand No. 98) of the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports;
- (ii) 287th Report on Demands for Grants 2017-18 (Demand No. 100) of the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports;
- (iii) 288th Report on Demands for Grants 2017-18 (Demand No. 58) of the Department of Higher Education (Ministry of Human Resource Development);
- (iv) 289th Report on Demands for Grants 2017-18 (Demand No. 99) of the Ministry of Women and Child Development; and
- (v) 290th Report on Demands for Grants 2017-18 (Demand No. 57) of the Department of School Education & Literacy (Ministry of Human Resource Development).

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS**

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय (रसायन और पेट्रोरसायन विभाग) की अनुदान मांगों (2017-18) के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित रसायन और

उर्वरक संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के तैतीसवें प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

**Regarding alleged tampering of EVMs in recent elections in
UP and Uttarakhand**

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

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, ...*(व्यवधान)*... एक मिनट, ...*(व्यवधान)*... माननीय उपसभापति जी, हमारी पार्टी ने रूल 267 के तहत नोटिस दिया है, यह बहुत important मामला है। मैं अपनी बात आपके संज्ञान में लाना चाहती हूँ, पूरे हाउस के संज्ञान में लाना चाहती हूँ। वैसे तो पूरा हाउस इस बात से अवगत है कि हमारे संविधान में लोकतंत्र की व्यवस्था है, जिसके तहत ...*(व्यवधान)*... एक मिनट, प्लीज़, जिसके तहत संसद और विधान सभाओं में जो लोग चुन कर आते हैं, वे जनता की पसंद के होने चाहिए, यह हमारे संविधान में लोकतंत्र की व्यवस्था है, न कि EVM की पसंद के होने चाहिए। यह जो EVM की नई चुनाव प्रणाली है, इसके तहत अपने देश में इस समय लोकतंत्र की हत्या की जा रही है। सत्ता पक्ष के लोग ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: मायावती जी, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी, प्लीज़ मेरी request है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... माननीय उपसभापति जी, जब कांग्रेस पार्टी सत्ता में थी, ...*(व्यवधान)*... सेंटर में थी, तो उस समय भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोग, ...*(व्यवधान)*... इनके वरिष्ठ नेता यह कहते थे कि यह जो नई प्रणाली है, ...*(व्यवधान)*... EVM की, इससे free and fair election नहीं हो सकता है, ...*(व्यवधान)*... जो बैलेट पेपर की पुरानी व्यवस्था थी, वह सही व्यवस्था है, ...*(व्यवधान)*... वह लागू होनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... तब कांग्रेस वाले लोग पावर में थे, ...*(व्यवधान)*... लेकिन अब कांग्रेस वाले लोग विपक्ष में हैं और बीजेपी के लोग सत्ता पक्ष में हैं, ...*(व्यवधान)*... केन्द्र में हैं, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: मायावती जी, आप जरा सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Now see. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री मायावती: अब बीजेपी के लोग यह कहते हैं कि बैलेट पेपर वाली व्यवस्था सही नहीं है, EVM की व्यवस्था सही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... लोकतंत्र के खिलाफ यह क्या चल रहा है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: सुनिए, सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

सुश्री मायावती: यह मजाक चल रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश और उत्तराखंड में जो चुनाव हुए हैं, वहां पर EVM के अन्दर गड़बड़ी की गई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप ज़रा सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप ज़रा मुझे सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: लोकतंत्र की हत्या की गई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारी पार्टी यह चाहती है कि इसी सत्र के अन्दर कानून आना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसी सत्र के अन्दर कानून आना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to me. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, please listen to me. ...**(Interruptions)**...

सुश्री मायावती: पुरानी व्यवस्था लागू होनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... EVM की व्यवस्था खत्म होनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... विदेशों के अन्दर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You listen to me also. ...**(Interruptions)**...

सुश्री मायावती: विदेशों के अन्दर बहुत से देशों में EVM का जो सिस्टम है, उसको reject कर दिया गया है, नकार दिया गया है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन अपना देश इसको लेकर चल रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं सत्ता पक्ष के लोगों से पूछना चाहती हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I would request you to please listen to me because we are going to have a Short Duration Discussion on the Electoral Reforms. ...**(Interruptions)**...

सुश्री मायावती: मैं सत्ता पक्ष के लोगों से कहना चाहती हूँ कि जब आप विपक्ष में थे, ...**(व्यवधान)**... तो आप कहते थे कि यह व्यवस्था खराब है, इसमें गड़बड़ी होती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं सत्ता पक्ष के लोगों से कहना चाहती हूँ कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... जब इसमें लोकतंत्र की हत्या हो रही है, तो इसको खत्म करना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

सुश्री मायावती: इसी सत्र के अन्दर कानून आना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to me. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mayawatiji, please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

सुश्री मायावती: 2019 से पहले जिन राज्यों में चुनाव होंगे, ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो चुनाव होंगे, तो लोगों के वोट डालने का मतलब नहीं होता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mayawatiji, now you listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री मायावती: इससे गड़बड़ हो जाएगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I got your point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री मायावती: चुनाव सुधार के लिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: मायावती जी, मुझे समझ में आ गया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अब आप सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

सुश्री मायावती: सभी दलों के लोग अपनी बात रखेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमारा सरकार से यह कहना है कि यदि आप दूध के धुले हैं और आप कहते हैं कि हमने ईमानदारी से उत्तर प्रदेश में सरकार बनाई है, ...*(व्यवधान)*... तो आप बैलट पेपर से चुनाव कराएँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बैलट पेपर से ...*(व्यवधान)*... मालूम हो जाएगा कि आपने ...*(व्यवधान)*... सरकार बनाई है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: ज़रा सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Mishraji, ...*(Interruptions)*... No, all of you sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री मायावती: आप बैलट पेपर से चुनाव कराएँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं बताना चाहती हूँ कि ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप पीछे आ जाएँगे, बीएसपी ऊपर आ जाएगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Kumari Mayawati, please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री मायावती: जहाँ पर दलितों के वोट्स हैं, अल्पसंख्यकों के वोट हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... वहाँ पर हाथी की जगह ...*(व्यवधान)*... कमल ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mayawatiji, please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री मायावती: आप कहते थे, ...*(व्यवधान)*... जब विपक्ष में थे कि बैलट पेपर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मेरी केवल एक माँग है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... पूरा विपक्ष है, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप ज़रा सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मुझे समझ में आ गया, आप अभी बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

सुश्री मायावती: इसी सत्र में इसके ऊपर कानून बनना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कानून बनना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... EVM की व्यवस्था रद्द होनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): सर, मुझे लगता है कि खिसियानी बिल्ली खंभा नोचे वाली बात है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह जनादेश का अपमान है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will tell you. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is what I am saying. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please take your seats. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please listen to the Chair. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am only informing the Members that a discussion is slated for tomorrow. ...**(Interruptions)**... A discussion on electoral reforms is already slated for tomorrow and that will take care of all these points. ...**(Interruptions)**... Therefore, there is no need of a discussion now. I am not allowing this. There is no need of a discussion on this subject now because, tomorrow, a discussion is slated on the electoral reforms. When that is being discussed, all these issues can be taken up. All those issues will be covered in that discussion. Therefore, I am not allowing it. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am not allowing that. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): ठीक है, कल हम लोग इस विषय पर अपनी बात रखेंगे और इनको बेनकाब करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: कल डिस्कशन हो जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह slated है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... It is decided. ...**(Interruptions)**... कल डिस्कशन हो जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, पूरी दुनिया जिस चुनाव आयोग की विश्वसनीयता का सम्मान करती है, ये उसी पर सवाल उठा रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, my point of order is. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Digvijaya Singh, what is your point of order? ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, my substantive motion on the issue of the conduct of Governor of Goa is still pending with the Chair. ...**(Interruptions)**... I would like to know from you, Sir, as to what has been decided. ...**(Interruptions)**...

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, are they conducting the House? ...*(Interruptions)*... Are they conducting the House? ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the Chair give the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... After the point of order, I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me react to Digvijaya Singhji's point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you also. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me react to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have already told you that your notice is under consideration of the hon. Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are some formalities to be completed. After those formalities have been completed, you will be informed. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not rejected. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I just want to know whether it has been admitted or not. ...*(Interruptions)*... Has it been admitted or not? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not rejected. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not rejected. ...*(Interruptions)*... Once the formality is completed.. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: But I want to know whether it has been admitted or not. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want to know, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You will know by the Bulletin whether it is admitted or not. ...*(Interruptions)*... And after admission... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, how long will it take? ...*(Interruptions)*... The whole urgency is lost. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen. I told you that there are certain formalities that have to be completed. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not an ordinary discussion. Digvijaya Singhji, you are such a senior leader. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You had been Chief Minister two times and your motion is not that simple like a Short Duration Discussion or a Calling Attention. Your motion is a substantive motion for which hon. Chairman has to apply his mind and take a decision. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are certain formalities also in that.

...(Interruptions)... There are certain formalities which are in the rules. ...(Interruptions)...
I don't want to say it here. ...(Interruptions)... But it is under serious consideration.
...(Interruptions)... You don't worry. ...(Interruptions)... It is under serious consideration.
...(Interruptions)... The Minister is on a point or order. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, he is constantly interrupting. ...(Interruptions)... I
object to this conduct. ...(Interruptions)... The Leader of the ...(Interruptions)...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir,
since last year we have been discussing. ...(Interruptions)... Last year we discussed
about Arunachal Pradesh. ...(Interruptions)... By discussing Arunachal Pradesh
...(Interruptions)... We respect the. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Minister. Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad.
...(Interruptions)...

विधि और न्याय मंत्री तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद):
सर, ईवीएम के बारे में इन्होंने जो बात कही है, वह उचित नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... चुनाव आयोग की
निष्पक्षता पर कोई भी सवाल नहीं खड़ा करता है। अभी एक साल पहले, बिहार में श्री नीतिश कुमार जी
जीते हैं, वे ईवीएम से जीते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... उनसे पहले यूपी में अखिलेश जी जीते थे, वे भी ईवीएम
से जीते थे और उनसे भी पहले उत्तर प्रदेश में मायावती जी जीती थीं, वे भी ईवीएम से ही जीती थीं,
लेकिन आज जब इनकी इतनी बड़ी हार हुई है, तो इस तरह की बात करना गलत है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: We can always discuss. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: दूसरी बात, भारत के चुनाव आयोग की प्रशंसा पूरी दुनिया में हो रही है।
उन्होंने बार-बार आश्वस्त किया है कि EVMs technologically, completely perfect है। आज जब ये
हार गए हैं और इतनी बुरी तरह से हार गए हैं ...(व्यवधान)... ये 7 हो गए हैं, वे 19 हो गई हैं और वे 45
हो गए हैं, वहीं भाजपा 403 में से 325 पर जीत गई है। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं विनम्रता से इतनी ही बात
कहना चाहता हूँ कि जनता के मतदान का सम्मान होना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मायावती: जब आप लोग उधर थे, तब तो आप लोग ईवीएम का विरोध करते थे, आज आप
सत्ता में हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Jairam Ramesh. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anyhow that subject is slated for tomorrow.
...(Interruptions)... So, we can discuss it. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing on EVM will go

on record because we are discussing it tomorrow. ...(*Interruptions*)... इस पर कल discussion होने वाला है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... That is in view. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is in view. Tomorrow, there is a discussion on this. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, इस मामले में अभी तक फैसला क्यों नहीं लिया गया है? ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, you have called me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I replied to you.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: You have called me.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: When the Saifullah encounter took place, the hon. Home Minister had made a statement. ...(*Interruptions*)... You said, "Don't seek clarifications just now and seek it on some other day." The Home Minister agreed to it. So, may I know from you the time and date fixed for clarifications?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, the time and date for clarifications will be fixed. I can assure you that there will be clarifications. We will consult the hon. Home Minister.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: The whole urgency will be lost. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I can assure you, we will consult the Home Minister and find out his time and we will have clarifications. Yes, Mr. Jairam Ramesh.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, two days ago, I got a notice, as did other Members of Parliament like Mr. Derek O'Brien. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not a point of order.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: There will be a discussion tomorrow, Wednesday, the 22nd March, 2017 on Aadhaar. Today, this morning, I got another notice saying that it has been postponed. When I inquired from the Secretariat, why this important discussion on Aadhaar is being postponed, I was informed that the Finance Minister is unwell, and he is unlikely to be present in the House tomorrow. Sir, he looks hale and hearty. He is present in the House today. Will he be unwell tomorrow that is why the discussion is being postponed? I want to know why an item that has been notified for a discussion is being postponed from tomorrow. Why are we not having a discussion tomorrow?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will come back to you. Now, Shri Sharad Yadav. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Sharad Yadav. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Sharad Yadav. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Sharad Yadav.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, farmers in Tamil Nadu have been protesting ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is there in Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. Your Zero Hour is there. Sit down. There is a Zero Hour notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sharad Yadavji. Sharad Yadavji on Zero Hour notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have called Sharad Yadavji. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing else will go on record. What Shri Sharad Yadav says will only go on record. ..*(Interruptions)*.. It is there in Zero Hour, sit down. Mrs. Kanimozhi, sit down, it is there in the Zero Hour. I will allow you at that time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI:*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go on record, except Shri Sharad Yadav. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have called Shri Sharad Yadav, nothing else will go on record. Sit down. Sit down. Nothing else will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing you. This subject is there in Zero Hour, at that time, I will allow you. Sit down.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Poor implementation of the Right to Education Act

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन में देश के सबसे महत्वपूर्ण सवाल को उठाना चाहता हूँ। सर्व शिक्षा अभियान के नाम से एक बहुत बड़ा कदम वर्ष 2009 में उठाया गया, लेकिन सरकार द्वारा इस मामले में लगातार ढिलाई बरती जा रही है और इसके लिए जो बजट का प्रावधान किया जा रहा है, वह लगातार घटता जा रहा है। वर्ष 2009 से अभी तक हम सर्व शिक्षा अभियान का सिर्फ 10 फीसदी लक्ष्य ही प्राप्त कर सके हैं और अभी भी 90 प्रतिशत लक्ष्य प्राप्त किया जाना पेंडिंग है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन में बताना चाहता हूँ कि सर्व शिक्षा अभियान हेतु वर्ष 2014-15 में जीडीपी का .55 प्रतिशत धन व्यय करने हेतु आबंटित किया गया था, जो अब घटकर .47 प्रतिशत रह गया है। यदि इसे आप देखेंगे तो आप पाएंगे कि इस क्षेत्र में लगातार बजट घटता जा रहा है। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय जो बजट मांगता है, उसे लगातार कम किया जाता रहा है।

*Not recorded.

वर्ष 2014-15 में रु. 36,391.00 करोड़ की डिमांड की गई और मिला रु. 28,258.00 करोड़, यानी 22 फीसदी कम कर दिया गया। यानी 22 फीसदी कम कर दिया। इस साल, 2017-18 में 55,000 करोड़ माँगा गया, लेकिन 23,500 करोड़ मिला, यानी 7 परसेंट कम हो गया। यह लगातार घट रहा है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक महत्वपूर्ण मामला है। यदि इस सदन में इस पर बहस हो जाए और यह मामला आ जाए, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। आपने हायर एजुकेशन में तो बजट थोड़ा बढ़ाया है, लेकिन इस मामले में बजट लगातार घट रहा है। जब बुनियादी ही कमजोर होगी, तो ऊपर की जो हायर एजुकेशन है, वह कैसे पूरी हो सकती है? देश भर में, खास करके उत्तर भारत में बड़े पैमाने पर नकल का मामला चला हुआ है। यह बुनियादी शिक्षा जब बरबाद हो गई है, इसके चलते पूरे नॉर्थ इंडिया में यह नकल का प्रावधान चल रहा है। बच्चे को पढ़ाते नहीं हैं, कहीं स्कूल नहीं हैं, किसी तरह के प्रावधान नहीं हैं और जब हमारी बुनियादी ही हिल जाएगी, तो फिर मामला बनने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए हायर एजुकेशन में सरकार ने कुछ बजट बढ़ाया है, लेकिन जो बुनियादी शिक्षा है, सर्वशिक्षा है, उसमें किसी तरह का बजट नहीं बढ़ा है। मैं सरकार से और आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले पर, आपने इसको रिजेक्ट कर दिया, लेकिन यदि इस पर बहस हो जाती, तो ज्यादा अच्छा था। परन्तु यदि आपकी अनुमति हो, तो इस पर इस सदन में कोई न कोई बहस होनी चाहिए। यही आपसे विनती है।

श्री उपसभापति: अगर इस पर बहस चाहिए, तो आपको नोटिस देना पड़ेगा।

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

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

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

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member, Shri Sharad Yadav.

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

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

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

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

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

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

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

Mismanagement of the National Monument of Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar

श्री श्वेत मलिक (पंजाब):

"शहीदों की चिताओं पर लगेंगे हर बरस मेले,
वतन पर मर-मिटने वालों का बस यही बाकी निशां होगा।"

महोदय, मैं आज यह विषय उठाने जा रहा हूँ कि हब सब का जो गौरव स्थल जलियांवाला बाग, अमृतसर है, जहाँ पर 13 अप्रैल, 1919 को, पंजाबियों के पर्व वैशाखी वाले दिन, शान्तिप्रिय लोग उस पर्व को मना रहे थे, तो अंग्रेज़ी जनरल डायर ने उन निहत्थे, उन निर्दोष देशवासियों को गोलियों से छलनी कर दिया। सर, वहाँ पर एक कुआँ है, जिसको हम 'शहीदी कुआँ' कहते हैं, वहाँ वे जो बेचारे बैठे थे, उनमें बच्चे थे, बुजुर्ग थे, वह कुआँ लाशों से भर गया। उस समय इस सारे प्रकरण पर, जो वहाँ पर हुआ, रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर जी ने अपनी 'सर' की उपाधि वापस कर दी, शहीद उधम सिंह जी ने जाकर बदला लिया और हँसते-हँसते शहीदी प्राप्त की, सर विंसेंट चर्चिल ने ब्रिटेन में अपना विरोध जताया, हाउस ऑफ कॉमंस में भी इसकी निन्दा की गई और जब क्वीन एलिजाबेथ अमृतसर आईं, तो उन्होंने भी शोक प्रकट किया। तो सर, ऐसा वह स्थल, जहाँ वे शहीद आज निद्रा में हैं, वहाँ हम शहीदों को याद करने के लिए ये नारे लगाते हैं। परन्तु मैं अफसोस के साथ कहूँगा कि मैं जब वहाँ गया और वहाँ की जो दुर्दशा मैंने देखी है, उससे मेरी आँखों में पानी आ गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, वहाँ पर सफाई ...**(व्यवधान)**... वहाँ पर सफाई की व्यवस्था नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वहाँ पर ऑनरेबल एंटनीजी ने ...**(व्यवधान)**... एंटनी जी बैठे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एंटनी जी बैठे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इन्होंने वहाँ लाइट एंड साउंड शो का उद्घाटन किया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, एंटनी जी ने वहाँ लाइट एंड साउंड शो का उद्घाटन किया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

श्री श्वेत मलिक: इन्होंने वहाँ पर एक डॉक्युमेंटरी शुरू की थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वहाँ पर आज कुछ भी नहीं चल रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वहाँ पर आज कुछ भी नहीं चल रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वहाँ की लाइटें बन्द हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Silence, please.

श्री श्वेत मलिक: वहाँ की जो landscaping है, वहा खराब हो गई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वहाँ का ट्रस्ट मृतप्राय होकर बैठा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, सरकार ने 11 करोड़ रुपये दिए। एंटनी साहब

उद्घाटन करके आए थे। उन पर 11 करोड़ रुपयों से जो काम हुआ, उसका हिसाब नहीं दिया गया। न तो ट्रस्ट ने दिया, न पर्यटन विकास निगम ने दिया और न ही कॉरपोरेशन ने दिया। आज वहाँ पर कुछ भी डेवलपमेंट नहीं है, सफाई के लिए सफाई सेवक भी नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा (पंजाब): सर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री श्वेत मलिक: वहाँ जो दीवार है, जिस पर बुलेट्स के निशान हैं, उस दीवार की दुर्दशा हो गई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down, please.

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा: *

श्री श्वेत मलिक: सर ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपके माध्यम से यह निवेदन करूँगा कि वहाँ पर, हमारे डा. महेश शर्मा जी का जो मंत्रालय है, उसकी जिम्मेदारी लगाई जाए और उस महान स्थान की देख-रेख के लिए एक-एक फंड की जाँच हो। दूसरा, उस महान स्थान की स्थिति सुधारी जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): सर ...**(व्यवधान)**... जब जनरल डायर वहाँ गोलियाँ चला रहा था, तब डा. हेडगेवार और गोलवलकर जी क्या कहना चाहते थे? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: सर ...**(व्यवधान)**... जब जनरल डायर वहाँ गोलियाँ चला रहा था, तब डा. हेडगेवार और गोलवलकर जी क्या कहना चाहते थे? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Digvijay Singh, you can associate. ...*(Interruptions)*... दिग्विजय जी, आप एसोसिएट कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Digvijayaji, you can only associate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya now. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can associate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to bring to your notice ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा: सभापति महोदय, जो बात मलिक साहब ने कही, मैं उनसे सहमत हूँ। He was the Mayor...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can associate only; that is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only what Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya speaks would go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bajwa, what you say will not go on record. I called Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not allowed you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Bajwaji, I have not allowed you, please sit down. Nothing else would go on record. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you doing? Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have called the hon. lady Member. How can you interrupt like this? Please sit down.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sen, please sit down.

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. This is not the way. What you say is not going on record. Bajwaji, please sit down. You are not obeying me! What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can't do that. I can't listen now. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you doing? There is some rule, some decorum. Please sit down, Mr. Sen. What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Bajwa is misbehaving. Doing like this is unbecoming of a Member. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You take your seat there. Mr. Bajwa, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

I am sorry to say this. There should be at least a semblance of decorum in this House. I called the hon. lady Member. She was speaking. If Bajwaji had to say something, after she finished, he could have stood up and asked me. I am not denying opportunity to anybody. But, there is a way of doing it and do not interrupt like this. Since what you say is not going on record and only what she says would go on record, what is the use of shouting and saying something like this? This is an uncultured behaviour. I am sorry to use that word. ...*(Interruptions)*... Bajwaji, if you want to say something, stand up or raise your hand. After she sits down, I would allow you. What you did is not the way. In the

*Not recorded.

alternative, you can give notice. Who is preventing you? But, interrupting the hon. lady Member like this is not good. You should think. I don't want to comment any further on this. It is very bad.

Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya may start again. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**Alleged barbaric treatment and torture meted out to four girl
students arrested in West Bengal**

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I am on the gross violation of human rights and enforcement of primitive and barbaric treatment on four arrested girl students. ... *(Interruptions)*... Sir, I would like to bring to your notice an atrocious case of abuse, persecution and humiliation by the West Bengal Police on four young women from Students Federation of India and Democratic Youth Federation of India at Kolkata, West Bengal, on 10th March, 2017. Manjula Sen Roy, Ahana Ganguli, Rupsa Saha and Ananya Niyogi are students and youth activists. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): The investigation is already going on. ...*(Interruptions)*... The matter is sub *judice*.

SHRIMATI JHARNADAS BAIDYA: They were arrested by the Bengal Government and Police along with others on 9th March. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you after it is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MS. DOLA SEN: The investigation is already going on. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: They were participating in a protest march against the scam in appointments in primary schools. Many students, including girls, were beaten up by the police and a few were hospitalized. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You don't worry. ...*(Interruptions)*... You don't worry. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have not to reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... She is saying her grievance. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MS. DOLA SEN: *

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: The four arrested young women were locked up in the police station and the next day they were remanded to police custody until 14th

*Not recorded.

March. The way the Government and police dealt with the participants in the march reflected the utter intolerance of any dissent or protest against corruption. But much worse was to follow.

MS. DOLA SEN: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow him after she finishes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... She has a right to say. ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is permitted....*(Interruptions)*... You know the rule....*(Interruptions)*... It is very bad if our Members behave like this. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is already permitted by the hon. Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... She has to say it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you doing like this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: The four were taken to the jail at Alipore Women's Reformatory. Instead of being treated as political activists, they were subjected to illegal custodial torture. They were taken to the searching room where they were stripped and searched which consisted of highly objectionable groping of their bodies. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

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

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

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Baidyaji, time over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now point of order by Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is your point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*... Time over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, it is Rule 169. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am allowing the point of the order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Not recorded.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: It is Rule 169 (XIII). It says, "It shall not relate to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government of India." So, it is the concern of the State Government and already a departmental inquiry has been ordered. How can this come on the floor of the House? How can this matter be raised? I am asking for your ruling on this, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not questioning the authority of the Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... But I am inviting your attention to the rules. The next rule again says, "It shall not raise matter under the control of bodies or persons not primarily responsible to the Government of India." So, whatever the hon. Member has raised, that is a matter of concern or matter related to the State Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have understood. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are raising the question about line of demarcation between the Centre and the States. But you know that this line of demarcation is not that sharp. Sometimes it is blunt also. All of us are also concerned about the welfare of the girl students. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: There is no ambiguity. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no ambiguity. I am only saying, as you know, there are powers of the Union Government which overlap into the area of State Government. There are also powers of the State Government which overlap into the area of the Union Government. But this subject, welfare of girl students, is of concern for all of us. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, it came. That is all. I am not ruling out you technically; I am only telling you because the subject is of concern for all of us.

**Non-recruitment to the posts of Principal through departmental
exam in Kendriya Vidyalayas**

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप (हरियाणा): उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान केंद्रीय विद्यालय संगठन में प्राचार्य के पदों पर नए भर्ती नियमों की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। संगठन में नए नियम सत्र 2012-13, 2013-14 से बनाए गए हैं, जो कि 1-4-2014 से प्रभावी हैं। नए नियमों के अनुसार प्राचार्य के 50 प्रतिशत पद सीधी भर्ती द्वारा भरे जाने हैं और शेष 50 प्रतिशत पद विभागीय परीक्षा द्वारा उप-प्राचार्य के पदों से भरे जाने हैं। परंतु, केंद्रीय विद्यालय संगठन द्वारा नियमों के एक पक्ष का पालन करते हुए वर्ष 2012 से वर्ष 2016 तक सीधी भर्ती द्वारा प्राचार्य के 440 पद तो भरे जा चुके हैं, लेकिन भर्ती नियमों के दूसरे पक्ष को पूर्णतया नजरअंदाज कर दिया गया है। वर्ष 2012 से लेकर आज तक उप-प्राचार्य के पदों पर भर्ती के लिए कोई भी विभागीय परीक्षा या पदोन्नति नहीं की गई है, जो स्पष्ट रूप से केंद्रीय विद्यालय संगठन के भर्ती नियमों का उल्लंघन है, जिसके कारण बहुत से उप-प्राचार्य बिना पदोन्नति के सेवानिवृत्त हो चुके हैं और कार्यरत उप-प्राचार्य उदासीनता का शिकार

हो रहे हैं। इससे शिक्षा भी प्रभावित हो रही है। दूसरी ओर केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन द्वारा लगातार 5 वर्षों से पदोन्नति न करना व 4 वर्षों से विभागीय परीक्षा न लेना अपने आपमें विभाग की कार्यशैली पर प्रश्नचिन्ह लगाता है।

अतः मेरा सरकार से नम्र निवेदन है कि इस विषय की गंभीरता को देखते हुए इस विषय पर न्यायसंगत संज्ञान लेकर यथाशीघ्र हस्तक्षेप कर उप-प्राचार्यों को उनकी प्राप्य पदोन्नति का अधिकार प्रदान कर उन्हें उदासीनता से तुरंत उबारने का कार्य किया जाए। उप-प्राचार्यों को न्याय प्रदान करने से उनके शिक्षण कार्य की गुणवत्ता भी बढ़ेगी, क्योंकि जब व्यक्ति को उसके अधिकारों से वंचित किया जाता है, तो उसकी क्षमता प्रभावित होती है। जय हिन्द, जय भारत।

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Ram Kumar Kashyap.

Inadequate facilities in AIIMS Patna

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): माननीय उपसभापति जी, सरकार ने देश में स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं के विस्तार के लिए वर्ष 2006 में देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में विभिन्न स्थानों पर एम्स जैसे संस्थान स्थापित करने की घोषणा की। लोगों में अपार हर्ष था। बिहार के पटना में भी एम्स स्थापित करने की घोषणा की गई है। चूंकि बिहार में स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं का, विशेष रूप से सुपर स्पेशियलिटी सुविधाओं का अभाव है और अधिकांश रोगियों को बेहतर इलाज के लिए दिल्ली एम्स रेफर किया जाता है, अतः लोगों में यह आस जगी कि अगर एम्स जैसा संस्थान पटना में ही हो जाएगा, तो वे दिल्ली में आकर इलाज कराने की कष्टदायक स्थिति से बच जाएंगे। लेकिन उपसभापति जी, बहुत दुःख के साथ यह कहना पड़ रहा है कि पटना में एम्स की स्थापना दिवा-स्वप्न ही रह गई है।

वर्ष 2006 में एम्स स्थापित करने की घोषणा की गई, जबकि वर्ष 2009-10 में उसका निर्माण प्रारंभ हुआ और अभी भी उपकरण खरीद की प्रक्रिया ही चल रही है। यह संस्थान दावा करता है कि लगभग 60 प्रतिशत उपकरण खरीद का काम पूरा हो गया है। मानव संसाधन की कमी सबसे बड़ी बाधा है। विशेष रूप से, सीनियर और जूनियर रेजिडेंट डॉक्टरों को यद्यपि सभी स्तरों पर एम्स, दिल्ली के समान ही वेतन देने का प्रावधान है तथापि एम्स, पटना में फैकल्टी के लिए मात्र 21 प्रतिशत पद ही भरे जा सके हैं।

अगस्त, 2014 में एमबीबीएस का तीसरा बैच प्रारम्भ हुआ, फिर भी एम्स, पटना में एमबीबीएस के 33 पद खाली रह गए हैं। वहाँ पढ़ने के लिए कौन जाएगा, जब टीचर्स को पढ़ाने के लिए वहाँ अभी भी अधिकांश सुपर स्पेशियलिटीज़ चालू नहीं हैं? वहाँ अभी तक कॉर्डियोलॉजी, नेफ्रोलॉजी, इंडोक्रिनोलॉजी, न्यूरो सर्जरी, बर्न और प्लास्टिक सर्जरी जैसे विभाग शुरू नहीं हुए हैं। और तो और, एम्स पटना में लेबर रूम और ब्लड बैंक भी नहीं है एवं वहाँ आपात सेवाओं की व्यवस्था नहीं है। वहाँ आबादी काफी बड़ी है, लेकिन उस आबादी के लिए वहाँ पर मात्र एक एक्स-रे मशीन है और सिटी-स्कैन तथा एमआरआई की सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है।

महोदय, वहाँ होस्टल की सुविधा का घोर अभाव है। वहाँ पहले साल में छात्रों को क्लीनिकल ट्रेनिंग दी जानी चाहिए, लेकिन जब सुविधाओं की कमी के कारण वहाँ रोगी ही नहीं आते तो छात्र पढ़ाई कैसे करेंगे और वे क्या सीखेंगे? वर्ष 2009 के बाद से प्रत्येक वर्ष बजट में 800 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है, ताकि देश में एम्स जैसे अन्य सुपर स्पेशियलिटी संस्थान-सह-शिक्षण संस्थान बनाए जा सकें तथा राज्यों के सरकार अस्पतालों का उन्नयन हो सके। इसमें से 6 एम्स और राज्य सरकार के दर्जनों अस्पतालों को राशि दी जाती थी। इन संस्थानों को दिसम्बर, 2013 तक लगभग 50 करोड़ रुपये प्रति वर्ष दिए गए हैं। एक एम्स को पूरा करने के लिए 1,200 से 1,400 करोड़ रुपये की आवश्यकता है, जबकि आबंटन मात्र 50 करोड़ रुपये प्रति वर्ष है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over.

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: इसका खुलासा "प्रधान मंत्री स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा योजना" की बैठक में इसकी प्रगति की समीक्षा के दौरान हुआ।

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

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Ram Nath Thakur.

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

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Ram Nath Thakur.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Thakur, it is not going on record.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: *

**Need to take urgent measures to prevent illegal methods for
conceiving male child**

DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am raising a very important issue which is rarely discussed and much less researched, let alone documented.

*Not recorded.

We have already celebrated the International Women's Day recently. But, unfortunately, we, as a society, are yet to overcome the traditional social mindset of preferring male child over female. This mindset leads many couples, especially in rural areas, to consume medicines in their quest for a male child and what happens in the process is havoc with the unborn child.

In our society, yearning for male child is common. This particular 'son-preference' mindset leads many married couples to hunt for medicines that they believe would ensure birth of a male child. This often leads to indiscriminate usage of *bhasm/powder/jadibuti* which actually contain exogenous hormones like testosterone, steroids, etc., that can result in miscarriage, birth of babies with birth defects, babies with ambiguous genitalia or disorder in sex development or intersex and even maternal deaths in some cases.

Sir, sex determination or sex selection, in addition to being illegal, can pose a serious threat to mother when done in unlicensed clinics by untrained personnel and in unsterile conditions. According to an unofficial estimate, out of 100 babies born with genital deformity, only three are due to some natural disorder where consumption of medicines has no role to play. But, the rest of 97 are thanks to medicines consumed to ensure birth of a male child. Often, this leads to babies born with ambiguous genitalia and this poses a social emergency. The condition of their genital organs confuses doctors and advice restraint before proclaiming the sex gender of new born. However, parents, understandably, are in hurry and they declare their preferred gender regardless of any conclusive evidence. Most often, these babies are considered a social taboo and, many a time, are abandoned by family in dustbins or handed over to Hijra community without any proper diagnosis.

Sir, there is an absolute lack of awareness about treatment available for these conditions and a very few specialist doctors and premier institutes only are having trained comprehensive management of these children. Many investigations are expensive and are not within the reach of masses. Team approach is required for this, in their management, involving pediatricians, pediatric surgeons, pediatric endocrinologists, psychologists, counselors, social workers with a lot of family and social support.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Vinay Sahasrabuddhe, time allotted to you is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government, I think, should take a serious note of this. I agree with you. Hon. Health Minister is here. ...*(Interruptions)*... The spurious and illegal methods are being followed. You do something.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): Sir, I will look into it.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Dr. Sahasrabuddhe.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): सर, यह तो बड़ा भेदभाव है। अभी भी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री किरनमय नन्दा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Dr. Sahasrabuddhe.

Need for inquiry into incidents of police firing on villagers and steps for non-alienation of tribal land in Jharkhand

डा. प्रदीप कुमार बालमुचू (झारखंड): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि झारखंड राज्य में पिछले दिनों जमीन को लेकर अलग-अलग 3 स्थानों पर गोलियां चलीं। पहले रामगढ़ में जमीन को लेकर पुलिस द्वारा दो लोग मारे गए। फिर हजारी बाग के बरकागांव में पुलिस के द्वारा ग्रामीणों पर फायरिंग की गई, जिससे चार लोग मारे गए। उसी तरह फिर खूंटी में पुलिस द्वारा गोली से एक ग्रामीण मारा गया। यह जो जमीन की लड़ाई झारखंड में चल रही है, वह सिर्फ जो CNT & SPT Acts में संशोधन का परिणाम हैं, राज्य सरकार ने CNT एवं SPT में संशोधन करके जो आदिवासियों और मूलवासियों की जमीन है, उसको उद्योगपतियों को ट्रांसफर करने के लिए एक रास्ता बना दिया है। इसके चलते पूरा का पूरा झारखंड जल रहा है। राज्य सरकार पूरी ताकत लगाकर उसको दबाने का प्रयास कर रही है। अभी CNT/SPT Acts रहने के बाद भी रांची में ट्राइबल्स की जमीन समाप्त हो गयी है, सब आदिवासी लोग कहां चले गए हैं, पता नहीं है। इस एक्ट के संशोधन के बाद तो जमीन औने-पौने दाम पर उद्योगपतियों को ट्रांसफर की जा रही है। सर, झारखंड में इस संबंध में आंदोलन चल रहा है। मैं आपके माध्यम से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि आदिवासियों की जो जमीन उद्योगपतियों को ट्रांसफर की जा रही है, सरकार इस पर अंकुश लगाए।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

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

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री शमशेर सिंह ढुलो (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

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

Tamil Nadu fishermen stranded in Iran

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, before the furore caused by killing of Britjo, a Tamil Nadu fisherman, by the Sri Lankan Navy, has settled, there are a lot of Indian fishermen, specifically from Tamil Nadu, are languishing in the prisons abroad. About 37 of them are currently in the custody of the Iranian Government, for straying into the country's waters. Five of them were working in Saudi Arabia, fifteen of them in Baharain, and the remaining in Dubai. They were arrested on August 6, followed by the Bharain-based group on October 22, and, finally, the group from Dubai in January this year. After spending a few days in jail, they were all shifted to boats in two ports, Kish Island and Bandar Abbas, where they remain under strict surveillance of the authorities with little food or water. This despite the fact that the fines ordered by an Iranian Court for some of them have already been paid. Sir, Mr. Sathya Sagar Vijiya Babu, one of the captives says, he fears they may all starve to death if the Indian Government does not act quickly to get them home — "We were taken into custody, jailed and then moved to the boats. Every morning, the officials come to the boat, make us stand in line, count heads and leave. That is it. They are not at all bothered about our food and water. Many days, we go to sleep hungry." The Indian Embassy in Baharain and the employer have intervened. They have paid ₹10 lakh per boat to release them. The fines which have been ordered by the Court have also been met with. Even then, these fishermen have not yet been released. Whereas in February 20, the Embassy of Baharain wrote a letter to the Embassy of Tehran for taking up this matter asking, since the Court orders have been met with, why have the fishermen not yet been released? So far, nothing has been done. Only sending

and receiving of letters is happening. No clue on where the bloc is, no one is aware of. An NGO has filed an official complaint with the Government on behalf of the fishermen family, but it is clueless why they have not yet been released. Sir, 34 of them are from Kanyakumari, Ramnathapuram and Tirunelveli. The relatives of those persons have met the Collector. They have also sent the petitions to the Ministry of Fisheries. Nothing has happened. So, what is the issue? Who will issue the order? The State Government or the Central Government have to issue the order. Even after they both have been informed, there is no action. 'Are we not Tamilians! Are we not Indians! Should we die here! These are the pleas of one of the captives there, who has sent a video copy of his speech. This has reached here. The families solicit nothing, but plead, "Kindly rescue our breadwinners." Sir, many of our Tamil Nadu fishermen are abroad. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over. I think, Mr. Naqvi will convey this to the hon. External Affairs Minister for whatever possible action. Now, Shri Muthukaruppan.

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

श्री दर्शन सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Tamil Nadu Government will take appropriate action.

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

SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

Need to release funds for revamping the power sector in Tamil Nadu

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I request the Government of India to do the needful in regard to nuclear power in the State of Tamil Nadu. Chennai was affected with Vardha cyclone and power infrastructure was damaged totally. I urge the Government of India to release ₹ 17,000 crores to enhance the power infrastructure. The amount may be considered as grant or soft loan to the State of Tamil Nadu. Again, the conversion of 230 KV transmission over headlines into 230 KV underground cables need to be expedited to facilitate urban growth in the limits of greater Corporation of Chennai. The State of Tamil Nadu also sought ₹ 1,093.27 crores for carrying out restoration works of electrical infrastructure that was damaged in the Vardha Cyclone.

In regard to the Cheyyur Ultra Mega Power Project, the State of Tamil Nadu has sought early finalisation of bidding documents with an option to use domestic coal so that cost of power be brought down.

Sir, the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project is situated in my own district in Tamil Nadu. In the early years, this project was refused by many neighbouring States. The State of Tamil Nadu has boldly allowed this project. In the commissioning of First Unit, the State Government faced many law and order problems by nuclear power protestors. The State Government deployed 10,000 police personnel to maintain law and order to commission the project. More than 183 FIRs had been registered against the protestors and though one Inspector General of Police and DIG were also injured but even then no lathi-charge was made. As a result of my leader, hon. Amma's able guidance and administration, this had happened. The 1st Unit and the 2nd Unit are successfully commissioned. We are getting 50 per cent power share on it. But when the 3rd and 4th Units would be commissioned, the State of Tamil Nadu needs the entire 2,000 MW power because the State of Tamil Nadu has taken much effort and much pains.

Tamil Nadu is the leader in renewable energy in the country and it has an installed capacity of over 10,000 MW of renewable energy, of which, wind power contributes about 7,700 MW. I urge the Government to speed up the process of establishing the inter-State green energy corridor at the earliest to evacuate surplus wind power as requested by the former Chief Minister, my leader, hon. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, to facilitate sale of surplus wind power to the needy States.

Therefore, I urge the Union Government...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over. Time over. That's all right. Time over.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Naresh Agrawal, not present. Shri Sanjiv Kumar, not present. Shri D. Raja.

Continuing agitation by farmers of Tamil Nadu

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, scores of farmers from Tamil Nadu have come to the National Capital and they are agitating at Jantar Mantar for more than a week.

Sir, not only these farmers but farmers in different parts of Tamil Nadu are agitating on very serious genuine issues. Tamil Nadu is in the grip of severe drought, and drinking water itself has become an acute problem in the State. Agriculture is in deep crisis and distress. Farmers are passing through huge indebtedness and they are not able to pay back their loans, their debts. They are not getting remunerative price and they are agitating. They are demanding that their loans must be waived off and they must get MSP, they must get remunerative price. Sir, there are farmers agitating in Pudukkottai district of Tamil Nadu. They are agitating against the proposed Hydrocarbon Project which they fear will deplete the available ground water in that part of the State. The farmers in the Western part of Tamil Nadu are agitating against GAIL laying pipelines in the cultivable land as they fear they will lose their cultivable land. Sir, because of huge drought and because of non-availability of water, the river water disputes are yet to be settled and the Tamil Nadu farmers are demanding that the Cauvery Water Management Board should be constituted without any further delay.

I urge upon the Central Government to exercise its powers. With its powers, it can say 'no' to hydrocarbon project, it can say 'no' to laying of the gas pipelines in the cultivable

land in the Western part of Tamil Nadu. The Central Government can take a decision and instruct the public sector banks to waive off the loans of the farmers. The farmers must get some relief. The Government talks about development, but when agriculture is in such a deep crisis, how can we think of development? Agriculture is the backbone of our economy, and the economy would collapse.

Hence, I urge upon the Government to understand the grievances of the farmers, understand the grave situation in Tamil Nadu and understand the problems of our farmers, which are very genuine and very justified. I would urge the Government to do something about it. It is not too late. The Government can take a decision, help the farmers and help agriculture in Tamil Nadu.

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

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

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

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

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

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

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I may be allowed to speak for a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no time left; there is shortage of time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I would make a very short point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you associating yourself with this matter?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I am raising a point of order. It is very important. It would take just ten seconds. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, allow me to say just one sentence. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Mr. Anand Sharma, let me hear Shrimati Kanimozhi first. You may say it in just one sentence. You may just associate yourself with the matter.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, we met the farmers. Some of them say that they have a loan of up to ₹ 28 lakhs. They want to just meet the Finance Minister and talk about these issues and represent their problems to him. They are not getting an appointment. They have been on the streets of Delhi for a week now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Naqviji, please take care of this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... He would take care of it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, instead of condoning corporate loans, they must condone farmers' debts. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government is very active when it comes to condoning the corporates' loans; why not condone the farmers' debts? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I may be allowed for a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji, there are only six minutes and two Zero Hour submissions are to be made. If it is not very urgent, don't raise your point.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it is urgent.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I am drawing your attention to the Revised List of Business for today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, he has got a point of order. Let us finish this first. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, even yesterday I had raised this point. Now, there is an unfinished discussion on the Union Budget. That must be concluded first.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That would be taken up.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it is understood that today, Calling Attention Motion on a matter of urgent public importance would be taken up at 2 o'clock. The second thing is that a Bill has been listed before the discussion on the Budget has been concluded. The priority needs to be taken care of.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You don't have to worry about that. We would take up the discussion. The Calling Attention may be postponed and we would take up the discussion on the Budget. There is enough time. Don't worry about that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order?

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN: Sir, yesterday, during the discussion on Budget in the evening, when an hon. leader of the AIADMK was speaking, the Chair asked him as to when he was going to conclude, but the Member said that the Chair had no right to intervene in his speech. That was unbecoming of the Member and it was disrespect to the Chair. The Chair should take action against the Member and see to it that the Chair is not disrespected. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, the Chair asked the Member as to when he would conclude his speech. It was actually a genuine request by the Member. ...*(Interruptions)*... He asked when he would complete. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN: No, Sir, this was not the case. There were certain discussions. There were altercations between the Chair and the Members from this side, which I don't wish to talk about. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, how can she be allowed to interrupt every time? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN: Sir, the Chair must go through the records and see what could be done. I don't want to explain the whole thing. There were commotions; there were altercations. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, the Member had the right to speak on the General Budget. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, it is his right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN: The Member's expression meant that he would not obey the Chair's orders. That attitude is what I wanted to point out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Now, Mr. Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, actually this Member was not present yesterday. When I was in the Chair, I just asked him how much more time he would take, and nothing more than that, because he had spoken for more than 20 minutes and there were still two more Members from his Party to speak, with just 12-13 minutes left. So, I asked him how much more time he would take. That is all. But he said, 'The Chair cannot intervene', and so on. I said, don't cast aspersions on the Chair and that it was most unbecoming on the part of the Member. To that he asked, if the Chair's behaviour was unbecoming, why can't the Member's be? You may go through the records, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. I would go through the video and I reserve my observations. After going through the video, I would come back to the House with my observations on this matter.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the dignity of the House is of utmost importance. The dignity of the Chair must be maintained. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree with you. I will come back to the House on this matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shrimati Smriti Zubin Irani, please.

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Sir, on a happier note, I would like to say something with your permission.

The Parsi community's dedicated service and contribution to our country is undisputed. Today, the community celebrates its New Year and prays for good tidings and good health and prosperity for everybody. So, with the permission of the Chair and the House, let us all wish the Parsi community and people at large, *Nawruz Mubarak*. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. All of us are with you in wishing them. With regard to the point raised by ...*(Interruptions)*... It is time for the Question Hour.

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Certification programme of ASHAs

*196.SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has tasked the certification programme of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) To enhance competency and professional credibility of ASHAs through knowledge and skill assessment, a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) and National Health Systems Resource Centre (NHSRC) for implementation of Certification of ASHA and Accreditation of associated Agencies in ASHA training under National Health Mission.

Under this initiative, NIOS certifies/ accredits the following components of the program:-

- Training curriculum
- State Training Sites/District Training Sites
- Trainers
- ASHAs and ASHA Facilitators

Under National Health Mission (NHM), technical and financial support is being provided to the States/ UTs for strengthening of their healthcare systems including support for certification of ASHAs by NIOS.

श्री शंकरभाई एन. वेगड: सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार "आशा" बहनों की भलाई हेतु क्या-क्या कदम उठा रही है?

श्री फगन सिंह कुलस्ते: सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि "आशा" बहनों की भलाई के लिए सरकार के द्वारा क्या-क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं, तो मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ कि आशाकर्मियों का पारिश्रमिक बढ़ाने के लिए, जो कदम विशेषकर उठाए गए हैं, उनमें नंबर 1 तो यह है कि अभी तक जो मानदेय निश्चित हुए थे, उसमें इस प्रकार की एक व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित की गई है कि वे कम से कम 1,000 रुपये प्रतिमाह अर्जित कर सकें, नंबर 2 में निष्पादन आधारित भुगतान में वृद्धि के जो कुछ कारण/उदाहरण इसमें पहले दिए गए, अभी उसको 250 रुपये से बढ़ाकर 1,000 रुपये कर दिया गया है, श्रेणी टू पर ये छह रोगियों के लिए 1500 रुपये किये गये थे, मलेरिया ब्लड स्लाइड तैयार करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन राशि 5 रुपये से बढ़ाकर 20 रुपये प्रति स्लाइड की गई है, प्रति वर्ष व्यापक रूप से औषधि एवं अन्य संबंधित गतिविधियों की प्रोत्साहन राशि अधिकतम तीन दिनों के लिए प्रतिदिन 100 रुपये से बढ़ाकर 200 रुपये कर दी गई है, जिसमें वे 50 घर या 250 व्यक्तियों को कवर करती हैं। इसी प्रकार से अनेक तरह के प्रयास सरकार के द्वारा किए जा रहे हैं। हम इनके मानदेय पर तो निश्चित रूप से नहीं कह सकते, परंतु इनके पारिश्रमिक में निश्चित रूप से बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है, मैं यह अवश्य कह सकता हूँ।

श्री शंकरभाई एन. वेगड़: सभापति जी, "राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य मिशन" के तहत राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को आशा कार्यकर्ताओं के एनआईओएस द्वारा प्रमाणन हेतु दिए जाने वाले सहयोग सहित उनकी स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणालियों को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें से गुजरात को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है और इसमें गुजरात की कितनी एजेंसियों को मान्यता दी गई है?

श्री फगन सिंह कुलस्ते: सभापति जी, यह बात स्पष्ट तौर से जो मूल प्रश्न है, उसके जवाब में दर्शाई गई है कि "राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य मिशन" के तहत इसके कौशल, मूल्यांकन और आशा कार्यकर्ताओं की क्षमता तथा व्यावसायिक विश्वसनीयता बढ़े, इसको ध्यान में रखकर राष्ट्रीय मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय संस्थान (एनआईओएस) और राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य प्रणाली संसाधन केंद्र (एनएचएसआरसी) के बीच एक त्रिपक्षीय समझौता ज्ञापन (एमओयू) पर हस्ताक्षर हुए हैं। इसका उद्देश्य, जो प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम है, राज्य प्रशिक्षण केंद्र/जिला प्रशिक्षण केंद्र, प्रशिक्षक और आशा कार्यकर्ताओं में आशा सुविधा प्रदान करना था। कुल मिलाकर इसका यह उद्देश्य था कि उनके लिए इसकी validity बढ़े ताकि यदि वे भविष्य में किसी काम में, रोजगार में जाते हैं, तो उनके लिए बोनस अंक का प्रावधान किया जा सके। इसको करने के पीछे यही उद्देश्य था।

SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Sir, it is informed that to enhance the competency and operational credibility of ASHAs, an MoU has been entered with NIOS and NHRC. Sir, with a very meagre salary, they have been doing an excellent work in most of the rural places. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether you have made any provision for ASHAs to get into higher nursing care like ANMs and similar courses after a particular service. Most of them are highly qualified and competent. Has any provision been made towards that?

श्री फगन सिंह कुलस्ते: सभापति जी, जैसा कि मैंने उत्तर में कहा है कि हमने उनके लिए प्रशिक्षण की यह जो व्यवस्था की है, अगर वे भविष्य में इस विभाग से संबंधित पदों, जैसे ANMs जैसे पदों पर जाते हैं तो उनकी विश्वसनीयता और प्रामाणिकता के आधार पर उनके लिए बोनस अंक का प्रावधान है। यह राज्य सरकारों का विषय है। राज्य सरकारें ही इस प्रकार के सारे कार्यक्रम चलाती हैं। उनको आर्थिक दृष्टि से सहयोग देना भारत सरकार के मंत्रालय का काम है। इसलिए जब भी किसी राज्य सरकार का कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव आता है, तो उस पर सरकार विचार करती है।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I appreciate the very important initiatives that have been taken to strengthen the whole services being operated through the ASHA machinery in the NHM, which has really yielded very good results by improving the institutional deliveries by more than 15 per cent and natural resultant decline in the maternal mortality and infant mortality rates. This is as per the Government report. This has been mentioned in the next question and the Government has replied to that also.

In view of that, my request is regarding the one issue, that ASHA workers have been representing for long, that they are not getting any fixed remuneration. Whatever job, whatever number of deliveries they do, according to that, they are paid. So, even the minimum remuneration of ₹ 1,000 is not guaranteed anywhere. That is the reality. I am working in that sector. So, is the Government going to consider, at least, a respectable fixed remuneration, and where, beyond that, an incentive may be given? A respectable fixed remuneration should be fixed, say in tune with the ICDS workers who are doing similar kind of welfare activities. The ICDS is a comparable sector. Is the Government seriously going to consider a respectable fixed remuneration, for which the ASHA workers, all over the country, have been agitating and demanding?

श्री फगन सिंह कुलस्ते: सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने जैसी चिंता जाहिर की है, मैंने स्पष्ट तौर से कहा है कि यह राज्य सरकारों का एक विषय है।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: No, Sir, it is a Central scheme. Please, don't misguide the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: आप सुन लीजिए।

श्री फगन सिंह कुलस्ते: आर्थिक दृष्टि से उनको मदद करना, यह हमारा विषय है, यह भारत सरकार का विषय है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: This is a Central scheme. This is altogether a Central Scheme. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: तपन जी, आप सुन लीजिए। मंत्री जी, आप जवाब दीजिए।

श्री फगन सिंह कुलस्ते: सभापति जी, मैंने स्पष्ट कहा है कि आर्थिक दृष्टि से, राज्य सरकारों को आर्थिक सहायता करना, यह हमारा विषय है। अलग-अलग राज्य सरकारों द्वारा, जैसी आपने उनके मानदेय की बात की, अपनी चिंता जाहिर की, निश्चित रूप से इसके पीछे कई कारण हैं। हमने इसके लिए बहुत सारे उपाय किए हैं, अलग-अलग तरीके से प्रयास किए हैं। जहां मानदेय की व्यवस्था कहीं स्पष्ट नहीं है, तो वहां उनको सहयोग राशि, जो प्रोत्साहित करने वाली राशि है, वह अलग-अलग तरीके से दी गई है। मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि राज्यों द्वारा आशाकर्मियों को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए अपने राज्य बजट से अधिक प्रोत्साहित करना है और यह राज्यों का एक विषय है, जिसके प्रयास राज्यों के अंदर किए गए हैं। आप उत्तर में इनमें से कुछ मानदेय के बारे में देख सकते हैं। मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि राज्यों में आशाकर्मियों का प्रति माह नियत मानदेय है, जैसे मैं उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ कि सिक्किम ने 3000/- रुपए प्रति माह नियत किया है, केरल ने 1500/- रुपए किया है, हरियाणा ने 500/- रुपए किया है, पश्चिम बंगाल ने 1500/- रुपए किया है, राजस्थान ने 1600/- रुपए किया है। ऐसे अलग-अलग राज्य सरकारों ने अलग-अलग किया है। इसी प्रकार से जिन प्रदेशों के अंदर, जहां एनएचएम की व्यवस्था अलग-अलग प्रदेशों ने की है, उसमें हमारा सहयोग है।

श्री तपन कुमार सेन: जहां बिलो थाउजेंड है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, प्लीज़।

श्री फगन सिंह कुलस्ते: यह बात सही है, आपने जो चिंता जाहिर की है, इसके बारे में हम जरूर विचार करेंगे और मुझे लगता है कि जब भी कोई इस प्रकार का प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकारों से आता है, तो उसमें बराबर सहयोग राशि दी जाती है।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: माननीय सभापति महोदय, आशा कार्यकर्ताओं का अपना एक बहुत बड़ा योगदान है, जिससे ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य सेवा में एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन आया है और जिसका असर हमारे सोशल सेक्टर इंडिकेटर्स पर पड़ा है। यह बात भी सही है कि राज्य सरकारों को यह अधिकार है कि वे उनके मानदेय में बढ़ोत्तरी करें, लेकिन मूल रूप से यह योजना केन्द्र सरकार की है। जहां तक परफॉरमेंस बेस्ड इन्सेंटिव का सवाल है, उस परफॉरमेंस बेस्ड इन्सेंटिव को बढ़ाने का अधिकार तो आपका है। आपने आशा वर्कर्स का परफॉरमेंस सुधारना है, इसके लिए आपने जो एक सर्टिफिकेशन की योजना बनाई है, हम उसका स्वागत करते हैं, लेकिन इस पूरी योजना की सफलता इस पर निर्भर करती है कि क्वालिटी ऑफ ट्रेनिंग ऑफ आशा किस प्रकार की है। मेरा आपसे प्रश्न यह है कि क्या परफॉरमेंस बेस्ड इन्सेंटिव बढ़ाने के साथ-साथ आप आशा वर्कर्स की फिक्सड सेलेरी रखेंगे और क्या साथ में उनकी इंश्योरेंस पॉलिसीज़ और भी जो सोशल बेनिफिट्स दे सकते हैं, वे देने पर विचार करेंगे?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा): सर, जहाँ तक आशा वर्कर्स का सवाल है, सबसे पहले तो हम समझ लें कि they are Accredited Social Health Activists. केन्द्र सरकार की स्कीम इस प्रकार से है कि उनको technical और financial support देकर हम अपने health के programmes में intermediary के रूप में, between the health department and the community उनको develop करें। उसके लिए हम NIOS के तहत training भी दे रहे हैं। उनके incentives को increase करने के लिए continuous, regular process है, ताकि उनका interest बना रहे हैं, वे actively associate होते रहें और जो financial चीज़ें बढ़ती हैं, उनको हम incentive based कर सकें। इसमें fixed remuneration का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। कुछ स्टेट्स ने remuneration देने का काम किया है और उसको वे आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं। Insurance का कार्यक्रम भी स्टेट्स की तरफ से ही develop हो रहा है। उद्देश्य भी यही है कि हम उनको इस तरीके से involve करें तथा technical और financial support देते रहें। State Governments उसकी effectiveness को समझ रही हैं। The more they want to utilize their services in the health department, उसको वे aggressively कर रही हैं और अपनी-अपनी State Governments उनको fixed remuneration दे रही हैं। हम training भी देते हैं और training के साथ-साथ regularly, continuously जैसे-जैसे स्टेट्स की demands आती हैं, इसको incentive based करके जो financial support है, वह भी हम increase करते हैं।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: सर, जो National Health Policy अभी Government of India लागू करने जा रही है, क्या आप उस National Health Policy के अंतर्गत इसमें बढ़ोत्तरी करने का कोई प्रावधान रखेंगे?

श्री सभापति: Thank you. आपका एक सवाल हो गया।

Remedial steps to curb MMR and IMR

*197. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that though the number of institutional deliveries has increased by 15 per cent over a decade ending 2014, it has not resulted in proportionate decrease in the Maternal Mortality Rate and Infant Mortality Rate as has been revealed by a report based on NSSO data;

(b) if so, details thereof and Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether the lack of public health infrastructure at Community Health Centres (CHCs) is one of the reasons for this; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO's), 71st round survey on Social Consumption: Health, does not mention MMR and IMR. However, as per National Family Health Survey (NFHS) data, the institutional deliveries in the country have increased from 38.7% as in NFHS-HI (2005-06) to 78.9% (NFHS-IV) in 2015-16.

Correspondingly, MMR has declined from 254 per 100,000 live births in (2004-05) to 167 per 100,000 live births in (2011-13), a decline of 87 points (34.2%), IMR has declined from 58 per 1000 live births in 2005 to 37 per 1000 live births in 2015, a decline of 21 points (36.2%)

(c) and (d) Under the National Health Mission (NHM), upgradation and operationalization of Community Health Centres (CHC) are taken up for providing 24x7 basic and comprehensive obstetric care services including newborn and child care services.

For strengthening these facilities in terms of skilled human resource, drugs and equipment etc., Government of India is providing funds to the States/UTs as per their proposals in their Annual Programme Implementation Plans (PIP).

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the Janani Suraksha Yojana is a Government programme aimed at reducing the high Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR). Despite the claim made by the Government in the reply, in comparison to several other countries, India's MMR is worse. It is worse than that of countries like Sri Lanka (30), Bhutan (148), Cambodia (161) and the entire Arab world, you can say. This is a Report given by IndiaSpend in August, 2016. Sir, the entitlements of maternity benefits are linked with Aadhaar and the age criteria. Sir, it is reported that 35 per cent of marriages in India take place below the age of 18 years. If you link it with Aadhaar, if you link with the age criteria, many pregnant, lactating women will not be able to avail these entitlements. The other thing is...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, according to the data available with the Department of Women and Child Welfare, for this programme, you need ₹ 16,000 crore – hon. Finance Minister is sitting here – and the Budget provides only ₹ 2,000 crore of rupees for this. With this amount, how can we expect a drastic decline in the Maternal Mortality Rate and the Infant Mortality Rate? The Government will have to answer this question.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): Sir, with regard to the concern shown by the hon. Member, I would say that it is not correct. In fact, when the National Health Mission (NHM) came into existence, the IMR, MMR and the Under-5 Mortality Ratio and Rate have gone down drastically. If I talk about the Maternal Mortality Rate, it was 254 per 1,00,000 live births in 2004-05, which has been reduced to 167 per 1,00,000 live births in 2013. Sir, it has decreased by 87 points (34.2 per cent). In the same way, the Infant Mortality Rate has declined from 58 per 1,000 live births in 2005 to 37 per 1,000 live births in 2015, which is a decline of 21 points (36.2 per cent).

Sir, another thing, which I would like to share with the hon. Member and the House, is that in case of IMR, MMR, TFR and Under-5 Mortality Rate, the decline is faster than the international pace. That is what India is doing. We are faster than the rest of the world. Yes, the size of the population is one of the reasons कि वह नम्बर बढ़ जाता है, लेकिन हमारा जो पेस है, the decline has been faster and all interventions are being done.

As far as giving them 'जननी सुरक्षा योजना' के तहत accredited आधार कार्ड पर, we are encouraging people because we do not want pilferage; we do not want leakage. We want that the beneficiary should get it. But that is not compulsory. We are encouraging that we should go to the Aadhaar way. But, 'जननी सुरक्षा योजना' में facilities या delivery के लिए जो finances हैं, वे हम आधार बेस्ड भी देते हैं और अदरवाइज़ भी देते हैं।

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the National Food Security Act, which this Parliament passed in the year 2013, gives an entitlement of ₹ 6,000 to pregnant women, lactating women. The Prime Minister, who spoke on Demonetization on 31st December, also assured that pregnant women will get ₹ 6,000. But, Sir, as per the Government report, it is implemented only in 52 districts as pilot project. How long will you take to allow our women to have this entitlement all over the country? It is only in just 52 districts as of now. If I am wrong, you tell me I am wrong on the floor of the House. But how long will you take? On one side, we talk about welfare of women and children. On the other hand, what we do is very little. That is why I would like to know from the Government how long they will take.

And, you are saying the Primary Health Centres as Wellness Centres. What is this Wellness Centre? There are no doctors available at Rural Health Centres. So, Sir, you please explain to the country how long this Government will take to allow our pregnant, lactating women to have this entitlement so that our MMR and IMR comes down. That is our intention.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, it has been decided that this programme will be taken by the Ministry of Woman and Child Development. They are doing this programme. But we are supporting them and we are going very fast on it. That is what I would like to say.

As far as Wellness Centres are concerned, there are 1.5 lakh sub-centres which are being converted into Wellness Centres. This year, we have taken 22,000 in a phased manner. The training is going on and the HR programme is also going on. We are going very fast.

As far as the fund part is concerned, I would like to share with the House that this year, the Budget for Health Department has been increased by 27.7 per cent, from ₹ 37,000-plus crores to ₹ 47,000-plus crores. The Budget has been increased and there is no shortage of Budget as far as any programme is concerned.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Rajani Patil. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: What is the time-frame? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: We are doing it very fast. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: धन्यवाद सर, सरकार ने कल ही 'Maternity Benefit Act' को मंजूरी दी है, लेकिन बजट में उसके लिए कोई बढोत्तरी नहीं की गई है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या देश के अति दुर्गम और दुर्गम क्षेत्रों में, जहाँ पर प्रशिक्षित डॉक्टर नहीं पहुंच पाते हैं और जहाँ इल्लीगल वैद्य या डॉक्टर जड़ी-बूटी इत्यादि दे दिया करते हैं, जिन दवाओं की वजह से वहाँ Infant Mortality Rate and Maternal Mortality Rate बढ़ जाता है, ऐसे डॉक्टर पर प्रतिबंध लगाने के लिए क्या सरकार ने कुछ सोचा है?

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा: National Health Mission के तहत हम financial support देते हैं, HR support देते हैं, technical support देते हैं और infrastructural support भी देते हैं, लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स किस तरीके से रिस्पॉन्ड करती हैं, यह उनको देखना होगा। मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा, छत्तीसगढ़ के बीजापुर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में, जो बस्तर का बहुत डीप एरिया है और जो Naxalite-infested area है, वहाँ के लोग अपने यहाँ gynaecologist रख पाए हैं और उनको तनखाह हम दे रहे हैं। अगर वे उनकी तनखाह enhance करना चाहते हैं, we are giving those funds also. इन सुविधाओं को implement करवाना, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स का काम है। HR के लिए अगर डॉक्टर की तनखाह बढ़ानी पड़ती है, more than a lakh, NHM is ready to pay that also. It is for the State Governments to see to it that they employ doctors there. I am giving one example of Bijapur district where doctor is there, gynaecologist is there, anesthetist is there.

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल: माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है उसमें बताया गया है कि सरकार के इस कार्यक्रम से काफी प्रगति हुई है और दुनिया की तुलना में देश में चाललड मॉर्टेलिटी को तेजी से रोका जा रहा है, परन्तु मैं उनके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि गुलबर्गा जैसे बड़े डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैडक्वार्टर में, जहाँ प्रति दिन 40 बच्चे जन्म लेते हैं और उन्हें ग्लास हाउस में रखा जाता है तथा जहाँ छः डाक्टरों की आवश्यकता है और उस जैसी बड़ी सिटी में भी एक या दो डाक्टर काम करते हैं और उनके अनुकूल उनके असिस्टेंट्स भी नहीं रखे जाते हैं, जिसके कारण बच्चों की जान बचाना मुश्किल होता है। इसलिए जब तक वहाँ पूरा स्टाफ नहीं रहेगा, तब तक यहाँ से कितनी भी मदद जाए, उससे काम होने वाला नहीं है। अतः मैं चाहता हूँ कि राज्य सरकारों से केन्द्र सरकार बात कर के, वहाँ स्टाफ का जो अभाव है और जिसके कारण बचपन में ही बच्चों की मृत्यु हो जाती है, उसे भर्ती करने और बच्चों की मौतों को रोकने के लिए कोई प्रभावी कार्रवाई की जाए। मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में यह तो कहा है कि देश में इस क्षेत्र में 24x7 काम होता है, लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ 24x7 काम करने वाले नहीं हैं। जो डाक्टर और स्टाफ वहाँ 24x7 काम कर रहे हैं, वे 12 घंटे, 14 घंटे और 16 घंटे काम कर के मर रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस दिशा में सोचें और राज्य सरकारें इस दिशा में प्रवृत्त हों, जिससे खाली जगहों पर डाक्टरों और स्टाफ की भर्ती की जा सके। मैं आपके माध्यम से यही विनती करता हूँ।

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा: माननीय सभापति जी, जहां तक माननीय सदस्य ने स्पेशलिस्ट्स की संख्या इन्क्रीज करने की बात कही है, मैं इस बारे में कहना चाहूंगा कि अभी-अभी हम लोगों ने एमसीआई और बाकी लोगों से बातचीत कर के, आपके भी ध्यान में होगा कि इस बारे में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी बताया that this year we have enhanced PG seats by 5,000. तो पोस्ट ग्रेज्युएट्स सीट्स तो हमने बढ़ाई हैं। हम एमसीआई की दृष्टि से और अन्य तरीकों से सीट्स को बढ़ाने की बात है, उस काम में हम लगे हुए हैं।

महोदय, मैं एक बात कहना चाहूंगा कि इस बारे में हर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट अपने-अपने तरीके से रिस्पोंड कर रही है। जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि रिमोट एरियाज़ में डाक्टर्स नहीं हैं, तो यह भी सच्चाई है कि अर्बन एरियाज़ में ओवरस्टाफ्ड हैं। उसका एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रीज़न है और उसमें यह है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स में इच्छा शक्ति नहीं है कि वे अपने डाक्टर्स को गांव तक भेज सकें। यह उनकी प्रॉब्लम है। जहां तक फाइनेंस का सवाल है, we are ready to give that, but it is for the State Governments to ensure that doctors go and serve in the CHCs. It is the State Governments which have to respond to it. We will support them.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: With motherly approach, hon. former Chief Minister and my leader, Dr. Purutchi Thalaivi Amma, enhanced assistance under the Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme from ₹ 6,000 to ₹ 12,000, and subsequently it was raised to ₹ 18,000 for pregnant women to eat nutritious food.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: My question, through you, Mr. Chairman, to the hon. Minister is this. This scheme has resulted in the reduction of MMR to 74 per one lakh mothers in Tamil Nadu against the all-India accepted norm of 100 per one lakh. IMR in the State has also been reduced to 22 per 1,000 children against the all-India accepted norm of 43 per thousand. My question is this. These things have come down drastically in Tamil Nadu only because of the implementation of Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: I want the Government to take the suggestion given by the hon. Member, Mr. D. Raja. This has to be implemented immediately for the benefit of all the pregnant women and lactating mothers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a suggestion. It is not a question.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: This should be enhanced.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: And additional allocation should be given to the States.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You said it. This is a suggestion. It does not have to be.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, we have taken note of it.

Disclosing of reports on black money

*198.PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated account of unaccounted money circulating inside the country and abroad;

(b) whether Government proposes to disclose the details of the reports on black money conducted by National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP), National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) and National Institute of Financial Management (NIFM) five years ago;

(c) if so, by when those details are going to be disclosed; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

There is no official estimation of the size of domestic black money and black money stashed away abroad. Varying estimations of the amount of black money have been reported by different persons/economists/institutions. Such estimations are based upon different sets of facts, data, methods, assumptions, etc. leading to widely varying inferences and the same lack unanimity and reliability. The subject matter, therefore, does not appear amenable to reliable estimation.

On the basis of recommendations of the Standing Committee on Finance, the Government had commissioned a study, *inter alia*, on estimation of unaccounted income and wealth inside and outside the country, to be conducted by National Institute of Public

Finance and Policy (NIPFP), National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) and National Institute of Financial Management (NIFM). Reports received from these Institutes are under examination of the Government.

The Government aims at placing these reports before the Standing Committee on Finance within next few weeks.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, the Minister's reply says that the Government has many estimates of black money within India and abroad. My question is: Which one of these estimates will they utilise? What's the target during demonetisation and what percentage of that has actually come back after this "wonderful" exercise that they indulged in?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): I am grateful to the hon. Member for at least acknowledging positively the exercise that the Government has taken. I think recent political events may have resulted in wisdom dawning a little too late. Sir, there have been three Expert Committee Reports which have given varied versions in the past. The CBDT has prepared detailed comments on those Reports and those comments along with what is stated in those Reports prepared by three specialist agencies would, in due course, very shortly, be placed before the Standing Committee on Finance so that they have an opportunity to examine it. No one definitive estimation can be made at this stage. But it is undeniably true that large amounts of cash money operating in the system does result in generation of black money and with all that money now deposited in the banks, the anonymity which was there to that money itself stands extinguished. The money is now identified with the owners of those accounts and hopefully, a larger number of transactions through banking channels, post this, would now be inevitably possible.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, I must express my dissatisfaction. I asked for exact quantum and not one number has been revealed by the Finance Minister as the basis for this "heroic exercise" they undertook. What kind of an answer is this? This is what the nation is asking. We neither know on what basis they took the decision nor do we know how much has actually come back.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Second supplementary please!

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, let us address the issue of black money abroad. The Prime Ministerial candidate of the BJP announced that ₹ 15 lakh would come back

to every bank account within 100 days. Now, nothing has progressed in two-and-a-half years. How much is the progress? What progress can the Government report in terms of how much black money has come back from abroad? What has it done with regard to all those international engagements that it indulged in? The country needs answers. I want numbers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let's hear the answer.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The hon. Member would be well aware of a series of steps which we have taken. In all the HSBC accounts, all the Liechtenstein accounts, which were brought to the notice of the Government, in each one of them, which were found to be unlawful, that is, held by Indian residents in India, assessment proceedings have taken place and assessment to the extent of approximately ₹ 6,500 crore of undeclared income has already been made. In addition to this, further action in relation to the Panama accounts is being taken. This Parliament also enacted a very tough law, which is popularly known as the black money law, with regard to disclosure of assets outside India unlawfully held by people. There were a large number of assets which were declared under that, for which, a penal amount of tax was also prescribed, which was being paid by the people who declared that particular account. And for those who did not declare it, there is a serious provision for punishment up to ten years in that particular legislation. In addition to this, the Government of India has taken the initiative of cooperation with various countries internationally. With the G-20 nations, we have done it. We have become a part of the FATCA initiative of the United States. We have had an arrangement and the Indo-Swiss Treaty itself has been worked out where they would be giving us real-time information. And a series of these steps have been taken in order to disincentivise people by getting information in real-time with regard to any asset which is held outside the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now ...*(Interruptions)*... Please ...*(Interruptions)*... Just one minute, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let me take the next question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: What happened to the promise of ₹ 15 lakh? ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a specific question. ...*(Interruptions)*... What happened to the promise? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए, प्लीज़। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Let me take the next question.
...**(Interruptions)**... Shri Jethmalani. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, you please protect the Member.
...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप सुन लीजिए।

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, I wish to confess before this House that I have never seen a more * answer in the history of this Parliament. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please adhere to the accepted etiquettes of the House. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, this question. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: It is a fact. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I am sorry. ...**(Interruptions)**...

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

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: What is the meaning of this? ...**(Interruptions)**...

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

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री और संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, उनको माफी मांगनी पड़ेगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**...

आप लोग यह क्या कर रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, without apology, we will not allow.
...**(Interruptions)**...

सर, बिना apology के लिए हम लोग allow नहीं करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, यह कोई तरीका नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... कृपया आप लोग बैठ जाइए।
...**(व्यवधान)**... Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, no. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let us hear the question. ...**(Interruptions)**...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, I am requesting you for his apology. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Member has been cautioned. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, we want an apology. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Member has been cautioned. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us hear the question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Mr. Chairman, ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, इस तरह की भाषा नहीं चलेगी, उनको apology करनी पड़गी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Member has been cautioned about the etiquette of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... All right. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go ahead with the question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, ये इतने सीनियर मेम्बर हैं और ये जिस तरह की भाषा का इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं, वह unacceptable है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Go ahead with the question. ...*(Interruptions)*... If anything unparliamentary has been said, it will be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*... The record will be examined. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go ahead, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go ahead with your question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, can you ask them to keep quiet? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hear, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: These are facts. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do not become * ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The word uttered by the hon. Member is unparliamentary and is, therefore, taken off the records. ...*(Interruptions)*... Proceed now. ...*(Interruptions)*... The accepted process is ...*(Interruptions)*... what is unparliamentary is expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*... Full stop. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the end of it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, let us hear the question. ...*(Interruptions)*... No. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot ask for more than that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Mr. Chairman, you can see the preparation they have made to hide the * on the nation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: सर, वे माफी मांगें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुर: सर, वे माफी मांगें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: कृपया आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: It is a * on the nation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Otherwise, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ministers cannot agitate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ministers cannot agitate. ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I am founder of the BJP ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Though it is being led by * ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: You are. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Everyone, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Everyone, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is an accepted practice in the House. If an unparliamentary word is used, it is expunged from records. That has been done in this case. Now, we proceed with the proceedings. ...*(Interruptions)*... No. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... This will not go on. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want to inform the nation of the biggest * that has been practised in the nation. ...*(Interruptions)*... You all should be * that you do not want to hear a man who is as old as your father. ...*(Interruptions)*... You do not have even a sense of Indian culture. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ministers do not agitate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: But, Sir, we are also Members of this House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please accept your. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please respect your own position. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... The wrong expression that has been used has been expunged. If you have a supplementary question, Jethmalaniji, please ask. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, I have now to state a few facts to expose how. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER, THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL, THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): No; but is Question Hour for statement? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, the House will not go on like this ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, ये भाषण कर रहे हैं, क्वेश्चन नहीं पूछ रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us hear the question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, this is only the result that Parliament...
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us hear the question, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND
INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, you are a Minister of the Government.
...*(Interruptions)*... Please, please, you cannot agitate. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot
agitate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us hear the question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, please.
...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, the question of black money has been torment in
the whole world and so much so that in 2000, the United Nations studied this problem of
black money. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, hear the facts. ...*(Interruptions)*... Otherwise, how
will the House appreciate the question? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask the question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please ask the
supplementary question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, the supplementary question is this. Do you
know that a Task Force of the BJP had studied this problem in that major report?
...*(Interruptions)*... In the report, it was estimated that ₹ 90 lakh crores of Indian money
equivalent to 1500 billion dollars had been stolen from this country and deposited in
foreign banks. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, 1500 billion dollars. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: And here is a person who tells you that we should at
least know that all estimates are wrong. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, that is a statement. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the
question? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: He is a * to the BJP. He is a *

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: How did the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... I challenge this Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sharmaji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is unbecoming of everyone. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: How can you blame. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए। शर्मा जी, प्लीज़, आप बैठ जाइए। नक़वी साहब, आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपका सवाल क्या है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... Don't make a statement and ask the question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I am now asking the question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: They will have all the time to say that they are ignorant of everything. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, the first statement about the. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, just the question and nothing else. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, my next question is this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, they don't want to listen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: He should ask only the supplementary question. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this, one question, next question and next question! What is going on?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, I am running my 94th year of life.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: And look at these young men, they don't have the courtesy ...*(Interruptions)*... They don't have the patience to sit and listen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask your question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: They should sit and listen ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: You will be * of yourself after hearing me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, go ahead and ask your question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, you are a senior Member. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please ask your question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIRAMJETHMALANI: Sir, I am asking my question just now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, hear the question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hear the question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us hear the question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us hear the question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास आठवले): सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: बैठ जाइए, आप मंत्री हैं। बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप मंत्री हैं, बैठ जाइए। प्लीज़, आप बैठ जाइए।

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, the Government of Germany...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए, आप मंत्री हैं। प्लीज़, प्लीज़, बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: This is what you are doing. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have * the nation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Learn something. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, Jethmalaniji, precious time is being lost. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please ask your question and not make a statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: But, Sir, for being able to be heard, I need to have some silence, some measures taken. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, you must expel all of them if they don't want the House to continue otherwise. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is an interesting suggestion but un-implementable. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is un-implementable and that is not part of your question.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

...(Interruptions)... आप अपना Question पूछिए। I will have to go to the next question.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, you have allowed me. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: I urge the hon. Leader of the House to allow him to ask the question. ...(Interruptions)... He is the senior-most Member of the House.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, if you don't have a question; I will move to the next one.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI But, Sir, how?

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: And, please, maintain some order. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask the question. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, now hear the question. ...(Interruptions)... Can you hear the question in this kind of. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति: आप अपना सवाल पूछ लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रामदास अठावले: आप वहाँ क्यों चले गए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, but, why are you not ...(Interruptions)... Expel those who do not allow the House to function. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask your question and leave the Chair to do its duty.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, the question is very simple. In pursuance of the United Nation's action on black-money and corruption, the German Government, ultimately, paid a bribe of 475 million dollars to an employee of the Lichtenstein Bank and that employee provided 1,400 signatures of dacoits from the world over. The German Government made an announcement that the largest number of dacoits in this list are Indians. The German Government made an offer that if India wants, we will give the

names and disclose all the information to the Indian Government. But, neither the Ruling Party nor the Opposition Party went there and. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, what is going on? This is *bhashan*. ...*(Interruptions)*... सर, ये भाषण दे रहे हैं, क्वेश्चन नहीं पूछ रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Stop it. You don't interrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*... You know nothing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You don't have a question. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not done. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will call the next person. जेठमलानी जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, first tell me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have not asked your question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, you don't want to deal with them. You want to deal with the person who is asking a question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now take the next question. Shri Vijayasai Reddy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, despite ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, this is not the way ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Leader of the House will answer. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. I want silence. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let everybody sit down. Now, hon. Leader of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, let him ask his question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Leader of the House wishes to say something. Please listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to the Leader of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Silence, please. प्लीज़, सुन लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप एक मिनट बैठ जाइए, सुन लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... We cannot give him indefinite time to complete his question. Let us hear the Leader of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, I am sorry. I have given you more than ten minutes to ask a question. You have not done it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, it is a question which requires ten sentences. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow me to complete the question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot take ten minutes to ask a supplementary question.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: What do you mean? ...*(Interruptions)*... I will finish it in two minutes provided they are silent and maintain good manners. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay; can you please now quickly ask your question, not make a statement? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, I want to ask them the question. Did you make any effort to avail of the offer publicly made by the German Government that we have a list of 1,400 * amongst whom, the majority, unfortunately, belong to my nation and. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay; you have asked your question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Did you make any effort to get the names from the Germans ...*(Interruptions)*... of their offer ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Let the answer be given. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, the hon. Finance Minister. You have asked your question. Now please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, despite all the confusion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: अब आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please. You have asked your question. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. You have asked your question. Let us hear the answer.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, despite all the confusion that prevails, the gist of the question, as I understand, is that it relates to the HSBC accounts, the details of which were provided to the Government of India. Now, under different treaties, the information had come to us, and some of the evidence in relation to this was in Switzerland. All steps, in this regard, have been taken by the Government. Of the 628 persons who were named, each one of them has been investigated. In many accounts monies were found. In some accounts it was not found. Of all those accounts assessments have been completed in 409 cases. Of these 409 cases, ₹ 8,437 crore have been assessed, and 190 prosecutions have been filed. Therefore, no one Member of this House should be under the impression that every other section of this House is not serious as far as pursuing these cases are concerned. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy. आपका सवाल हो गया। I have called Shri Vijayasai Reddy. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, you had your question and the answer. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down, it will be examined. Mr. Reddy, please put your supplementary. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have called

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

another Member. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have called another Member. Sharma *Sahib*, another Member has been called. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, please, Sharma *Sahib*, it is not your turn. ...*(Interruptions)*... The record will be examined and appropriate action will be taken. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Reddy, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Reddy, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sharma *Sahib*, please, please, please, please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Can there be silence in the House? ...*(Interruptions)*... Stop agitating. आप लोग क्या कर रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... Do you want me to adjourn the House? ...*(Interruptions)*... शर्मा साहब, बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: How dare you can ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the ...*(Interruptions)*... of the Minister ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ministers know what is expected of them. You had been a Minister yourself. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, please check the record.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will check the record. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will check the record and take appropriate action. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Sharma, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Reddy, ...*(Interruptions)*... We are on Q.No.198. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Reddy, please put your supplementary.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: The OECD report says that there are some shell companies which are incorporated abroad in different tax haven countries; and also some of the shell companies which are incorporated in India which don't do any business tangibly are the causative factors for the creation of black money. The shell companies which are considered to be front companies, which are particularly located outside India, because of the over invoicing and under invoicing of imports and exports, as the case may be, create black money and flow black money from abroad to India in the guise of Foreign Direct Investment. I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister whether any measures are being taken to prevent flow of such black money from abroad in the guise of the FDI and more so in the case of shell companies which are incorporated in India, of course, they have assessments here in India. I would also like to know from the hon. Finance Minister whether any steps have been taken in this regard.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, as the hon. Member would well know, there were taxation treaties which did provide some beneficial route to investment coming through various routes. The obvious ones was the one which related through Mauritius, Cyprus and Singapore. Since 1996, the Government of India has been in negotiations with Mauritius in order to tighten the provisions and rework the treaty out. And I am glad to inform the hon. Member that finally, last year, we were able to rework the Mauritius Treaty as that route becoming a tax beneficial route for avoidance of tax in both jurisdiction, that is, India and

Mauritius, we have been able to plug. The same impact of corresponding changes to that in relation to Cyprus has been made, and now, we have completed the negotiations with Singapore also so that all these three routes which were beneficial routes for the inflow of money through a round-tripping process, as the hon. Member would be aware, now, we are trying to block them. So, the entire three Treaties itself have been reworked out.

As far as domestic jurisdictions are concerned, he is right that there are shell companies which are found; there is multi-layering which is done, and in the last few years, very serious steps have been taken by the CBDT and the Income Tax Department in order to uncover those layers in the multi-layered companies itself, to unearth and to trace out the real owner behind these facades which the shell companies.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Ripun Bora.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Thank you, Sir. Sir, my question to the hon. Finance Minister, through you, is that while the Prime Minister declared demonetisation, he mentioned that the main purpose was to curb the black money in our country. If it is so, if the Government of India is so serious to curb the black money, then, we have not seen the steps taken by the Government. It is best known to the Government that most of the black money is kept in the form of property, that is, illegal property. But, during the process of demonetisation, we have not seen whether the Government has taken any steps to apprehend the black money-holders, those who kept the black money in the form of illegal property. Now, I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what expeditious measures he will take in this regard.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, these are two separate issues. As far as the large flows of cash monies are concerned, one of the objects of the demonetisation was that the entire cash system gets deposited in the banks, and therefore, further generation of cash itself is made more difficult and is disincentivised. Now, in the past, black money being invested in gold, black money being invested in land, that is a separate issue. That does not immediately get tackled by this, for which separate action independently is being taken. Now, if you see the entire series of actions that the Government has taken over the last few years, including the enactment of the Benami Law, today, we are on the verge of implementation of a law like the GST which in businesses is going to make generation of cash more difficult. Similarly, several restrictions are being imposed on purchase of luxury items itself as far as the requirements under the Income Tax Act are concerned. So, when you see all these collective steps which are taken, the impact of this in further consolidation of black money and conversion into assets, is also going to be felt in the long run by the society.

Paper leak in army recruitment examination

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

(a) whether several students were put to hardship due to leakage, of question papers of the Army Recruitment Examination and consequential cancellation of the examination, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the paper was leaked throughout the country or it was limited to a particular zone; and

(c) the corrective action taken by Government in this regard and the steps taken to avoid such incidents in future?

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

Statement

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 which includes the States of Maharashtra and Goa, was reported. This led to the cancellation of the said examination.

The Government has ordered an enquiry by the Central Bureau of Investigation in the matter. Army has re-sensitized their dealing staff about the need to follow Standard Operating Procedures and have directed them that any violations thereof will be strictly dealt with. Further, the Government has approved introduction of Online Entrance Examination for recruitment of Other Ranks in Army in 2-3 recruiting zones on a pilot basis.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Q.No. 199.

श्री मोहम्मद अली: धन्यवाद चेयरमैन साहब, मैं मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहूंगा मेरे सवाल के जवाब में मैंने यह भी पूछ था कि पुणे जोन के अलावा मुल्क के दीगर जोन्स में भी क्या ऐसा हुआ है, लेकिन मंत्री जी ने उसका साफ-साफ जवाब नहीं दिया। मैं यह जानने की कोशिश करूंगा कि मुल्क के दीगर जोन्स में भी क्या ऐसा हुआ है? आपने अपने जवाब में बताया कि हमने उसके खिलाफ सीबीआई इन्क्वायरी की है। मेरा इस सवाल को पूछने का मकसद यही था कि अगर डिफेंस जैसे महकमों के अंदर इस तरह से पेपर्स लीक होते रहेंगे, तो मुल्क के दीगर इलाकों में हमारी जो सरकारें जुड़ी हुई हैं, उनकी क्या हालत होगी? मैं मंत्री जी से जानने की कोशिश करूंगा कि...

† جناب محمد علی خان : دھنیواد چیئرمین صاحب، میں منتری جی سے یہ کہنا چاہوں گا میرے سوال کے جواب میں میں نے یہ بھی پوچھا تھا کہ پونے زون کے علاوہ ملک کے دیگر زونس میں بھی کیا ایسا ہوا ہے، لیکن منتری جی نے اس کا صاف صاف جواب نہیں دیا۔ میں یہ جاننے کی کوشش کروں گا کہ ملک کے دیگر زونس میں بھی کیا ایسا ہوا ہے؟ آپ نے اپنے جواب میں بتایا کہ ہم نے اس کے خلاف سی بی آئی۔ انکوائری کی ہے۔ میرا اس سوال کو پوچھنے کا مقصد یہی تھا کہ اگر ڈفینس جینے محکموں کے اندر اس طرح سے پیپرس لیک ہوتے رہیں گے، تو ملک کے دیگر علاقوں سے ہماری جو سرکاریں جڑی ہونی ہیں، ان کی کیا حالت ہوگی؟ میں منتری جی سے جاننے کی کوشش کروں گا۔۔۔

ش्री موہम्मद اली خان: سر، मेरा सवाल एक ही सवाल के अंदर है, कृपया आप सुन लीजिए। मैंने सवाल पूछा था कि क्या ऐसा हुआ है तो आपने बताया कि इस examination को online conduct किया जाएगा। आने वाले दिनों में भारत देश के अंदर जो पेपर होगा, वह online होगा...

† جناب محمد علی خان : سر، میرا سوال ایک ہی سوال کے اندر ہے، کریپہ آپ سن لیجئے، میں نے سوال پوچھا تھا کہ کیا ایسا ہوا ہے تو آپ نے بتایا کہ examination کو online conduct کیا جائے گا۔ آئے والے دنوں میں بھارت دیش کے اندر جو پیپر ہوگا، وہ online ہوگا۔۔۔

श्री सभापति: आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: या उस लीक हुए पेपर के ऊपर भी सवाल किया जाएगा?

डा. सुभाष रामराव भामरे: सर, ऑनरेबल मॅबर ने दो सवाल पूछे हैं। पहला Pune Recruiting Zone में पेपर लीक के बारे में था। अगर माननीय सदस्य उसके बारे में जानना चाहते हैं, तो it was limited to only Pune zone. सर, पुणे जोन में जो incidents हुए, उसमें Common Entrance Test के तहत Soldier (General Duty), Solder (Technical), Soldier (Clerk), Soldier (Tradesman), 10th Pass and Soldier (Tradesman), 8th Pass - इनके एकजाम 26 तारीख को होने थे और Crime Branch, Thane Police received a tip off to say that according to a source, there was likely to be a leakage of the question paper on the night of 25th February. Therefore, they conducted police raids at three locations—Pune, Nagpur and Goa. Besides these three locations, elsewhere, this leakage was not there.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: सर, मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि मुल्क के दीगर इलाकों में ऐसी वारदातें न हों, क्या उसके लिए उन्होंने कोई प्लान तैयार किया है? इस के अलावा क्या डिफेंस सर्विसेज के लिए Online examination चलता रहेगा?

† جناب محمد علی خان : سر، میرا دوسرا سوال یہ ہے کہ ملک کے دیگر علاقوں میں ایسی وارداتیں نہ ہوں، کیا اس کے لئے انہوں نے کوئی پلان تیار کیا ہے؟ اس کے علاوہ کیا ڈفینس سروسز کے لئے Online examination چلتا رہے گا؟

डा. सुभाष रामराव भामरे: सर, ऑनरेबल मॅबर ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, उस के संबंध में Sir,

through you, I would like to inform the House that the recruitment process is revised. Phase-1 is the replacement of Open Rally system with call up system. Implementation of online registration for recruitment of Junior Commission Officer and other ranks into the Indian Army was carried out since last year and has been a major success, which has revolutionised the complete recruitment process. This initiative has streamlined the recruitment system. About Phase-II, pilot project for online examination prior to physical and medical tests, the pilot project for online examination has been approved by the Ministry of Defence and the Recruiting Director is in the process of implementation of this pilot project. This will be a major achievement once implemented. Initially, the pilot project is being implemented in three Zones under headquarter recruiting zone of Ambala, headquarter recruiting zone of Chennai, headquarter recruiting zone of Jaipur. This is going to be online examination.

श्री संजय राउत: सर, recruitments of other ranks, Pune zone के लिए जो Entrance exam हुआ, उस में दो बातें खास हैं। एक यह कि इस के पेपर गोवा से लीक हुए, जहां से हमारे डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब आते हैं और लीक हुए नागपुर से, जहां से हमारे मुख्य मंत्री हैं और उन के पास गृह मंत्रालय भी है। तो यह एक बड़ा रैकेट है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मुझे सिर्फ इतनी सी बात कहनी है कि अगर ठाणे क्राइम ब्रांच को यह "टिप-ऑफ" नहीं मिली होती, तो यह पेपर लीकेज का गोरखधंधा चलता रहता। मेरा आदरणीय मंत्री जी से सवाल है कि यह कार्यवाही ठाणे क्राइम ब्रांच द्वारा की गयी है, लेकिन आर्मी की intelligence और vigilance क्या कर रही थी? क्या उनके पास इस की कोई जानकारी थी या नहीं? इस में अगर आप की intelligence और vigilance फेल है, तो आप उस संबंध में क्या कार्रवाई करने जा रहे हैं?

DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE: Sir, in addition to the inquiry being carried out by the Police, an inquiry has been ordered by a Major General by the Headquarters of Southern Command to identify the persons involved in the leakage of the question paper, pinpoint the responsibility and procedural lapses. Even a CBI inquiry has been ordered.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, as rightly pointed out by the hon. Member, there is a very large-scale conspiracy going on in this kind of online examinations. If you see, the similar strategy was adopted by these people who have been compromising this under the VYAPAM and others. In Railways also, ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am afraid Question Hour...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: One minute, Sir. This is a large-scale conspiracy going on by some very interested parties.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: They have compromised it. The House may kindly consider how to deal with it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. The House stands adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Rolling out of GST**

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

(a) the progress of work relating to implementation of Goods and Services Tax (GST);

(b) by what time, GST would be rolled out, after completing all preparatory work; and

(c) whether consensus was developed in the meeting of GST Council for fitment of items under various percentage structure and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) The Goods and Services Tax Council in its 10th, 11th and 12th meeting held on 18th February 2017, 4th March, 2017 and 16th March, 2017 respectively recommended for approval of the following laws:

- a. The Central Goods and Services Tax Law (CGST)
- b. The Integrated Goods and Services Tax Law (IGST)
- c. The Union Territory Goods and Services Tax law (UTGST)
- d. The States Goods and Services Tax Law (SGST)
- e. The Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to the States) Law

While the CGST, IGST, UTGST law and the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to the States) law have to be approved by the Parliament, the SGST law has to be approved by the respective State legislatures.

(c) GST Council has recommended that the bands of GST tax rates shall be 5%, 12%, 18% and 28% *ad valorem*, and that apart from tax at such rates, there will also be a cess on top of it on some supplies, which will form the corpus to compensate the States for any revenue loss for the first five years of GST implementation.

A Committee of officers from the Centre and State Governments has been formed to discuss the fitment of various supplies into the various slabs of tax rates recommended by the Council.

Transactions in Zero Balance Accounts

†*201. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of such "Zero Balance" Accounts wherein the deposit amount was zero or negligible as on 8th November, 2016;

(b) the number of such "Zero Balance" Accounts wherein an amount of ₹ 10 lakhs or more than that was deposited from 8th November to 30th December, 2016 and the total amount deposited therein; and

(c) the amount of money withdrawn out of the amount deposited in "Zero Balance" Accounts till date and the basis of this withdrawal?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) Depending upon the transactions carried out by the account holder in a savings account, the balance in the account can vary on day-to-day basis, and may become zero on a particular day.

All banks are required to file cash transactions reports with the Financial Intelligence Unit in the Ministry of Finance regarding such cash transactions, whether deposits or withdrawals, that singly or in multiple integrally connected transactions amount to ₹ 10 lakh and above in a month. The number of instances of such transactions in the month of November 2016 was 11,08,465, and for December 2016 was 7,02,093.

Decline in purchase orders placed with DPSUs

*202. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the purchase orders from Defence sector to Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs) are decreasing, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is considering to grant more licenses to the private sector for manufacturing and supplying various defence related equipments and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Government is pursuing initiatives to achieve higher levels of indigenisation and self-reliance in the defence sector. This is sought to be achieved by harnessing the capabilities of both the public and the private sector industries in the country. The number and value of capital contracts signed with Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs) during the last three years are given below:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Year	Number of Contracts	Value (₹ in crore)
2013-14	05	4,030.04
2014-15	10	50,581.53
2015-16	22	15,617.21

(b) The licensing policy has been streamlined, reducing the number of items requiring Industrial License. A total of 342 licenses have been issued to 205 Indian companies for manufacture of defence items.

Upgradation of medical colleges under PMSSY Phase-III

*203. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many medical colleges/institutions have been identified for upgradation under Phase-III of the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) for development of super speciality services;

(b) which institute of Gujarat has been identified under this programme;

(c) what would be the ratio of financial assistance to be given by Centre and State;

(d) which are the areas on which expenditure would be incurred under this programme; and

(e) whether Government has awarded contract to any agency and if so, what is the present status of the work?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) 39 Government Medical Colleges have been identified for upgradation under Phase-III of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), at an approved outlay of ₹150 crore (Central share-₹120 crore and State share-₹30 crore) per Medical College.

(b) and (c) Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Government Medical College (PDUGMC), Rajkot in the State of Gujarat has been included under the PMSSY Phase-III upgradation programme. Central share and State share of funds is in the ratio of 4:1, as indicated in part (a) above.

(d) The expenditure would be incurred for construction of 238 bedded Super Speciality Block at PDUGMC, Rajkot, consisting of departments of Nephrology, Urology, Cardiology, CTVS, Neurosurgery, Neurology, Plastic and Burn Surgery and Pediatric Surgery as well as procurement of medical equipment for both existing and new facilities.

(e) M/s. HLL Infra Tech Services Ltd. (HITES) has been engaged as Executing Agency for civil work for construction of Super Speciality Block at PDUGMC, Rajkot. The contract for the construction work has been awarded by the Executing Agency. The construction work is to commence soon.

Misleading advertisements about herbal medicines

†*204. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received against misleading claims made about any herbal medicine in advertisements given in electronic/print media in the last three years;

(b) whether complaints have been received against sale of these herbal medicines/products in the market without any authentic clinical trial and the subsequent death of persons by consumption of these medicines; and

(c) if so, the extent to which Government has succeeded in checking these misleading advertisements and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK): (a) Ministry of AYUSH received 79 complaints in the year 2014 about advertisements and misleading claims allegedly of herbal and AYUSH products. Department of Consumer Affairs has informed that Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) referred 263 complaints of allegedly AYUSH products related advertisements since January, 2015 including seven advertisements of herbal medicines in 2016. Such complaints of 381 advertisements are also registered online till 16th March, 2017 in the Grievances Against Misleading Advertisements (GAMA) portal maintained by the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.

(b) and (c) A news-item appeared in The Times of India dated 25th October, 2016 came to the notice of Ministry of AYUSH about the death of three persons in Tenkasi town of Tamil Nadu after taking herbal medicine from a local practitioner. The issue was

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Suo-moto taken up with the concerned State Licensing Authority, who after investigating the matter, reported that the alleged herbal medicine in the form of concoction for diabetes and hypertension was given by an unregistered practitioner to three patients and two of them died. The practitioner, in an attempt to demonstrate the safety of that concoction before the public, consumed the said herbal medicine and he also died. Analysis report of the herbal medicine did not reveal presence of any poisonous content, whereas the viscera reports of the deceased persons found the presence of organophosphorus insecticide in the liver, kidney, stomach and intestine. One of the patients who consumed the alleged herbal medicine is reported to have recovered.

In this regard, it is pertinent to state that the proof of safety and effectiveness as required for issuing license to manufacture Ayurvedic, Siddha or Unani medicine is prescribed in the guidelines under Rule 158-B of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945, which can either be based on textual rationale from the authoritative books listed in the First Schedule to the Drugs and Cosmetics Act or published literature and if no such evidence of effectiveness of the drug is available, it needs to be generated by conducting the pilot study. In order to check the veracity of misleading advertisements of AYUSH products, the Central Government has issued directives to the State Governments for appointing Gazetted Officers for monitoring of advertisements of such drugs. Complaints of misleading advertisements of medicines are forwarded to the concerned State Licensing Authorities for action in accordance with the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder and Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 and Rules thereunder. States have reported action taken against the defaulters. Ministry of AYUSH has also signed MoU with Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) on 20th January, 2017 to undertake monitoring of the misleading AYUSH -related advertisements appearing in print and TV media and bring the instances of improper advertisements to the notice of the State Regulatory Authorities for taking necessary action.

Enhancing retirement age of civilian doctors of OFB

*205. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the competent authority has still not given effect to the policy of enhancement of retirement age from 60 years to 65 years in respect of Central Government civilian doctors of Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) as has been done by other Ministries of Central Government in pursuance of the Gazette Notification by Central Government which raised the age of retirement of all Central Government

doctors from 60 years to 65 years; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) The proposal for enhancement of retirement age of civilian doctors of Ordnance Factory Board (OFB), belonging to Indian Ordnance Factories Health Service from 60 to 65 years is under active consideration of the Government.

Convictions for adulterating food items

†*206. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of adulteration in food products occurred in last three years in the country along with the number of people sentenced and fined;

(b) whether it is a fact that nobody was sentenced in the State of Chhattisgarh in the last three years in case of adulteration in food products;

(c) whether apprehensions are being expressed by the experts that accused get away due to negligence and connivance of Departments concerned with investigation of adulteration in food products; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per information made available by State/UT Governments to the food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), consolidated data in respect of all food items, is as under:

Year	No. of Samples Analysed	No. of samples found to be non-conforming (percentage)	No. of cases Launched	Convictions
2013-14	72200	13571 (18.79%)	10235	913
2014-15	75282	14716(19.54%)	10675	1402
2015-16	65833	14283 (21.69%)	9852	516

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The Government of Chhattisgarh has informed that nobody has been sentenced during the last three years in the State in cases relating to adulteration in food products.

(c) While no specific case has been brought to the notice of FSSAI, the enforcement of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Rules and Regulations thereunder, is primarily the responsibility of State/UT Governments.

(d) Does not arise.

Additional seats in medical colleges of Rajasthan

*207. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has given in-principle approval for increase of 350 seats in Udaipur, Kota and Ajmer Medical Colleges;

(b) what are the criteria for releasing the funds to each seat of a medical college;

(c) whether any funds have been released in the last two years for the above medical colleges; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare administers a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for "Upgradation of existing State Government/Central Government medical colleges to increase MBBS seats in the country". The upper ceiling cost is pegged at ₹1.20 crore per seat with the funding pattern in the ratio of 90:10 by Central and State Governments respectively for North Eastern States and Special category States and 60:40 for other States. Under this Scheme, three medical colleges namely, RNT Medical College, Udaipur; Government Medical College, Jhalawar and JLN Hospital and Medical College, Ajmer have been approved to increase 250 MBBS seats in these colleges. The proposal for increase of MBBS seats from 150 to 250 in Government Medical College, Kota was not approved. The release of funds by this Ministry during the last two years is as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of Medical College	No. of seats to be increased	Released Amount (in ₹ crore)		Total amount released (in ₹ crore)
			2015-16	2016-17	
1.	RNT Medical College, Udaipur	100 (150 to 250)	2.50	8.28	10.78
2.	Govt. Medical College, Jhalawar	50(100 to 150)	2.00	5.17	7.17
3.	JLN Hospital and Medical College, Ajmer	100 (150 to 250)	2.50	8.28	10.78
TOTAL		250 seats	7.00	21.73	28.73

Treatment of obesity cases in children

*208. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of children reported to be suffering from obesity in the country in last two years;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that their number is increasing every year;

(c) whether it is a fact that unless properly cared for and treated at a young age, their health may confront with complications when they grow up; and

(d) whether Government has chalked out any plan to cater to their health needs at the school stage itself, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) As per the National Family Health Survey-3 (2005-06) report, the overweight prevalence in children below five years in India is 1.5%. State specific surveys conducted in selected states in 2012-13, indicate increase in the prevalence of obesity in children. Children who are overweight or obese are at a higher risk of developing serious health problems, including type-2 diabetes, high blood pressure, asthma and other respiratory problems, sleep disorders and liver disease. They may also suffer from psychological effects, such as low self-esteem, depression and social isolation. Childhood overweight and obesity also increases the risk of obesity, non-communicable diseases (NCDs), premature death and disability in adulthood.

(d) Government has taken various steps to cater to the health needs of children with respect to overweight at the school stage itself which includes inclusion of health education in the school curriculum and dissemination of "Healthy Children" booklet to all the States/UTs which contains important messages for prevention of overweight and obesity. Under Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakaram (RBSK) and Rashtriya Kishore Swasthya Karyakaram (RKSK), measurement of Body Mass Index is carried out for all children in the schools and at adolescent friendly health clinics and necessary nutrition counselling is also carried out.

Air travel facility for Haj pilgrims through Jeddah

†*209. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken or proposes to take any steps to provide the facility of travel to Jeddah for Haj pilgrims from Mumbai or Delhi at the same air fare which is generally between thirteen to eighteen thousand, by adopting global tender process as per the directions of the Supreme Court; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) Presently, travel of Haj pilgrims to Saudi Arabia is facilitated through 21 Embarkation Points (EPs) across the country including Mumbai and Delhi. The airfare for each EP is determined through tender in which airlines of India and Saudi Arabia participate. This airfare varies from EP to EP. However, the pilgrims deposit a uniform fixed amount decided on year to year basis towards airfare to Haj Committee of India (HCoI) and the balance fare payable to the Airlines is paid by the Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) as subsidy to facilitate the Haj pilgrims. The amount deposited to HCoI by each pilgrim towards airfare during last three years is as under:

Year	Amount deposited to HCoI by each pilgrim towards airfare (in ₹)
2014	35,000
2015	42,000
2016	45,000

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Supreme Court while dealing with the Haj matters, in its judgment dated 16.04.2013 has *inter alia* observed that in view of the constraints of the agreement signed between Government of India and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the official policy of the Saudi Government, a global tender may not be possible and directed that the Government can make a beginning in this regard by inviting tenders from the three Saudi Airlines and all the Indian registered Airlines besides any other airlines that may be eligible under the Saudi Policy.

The Ministry of Civil Aviation which is responsible for making air travel arrangements for Haj Pilgrims selected through HCoI has informed that a tender is floated to invite bids from designated carriers of India and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Based on the bids received, L-1 is identified for each embarkation point for Haj Operations. However, Global tender cannot be floated in compliance of GACA circular dated 15.06.2011 which, *inter alia*, stipulates that GACA expresses its regret for not being able to permit third party to participate in the carriage of pilgrims between the two countries. Such traffic is shared equally by the designated or nominated airlines of each contracting party.

Further, with a view to review the existing Haj Policy and to suggest a framework for a new Policy for the period 2018-22, a Committee has been constituted by the Ministry to look into various aspects of Haj arrangements including air travel for Haj pilgrims.

Mortality rate on account of anaemia

†*210. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country is lagging much behind in achieving the targets set for Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR);

(b) whether it is also a fact that despite food and iron pills being provided under various schemes to bring down the mortality rate among women on account of anaemia, the success remains elusive at ground level; and

(c) if so, the details of anaemic women and men and the reasons why women are more prone to anaemia than men together with the details of difficulties being faced to eradicate the same?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

NADDA): (a) As per the latest report of the Registrar General of India, Sample Registration System (RGI-SRS), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of India has shown a decline from 212 per 100,000 live births in the period 2007-09 to 167 per 100,000 live births in the period 2011-13.

Under the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 5, the target is to reduce Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) by three quarters between 1990 to 2015. Based on the UN Inter-Agency Expert Group's MMR estimates in the publication "Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2015", the target for MMR is estimated to be 139 per 1,00,000 live births by the year 2015 taking a baseline of 556 per 100,000 live births in 1990. India is likely to reach an MMR of 139 if current compound rate of annual decline continues.

(b) As per National Family Health Survey (NFHS) the prevalence of anaemia in pregnant women aged 15-49 years has reduced from 57.9% (NFHS-3, 2005-06) to 53.0% (NFHS 4, 2015-16).

(c) As per NFHS-IV, Incidence of anaemia in the women (15-49 age group) is 53% and in men (15-49 age group) it is 22.7%.

Scientific evidence have shown that blood loss during menstruation and increased iron requirements during pregnancy (due to tissue formation, blood and increased energy requirements) and lactation along with repeated pregnancies, iron loss due to parasite etc. predispose women to poor iron stores which leads to anaemia.

Various difficulties to eradicate the anaemia are listed below:

- Insufficient quantity of iron-rich foods and 'iron enhancers' in the diet (*i.e.* foods rich in vitamin C such as citrus fruits), and low bio-availability of dietary iron (*i.e.* foods containing only non-haem iron *e.g.* cereals).
 - Excessive quantity of 'iron inhibitors' in diet, especially during meal times (*i.e.* tea, coffee; calcium-rich foods).
 - Behavior of low dietary diversification.
 - Certain population groups have a high prevalence of haemoglobinopathies such as thalassemia and sickle cell disease.
 - Lack of adherence to daily consumption of IFA tablets.
-

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Promoting AYUSH systems of treatment**

‡2077. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government for promoting Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy treatment;

(b) whether Government would, on the lines of many States, also consider allowing Ayurveda graduate physicians to use Allopathic medicines; and

(c) whether Government would consider to impart education of Allopathy along with Ayurveda at graduate level as was done earlier?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The Government of India has approved and notified 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 in the States/UTs during Twelfth Plan. Under NAM, 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.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (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.

Under the Central Sector Scheme for Promotion of Information, Education and Communication (IEC), the Ministry takes up initiatives for propagation and promotion of AYUSH systems of medicines by organizing Arogya fairs/melas, conferences, exhibitions, seminars, workshops, symposium and also undertakes publicity through electronic multimedia/print media campaign for awareness amongst the citizens.

Ministry of AYUSH celebrated 'National Ayurveda Day' every year on the day of Dhanvantari Jayanti (Dhanteras). The theme for year 2016-17 *i.e.* the first National Ayurveda Day was 'Ayurveda for Prevention and Control of Diabetes' which was celebrated on 28.10.2016. Mission Madhumeh was launched on this occasion and Ministry also released a protocol for Prevention and Control of Diabetes through Ayurveda.

Also, AYUSH intervention in National Program for Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular disease & Stroke (NPCDCS) program is being implemented in one District each in six States *viz.* Bhilwara (Rajasthan), Surendranagar (Gujarat), Gaya (Bihar), Lakhimpur Khiri (Uttar Pradesh), Krishna (Andhra Pradesh) and Darjeeling (West Bengal).

(b) Section 15 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 stipulates as below:

15. Right of persons possessing qualifications in the Schedules to be enrolled.

(1) Subject to the other provisions contained in this Act, the medical qualifications included in the Schedules shall be sufficient qualification for enrolment on any State Medical Register.

(2) Same as provided in section 25, no person other than a medical practitioner enrolled on a State Medical Register:-

- (i) shall hold office as physician or surgeon or any other office (by whatever designation called) in Government or in any institution maintained by a local or other authority;
- (ii) shall practice medicine in any State;
- (iii) shall be entitled to sign or authenticate a medical or fitness certificate or any other certificate required by any law to be signed or authenticated by a duly qualified medical practitioner;

- (iv) shall be entitled to give evidence at any inquest or in any court of law as an expert under section 45 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 on any matter relating to medicine.

(3) Any person who acts in contravention of any provision of sub-section (2) shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

- (c) There is no such proposal under consideration.

Ayurvedic Hospital, Lodhi Road, New Delhi

2078. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of beds sanctioned in Ayurvedic Hospital, Lodhi Road, New Delhi in male and female wards, as on date and the number of actual beds available;

(b) whether there is shortage of paramedical staff in Panchkarma unit and if so, the sanctioned posts of nurses and paramedical staff and actual strength working in each category;

(c) the steps taken by Government to fill the vacancies in the Hospital; and

(d) what steps are planned to install modern machines with upgraded facilities in that Hospital in place of outdated ones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) 25 beds have been sanctioned and are available as on date in Ayurvedic Hospital, Lodhi Road, New Delhi:

Male Ward	12 Beds
Female Ward	12 Beds
Nursing Home	01 Bed

(b) Yes. Details are as under:

Category	Sanctioned Posts	In position
Staff Nurse	5	3
Panchkarma Assistants	Male 3	M 1
	Female 3	FM 1

Category	Sanctioned Posts	In position
Nursing Sister	2	2
Pharmacist	5	3
Ksharasutra Technician	1	0

(c) Action has been initiated for filling up the vacancies.

(d) Ministry has decided to hand over CGHS Ayurvedic Hospital, Lodhi Road, New Delhi to Ministry of AYUSH for management and upgradation.

Research in the field of Ayurveda

2079. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any scheme in place to safeguard ancient palm leaf manuscripts by digitising the same, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there has been increased research in the field of Ayurveda, if so, the details of efforts taken by Government to make it mainstream;

(c) details of any tangible output of such research, if any, during the past year; and

(d) funds allocated and disbursed for the same over the past three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK): (a) Yes. The Government of India, Ministry of AYUSH has setup Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS) as an apex body for formulation, coordination, development and promotion of research in Ayurveda and Sowa Rigpa on scientific lines and research activities in India. Under literary Research, about 3500 palm leaf /paper manuscripts including rare books has been digitized by CCRAS from the different parts of India.

(b) and (c) The details of efforts taken by CCRAS are as under:

(i) Two formulations *viz.* AYUSH-82 for diabetics and AYUSH-56 for Rheumatoid arthritis developed by CCRAS has been commercialized;

- (ii) National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke (NPCDCS) has been launched in three State *viz.* Gujarat, Rajasthan and Bihar.
- (iii) CCRAS has validated 16 Classical Ayurvedic Formulations in six non communicable diseases.

(d) There are 30 research institutes running all over India under CCRAS. The funds are provided to CCRAS directly under Central Sector Scheme; there is no State-wise disbursement in the matter. The details of allocated and disbursed budget to CCRAS are as under:

(₹ in lakhs)

2013-14 Allocated and disbursed	2014-15 Allocated and disbursed	2015-16 Allocated and disbursed
14,562.96	15,687.03	16,491.50

Non-allocation of funds for AYUSH hospitals

2080. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry had given approval for setting up of 50-bedded AYUSH hospitals, under National AYUSH Mission at Gadag and Mangalore in 2014-15 itself;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for not allocating a single paisa in 2014-15 and 2015-16 for these hospitals; and

(c) how much money has so far been released out of the ₹ 23 crores approved in 2016-17, and by when these two hospitals would, be ready?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The Central Government has approved setting up of 50-bedded integrated AYUSH hospitals, under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) at Gadag and Mangalore during 2016-17. ₹ 300.00 lakhs for each of the hospital was sanctioned for this purpose. During, 2014-15 and 2015-16 no such proposals received from the State as per the guidelines of NAM.

(c) For the year 2016-17, State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) from the State of Karnataka has been approved for an amount of ₹ 1694.472 lakhs. Accordingly, ₹ 1016.683 lakhs as Central Share has already been released to State.

Further, implementation of the programme comes under the purview of concerned State Government.

Need for guidelines for AYUSH drugs

2081. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the details of States that do not have AYUSH inspectors;

(b) the reasons due to which there is no proper definition of what a new AYUSH drug is and no guidelines for the manufacturing and licensing of AYUSH drugs; and

(c) whether the Ministry is aware that due to these reasons, absurd combinations are being sold in the garb of Ayurveda which could pose a potential threat to consumers, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK): (a) As per available information, ten States/UTs viz: Bihar, Jharkhand, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep have not reported about the appointment of AYUSH inspectors.

(b) and (c) Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder contain exclusive regulatory provisions for manufacturing and licensing of Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathic drugs. Section 3(a) and 3(h) of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 respectively provide the definition of drugs as mentioned in the authoritative books of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani Tibb systems and the patent or proprietary medicines made differently from the ingredients of those drugs amounting to new formulations. Guidelines for issue of license for the manufacturing of these two categories of Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani drugs are prescribed under Rule 158-B of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 including the requirement of submission of proof of safety and effectiveness of the drug applied for obtaining manufacturing license from the Licensing Authority appointed by the concerned State Government. Similarly, regulatory provisions for licensing, manufacturing and sale of homoeopathic medicines and new homoeopathic medicine are prescribed in Rules 85B, 85C, 67 A to H and 30-AA of the Drugs and

Cosmetics Rules, 1945 respectively. Provisions for Misbranded, Spurious, Adulterated and drugs manufactured or distributed not in accordance with the prescribed standards along with penal provisions are inbuilt in the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder. States have reported testing of 4349, 3478 and 4107 drug samples of ASU& H drugs, out of which 317, 198 and 251 samples failed during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16. State Authorities have reported to have issued show cause notices to the defaulters: recalled failed products; suspended/cancelled licenses in fifty five cases and initiated prosecution in six cases.

Opening more AYUSH hospitals

2082. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ayurvedic hospitals run by the Ministry in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has any plan to open more Ayurvedic hospitals run in all the States for the benefit of the Central Government employees; and

(c) whether employees under CGHS can directly go to such Ayurvedic hospitals, for treatment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK): (a) The following National Institutes under the Ministry of AYUSH imparting education in Ayurveda has attached hospitals:

1. National Institute of Ayurveda (NIA)-Jaipur (Rajasthan)
2. North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy (NEIAH)-Shillong (Meghalaya)
3. An All India Institute of Ayurveda (AIIA) at New Delhi
4. Institute of Post Graduate Teaching and Research in Ayurveda (IPGTRA)-Jamnagar (Gujarat) (The institute is funded by Government of India but is governed by the Acts and Statute of Gujarat Ayurveda University)

(b) At present there is no proposal to open Ayurvedic Hospitals in all the States.

(c) Yes.

Setting up of a National AYUSH Council

†2083. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any mechanism to regulate medical education, including AYUSH, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government proposes to set up a National AYUSH Council on the lines of Medical Council of India, if so, the details thereof and by when the same is expected to be set up; and

(c) whether Government proposes to allow AYUSH practitioners to undertake general medical practices, if so, the details thereof and by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Medical education of the modern medicine is regulated through central regulatory body namely, Medical Council of India (MCI) set up under the provisions of Indian Medical Council (IMC) Act, 1956 through its subordinate regulations.

With regard to AYUSH medical education, there are two statutory regulatory bodies namely, Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM) and Central Council of Homoeopathy (CCH) set up as per the provisions of Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 and Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 respectively, which maintain central registers of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy and regulate education and practice of AYUSH systems of medicine through its subordinate regulations.

(b) A Committee under the Chairmanship of Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog, Additional Principal Secretary to Prime Minister, Chief Executive Officer (CEO), NITI Aayog and Secretary, Ministry of AYUSH as members has been set up to examine the working of the regulatory bodies namely, Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM) and Central Council of Homoeopathy (CCH) and their governing legislations namely, Indian Medicine Central Council Act 1970 and Homoeopathy Central Council Act 1973 respectively, for suggesting suitable reforms.

(c) No final decision has been taken on the issue of permitting the medical practitioners under the Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) system of medicines to undertake general medical practices.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Setting up of All India Institute of Ayurveda

2084. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is pending with Government to set up All India Institute of Ayurveda (AHA) across the country including the State of Tamil Nadu on the lines of AIIMS; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Development of airports in Chhattisgarh

†2085. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of airports being developed by the Airports Authority of India (AAI) for which land has been provided by the Chhattisgarh Government and the present status of these airports;

(b) whether Government of Chhattisgarh has been asked for additional land by the Airports Authority of India for these airports, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of airports in Chhattisgarh which fall under the AAI; and

(d) the number of airports out of those which are proposed to be upgraded to international standard and by when international flights are likely to operate from these airports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) For development of Bilaspur airport and Raigarh airport in Chhattisgarh, the Airports Authority of India (AAI) has projected the requirement of 387.3 acres of land at Bilaspur and permanent transfer of the existing airport land of 23 acres along with an additional 569 acres of land at Raigarh. Acquisition and handing over of land free of cost and free from all encumbrances by the State Government is the pre-requisite for development of these airport projects.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) Two airports in Chhattisgarh, viz. Bilaspur and Raipur belong to AAI. Raipur Airport has already been upgraded to international standards with Integrated Terminal Building. Although, Indian carriers are free to mount services from any point in India to foreign destinations as per the respective bilateral air service agreements, actual operations are always guided by traffic demand and commercial judgement of airlines.

Operationalisation of new airports

2086. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new airports to be made operational in next three years, State-wise; and

(b) the amount of funds made available for the purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Government of India (GoI) has granted "in principle" approval for setting up of the 18 Greenfield airports in the country. The list of these airports along with the estimated cost is as under: Mopa in Goa (approx. ₹ 3100 cr), Navi Mumbai (approx. ₹ 16704 cr), Shirdi (approx. ₹ 320.54 cr) and Sindhudurg (approx. ₹ 520 cr) in Maharashtra, Bijapur (approx. ₹ 150 cr), Gulbarga (approx. ₹ 13.78 cr in initial phase), Hasan (approx. ₹ 592 cr) and Shimoga (approx. ₹ 38.91 cr) in Karnataka, Kannur in Kerala (approx. ₹ 1892 cr), Durgapur in West Bengal (approx. ₹ 670 cr), Dabra in Madhya Pradesh (approx. ₹ 200 cr), Pakyong in Sikkim (approx. ₹ 553.53 cr), Karaikal in Puducherry (approx. ₹ 170 cr), Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh (approx. ₹ 448 cr), Dholera in Gujarat (approx. ₹ 1712 cr) and Dagadarthi Mendal, Nellore Dist. (approx. ₹ 293 cr), Bhogapuram in Vizianagaram District near Visakhapatnam (approx. ₹ 2260 cr) and Oravakallu in Kurnool District (approx. ₹ 200 cr), Andhra Pradesh. The operationalisation and construction of any Greenfield airport depends upon various factors such as demand from airlines, traffic forecast and land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances, financial closure etc. by the individual operator.

Funding of regional air connectivity

2087. SHRI A.K SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to charge a levy upto ₹ 8500 per flight on major routes to fund the ambitious Regional Air Connectivity;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Air Passenger Association of India (APAI) has termed the move as regressive and unwarranted;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the regional connectivity plan packed as a scheme to make flying a reality for the small-town common man is more a welfare and inclusive measure, which should be spearheaded by the Central and State Governments according to APAI; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) The Government of India has imposed levy on some scheduled flights being operated within India. Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) levy is based on stage length of the scheduled flights and ranges from ₹ 7500/- to ₹ 8500/-per departure. The primary objective of RCS is to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity by making it affordable. Government intends to make it affordable by supporting selected airline operators by providing concessions by Central/State Governments and by providing financial support in the form of Viability Gap Funding (VGF) to meet the gap between the cost of airline operations and expected revenue on such routes. Viability Gap Funding (VGF) will be shared between Ministry of Civil Aviation and the State Government in the ratio of 80:20 whereas for the States in North Eastern Region/UTs, the ratio will be 90:10. The share of Government of India would be met from RCF and State Government/UTs would make the payment of its share from their own budget.

Air connectivity of Jodhpur and Jaisalmer

2088. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal for air connectivity of Jodhpur and Jaisalmer;

(b) if so, the details thereof, along with the status of the above proposal at present and the details regarding the time by which commercial flight between the above places will materialise;

(c) whether Government has any plans to connect Jodhpur by air with any other remote locations in Rajasthan; 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) With repeal of Air Corporation Act in March 1994, Indian domestic aviation was totally deregulated. Airlines are free to induct capacity with any aircraft type, free to select whatever markets and network they wish to service and operate. In this regard, Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport service of different regions of the country. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. As such, the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of Route Dispersal Guidelines issued by Government.

However, Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA), Government of India launched the Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN on 21st October, 2016. Airports Authority of India (AAI), the Implementing Agency has invited bidding proposals for selection of airline operator under RCS. During the first round of bidding, proposals under RCS have been received including Jaisalmer, an unserved airport.

Parking fees at Ahmedabad airport

†2089. MAHANT SHAMBHUPRASADJI TUNDIYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the rule under which Government has allowed parking contractors to charge the parking fee for minimum four hours in one go instead of charging the same on hourly basis at Ahmedabad airport; and

(b) whether Government has received any complaint in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) As per the existing Car Parking Policy of Airports Authority of India (AAI) which is uniformly implemented with effect from October, 2014 at all AAI managed airports, parking charges are levied in slots of two hours or part thereof. The present contract for car parking license at Ahmedabad Airport is operating as per the earlier policy under which the parking charges were to be levied in slots of four hours each. Since the contract for the time being is continuing on the terms and conditions of the license agreement based on the earlier policy, the present arrangement shall continue till finalization of new contract.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) As reported by AAI, no specific complaint has been received in the matter.

Unused airstrips in the country

2090. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unused airstrips in the country, State/Union Territory-wise and the steps taken by Government to make these airstrips operational;

(b) whether Government has any proposal to develop the air infrastructure across the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise alongwith the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) The list of unused airstrips in the country, State/Union Territory-wise is given in the Statement (*See* below). Ministry of Civil Aviation has envisaged a scheme for Regional Connectivity in the National Civil Aviation Policy, 2016. This scheme is to be implemented by way of revival of un-served or under-served airports/routes, concessions by different stakeholders and viability gap funding (VGF). It is planned to revive 50 airstrips/airports over a period of three years starting from 2017-18 at a total estimated cost of ₹4500 crores. However, the development of airports/ airstrips is to be undertaken only in those States where the State Government agrees to provide requisite concessions and there is a firm commitment from airlines to fly from/to such airports.

Statement

List of unused airports/airstrips in the country

Sl. No.	State	Airports/Airstrips Status	
		Operational	Non-operational/ Not known
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	3
3.	Assam	13	8

1	2	3	4
4.	Bihar	8	26
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	2
6.	Gujarat	9	10
7.	Haryana	7	1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	-
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	8
10.	Jharkhand	3	5
11.	Karnataka	11	4
12.	Kerala	1	-
13.	Madhya Pradesh	24	15
14.	Maharashtra	22	7
15.	Manipur	-	2
16.	Meghalaya	1	1
17.	Mizoram	-	1
18.	Nagaland	-	1
19.	Odisha	7	21
20.	Punjab	10	7
21.	Rajasthan	16	19
22.	Tamil Nadu	11	2
23.	Telangana	6	4
24.	Tripura	2	1
25.	Union Territory	2	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	25	4
27.	Uttarakhand	6	-
28.	West Bengal	20	15

Hiring of aircrafts from private entities

2091. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is hiring aircrafts from private entities to undertake operations on various sectors;

(b) if so, the details of the Sectors where leased out aircraft are being used;

(c) whether Government is paying more amount than the prescribed rate for leasing the aircrafts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Air India is taking leased aircrafts on long term lease from various leading companies and the same are used across Air India's network.

(b) There are no specific sectors where leased aircrafts are used. The aircrafts (leased or owned) provided for operations of different flights are deployed on any sector keeping in view the rotational and maintenance requirements.

(c) and (d) Air India has leased the aircraft on the terms and conditions determined through tender process for which lease agreements prescribe the applicable lease rental.

Inclusion of airports in Andhra Pradesh under Regional Connectivity Scheme

2092. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal from Government of Andhra Pradesh has been received for inclusion of airports in Andhra Pradesh under the Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) and also taking up development of airports as Greenfield airports on Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode; and

(b) if so, when the proposal was submitted and the details of the present status of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Government of Andhra Pradesh had requested for inclusion

of Kadapa Airport in the list of underserved airport under Regional Connectivity Scheme(RCS)-UDAN and the Kadapa airport was added in the list of underserved airport in RCS-UDAN.

Government of India, Ministry of Civil Aviation has granted 'in principle' approval for setting up of Greenfield Airports at Dagadarthi and Bhogapuram in Andhra Pradesh in Public-Private Partnership.

Implementation of UDAN scheme

2093. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently introduced Ude Desh Ka Aam Nagrik (UDAN) Scheme and if so, the details thereof including the air fare fixed for 500 K.M. distance and other distances;

(b) what are the names of cities which are likely to be covered under this scheme; and

(c) whether Government proposes to provide some subsidy to the airlines and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) scheme on 21-10-2016 for providing connectivity to un-served and under-served airports of the country. The details of the airfare cap for different stage-length is given in Statement-I (*See* below). An indicative list of underserved, unserved airports in India is given in Statement-IIA and IIB respectively (*See* below). Promoting affordability of regional air connectivity is envisioned under RCS by supporting airline operators through (i) concessions by Central Government, State Governments and airport operators to reduce the cost of airline operations on regional routes and (ii) financial support (viability gap funding or VGF) to meet the gap, if any, between the cost of airline operations and expected revenues on such routes.

Statement-I*Airfare Cap under RCS*

Airfare Cap to be considered for respective stage lengths/flight duration are as follows (Refer Section 2.3 above):

Airfare Cap for Fixed-wing aircraft

Sl. No.	Stage Length (in Km.)	Airfare Cap per RCS Seat (in INR)
1.	151-175	1,420
2.	176 - 200	1,500
3.	201 - 225	1,580
4.	226 - 250	1,670
5.	251 - 275	1,750
6.	276-300	1,830
7.	301 -325	1,920
8.	326 - 350	2,000
9.	351 - 375	2,080
10.	376 - 400	2,170
11.	401 -425	2,250
12.	426 - 450	2,330
13.	451 -475	2,420
14.	476 - 500	2,500
15.	501 - 525	2,500
16.	526 - 550	2,590
17.	551 - 575	2,680
18.	576 - 600	2,770
19.	601 -625	2,860
20.	626 - 650	2,950
21.	651 - 675	3,050
22.	676 - 700	3,140
23.	701 - 725	3,230
24.	726 - 750	3,320

Sl. No.	Stage Length (in Km.)	Airfare Cap per RCS Seat (in INR)
25.	751 -775	3,410
26.	776 - 800	3,500
27.	>800	3,500

Airfare Cap for Helicopters

Sl. No.	Stage Length (in Km.)	Airfare Cap per RCS Seat (in INR)
1.	00-30	2,500
2.	31-35	2,900
3.	36-40	3,350
4.	41 -45	3,750
5.	46-50	4,150
6.	51 -55	4,600
7.	56-60	5,000
8.	> 60	5,000

Statement-II

(A) List of Underserved Airports and Airstrips in the country

Underserved

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip is located)
1.	Car Nicobar	Andaman Island
2.	Kadapa	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Jorhat	Assam
4.	North Lakhimpur (Lilabari)	Assam
5.	Tezpur	Assam
6.	Jamnagar	Gujarat
7.	Bhavnagar	Gujarat

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip is located)
8.	Kullu (Bhuntar)	Himachal Pradesh
9.	Thoise	Jammu and Kashmir
10.	Agatti	Lakshadweep Islands
11.	Shillong (Barapani)	Meghalaya
12.	Diu	Daman and Diu (U.T.)
13.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh
14.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh
15.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh
16.	Pantnagar	Uttarakhand
17.	Andal (Durgapur)	West Bengal

(B) List of Unserved Airports/Airstrips in the country

Unserved

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip is located)
1.	Campbell Bay	Andaman Nicobar
2.	Shibpur	Andaman Nicobar
3.	Bobbili	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Donakonda	Andhra Pradesh
5.	Ellore	Andhra Pradesh
6.	Nagarjuna Sagar	Andhra Pradesh
7.	Sri Sathya Sai Puttapurthy (Pransanthinilyam)	Andhra Pradesh
8.	Alinya	Arunachal Pradesh
9.	Along	Arunachal Pradesh
10.	Daparizo	Arunachal Pradesh
11.	Mechuka	Arunachal Pradesh
12.	Passighat	Arunachal Pradesh
13.	Tezu	Arunachal Pradesh
14.	Vijaynagar	Arunachal Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip is located)
15.	Walong	Arunachal Pradesh
16.	Tuting	Arunachal Pradesh
17.	Yinghiong	Arunachal Pradesh
18.	Zero	Arunachal Pradesh
19.	Bograjeng	Assam
20.	Borengajuli	Assam
21.	Chabua	Assam
22.	Darrang	Assam
23.	Dinjan	Assam
24.	Doomur Dullang	Assam
25.	Kokrajarhar	Assam
26.	Kolapni	Assam
27.	Lakhipur	Assam
28.	Ledo	Assam
29.	Mackebpur	Assam
30.	Misa	Assam
31.	Misa Mari	Assam
32.	Mornai	Assam
33.	Nazira	Assam
34.	Panneri	Assam
35.	Rupsi	Assam
36.	Sadiya	Assam
37.	Sorbhog	Assam
38.	Sukerating (Dum Duma)	Assam
39.	Arrah	Bihar
40.	Begusarai	Bihar
41.	Bettiah	Bihar
42.	Bhabua	Bihar
43.	Bhagalpur	Bihar

Sl.No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip is located)
44.	Bhowrah	Bihar
45.	Bihar Shariff	Bihar
46.	Bihita	Bihar
47.	Birpur	Bihar
48.	Buxur	Bihar
49.	Chhapra	Bihar
50.	Dalbhundarh	Bihar
51.	Darbhanga	Bihar
52.	Dehri	Bihar
53.	Giridhi	Bihar
54.	Hathwa	Bihar
55.	Jehanabad	Bihar
56.	Jogbani	Bihar
57.	Katihar	Bihar
58.	Kishanganj	Bihar
59.	Kursela	Bihar
60.	Madhubani	Bihar
61.	Monghyr	Bihar
62.	Motihari	Bihar
63.	Munger	Bihar
64.	Muzaffarpur	Bihar
65.	Naria	Bihar
66.	Panchanpur	Bihar
67.	Purnea	Bihar
68.	Raxaul	Bihar
69.	Safiabad	Bihar
70.	Saharsa	Bihar
71.	Ambikapur	Chhattisgarh
72.	Bhilai	Chhattisgarh

Sl.No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip is located)
73.	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh
74.	Durg	Chhattisgarh
75.	Jagdalpur	Chhattisgarh
76.	Jashpurnagar	Chhattisgarh
77.	Kargid	Chhattisgarh
78.	Korba	Chhattisgarh
79.	Raigarh (Jindal)	Chhattisgarh
80.	Raigarh (Kondatarai)	Chhattisgarh
81.	Raigarh (Sariya)	Chhattisgarh
82.	Raipur (Baikunth)	Chhattisgarh
83.	Tilda (Kohaka)	Chhattisgarh
84.	Amreli (Amroli)	Gujarat
85.	Chela	Gujarat
86.	Chhand Bet	Gujarat
87.	Drangadhara	Gujarat
88.	Deesa (Palanpur)	Gujarat
89.	Kandla	Gujarat
90.	Keshod	Gujarat
91.	Khambalia	Gujarat
92.	Khavada	Gujarat
93.	Limbdi	Gujarat
94.	Mandvi	Gujarat
95.	Mehsana	Gujarat
96.	Mithapur (Dwarka)	Gujarat
97.	Morvi	Gujarat
98.	Mundra	Gujarat
99.	Naliya	Gujarat
100.	Parsoli	Gujarat
101.	Porbandar	Gujarat

Sl.No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip is located)
102.	Radhanpur	Gujarat
103.	Wadhwan	Gujarat
104.	Wankaner	Gujarat
105.	Ambala	Haryana
106.	Bhiwani	Haryana
107.	Gurgaon	Haryana
108.	Hissar	Haryana
109.	Karnal	Haryana
110.	Narnaul	Haryana
111.	Pinjore	Haryana
112.	Sirsa	Haryana
113.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh
114.	Akhnur	Jammu and Kashmir
115.	Awantipur	Jammu and Kashmir
116.	Chamb	Jammu and Kashmir
117.	Chushal	Jammu and Kashmir
118.	Fukche	Jammu and Kashmir
119.	Gurex	Jammu and Kashmir
120.	Jhangar	Jammu and Kashmir
121.	Kargil	Jammu and Kashmir
122.	Kishtwar	Jammu and Kashmir
123.	Mantalai	Jammu and Kashmir
124.	Miran Sahib	Jammu and Kashmir
125.	Panzgam	Jammu and Kashmir
126.	Poonch	Jammu and Kashmir
127.	Rajouri	Jammu and Kashmir
128.	Udhampur	Jammu and Kashmir
129.	Bokaro	Jharkhand
130.	Chaibasa	Jharkhand

Sl.No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip is located)
131.	Chakulia	Jharkhand
132.	Daltonganj	Jharkhand
133.	Deoghar	Jharkhand
134.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand
135.	Dumka	Jharkhand
136.	Hazaribagh	Jharkhand
137.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand
138.	Sindri	Jharkhand
139.	Ammasandra	Karnataka
140.	Baldota/Koppal	Karnataka
141.	Bangalore (lis)	Karnataka
142.	Bellary	Karnataka
143.	Bidar	Karnataka
144.	Chikmagalur	Karnataka
145.	Giniger (Hospet)	Karnataka
146.	Harihar	Karnataka
147.	Hassan	Karnataka
148.	Jakkur	Karnataka
149.	Karwar	Karnataka
150.	Kolar	Karnataka
151.	Kushalnagar	Karnataka
152.	Mysore (Mandacally)	Karnataka
153.	Raichur	Karnataka
154.	Shahbad	Karnataka
155.	Vidyanagar	Karnataka
156.	Yadgiri	Karnataka
157.	Yehlanka	Karnataka
158.	Chilari	Kerala
159.	Amla	Madhya Pradesh

Sl.No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip is located)
160.	Betul	Madhya Pradesh
161.	Birlagram (Nagda)	Madhya Pradesh
162.	Birwa	Madhya Pradesh
163.	Burhar (Shahdol)	Madhya Pradesh
164.	Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh
165.	Damoh	Madhya Pradesh
166.	Datia	Madhya Pradesh
167.	Dhana	Madhya Pradesh
168.	Gandhisagar	Madhya Pradesh
169.	Guna	Madhya Pradesh
170.	Jhabua	Madhya Pradesh
171.	Jhabua (Ranpet)	Madhya Pradesh
172.	Kanha (Mandla)	Madhya Pradesh
173.	Khandwa	Madhya Pradesh
174.	Khargone	Madhya Pradesh
175.	Lalpur	Madhya Pradesh
176.	Nagda	Madhya Pradesh
177.	Neemuch	Madhya Pradesh
178.	Nowgong	Madhya Pradesh
179.	Pachmarhi	Madhya Pradesh
180.	Panna	Madhya Pradesh
181.	Raisen (Chiklod)	Madhya Pradesh
182.	Rajhara (Dhalli)	Madhya Pradesh
183.	Rakhikol	Madhya Pradesh
184.	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh
185.	Rewa	Madhya Pradesh
186.	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh
187.	Sarangarh	Madhya Pradesh
188.	Sarani	Madhya Pradesh

Sl.No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip is located)
189.	Satna	Madhya Pradesh
190.	Seoni	Madhya Pradesh
191.	Shahdol	Madhya Pradesh
192.	Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh
193.	Sidhi	Madhya Pradesh
194.	Sitamanu (Sitamaw, Mandasore)	Madhya Pradesh
195.	Tekanpur	Madhya Pradesh
196.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh
197.	Umaria	Madhya Pradesh
198.	Ahemad Nagar	Maharashtra
199.	Akola	Maharashtra
200.	Amravati	Maharashtra
201.	Baramati	Maharashtra
202.	Chandrapur	Maharashtra
203.	Darna Camp	Maharashtra
204.	Deolali	Maharashtra
205.	Dhulia	Maharashtra
206.	Gondia	Maharashtra
207.	Hadapsar, Pune	Maharashtra
208.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra
209.	Jath	Maharashtra
210.	Kalyan	Maharashtra
211.	Karad	Maharashtra
212.	Kawalpur	Maharashtra
213.	Kolhapur	Maharashtra
214.	Kudal	Maharashtra
215.	Latur (MADC)	Maharashtra
216.	Lonavala Amby Valley	Maharashtra
217.	Mumbai (Juhu)	Maharashtra

Sl.No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip is located)
218.	Nanded	Maharashtra
219.	Nasik Road	Maharashtra
220.	Osmanabad	Maharashtra
221.	Ozar (Nasik)	Maharashtra
222.	Phaltan	Maharashtra
223.	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra
224.	Shirpur	Maharashtra
225.	Sholapur	Maharashtra
226.	Waluj	Maharashtra
227.	Imphal (Korangee)	Manipur
228.	Palel	Manipur.
229.	Dwara	Meghalaya
230.	Sheila	Meghalaya
231.	Tura	Meghalaya
232.	Aizawl	Mizoram
233.	Kohima	Nagaland
234.	Amarda Road	Odisha
235.	Angul	Odisha
236.	Barbil	Odisha
237.	Baripada	Odisha
238.	Birasal	Odisha
239.	Cuttack	Odisha
240.	Gonapur	Odisha
241.	Gopalpur	Odisha
242.	Gudari	Odisha
243.	Hirakund	Odisha
244.	Jayakpur	Odisha
245.	Jeypore	Odisha
246.	Jharsuguda	Odisha

Sl.No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip is located)
247.	Keonjhar	Odisha
248.	Khandpara	Odisha
249.	Konarak	Odisha
250.	Lanjigarh	Odisha
251.	Nawapara	Odisha
252.	Padampur	Odisha
253.	Rairangpur	Odisha
254.	Raisuan	Odisha
255.	Rangeilunda	Odisha
256.	Rourkela (Sail)	Odisha
257.	Sarlake	Odisha
258.	Theruboli	Odisha
259.	Tushra	Odisha
260.	Utkela	Odisha
261.	Adampur	Punjab
262.	Bakshiwala	Punjab
263.	Beas	Punjab
264.	Bhatinda	Punjab
265.	Dablan	Punjab
266.	Faridkot	Punjab
267.	Ferozpur	Punjab
268.	Gurdaspur	Punjab
269.	Halwara	Punjab
270.	Jawalapur	Punjab
271.	Jullandhar	Punjab
272.	Khemkaran	Punjab
273.	Ludhiana	Punjab
274.	Nabha	Punjab
275.	Nanak Sar	Punjab

Sl.No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip is located)
276.	Pathankot	Punjab
277.	Patiala	Punjab
278.	Abu Road	Rajasthan
279.	Ajmer	Rajasthan
280.	Alwar	Rajasthan
281.	Banar	Rajasthan
282.	Banasthali	Rajasthan
283.	Banswara (Tilwara)	Rajasthan
284.	Bharatpur	Rajasthan
285.	Bhawi	Rajasthan
286.	Bikaner (Nal)	Rajasthan
287.	Bundi	Rajasthan
288.	Dholpur	Rajasthan
289.	Falna Road (Pali)	Rajasthan
290.	Gadra Road	Rajasthan
291.	Hamirgarh	Rajasthan
292.	Isarda	Rajasthan
293.	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan
294.	Jawai	Rajasthan
295.	Jhalawar (Brijnagar)	Rajasthan
296.	Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan
297.	Kankoroli	Rajasthan
298.	Kishangarh	Rajasthan
299.	Kota	Rajasthan
300.	Lalgarh	Rajasthan
301.	Malapura	Rajasthan
302.	Mathania	Rajasthan
303.	Merta Road	Rajasthan
304.	Nagaur	Rajasthan

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip is located)
305.	Pilani	Rajasthan
306.	Salawas	Rajasthan
307.	Sawai Madhopur	Rajasthan
308.	Shahpur	Rajasthan
309.	Sheo	Rajasthan
310.	Sirohi	Rajasthan
311.	Suratgarh	Rajasthan
312.	Uterlai	Rajasthan
313.	Arkonam	Tamil Nadu
314.	Chetnad	Tamil Nadu
315.	Cholavaram	Tamil Nadu
316.	Hosur	Tamil Nadu
317.	Kayattar	Tamil Nadu
318.	Neyveli	Tamil Nadu
319.	Ramnad	Tamil Nadu
320.	Salem	Tamil Nadu
321.	Sulur	Tamil Nadu
322.	Tambaram	Tamil Nadu
323.	Tanjore	Tamil Nadu
324.	Ulundurpet	Tamil Nadu
325.	Vellore	Tamil Nadu
326.	Adilabad	Telangana
327.	Aleru	Telangana
328.	Basant Nagar	Telangana
329.	Hyderabad (Dundigal)	Telangana
330.	Hyderabad (Hakimpet)	Telangana
331.	Kagazpur (Sirpur)	Telangana
332.	Nadirgul	Telangana
333.	Nalgonda	Telangana

Sl.No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip is located)
334.	Waranagal	Telangana
335.	Kailashahar	Tripura
336.	Kamalpur	Tripura
337.	Khowai	Tripura
338.	Daman	Daman and Diu (U.T.)
339.	Puducherry	Puducherry (U.T.)
340.	Akbarpur	Uttar Pradesh
341.	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh
342.	Bakshi Ka Talab	Uttar Pradesh
343.	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh
344.	Etawah	Uttar Pradesh
345.	Faizabad	Uttar Pradesh
346.	Fursatganj (Igrua)	Uttar Pradesh
347.	Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh
348.	Hindan	Uttar Pradesh
349.	Iradatganj	Uttar Pradesh
350.	Jagatpur	Uttar Pradesh
351.	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh
352.	Jhingura	Uttar Pradesh
353.	Kanpur (Chakeri)	Uttar Pradesh
354.	Kanpur (Civil)	Uttar Pradesh
355.	Kanpur (Kalyanpur)	Uttar Pradesh
356.	Kasia	Uttar Pradesh
357.	Lalitpur	Uttar Pradesh
358.	Madhosingh	Uttar Pradesh
359.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh
360.	Muirpur (Korba)	Uttar Pradesh
361.	Phaphamau	Uttar Pradesh
362.	Pirthiganj	Uttar Pradesh

Sl.No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip is located)
363.	Rajwari	Uttar Pradesh
364.	Saharanpur (Sarsawa)	Uttar Pradesh
365.	Sah-baj-quli	Uttar Pradesh
366.	Sardarnagar	Uttar Pradesh
367.	Shravasti	Uttar Pradesh
368.	Sultanpur (Amhai)	Uttar Pradesh
369.	Chinyalisaur	Uttarakhand
370.	Gaucher	Uttarakhand
371.	Hardwar	Uttarakhand
372.	Pithoragarh (Naini-saini)	Uttarakhand
373.	Uttarkashi	Uttarakhand
374.	Ambari	West Bengal
375.	Asansol	West Bengal
376.	Balurghat	West Bengal
377.	Barrackpore	West Bengal
378.	Behala	West Bengal
379.	Behrampur	West Bengal
380.	Bhatpara	West Bengal
381.	Bishnupur	West Bengal
382.	Burnpur	West Bengal
383.	Cooch Behar	West Bengal
384.	Dhubalia	West Bengal
385.	Digri	West Bengal
386.	Dudhkundi	West Bengal
387.	Grassmore	West Bengal
388.	Guskhara	West Bengal
389.	Hashimara	West Bengal
390.	Kadambini	West Bengal
391.	Kalaikunda	West Bengal

Sl.No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip is located)
392.	Kanchrapara	West Bengal
393.	Kharagpur	West Bengal
394.	Kohinoor	West Bengal
395.	Madhaiganj	West Bengal
396.	Maheshganj	West Bengal
397.	Malda	West Bengal
398.	New lands	West Bengal
399.	New Teli Para	West Bengal
400.	Panagarh	West Bengal
401.	Pandeveswar	West Bengal
402.	Panga	West Bengal
403.	Piardora	West Bengal
404.	Prasadpur (Ganga Sagar)	West Bengal
405.	Rampurhat	West Bengal
406.	Sal Bani	West Bengal
407.	Saugaon	West Bengal

Adequate safety of airports

‡2094. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that airports are not being protected properly;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to take some concrete steps for adequate safety of our airports; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. All airports are manned by the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)/State Police/Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) as per the mandate of the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS), the regulatory authority for civil aviation security in India.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The security system at airports is reviewed from time to time and upgraded as per requirement by the BCAS in consultation with the other concerned agencies and stakeholders, including CISF and airport operators, depending upon threat perceptions, and corrective measures are taken.

Recovery of unclaimed items at various airports

2095. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to states:

(a) whether Central Industrial Security Force had recovered unclaimed items worth ₹150 crore in the past five years from various airports in the country;

(b) whether at Delhi's Indira Gandhi International (IGI) airport alone, unattended items worth over ₹5.5 crore were recovered in 2016 out of which items worth ₹1.78 crore were returned to the passengers after proper verification and the rest had to be submitted with the airport operator to the lost and found stock; and

(c) what happens to the remaining unclaimed items kept in the lost and found stock?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) has reported that unattended property worth ₹ 145.87 crore was found at various airports in the last five years.

(b) In the case of Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi, the unclaimed property worth ₹ 5.35 crore (approx.) was found during 2016, and items valued at ₹ 1.73 crore were restored back to the rightful owners after proper verification. Items worth ₹ 3.62 crore were deposited in the Lost Property Section of the airport operator for disposal.

(c) The items that remain unclaimed are stored and disposed of as per the procedure laid down in the Airports Authority of India (Lost Property) Regulations, 2003.

Direct flight from Amritsar to Birmingham

2096. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has announced to start direct international flight of Air India from Amritsar to Birmingham from 1st April, 2017, if so, whether all arrangements have been made by the airline to start operation of this flight;

(b) whether the airline has started ticket booking for the said flight; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Air India is examining the modalities of implementing this flight.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

New domestic flights to and from Amritsar

2097. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to start new domestic flights to and from Amritsar in view of the fact that Amritsar City is a tourist place and people from all walks of life come to visit Golden Temple, Durgiana Temple, Wagah Border, Ram Tirath and other historical places; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) As per Winter Schedule 2016, following scheduled domestic flights are operating to/from Amritsar:-

Airlines	Route	Frequency
Air India	Delhi-Amritsar & VV	28
Jet Airways	Delhi-Amritsar & VV	21
SpiceJet	Delhi-Amritsar & VV Mumbai-Amrtisar-Srinagar & VV	07 07

With repeal of Air Corporation Act in March 1994, the Indian aviation was totally deregulated. Airlines are free to induct capacity with any aircraft type, free to select whatever markets and network they wish to service and operate depending on their commercial viability. However, GoI has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDG) with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services taking into account

the need for air transport services of different regions of the country. It is up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. As such, the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of RDG issued by the Government.

MoU signed under RCS-UDAN Scheme

2098. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has signed any MoU with the Ministry for the implementation of Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS-UDAN) to develop airports and to provide affordable air travel to common man;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of assistance provided so far by the Ministry to the Government of Maharashtra for the proper implementation of RCS-UDAN scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Government of Maharashtra has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Ministry of Civil Aviation and Airports Authority of India (AAI) to provide various concessions envisioned in the scheme. The primary objective of RCS is to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity by making it affordable. Promoting affordability of Regional air connectivity is envisioned under RCS by supporting airline operators through (i) concessions by Central Government, State Governments and airport operators to reduce the cost of airline operations on regional routes and (ii) financial support (viability gap funding or VGF) to meet the gap, if any, between the cost of airline operations and expected revenues on such routes. VGF will be shared between Ministry of Civil Aviation and the State Government in the ratio of 80:20 whereas for the States in North Eastern Region/UTs, the ratio will be 90:10.

Flight service from Bhagalpur

†2099. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any scheme to start flight service from Bhagalpur in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Civil Aviation launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) scheme on 21-10-2016 for providing connectivity to un-served and under-served airports of the country. However, development of regional air connectivity routes is left to market forces, so that airlines undertake assessment of demand and nature of supply required on a particular route.

Sharing of trained staff by airlines for security related roles

2100. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has proposed allowing airlines to share trained staff for various security related roles at airport;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a common security pool will help airlines to reduce costs by utilising trained staff from other airlines;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this type of arrangement in other countries worked very well known as buddy system; and

(d) whether Government has made any consultation with the airlines in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) The National Civil Aviation Policy, 2016 provides for sharing of security staff of one airline with another airline. Consultation on this issue has already been carried out with stakeholders for amendments to Aircraft (Security) Rules, 2011. No study of such system of other country has been conducted.

Suspension of license of Indigo's Aviation Security Training Centre

2101. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) has suspended the licence of Indigo's Aviation Security Training Centre; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The approval granted by the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS), the regulatory authority for civil aviation security in the

country, to the Aviation Security Training Institute of Indigo airline to impart Aviation Security Training to its employees under the relevant provision of the National Civil Aviation Security Training Programme, was suspended on non-compliance of directions of BCAS. The suspension was revoked on the basis of commitment given by the airline concerned to take remedial measures.

Biometric identification for entry into the airports

2102. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to introduce biometric identification for allowing entry into the terminal;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Hyderabad Airport has done a pilot project under the aegis of the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government had asked all airports' operators such as Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru to study the pilot project introduced at the Hyderabad Airport; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that Government is yet to receive the final report on the biometric identification introduced at the Hyderabad Airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No, Sir. However, Biometric Airport Entry Passes (AEPs) for allowing entry into terminal for employees has been approved.

(b) Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS), a regulatory authority for civil aviation security in the country has accorded approval for e-boarding on the basis of successful trial run conducted at Hyderabad airport.

(c) BCAS has issued an advice to Public Private Partnership (PPP) airport operators for e-boarding on the basis of successful trial run conducted at Hyderabad airport.

(d) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (b) above.

Training school for employees of Air India

2103. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to reduce the frequent flight delays and address the staff indiscipline complaints, in view of the fact that Air India has been rated as

the third worst airline in the world by the Flight Status Report, which is not just detrimental to the country's image but also diminishes its usage by flyers, further adding to its losses; and

(b) whether Government has any plans to ask Air India to start training schools for employees on the lines of what hotel industry is doing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Generally Air India flights operate on time. However, at times flights are delayed due to technical, operational, weather and miscellaneous reasons which are beyond the control of the airlines. 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. 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 improvements wherever possible.

Air India has a schools/sections that deals with *ab initio*, recurrent and up gradation training programs for the employees working in various trades such as Pilots/ Cabin crew/ Flight Dispatchers/ Engineers/ Technicians/ Commercial/Security etc. These schools are located at Hyderabad, Mumbai and Delhi with Head Quarters at Hyderabad.

As regards the ranking of Air India as third worst airline by M/s FlightStats, it is clarified that the matter was taken up with M/s FlightStats by Air India. M/s FlightStats has clarified that:

"We understand that a recent article by Bloomberg has portrayed Air India in a negative light and we want to assure you that FlightStats by no means endorsed their portrayal of your performance. While we do highlight exceptional performers, we do not, and have not, highlighted low performance or maintain a list of worst performing airlines".

Grounding of private air charter service

2104. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has ordered grounding of a private air charter service used for ferrying demonetised currency notes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the grounding of private air charter service does not go well with the license issued to them; and

(d) if so, the views of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) had cancelled security programme of the non-scheduled operator which carried de-monetised currency for violation of the provisions as contained in approved security programme as well as relevant Aviation Security (AVSEC) Order and Circulars. A show cause notice dated 13.12.2016 was issued for suspension/cancellation of their permit as per para 7.7 of CAR 3/C/Part-III by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) on the ground of withdrawal of their security programme by BCAS. However, both BCAS order and any consequential action by DGCA have been stayed by the Hon'ble Delhi High Court and as such, the matter is *sub-judice*.

Construction of Bhogapuram International Airport

2105. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made announcement for starting work on Bhogapuram International Airport near Visakhapatnam on fast-track mode, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the process of land acquisition is completed and if so, by when the work would be started;

(c) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred for the construction of Bhogapuram Airport, and the pattern of funding; and

(d) whether both Visakhapatnam Airport and the proposed Bhogapuram International Airport would be operational, once commissioned, for the convenience of Visakhapatnam and adjoining people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Government of India (GoI) has granted 'in principle' approval to Bhogapuram International Airport Corporation Limited (BIACL) for setting up of Bhogapuram International Greenfield Airport for public use in Vizianagaram District, near Visakhapatnam in October, 2016.

(b) The land acquisition is the subject matter of State Government. The construction of airport projects depends upon many factors such as land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances, financial closure, etc. by the individual operator.

(c) The estimated expenditure for the construction of Bhogapuram Airport is approx. ₹ 2260 crores. The land acquisition and pre-development activities are intended to be done through HUDCO loan and State Budget by BIACL and the total cost of construction of Airport and airport operations are intended to be done by the developer.

(d) No Sir. The proposal for setting up of Greenfield Airport at Bhogapuram is approved with the condition that scheduled commercial operations at the civil enclave at the existing Vizag Naval Airfield are stopped once the operation of Greenfield airports at Bhogapuram starts, for a period of 30 years.

Use of CSR Fund for middle and poor class people

2106. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government has any data regarding the use of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds for the benefits of the people of middle and poor classes by Indian companies and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 enlists the areas that can be undertaken by the companies under their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policies. The CSR expenditure of companies compiled by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs is on the basis of major development sector-wise as listed in Schedule VII of the Act. The development sector-wise CSR spend of 7334 and 5097 companies, for which data has been compiled, for the years 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively are given in Statement.

Statement

Development sector-wise CSR expenditure for FY 2014-15 and FY 2015-16

Sl. No.	Sectors	CSR Expenditure (₹ in crores)	
		2014-15	2015-16
1.	Health/Eradicating Hunger/Poverty and malnutrition/Safe drinking water/Sanitation	2246	3117

Sl. No.	Sectors	2014-15	2015-16
2.	Education/Differently Abled/Livelihood	2728	3073
3.	Rural development	1017	1051
4.	Environment/Animal Welfare/Conservation of resources	1213	923
5.	Swachh Bharat Kosh	121	355
6.	Any other Fund	36	262
7.	Gender equality/Women empowerment/Old age homes/Reducing inequalities	326	213
8.	Prime Minister's National Relief Fund	192	136
9.	Encouraging Sports	160	95
10.	Heritage Art and Culture	157	90
11.	Slum area development	123	9
12.	Clean Ganga Fund	19	3
13.	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

Rank parity between civilian and military officers

2107. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently changed the rank parity between the civilian and military officers, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether such a change has resulted in downgrading the ranks/status of military officers *vis-a-vis* civilian officers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to redress the grievances of the Army personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) No, Sir. The Government has only reiterated the existing functional equivalence being followed at Service Headquarters for matters of assigning duties and responsibilities with respect to Armed Forces Headquarters Civil Service (AFHQ CS) officers posted at Service Headquarters.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Protecting defence personnel from natural calamities

2108. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of defence personnel who died or got injured due to natural calamities during the last three years; and

(b) whether Government has taken any steps to protect defence personnel from such natural calamities like avalanche/flood/heat, etc., if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) The number of defence personnel died/injured due to natural calamities during the last three year are as under:

Year	Fatal	Injured
2014	12	01
2015	24	06
2016	22	-

(b) All personnel inducted into High Altitude regions are given adequate training in mountain craft, ice craft, and survival in glaciated terrain to cope with any eventuality like avalanches. Best quality of winter clothing and equipment is procured to prevent weather related casualties. Modern means of conveyance like snow scooters are utilized to ensure timely reaction to any eventuality and reduce fatigue. A number of specialized equipments have also been deployed in the avalanche prone areas.

For avalanche warning, 56 High Altitude Observatories and 55 Automatic Weather Stations have been set up by DRDO in Uttarakhand, Himachal and J&K. Further, based on advisories received from Indian Meteorological Department in respect of cyclones and floods and from Indian Tsunami Early Warning Center in respect of Tsunami, timely dissemination of information is ensured to all formations.

Audit of food served at defence canteens

2109. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken any study/audit of the quality and nutrition of food served at the canteens in the light of the recent news of inferior quality food being served at the defence canteens; and

(b) if so, details thereof and if not, whether Government proposes to conduct such a study/audit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) Defence Canteen, commonly referred as CSD Canteen are entrusted with providing consumer goods and other household articles to the personnel of Defence Services and other entitled categories. However, food served to defence personnel is not through these Defence Canteens. Ration for the food to defence personnel is provided by Supply and Transport Directorate of Army.

A study on quality of ration in Armed Forces was carried out during 2014-15 by Defence Institute of Physiology and Allied Sciences (DIPAS). The study report has brought out that out of the 53203 number of troops examined, most have found quality of rations to be good and above. Multilevel routine feedback mechanism exists at stations and formation level in respect of ration quality to ensure troops satisfaction. The feedback on quality of ration and suggestions thereon is analysed and perused at the level of Chief of Army Staff. The feedback in last three years has been excellent with no complaints on quality of rations.

Committee on rank and pay parity

2110. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has appointed a three-member Committee to look into the issue of pay and rank parity with regard to the military; and

(b) if so, what is the status of the Committee and what is the timeline for the Committee to submit its findings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) The Government has set up a three member Committee of Officers to look into Equivalence between Service Officers and Armed Forces Headquarters Civil Service (AFHQCS) officers.

(b) The Committee is likely to submit its findings by 31st March 2017.

Resolution of anomalies in the 6th CPC report

2111. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the anomalies in the Sixth Pay Commission Report still remain unresolved including anomalies relating to military demand for a non-functional upgrade, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has laid down a timeline for submission of Pay Commission Anomalies Committees to submit their reports and also for implementation of the recommendations of the report; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) Recommendations of the Sixth Central Pay Commission (CPC) and several improvements made thereon by the Government have been largely well received by the armed forces personnel including ex-servicemen. Some issues regarding service conditions, pay, pension and allowances, including demand for non-functional upgradation, were subsequently received, which were examined by the Government on case to case basis.

Some of the pay concerns of armed forces personnel were also examined by a committee constituted under the chairmanship of Shri Pranab Mukherjee, the then Minister of External Affairs. The committee's recommendation on placement of Lt Cols./equiv in Pay Band IV was accepted and implemented by the Government.

Thereafter, a committee was constituted under the chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary in 2012, to examine certain pay and pension issues of armed forces personnel. All the recommendations of Cabinet Secretary Committee related to ex-servicemen were implemented. The Committee's recommendations on pay related issues were referred to the 7th CPC.

The improvement of service conditions, pay, allowances and retirement benefits of armed forces personnel is a continuous process, which is examined in consultation with various stakeholders, and on case to case basis.

Scrapping the post of orderlies in the army

2112. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Navy and Air Force have discontinued the practice of retaining orderlies in their ranks long back;

(b) whether the Indian Army still retains an estimated 20,000 to 25,000 such orderlies in its rolls;

(c) whether scrapping the post of orderlies and inducting them into frontline duties would bolster the morale of these men; and

(d) whether in the past Committees headed by two Generals suggested renaming the orderlies as Sahayaks or to abolish the post and hire civilians instead?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Indian Navy and Air Force do not have the system of Orderlies.

(b) and (c) Sahayaks (Orderlies) are combatant soldiers and provide support to officers and JCOs in the Army when serving with units or HQ functioning on War Establishments. Thus there is no separate category of Sahayaks. A Sahayak has clearly defined military duties and forms an integral part of the organisation structure of a unit and has specific functions during war and peace. In addition to their duties as soldier, they provide the essential support to authorized officers and JCOs, both in peace and war to enable them to fully attend to their assigned duty. During operations in the field areas, Officer/JCO and the Sahayak act as buddies in arms. One covers the movement of the other buddy and protects him in operation where support has to be total i.e. mental, physical and moral.

(d) The nomenclature was changed from 'Orderly' to 'Sahayak' in 1983 based on the directions of COAS, when combatants were entrusted the responsibility of supporting the officers.

Establishing new ordnance factories

2113. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to establish new ordnance factories in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) Presently there is no proposal to establish any new ordnance factory in the country.

Final status of INS Viraat

2114. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) month by which INS Viraat is going to be decommissioned;

(b) whether it is a fact that it was initially decided by Government of Andhra Pradesh, Defence Ministry and Eastern Naval Command to convert INS Viraat into tourist destination/maritime museum and star hotel on the lines of the only submarine museum in the country at Visakhapatnam;

(c) if so, the reasons why State Government now wants to make it a hotel;

(d) whether the State Government has requested the Ministry to share financial burden; and

(e) if so, what decision the Ministry has taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) INS Viraat has already been decommissioned on 6.3.2017.

(b) and (c) A proposal for conversion of INS Viraat as an Aircraft Museum including tourist and hospitality components on commercial basis was forwarded by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh to Ministry of Defence on 26th October 2016.

(d) and (e) Andhra Pradesh Government has requested 50% equity participation by Ministry of Defence in their proposed Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for the proposal contained in reply to para (b) and (c). The proposal for equity participation was not accepted by the Ministry of Defence and the same has been communicated to Government of Andhra Pradesh on 14.12.2016.

Justification for deployment of Sahayaks/Buddies

2115. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any justification for deployment of Sahayaks/Buddies with officers of the armed forces;

(b) whether such a practice is against the morale of the concerned personnel in the armed forces; and

(c) whether Government has evaluated the cost to the exchequer by deploying thousands of Sahayaks/Buddies especially after the Seventh Pay Commission, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) The Indian Navy and the Indian Air Force do not have the system of Sahayaks. In the Indian Army, a Sahayak has clearly defined military duties and forms an integral part of the organization structure of a unit and has specific functions during war and peace. During operations in the field areas, he and the Officer/JCO act as buddies in arms. One covers the movement of the other buddy and protects him in operations where support has to be total, whether mental or physical or moral.

A Sahayak, in addition to his normal soldier's tasks, provides essential support to officers/JCOs both in peace and war, which enables them to fully attend to their assigned duties. The buddy also provides an alternate contact with the troops, whereby the officer is made aware of grass root issues, albeit through informal means.

The rapport between officers and the buddies has led to enhancement of the *spirit-de-corps* in a unit, which is vital during war and peace. As such, this is not expected to have any adverse impact on their morale. Notwithstanding this, exhaustive instructions have been issued from time to time stressing upon the need to ensure that under no circumstances Sahayaks, being combatant soldiers, are employed on menial tasks, which are not in conformity with the dignity and self respect of a soldier.

As already mentioned above, buddies are combatant soldiers and form part of the Army and perform operational tasks as well. Thus, there is no additional cost to Government exchequer.

Complaints of harassment and discrimination filed by women officers

2116. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of commissioned women officers in various branches including medical and nursing, Service-wise;

(b) the number of complaints of harassment and discrimination received from women officers during the last three years; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to encourage women to join the Services and make necessary changes in recruitment in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) The number of women officers in the three Armed Forces, and Armed Forces Medical officers (including Dental) and Nursing, are given separately, as under:

Army (as on 1.1.2017)	Navy (as on 16.3.2017)	Air Force (as on 10.3.2017)	Medical including Dental (as on 1.2.2017)	Nursing (as on 1.2.2017)
1528	469	1581	1288	4094

(b) Details of number of complaints of harassment and discrimination received from women officers of the above services are as under:

Army	Navy	Air Force	Medical & Nursing
06 (2014-Nil) (2015-02) (2016-04)	03 (last 8 years)	02 (2016-01) (2017-01)	01 (2016)

(c) In 2011, the Government approved consideration of women Short Service Commission Officers (SSCOs) for grant of permanent commission alongwith men SSCOs in specific branches in the three services *viz.* Judge Advocate General (JAG), and Army Education Corps (AEC) of the Army and their corresponding branches in Navy and Air Force; Naval Constructor in Navy and Accounts Branch in Air Force.

In March 2016, approval has been accorded for induction of women Short Service Commission (SSC) officers as Pilots in Maritime Reconnaissance (MR) stream and in the Naval Armament Inspectorate (NAI) cadre. The inductions are planned commencing from mid 2017.

The IAF has revised Short Service Commission (SSC) scheme to induct women into the fighter stream on an experimental basis for a period of five years. The first batch of three women officers were commissioned into the fighter stream on June 18, 2016.

Development of new airports in the States

2117. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of new airports to be developed in different States, State-wise;
- (b) the names of the States where airports of international standard are proposed to be set up; and
- (c) the estimated cost on the proposed plan for setting up of small and big airports in these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Government of India (GoI) has granted "in principle" approval for setting up of the 18 Greenfield airports in the country. The list of these airport is as under: Mopa in Goa, Navi Mumbai, Shirdi and Sindhudurg in Maharashtra, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Hasan and Shimoga in Karnataka, Kannur in Kerala, Durgapur in West Bengal, Dabra in Madhya Pradesh, Pakyong in Sikkim, Karaikal in Puducherry, Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh, Dholera in Gujarat and Dagadarthi Mendal, Nellore Dist, Bhogapuram in Vizianagaram District near Visakhapatnam and Oravakallu in Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh. GoI has granted "site clearance" approval for setting up of the 5 Greenfield airports in the country. The list of these airport is as under: Machiwara, Ludhiana Airport, Itanagar in Arunachal Pradesh, Jamshedpur in Jharkhand, Alwar in Rajasthan and Kothagudem in Telangana.

(b) Mopa Airport in Goa, Navi Mumbai and Shirdi Airport in Maharashtra, Kannur Airport in Kerala, Kushinagar Airport in Uttar Pradesh, Dholera Airport in Gujarat, Bhogapuram Airport in Andhra Pradesh, Machiwara Airport in Ludhiana and Alwar Airport in Rajasthan are International Greenfield Airports.

(c) As regards construction of new Greenfield airports, execution of project including finalization of project cost and financing arrangement is the sole responsibility of the respective airport promoters. However, as per the information provided by the respective airport developer, the total estimated cost for setting up of above mentioned 18 Greenfield Airports in the country comes out to ₹ 30,000 crore (approx.).

Defence Export Policy

2118. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has framed any defence export policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons why a well-defined export policy has not been evolved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) All exports including defence exports are covered under the Export and Import (EXIM) Policy issued by Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT). However, Ministry of Defence has formulated a separate Defence Export Strategy to give fillip to defence exports. The strategy includes creation of an Export Promotion Body, engaging Indian Missions/Embassies abroad in export promotion, export financing through Line of Credit etc., better use of offset policy, export of indigenously developed defence systems and streamlining of the export regulation processes. The Defence Export Strategy has also been put in the public domain and is available at the website of Ministry of Defence (www.ddpmod.gov.in).

Payment of arrears under OROP

2119. SHRI K.T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether One Rank One Pension has been implemented by Government; and

(b) if so, the total amount of arrears calculated as per the new scheme and disbursed to the pensioners till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) The Government had issued orders for implementation of One Rank One Pension (OROP) on 7.11.2015. Financial implication towards payment of arrears of OROP for the period from 01.07.2014 to 31.12.2015 is estimated at ₹ 10,925.11 crores. The total amount paid to Defence Forces pensioners/Family pensioners towards arrears of OROP upto 27.2.2017 is ₹ 6375.16 crores.

Disability pension for soldier

2120. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to reply to Unstarred Question 687 given in the Rajya Sabha on 22nd November, 2016 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a Government Notification issued in September last year the disability pension for soldiers is less than half that of bureaucrats, if so, details of pensions provided to both groups;

(b) the measures suggested, if any, to bring the pensions of soldiers at par with those of bureaucrats, if not, the reasons why soldiers are awarded a smaller amount of disability pensions than bureaucrats, despite the former's job being more hazardous; and

(c) details of increase, if any, in amount of disability pensions awarded to various groups after passing of Seventh Pay Commission recommendations resolution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) 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 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	10 and above	27000
Honorary Commissioned Officers		
Subedar Majors/Equivalents	6 to 9	17000
Subedar/Equivalents		
Naib Subedar/Equivalents		
Havildar/Equivalents	5 and below	12000
Naik/Equivalents		
Sepoy/Equivalents		

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.

Becoming self-reliant in defence manufacturing

†2121. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on import of defence equipments and weapons during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the steps being taken on the issue of becoming self-reliant/indigenisation in manufacturing of weapons are proving to be inadequate, due to which the import of weapon is increasing year after year; and

(c) the steps taken to make the country self-reliant in the matter and by when self-reliance will be achieved, and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) Government is pursuing initiatives to achieve higher levels of indigenisation and self reliance in the defence sector by harnessing the capabilities of the public and private sector industries in the country. These measures include according priority and preference to procurement from Indian vendors and liberalization of the licensing regime.

The expenditure on Capital acquisition from foreign vendors and the percentage of such expenditure to the total expenditure on Capital acquisition during each of the last three years is as under:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Expenditures
2013-14	35082.10 (52.47%)
2014-15	24992.36 (38.11%)
2015-16	22422.12 (36.30%)

Leakage of question papers of Army Recruitment Board

2122. SHRI ANIL DESAI:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that question papers of an examination for recruitment to some lower level posts conducted by Army Recruitment Board, were leaked in

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Maharashtra and Goa, which led to cancellation;

(b) if so, details thereof and the action taken against the culprits;

(c) whether any arrests have been made in this regard; and

(d) the details of the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to avoid such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) 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 which led to cancellation of the said examination. The Government has ordered an enquiry by the Central Bureau of Investigation in the matter.

(c) Three (03) persons are in Police custody.

(d) Army has re-sensitized their dealing staff about the need to follow Standard Operating Procedures and have directed them that any violations thereof will be strictly dealt with. Further, the Government has approved introduction of Online Entrance Examination for recruitment of Other Ranks in Army in 2-3 recruiting zones on a pilot basis.

Overseas remittances to Kerala

2123. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the details of money remitted by overseas Indians to the State of Kerala during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): State-wise details about remittances are not available with the Reserve Bank of India. However, details of remittances/private transfers by Non-Resident Indians as recorded in India's balance of payments statistics are set out in the Table below:

Year	Gross (US\$ million)
2013-14	69,638
2014-15	69,819

Year	Gross (US\$ million)
2015-16	65,592
2016-17 (Apr.-Sep.)	30,428

Impact of demonetisation on economic growth

†2124. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether economists had estimated that the economic growth rate (GDP growth rate) of the country will be adversely affected due to demonetisation, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the recent figures of economic growth rate have made it clear that demonetisation did not have any negative impact on the economic growth rate, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) The projections for economic growth of India for the year 2016-17 made by many international and domestic agencies after demonetisation were, in general, lower than their corresponding projections prior to demonetisation. The International Monetary Fund, in their World Economic Outlook, October 2016, had projected India's growth for 2016-17 at 7.6 per cent which was revised to 6.6 per cent in the January 2017 Update. Other organisations like the World Bank and a number of credit rating agencies also reduced their GDP growth projections for 2016-17 post-demonetisation.

(b) The economic growth of a country depends on a number of factors including structural, external, fiscal and monetary factors (which is partly reflected by demonetisation). Therefore, it is not possible to pinpoint the impact of demonetisation on India's GDP. However, as per the second advance estimates released by Central Statistics Office on 28th February, 2017, based mostly on the information for the first nine to ten months of 2016-17, the growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant market prices is estimated to be 7.1 per cent in 2016-17, the same as the growth rate estimated by the CSO in the first advanced estimate released on 6th January, 2017, based mostly on the information for the first seven to eight months of 2016-17. As per the quarterly estimates released by the Central Statistics Office, the growth of GDP at constant (2011-12) market prices was 7.2 per cent, 7.4 per cent and 7.0 per cent

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

respectively during the first, second and third quarters of the financial year 2016-17.

Concessional rate of interest on loan from cooperative institutions to farmers

†2125. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large part of small and marginal farmers get loans from cooperative institutions, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has made provisions for special concessions to farmers on interest of loans taken from cooperative institutions, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The details of total Agriculture Credit disbursed by Cooperative Banks with loans disbursed to small and marginal farmers for the last three years as reported by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) are given as under:

(₹ in crore)			
Year	Total loan disbursed	Out of total loan-disbursement to SF/MF	% of loans disbursed to SF/MF's
2013-14	1,19,963.79	69,352.24	57.81
2014-15	1,38,469.50	78,735.66	56.86
2015-16	1,53,294.98	97,999.10	63.93

(b) The Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare implements an Interest Subvention Scheme under which short-term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh are made available to farmers at an interest rate of 7 per cent per annum by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs), Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Cooperative Banks. Besides 2% interest subvention given to banks so that they lend the short-term crop loan upto ₹ 3.00 lakh @ 7% p.a., additional 3% incentive is given to the farmers for prompt repayment of the loan, reducing the effective rate of interest to 4%. Further, special concessions given by Government to farmers to improve the financial situation are as follows:

(i) The Government has decided that an additional grace period of 60 days for prompt repayment incentive @ 3% will be provided to such of the farmers

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

whose crop loans dues fall due between 01/11/2016 to 31/12/2016 and if such farmers repay the same within 60 days from their due date in this period.

- (ii) The Government has also decided to grant interest waiver for two months (November and December, 2016) for all short-term crop loan availed from Cooperative Banks between 01.04.2016 to 30.09.2016 and upfront deposit of the same in the accounts of the concerned farmers.
- (iii) NABARD will make short-term borrowings at prevailing market rate of interest for approx. ₹ 20,000 crore for on-lending to Cooperative Banks at 4.5% rate of interest.

Assistance to States to provide employment

2126. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to provide financial assistance to States for providing employment to the unemployed youths of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with number of States who have been provided financial assistance for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) The Central Government has budgeted an amount of ₹17273 crore for Employment Generation, Skill and Livelihood activities in Union Budget 2017-18. However, this amount has not been provided for specific States.

Use of huge money deposited during demonetisation

2127. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are flushed with huge sums of money deposited by citizens during the demonetisation exercise; and

(b) if so, how does Government plan to use this money to spur the growth in economy, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) After demonetisation, more deposits came into the banking system. This situation coupled with reduction in cost of deposits encouraged the banks to reduce the lending rate or Marginal Cost of Fund based Lending Rate

significantly. This in turn leads to increasing the demand for loans in general and housing loans in particular as well as credit flow to micro, small and medium enterprises which will spur economy activity and generate employment opportunities.

Disinvestment of small Public Sector Enterprises

2128. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering strategic disinvestment of Government stakes in four small Public Sector Enterprises in construction field such as the Hindustan Prefabs. Engineering Projects India Ltd. (EPIC), NPCC Ltd. and HSCC Ltd. probably by merger with the State owned NBCC Ltd. in the same field;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this regard; and

(c) what is the amount of money expected to be earned by this disinvestment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has given "in-principal" approval for the strategic disinvestment of these CPSEs. However, after completion of the process, specific approval of Government will be sought for strategic disinvestment in each case.

(b) Process for selection of Advisers, Legal Advisers and Asset Valuers for disinvestment of above CPSEs are under process.

(c) As the process is at nascent stage it may not be possible to give the amount of money expected to be earned by this disinvestment.

Debt restructuring to stem NPAs

2129. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various Debt restructuring schemes to stem NPAs of banks have failed in their objectives;

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

(c) what further steps are proposed to be taken to reduce the NPAs of the banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The Government has taken sector specific measures (Infrastructure, Power, Road, Textiles, Steel etc.) where incidence of NPA is high. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy code (IBC) has been enacted and Securitization and

Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act (SARFAESI) and The Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions (RDDBFI) Act have been amended to improve resolution/recovery of bank loans. Six new Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) have been established for improving recovery.

RBI has 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).

Restoration of old pension system in place of contributory pension system

2130. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the newly introduced Contributory Pension System is not beneficial to the employees and so the employees unions are requesting Government to re-introduce the old pension system in its place, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any representation has been received in this regard by Government, if so, the details thereof and the stand of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) National Pension System (NPS), which is a contributory pension system, has, *inter alia*, the following features which benefit the employees:

- **NPS is a well designed pension system** managed through an unbundled architecture involving intermediaries appointed by the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) *viz.* Pension Funds, Custodian, Central Record keeping and Accounting Agency, National Pension System Trust, Trustee Bank, Points of Presence and Annuity Service Providers. It is prudently regulated by PFRDA which is a statutory regulatory body established to promote old age income security and to protect the interests of subscribers of NPS.
- **Dual benefit of Low Cost and Power of Compounding**— The pension wealth which accumulates over a period of time till retirement grows with a compounding effect. The all-in-costs of the institutional architecture of NPS are among the lowest in the world.

- Tax Benefits- Tax benefits are available to the NPS subscribers under various provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- Transparency and Portability is ensured through online access of the pension account by the NPS subscribers, across all geographical locations and portability of employments.
- Partial withdrawal- Subscribers can withdraw up to 25% of their own contributions towards their pension account, before attaining superannuation age for certain specified purposes subject to certain conditions.

Representations have been received from certain quarters regarding the implementation of NPS which, *inter alia*, include the demand that NPS may be scrapped and the Government may revert to old defined benefit pension system. However, there is no proposal to replace the NPS with old pension scheme in respect of Central Government employees recruited on or after 01.01.2004.

Non-adherence of RBI guidelines by private banks

2131. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the private and nationalized banks are charging on cash transactions from the customer, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether various decisions of private banks do not adhere to RBI guidelines and in violation of RBI policy; and

(c) if so, the action taken on such banks during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Details regarding charging on cash transactions from customers, based on information furnished by major private and nationalised banks, are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Reserve Bank of India has not issued any specific instructions prescribing charges for various types of services rendered by banks. Scheduled commercial banks have the freedom to fix service charges for various types of services rendered by them.

Statement

Details of Cash Transactions

Bank	Cash Deposit	Cash Withdrawal
Allahabad Bank	No charges.	No charges.
Axis Bank	In metro/urban locations first 5 transactions or up to ₹ 10 lakh, in semi-urban/rural locations first 10 transactions or up to ₹ 10 lakh are No charges. Beyond this ₹ 5 per ₹ 1000 or ₹ 150. whichever is higher.	
Bank of Baroda	Home branch: No charges. Non home branch: cash deposit up to ₹ 30000/- per day per account is No charges of charges. Thereafter, in excess of ₹ 30000/-, service charges are ₹2.50/- per thousand or part thereof.	Home branch: No charges.
Central Bank of India	No charges.	No charges.
Indian Bank	No charges.	No charges.
Karur Vyasa Bank	No charges in home branch. For non-home branch, no charges up to ₹30,000 per day, subject to a maximum of ₹ 2,50,000 per month. Beyond that there is a charge of ₹ 2 per ₹ 1000/-	No charges.
HDFC Bank	4 transactions are No charges per month, 5th transaction onwards, ₹150/-	

per transaction. Home branch: Upto ₹ 2 lakh per month per account no charges, above ₹ 2,00,000/- ₹ 5/- per thousand or part thereof, subject to minimum of ₹ 150/- Non home branch: Upto ₹ 25,000 per month per account no charges, above ₹ 25,000/-: ₹ 5/- per thousand or part thereof, subject to minimum of ₹ 150/-

Canara Bank

No charges.

No charges.

Dena Bank

No charges.

No charges.

ICICI Bank

Home branch/Cash deposit machine (CDM): No charges for first 4 transactions (deposits and withdrawals) in a month, thereafter ₹5/1000 or part thereof, subject to a minimum of ₹150 per transaction.

Non home branch: ₹ 5/1000 or part thereof subject to a minimum of 150 per transaction.

Non home branch: No charges for the first cash withdrawal of a calendar month, thereafter in the month, ₹ 5/1000 or part thereof, subject to a minimum of ₹ 150 per transaction.

At non home branch cash deposit machine (CDM): No charges for the first cash deposit of a calendar month; thereafter in the month, ₹ 5/1000

Bank	Cash Deposit	Cash Withdrawal
	or part thereof, subject to a minimum of ₹ 150 per transaction.	
Oriental Bank of Commerce	No cash deposit charges. Cash handling charges on depositing up to ₹ 1 lakh/per day No charges. Above ₹1 lakh/per day 0.10 paisa per piece (currency note).	No charges.
Punjab National Bank	No charges at home branch. Cash Deposit at all branches within same clearing centre and city. (Other than home branch) there are no charges up to ₹25,000/- per day, above ₹ 25000/-: charge of ₹ 1/- per ₹ 1000/- or part thereof, with a minimum of ₹ 25/- per transaction Cash Deposit at Outstation Non-home branches (Other than same Clearing centre/city): No Charges upto ₹25,000/- per day, above ₹25,000/-: Charges of ₹2/- per ₹1000/- or part thereof with a minimum of ₹25/- per transaction.	
United Bank of India	No charges.	No charges.
Vijaya Bank	No charges.	No charges.

IndusInd Bank	No charges up to ₹2,00,000/- per month. Above this limit, ₹2.5/- per ₹1000/- subject to minimum of ₹ 100.	No charges for self. Third Party Cash withdrawal at non home branch, no charges up to ₹50,000/- per month and after that ₹2.5/- per ₹1000/- subject to minimum of ₹ 100.
Ratnakar Bank limited	No charges up to ₹ 1 lakh per month, thereafter a charge of ₹ 1/ per ₹ 1000, minimum ₹ 25/-.	No charges.
Jammu and Kashmir Bank Limited	Cash Deposit up to ₹ 30 lakh per month is allowed. A charge of ₹ 0.50/-per ₹ 1000/- levied on Cash deposits exceeding ₹ 30 lakh per month.	No charges for 5 transactions, thereafter a charge of ₹ 20/- per transaction is levied.
Indian Overseas Bank	No charges.	No charges.
South Indian Bank	No charges.	No charges.
Syndicate Bank	No charges.	No charges.
UCO Bank	No charges.	No charges.

Bank	Cash Deposit	Cash Withdrawal
IDBI Bank	In metro/urban locations no charges upto 5 Transactions per month, in semi urban locations no charges up to 7 transactions per month, in rural locations no charges up to 10 transactions, thereafter charges of ₹2.50/- per ₹1000 (Min. ₹25/- & Max ₹10,000/-).	
State Bank of Patiala	Up to ₹50,000/- per day - No charges. Above ₹50,000/- for the full amount- ₹0.30 per 1000/- + service tax Maximum Deposit of cash at Non-Home Branch: ₹25,000/- per day.	₹5/- per entry (For entries over 30 per ½ year) (Other than alternate channel/ATM txn. Other than SBP ATMs).
Corporation Bank	No charges	No charges.
State Bank of India	5 transactions No charges/month in branch, ₹ 50/- per deposit thereafter. CDM all transactions. No charges.	5 transactions No charges/ month in branch, ₹ 20/-per deposit thereafter.

Capital infusion in Bhartiya Mahila Banks

2132. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of Bhartiya Mahila Banks established in the country; and
- (b) the total amount provided for capital infusion in Bhartiya Mahila Banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) There is only one Bhartiya Mahila Bank Ltd. with total number of 103 branches operating throughout the country. The Bank was established with ₹ 1000 crore capital infusion from the Government in 2013 and no additional infusion has taken place since then.

Recovery of outstanding dues of banks

2133. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total outstanding dues of industrialist Vijay Mallya to Banks;
- (b) what action/attempt has been taken to recover the outstanding dues from Vijay Mallya; and
- (c) the total amount recovered by conducting online Mega auction by selling from seized properties from defaulting loan borrower Vijay Mallya?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Public Sector Banks (PSBs) has reported that amount of ₹8,191 crore as on December 31, 2016 was outstanding towards industrialist Vijay Mallya.

Banks take all efforts including sale of assets to recover their dues. The Loan resolution and recovery is guided by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Bank's Board approved policy.

As reported by PSBs, amount of ₹155 crore has been recovered by conducting online Mega auction by selling from seized properties from defaulting loan borrower Vijay Mallya.

Fall in demand and production due to currency shortage

2134. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to decline in the demand of consumer goods and fall in consumption due to currency shortage;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the likely impact on industrial production and loss caused to the formal and informal sectors of the economy; and

(c) the steps Government proposes to take to revive demand and industrial production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) Apart from the availability of cash and cash substitutes, consumption in the economy is affected by many factors including the level of disposable income, inflation etc. Hence, it is difficult to pinpoint the impact of changes in the level of currency on consumption. As per the quarterly estimates released by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), the final consumption expenditure at constant (2011-12) prices grew at the rate of 8.5 per cent, 6.9 per cent and 11.4 per cent respectively during the first, second and third quarters of the financial year 2016-17.

As per monthly Index of Industrial Production (base year 2004-05) released by CSO, the growth rate of industrial production has been 0.7 per cent, -0.8 per cent and 1.0 per cent respectively during the first, second and third quarters of the financial year 2016-17. The currency crunch would have had little direct impact on the formal sector, which depends on the banking system, where liquidity has actually improved. Information of impact on the informal sector that is based on a comprehensive Government survey is not available.

(c) The Government has taken several steps to boost demand and industrial production:—

- Limits on all cash withdrawals from Savings Bank account have been removed with effect from March 13, 2017.
- Affordable housing and other infrastructure sectors have been given an impetus. Emphasis has been given to rural employment under MNREGA.
- In order to boost industrial production, steps have been taken to improve ease of doing business, setting up of an investor facilitation cell, launch of e - biz portal and liberalizing policy for industrial license for defence industries.

Beneficiaries under MUDRA Yojana

†2135. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the targeted loan amount to be disbursed to entrepreneurs under MUDRA Yojana and the allotment of budget and expenditure incurred thereon each year in compliance with target thereof, the details thereof including the number of beneficiaries, State-wise;

(b) the applications for loan under MUDRA Yojana received and the number of applicants provided with loans, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the number of beneficiaries under MUDRA Yojana belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women and the details of the loan amount disbursed in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) As against the target of ₹1,22,188 crore fixed under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) for Financial Year 2015-2016, Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) together have disbursed ₹ 1,32,954.73 crore. For 2016-17 Government have set a target of ₹ 1,80 000 crore. Achievement as on March 11, 2017 has been ₹ 1,24,706.94 crore. Details of applications received for loan under PMMY are not centrally maintained. The details of State-wise achievement made since inception is given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) The number of borrowers and amount disbursed under PMMY to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I*State-wise Number of beneficiaries and amount disbursed under PMMY*

Sl. No.	State	No. of A/cs	Disbursement (Amt. in ₹ crore)
2015-16			
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24719	212.78
2.	Andhra Pradesh	795688	5790.79
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4625	71.62
4.	Assam	427272	1728.46

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	State Name	No. of A/cs	Disbursement (Amt. in ₹ crore)
5.	Bihar	2451439	7265.91
6.	Chandigarh	22605	204.52
7.	Chhattisgarh	639711	2156.14
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1236	21.27
9.	Daman and Diu	1109	12.02
10.	Delhi	394388	2857.97
11.	Goa	45471	376.04
12.	Gujarat	1086407	5910.02
13.	Haryana	745535	3152.62
14.	Himachal Pradesh	85564	965.7
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	57974	1152.15
16.	Jharkhand	872868	2845.66
17.	Karnataka	4459609	16469.43
18.	Kerala	830411	4727.38
19.	Lakshadweep	740	5.35
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2511191	7769.29
21.	Maharashtra	3535065	13372.42
22.	Manipur	24021	120.03
23.	Meghalaya	19151	162.41
24.	Mizoram	7772	77.78
25.	Nagaland	5134	76.54
26.	Odisha	2343261	5436.26
27.	Puducherry	82866	331.91
28.	Punjab	653973	3484.49
29.	Rajasthan	1159819	5248.28
30.	Sikkim	6889	54.61

Sl. No.	State Name	No. of A/cs	Disbursement (Amt. in ₹ crore)
31.	Tamil Nadu	4781567	15496.86
32.	Telangana	400761	3694.34
33.	Tripura	68146	337.26
34.	Uttar Pradesh	3345382	11880.93
35.	Uttarakhand	360007	1745.08
36.	West Bengal	2628548	7740.41
TOTAL		34880924	132954.73

Statement-II

Category-wise Number of beneficiaries and amount disbursed State-wise

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16					
		Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Women	
		No. of A/cs	Disbursement	No. of A/cs	Disbursement	No. of A/cs	Disbursement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2805	25	606	7.57	4729	65.51
2.	Andhra Pradesh	62782	414.92	15811	151.92	245181	1899.52
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	474	2.81	2430	47.71	883	13.01
4.	Assam	25888	101.67	19996	88.89	302775	658.95
5.	Bihar	365827	945.78	88078	225.16	2047823	3763.43
6.	Chandigarh	1458	6.17	45	0.45	7275	36.29
7.	Chhattisgarh	77035	211.94	70655	186.07	488968	928.09
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	42	0.8	153	0.73	340	3.37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Daman and Diu	59	0.27	17	0.09	269	1.46
10.	Delhi	51358	147.53	10927	32.63	217247	810.95
11.	Goa	420	3.76	9732	22.99	16327	86.79
12.	Gujarat	77612	286.75	68179	194.3	749287	2153.58
13.	Haryana	234981	572.39	16487	55.96	526852	1452.06
14.	Himachal Pradesh	14425	117.15	3759	68.1	23322	177.23
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2720	42.24	1209	36.03	13861	162.93
16.	Jharkhand	63853	184.04	51791	194.26	653345	1194.51
17.	Karnataka	478054	1305.2	234098	625.91	3819070	9039.34
18.	Kerala	154712	316.93	21010	47.25	643571	1869.32
19.	Lakshadweep	4	0.06	463	3.39	199	0.99
20.	Madhya Pradesh	441349	979.99	229970	565.11	2192664	4371.8
21.	Maharashtra	585853	1274.16	267564	538.02	2940363	6895.82
22.	Manipur	584	5.8	6686	33.16	15845	43.36
23.	Meghalaya	1080	11.94	11037	95.47	13341	66
24.	Mizoram	388	4.72	6374	63.02	2933	27.21
25.	Nagaland	275	4.42	3562	51.42	1749	22.08
26.	Odisha	393585	676.45	172827	307.69	2104820	3247.37
27.	Puducherry	17705	31.57	423	1.03	64932	156.88
28.	Punjab	293335	736.89	11684	34.44	436183	1217.95
29.	Rajasthan	217923	466.71	102801	221.55	825729	1857.37
30.	Sikkim	492	5.08	749	7.24	3446	27.04
31.	Tamil Nadu	1010204	2040.24	47955	141.64	4148794	9215.52
32.	Telangana	26782	216.66	14739	144.77	100652	1020.57
33.	Tripura	13143	51.11	9178	42.27	45546	125.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34.	Uttar Pradesh	935266	2163.94	94323	222.61	2618405	5557.72
35.	Uttarakhand	92858	251.63	29244	84.43	274697	684.93
36.	West Bengal	469406	1085.07	53784	198.75	2076842	4336.3
TOTAL		6114737	14691.79	1678346	4742.03	27628265	63190.43

Speedy settlement of insurance claims

2136. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority monitors the claims and payment position of the insurance companies by collecting the claim and payment data regularly; and

(b) if not, the steps taken/being taken to protect the interest of public for getting speedy settlement of their insurance claims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) collects the claim settlement data from the insurance companies on quarterly basis to review and monitor the claim settlements done by them. The data so collected is analysed and any abnormal variations/deviations from the regulatory norms noticed are taken up with the insurance companies and further regulatory action is taken wherever warranted.

Involvement of Politicians in Chit Fund scams

2137. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of politicians are involved in the multi crore Sarada and Rose Valley chit fund scams;

(b) whether any of them have been arrested; and

(c) whether any initiative has been taken to realise the looted money, 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) Investigations conducted by Central Bureau of Investigation in Sarada and Rose Valley scams have led to arrest of a number of persons including 4 Members of Parliament, a Member of Legislative Assembly and a former Member of Parliament.

(c) The law enforcement agencies have taken various actions in Sarada and Rose Valley scams.

The Enforcement Directorate has conducted investigation under the provisions of Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002. In Sarada Group of cases, 8 Provisional Attachment Orders (PAOs) of properties of ₹ 276 crore (approx.) and in Rose Valley Group cases, 5 PAOs of properties of ₹ 812 crores (approx.) have been issued. Prosecution complaints have been filed against two former MPs under PMLA.

The SEBI has passed final order on 18.06.2014 against the Rose Valley Real Estates and Constructions Ltd. (RVRECL) and its Promoters/Directors under sections 11 & 1B of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 read with relevant regulations for operating a Collective Investment Scheme without obtaining a certificate of registration. SEBI has also launched Prosecution proceedings against the Company and its Promoters/Directors for various violations. Based on a writ petition filed by the RVRECL, Hon'ble High Court of Kolkata, *vide* its order dated 11.05.2015, directed for constitution of an Asset Disposal Committee for sale of assets of RVRECL under the Chairmanship of Justice (Retd.) D.K. Seth.

In cases of Rose Valley Hotels and Entertainment Ltd., SEBI passed an interim order against the Company and its Directors under sections 11(1), 11B and 11(4) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 read with relevant Regulations for operating a Collective Investment Scheme without obtaining a certificate of registration.

In case of Saradha Realty India Ltd., SEBI passed an order dated 23.04.2013 under sections 11 & 11B of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 read with relevant regulations for operating a Collective Investment Scheme without obtaining a certificate of registration. On failure in complying with the order, consequential actions have been taken by the SEBI in the form of adjudication order dated 14.10.2016 and a review order dated 11.01.2017 against the company and its Directors imposing a penalty of ₹ 1 crore jointly and severally. Prosecution proceedings have also been initiated by SEBI apart from taking steps through the Ministry of Corporate Affairs for winding up of the company. SEBI has also referred the matter to the State Govt. of West

Bengal to register a civil /criminal case against the company and its directors, managers/ persons in-charge of the business of its scheme(s) for apparent offences of fraud, cheating, criminal breach of trust and misappropriation of public funds. SEBI has also issued prohibitory order as also notice of attachment of properties.

Actions have also been taken under the Income-tax Act, 1961 by the Income Tax Department by way of raising tax demands and levy of applicable penalties in both groups of cases.

Settlement of bad debts of PSBs

2138. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any measures to settle the bad debts of Public Sector Banks, if so, the details thereof, Bank-wise;

(b) the details of the major Corporate bad debtors who owe the Banks large amounts of money; and

(c) the action taken by Government, Corporate-wise, Bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The Government has taken sector specific measures (Infrastructure, Power, Road, Textiles, Steel etc.) where incidence of NPA is high. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy code (IBC) has been enacted and Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act (SARFAESI) and The Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions (RDDBFI) Act have been amended to improve resolution/recovery of bank loans. Six new Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) have been established for improving recovery.

RBI has 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).

The details of Gross Advances, Gross Non-Performing Assets (GNPA) and GNPA ratio, towards Corporate lending for Public Sector Banks (PSBs) as on Dec-2016 as given below.

Data for Corporate Lending of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) as on 31.12.2016

(₹ in crore)

	Corporate Lending		
	Gross Advances	Gross NPAs	Gross NPA Ratio (%)
Public Sector Banks (PSBs)	26,20,993	4,57,247	12.76

Source: RBI, December- 2016 (Provisional Data)

The names and details of borrowers are not disclosed as prescribed under section 45E of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Act, 1934 and Banking Laws, which provide for the obligation of a bank or financial institution to maintain secrecy about the affairs of its constituents.

Online frauds in banks

2139. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has developed any mechanism to detect online frauds in Banks before their reporting by customers;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the cases of frauds in Banks have increased during the said period, if so, the details thereof, Bank-wise and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any Bank employee have been found involved in such cases during the said period; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, Bank-wise along with the action taken by Government/ respective Banks against such employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) In terms of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Circular no. DBSCO/CSITE/BC. 11/33.01.001/2015-16 dated June 2, 2016 on Cyber Security Framework in Banks, banks have been advised to report all unusual cyber security incidents to RBI within 2 - 6 hours of detection.

As on February 28, 2017 the details of the incidents reported by banks since above mentioned circular are given as under:-

Sl. No.	Type of Incidents	Total no. of incidents reported
1.	Ransomware	7
2.	Distributed Denial of Service (DDos)	2
3.	Phishing Attacks	6
4.	Rogue Mobile Application	6
5.	Card Skimming	3
6.	Virus/Malware	13

The details of On line (Credit/Debit cards/ATM Cards/Internet banking) fraud cases (amount involved \geq ₹ 1.00 lakhs), including of staff involved, bank wise during the last three years are given in Statement (*See* below).

Whenever a complaint against a bank official(s) is received and any irregularities are found or observed on the part of Banks' official (s), the Banks initiate action as per their extant rules and commensurate punishment is awarded to the delinquent employees based on the seriousness of the wrongdoings as per Bank's disciplinary rules.

Further, RBI has issued the instructions, relating to staff involvement, to banks as a part of the Master Directions of CFMC DBS.CO. CFMC.BC.No.1/23.04.001/2016-17 dated July 01, 2016.

Statement

Details of Credit Card, ATM/ Debit Cards & Internet Banking fraud cases (amount involved \geq ₹1.00 Lakh) reported from April 01, 2013 to December 31, 2016 (₹ in Lakh)

Bank Name	2013-14(1)			2014-15(2)			2015-16 (3)			June, Sept. & Dec. Quarters 2016(4)		
	No. of Frauds	Amount involved in Lakh	No. of Cases wherein staff is involved	No. of Frauds	Amount involved in Lakh	No. of Cases wherein staff is involved	No. of Frauds	Amount involved in Lakh	No. of Cases wherein staff is involved	No. of Frauds	Amount involved in Lakh	No. of Cases wherein staff is involved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Allahabad Bank	1	3.14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Express Banking Corp.	218	2121.99	0	166	990.68	0	154	575.86	1	122	447.67	1
Andhra Bank	0	0	0	1	1.79	1	0	0	0	1	5.36	0
Axis Bank Ltd.	44	228.8	0	46	153.34	1	86	603.63	0	54	362.25	0

Bank of Baroda	0	0	0	4	1840.98	0	13	61.77	1	4	103.02	0
Bank of India	2	5.14	0	1	3.36	0	4	37.1	0	1	2.11	0
Bank of Maharashtra	4	24.93	0	1	1.15	0	1	3.57	0	1	1.65	0
Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.17	0
Canara Bank	1	150.54	0	2	62.72	0	1	1.12	0	1	453.66	0
Central Bank of India	20	230.81	0	6	72.19	0	11	64.31	1	3	6.09	1
Citibank N.A.	82	155	1	75	231.04	0	106	253.62	0	137	255.26	0
Corporation Bank	14	27.24	0	3	126.27	0	8	57.98	0	16	24.01	0
Dena Bank	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Deutsche Bank (Asia)	1	2.69	0	2	15.25	0	1	1.5	0	0	0	0
Dhanlaxmi Bank Limited	0	0	0	1	2.27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	1	8.84	0	0	0	0	2	27.44	0
Firststrand Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.67	0
HDFC Bank Ltd.	100	226.59	1	152	284.27	0	164	350.61	0	113	205.77	0

Written Answers to

[21 March, 2017]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.	79	483.66	0	32	95.52	0	35	81.03	0	25	54.22	0
ICICI Bank Ltd.	267	1169.08	3	222	470.15	2	340	921.51	4	228	678.46	2
IDBI Bank Limited	2	4.38	0	3	17.22	0	52	77.73	0	24	37.3	0
Indian Bank	0	0	0	6	50.62	0	3	6.96	0	21	95.11	0
Indian Overseas Bank	0	0	0	1	2.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IndusInd Bank Ltd.	9	55.04	1	3	15.72	0	4	47.08	0	2	30.6	0
ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	1	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	c
Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd.	1	15£7	0	1	28.07	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnataka Bank Ltd.	5	19.8	0	3	10.18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	13.26	0
Korea Exchange Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.28	0
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	24	191.56	1	16	37.98	0	42	416.56	2	56	118.12	0
Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.4	0	1	1.06	0
Oriental Bank of Commerce	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	9.34	0	0	0	0

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Punjab National Bank	11	94.23	0	0	0	0	3	10.16	0	1	6.13	0
RBL Bank Ltd.	1	7.75	0	11	51.65	0	6	39.74	0	7	17.38	0
Shinhan Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.46	0	0	0	0
South Indian Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	4.01	0
Standard Chartered Bank	77	174.16	3	69	172.18	0	122	269.88	2	238	460.48	0
State Bank of India	1	1.03	0	2	82.41	0	5	20.13	0	6	29.79	0
State Bank of Travancore	0	0	0	1	1.34	0	0	0	0	2	9.16	0
Syndicate Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	34.85	0	0	0	0
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	1	1.43	0	1	19.5	0	1	29.5	0	0	0	0
The Royal Bank of Scotland N.V.9		36.2	0	2	19.48	0	6	10.04	0	1	1	0
UCO Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
Union Bank of India	2	1828	0	4	249.28	0	6	29.68	0	2	16.62	1
Vijaya Bank	0	0	0	2	40.47	1	0	0	0	5	44.45	0
Yes Bank Ltd	1	1.75	0	3	7.06	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	978	5451.77	11	845	5169	7	1190	4019.12	11	1082	3519.56	5

Written Answers to

[21 March, 2017]

Unstarred Questions

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Sector-wise disbursal of loans by PSBs

2140. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total loans disbursed by the Public Sector Banks in the last two years and in the current year; and

(b) the disbursement of such loans to the agricultural sector, industrial sector, services sector and MSMEs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Details of gross loans and advances by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and the details of sector-wise advances outstanding, are as under:—

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sector	31 March, 2015	31 March, 2016	31 Dec, 2016
Gross Loans & Advances	49,17,228	51,04,915	49,52,116
Agriculture & Allied Activities	6,85,464	7,51,022	7,32,883
Industry	22,41,553	21,95,886	21,36,894
Services	9,97,944	11,08,813	9,56,199
Priority-MSE	6,31,332	6,60,236	6,52,437

Source: RBI.

External aid/loan to Gujarat

2141. MAHANT SHAMBHUPRASADJI TUNDIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals have been received by Government from the State of Gujarat for external aid/loan for proposed/ongoing projects for infrastructural developments in various sectors; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) Details of infrastructural development proposals in various sectors received from the State of Gujarat for external aid/loan and the action taken by the Government thereon, are given in Statement-I (*See below*). Details of ongoing infrastructural projects in the State of Gujarat, are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I*Details of proposals received from the State of Gujarat for External aid/Loan*

Sl. No.	Name of proposed project	Loan Amount (₹ crore)	Action taken
1	2	3	4
1.	Saurashtra Narmada Avataram Irrigation Project (SAUNI) - Phase II	3200	The screening Committee in Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Govt. of India has accorded in principal approval for Asian Development Bank (ADB) assistance.
2.	Rural Roads Development Project - 'Mukhya Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	4600	The proposed project has been posed to Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) for financial assistance.
3.	Project proposal for Vadodra City (a) Smart City Project (b) Vishwamitri River front Development Project (Vadodra City)	400 350	The Government of Gujarat has been advised to submit a revised proposal for funding by Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs).
4.	Water Supply & Underground Sewerage Project - Mukhya Mantri Shaheri Vikas Yojana	2200	The screening committee in DEA has approved the proposed project for AIIB financing.
5.	Solid Waste Management Project in the six Municipal Corporations	905	The screening committee in DEA has approved the

1	2	3	4
	of Gujarat (Ahmedabad, Surat, Vadodara, Rajkot, Junagadh and Jamnagar Cities).		proposed project for AIIB financing.
6.	Development of Fishing Harbours and Fish Landing Centres	925	The Government of Gujarat has been advised to submit a revised proposal for funding by Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs).
7.	Inter-state Gas Pipeline Investment Programme	4345	The project has been posed to ADB and AIIB for 50:50 cofinancing.
8.	Implementation of Extended Nyari Zone Water Supply Project through PPP	300	The screening committee in DEA has approved the proposed project for ADB financing.
9.	Upgradation of existing Ship Recycling Yard at Alang, Gujarat	1104	The proposed project has been posed to Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for financial assistance.

Statement-II*Details of ongoing infrastructure projects in the State of Gujarat*

INI - in crore

Sl. No.	Name of The Project	Country/ Agency	Agreement Date	Amount
1	2	3	4	5
1.	4749-IN India: Hydrology Project-Phase II	IBRD	19/01/2006	405.18
2.	P4250 Gujarat Urban Development Project	IBRD	01/02/2006	4.42

1	2	3	4	5
3.	IDP-183 Gujarat Forestry Development Project Phase 2	Japan	30/03/2007	679.38
4.	2778-IND Gujarat Solar Power Corporation Ltd.	ADB	27/02/2012	478.28
5.	8313-IN Second Gujarat State Highway Project	IBRD	12/02/2014	1,056.81
6.	IDP-247 Ahmedabad Metro Rail Project (I)	Japan	04/03/2016	4,488.97
7.	11203825E Green Energy Corridors (GEC)-Intra State Transmission System in Gujarat	Germany	30/06/2016	840.93
8.	13412920E GEC-Intrastate Transmission system in Gujarat	Germany	30/06/2016	90.63
9.	15619068E GEC-Intrastate Transmission system in Gujarat	Germany	30/06/2016	367.26
10.	18995877E GEC-Intrastate Transmission System in Gujarat	Germany	30/06/2016	297.74

IBRD: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, ADB:Asian Development Bank.

Introduction of plastic currency

2142. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce plastic money, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the printing or manufacture of the plastic currency will be outsourced to any foreign companies, 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 banknotes at five locations of the country. Approval for procurement of plastic substrate

and printing of bank notes of ₹10 denomination on plastic banknote substrates has been conveyed to RBI. No foreign company is involved in printing of currency.

Recovery of black money from abroad

2143. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of irregularities in exchanging old currency in banks/post offices during demonetisation, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has formulated any effective action plan to bring back black money from abroad and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Post-demonetisation, investigations including surveys have been conducted by the Income Tax Department in cases of large number of entities including certain banks, on allegations of their involvement in manipulations concerning unaccounted money and irregularities in exchanging old currency. Besides taking appropriate action under the Income-tax Act, 1961, information collected during such actions has been shared with the appropriate regulatory authorities/enforcement agencies for further action. Disclosure of information in respect of specific entities, however, is prohibited except as provided under section 138 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

RBI has conveyed that it is important to keep in context that the withdrawal of legal tender character in respect of ₹500 and ₹1000 bank notes resulted in tremendous work pressure on the entire banking system. Banks were required to both withdraw Specified Bank Notes and issue new currency notes, across the length and breadth of the country.

RBI had kept a tab on the concerns emanating from various banks in the implementation process. Specific instructions were issued by the RBI to the banks advising them to track the complete trail of cash movements in large quantities so as to ensure that the extant instructions of Reserve Bank of India are followed both in letter and spirit.

Further, the CBI has also registered 42 regular and 4 Preliminary Enquiries relating to irregularities in currency conversion by Banks and Postal Department. The amount involved in these cases is ₹ 186 crores approximately.

(b) The Government has taken several measures to effectively tackle the issue of

black money, particularly black money stashed away abroad. Such measures include policy-level initiatives, effective enforcement actions on the ground, putting in place robust legislative and administrative frameworks, systems and processes with due focus on capacity building and integration and mining of information through increasing use of information technology. Recent initiatives in this regard include:—

- (i) Constitution of the Special Investigation Team (SIT) on Black Money under Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of two former Judges of Hon'ble Supreme Court.
- (ii) Constitution of Multi-Agency Group (MAG) consisting of officers of Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Enforcement Directorate (ED) and Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) for investigation of recent revelations in Panama paper leaks.
- (iii) Proactive engagement with foreign Governments to facilitate and enhance the exchange of information under Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs)/Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs)/Multilateral Conventions and furthering global efforts to combat tax evasion/black money, *inter alia*, by joining the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement in respect of Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) and having information sharing arrangement with USA under its Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA).
- (iv) Enactment of the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015' to specifically and more effectively deal with the issue of black money stashed away abroad.
- (v) Enabling attachment and confiscation of property equivalent in value held within the country where the property/proceeds of crime is taken or held outside the country by amending the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002 through the Finance Act, 2015.
- (vi) According high priority to the cases involving black money stashed away abroad for investigation and other follow-up actions including prosecutions in appropriate cases.

Prepayment of loan by Odisha

2144. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether Government has accepted the request of Government of

Odisha for making prepayment of ₹901.38 crore loan carrying the interest rate of 10.50 per cent per annum in view of high cost of the loan from National Small Savings Fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): No, Sir. The Government has not received any request from the Government of Odisha for pre-payment of National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) loan extended to that State.

Methodology for estimation of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)

2145. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether Government will adopt the methodology prescribed by the Fourteenth Finance Commission for estimation of Gross State Domestic Product for calculation of annual borrowing ceiling of the State Governments for the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Yes, Sir. The Union Government has decided to adopt the principles recommended by the 14th Finance Commission for estimation of Gross State Domestic Product for calculation of annual borrowing ceilings. FFC recommended that for the purpose of assigning state-specific borrowing limits as a percentage of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for a given fiscal year (t), GSDP should be estimated on the basis of the annual average growth rate of the actual GSDP observed during the previous three years or the average growth rate of GSDP observed during the previous three years for which actual GSDP data are available. This growth should be applied on the GSDP of the year t - 2. Specifically, GSDP for the year (t - 1) and the given fiscal year (t) should be estimated by applying the annual average growth rate of GSDP in t - 2, t - 3 and t - 4 years on the base GSDP (at current prices) of t - 2. FFC also recommended that State estimates of GSDP published by the Central Statistical Organization (CSO) should be used for this purpose.

Disbursement of agricultural loans

2146. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the norms fixed by Government for disbursement of agricultural loans;

(b) the percentage of agricultural loans to the total loans disbursed by the Scheduled Commercial Banks during the last three years and the current financial year;

(c) whether the said Banks are lagging behind in achieving targets for agricultural loans during the said period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, Bank-wise and State-wise including Jharkhand and Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As per extant guidelines of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on Priority Sector Lending, a target of 18 per cent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure (CEOBE), whichever is higher, has been prescribed to Domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks) for lending to Agriculture. Further, Government fixes agriculture credit disbursement targets for the banking sector every year. The agriculture credit target for the year 2017-18 has been fixed at ₹ 10 lakh crore.

(b) The details of agriculture loan disbursement by Scheduled Commercial Banks during the last three years (2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16) and current year 2016-17 (upto December, 2016 provisional) is given in Statement-I and II, respectively (See below).

(c) and (d) Banks have been consistently surpassing the agriculture credit target fixed by the Government. The details of State-wise target and achievement of agriculture loan disbursement by Scheduled Commercial Banks during the last three years (2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16) and current year 2016-17 (upto December 2016 provisional) is given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

Agriculture Loans disbursed by Scheduled Commercial Banks during last three years - 2014, 2015 & 2016

Number of Accounts in actual and amount in rupees thousands

	Mar-14		Mar-15		Mar-16	
	No. or A/cs	Amount Disbursed	No. of A/cs	Amount Disbursed	No. of A/c	Amount Disbursed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	62753	1732495.00	166628	27953752.00	709099	122298802.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
State Bank of Hyderabad	254105	29461175.00	192684	26029243.00	260110	37535430.81
State Bank of India	3855959	618171302.00	7138540	8619300000.00	11601324	1568757291.00
State Bank of Mysore	190921	47095667.00	282795	37230090.00	292036	67906902.15
State Bank of Patiala	298279	93284898.00	342224	129612800.00	275069	135020015.00
State Bank of Travancore	1189559	104078548.00	1368832	103015706.00	848610	56811615.00
SBI and its associates	5851576	893824081	949103	1185771591	13986248	1988330056.35
Allahabad Bank	360091	79694302.00	425228	75629338.00	707702	95998285.00
Andhra Bank	1248939	126967043 00	1050512	115412080.00	2371025	191108444.80
Bank of Baroda	965970	169378511.00	1062182	193138422.00	1035031	187965350.00
Bank of India	3102384	329193398.00	1939249	279489953.00	1922088	272530703.82
Bank of Maharashtra	433658	114585503.00	761479	68204639.00	388953	70280449.26
Bhartiya Mahila Bank Ltd.			122	267207.00	783	478433.94
Canara Bank	4225368	416669998.00	4718113	452320928.00	5030178	570179455.03
Central Bank of India	1481164	165213199.00	1788173	210934945.00	1660735	212766684.00
Corporation Bank	756705	109876900.00	932820	150555452.00	374098	56694945.00
Dena Bank	269415	44701104.00	231174	54234175.00	228315	60072847.90
IDBI Bank Ltd.	103913	73055488.00	99902	67982575.00	420444	67962591.12
Indian Bank	2107458	155165440.00	2656039	181889138.00	2810714	191853067.00
Indian Overseas Bank	2304899	354918642.00	2634359	382631300.00	1274400	389221343.00
Oriental Bank of Commerce	354586	129824907.00	732025	153395834.00	541830	159602800.00
Punjab and Sindh Bank	44025	21935657.00	49066	19811641.00	45167	20390455.70
Punjab National Bank	2443966	445261840.00	2920087	558190078.00	2513197	546712170.93
Syndicate Bank	939351	121923602.00	930808	144689177.00	1177536	171996283.01
UCO Bank	365920	73089436.00	344166	92345487.00	290172	86077403.00
Union Bank of India	823305	151427407.00	1137176	189897450.00	1129677	194308867.17
United Bank of India	294123	49999800.00	271473	52996375.00	267498	63727043.24
Vijaya Bank	499047	66954036 00	561897	84420844.00	703393	78670065 86
Nationalised Banks	23124268	3199836213	25245851	3528437034	24892932	3688597688.78
Axis Bank	256093	127263496.00	347957	149214021.00	428739	60041374.21
Bandhan Bank Limited					2219935	78234760.27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Catholic Syrian Bank	75998	5639616.22	110819	7032161.00	134581	9760409.06
City Union Bank	397181	17112162.00	403461	20747534.00	404918	24803851.21
Development Credit Bank	6899	7766722.00	16618	10844857.00	26845	12316388.30
Dhanlaxmi Bank	142889	13692455.00	114395	12789591.00	120794	12225537.00
Federal Bank	274472	41955392.00	551130	57397829.00	569005	81157149.72
HDFC Bank	692132	328227992.00	699712	361564783.00	1314474	459830790.75
ICICI Bank	1130835	225292005.00	1256718	343772384.00	1363947	411430103.25
IDFC Bank					38799	675390.76
Indus Ind Bank	607207	40555651.00	668728	54827371.00		
ING Vysya Bank	35912	27956347.00	16273	39399811.00	1080170	83185102.13
Jammu & Kashmir Bank	120207	26400616.00	72754	16875424.00	84128	49556471.00
Karnataka Bank	212545	25852980.00	164127	22432725.00	169837	25729754.00
Karur Vysya Bank	558127	46273800.00	764899	63058499.00	818165	57624047.41
Kotak Mahindra Bank	70997	40488668.00	390516	39425817.00	684858	94481948.87
Lakshmi Vilas Bank	260514	18591978.00	248716	18731560.00	238462	27251188.00
Nainilal Bank	3460	1796356.00	3727	1129055.00	2207	835914.41
Ratnakar Bank	274092	13071433.00	428172	19359545.00	405946	24204420.00
South Indian Bank	365992	42742744.00	408538	50954848.00	576159	71243165.82
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank	586214	38607771.00	497770	28603961.00	549207	48343881.70
Yes Bank	1131049	79387430.00	1810290	88091708.00	2973534	105527741.55
Private Sector Banks	7202795	1168855634	8976318	1411253484	14004710	1786461389.42
AB Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Group	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bank Internasional Indonesia	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bank of America	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bank of Bahrain & Kuwait	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bank of Ceylon	0	0.00	0	0.00		
Bank of Nova Scotia	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi, UFJ	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Barclays Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
BNP Paribas	3	122799 00	5	384212 00	1	4862.00
Chinatrust Commercial Bank	0	0.00	24	239253.00	0	0.00
Citibank	1572	5325880 00	9840	24274632.00	11503	24303098.17
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	0	0.00	1	40000 00	1	80200.55
Credit Agricole Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Credit Sussie AG	0	0.00	0	0.00		
DBS Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Deutsche Bank	0	0.00	0	000	0	0.00
First Rand Bank	0	0.00	0	000	0	0.00
HSBC	13	3754340 00	7429	12175687.00	10596	17164354.96
Industrial & Commercial Bank of China	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
J.P. Morgan Chase Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
JSC VTB Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Krung Thai Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Mashreqbank	762	8271200.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Mizuho Corporate Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
National Australia Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Oman International Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Rabo Bank International			0	0.00	0	180000.00
Royal Bank of Scotland	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	121000.00
SBER Bank			1	180000.00	0	0.00
Shinhan Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Societe Generale	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Sonali Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Standard Chartered Bank	2477	9402577.00	11497	8759323.00	0	0.00
State Bank of Mauritius	0	0.00	0	0.00	41	13490676.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Corporation	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
UBS AG	0	0.00			0	0
United Overseas Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Westpack Banking Corporation			0	0.00	0	0
Woori Bank			0	0.00	0	0
Foreign Banks	4127	2676796	28797	46053107	22145	66144192.01

Source: RBI

Statement-II

Agriculture Loans disbursed by SCBs in 2016-17 (till December 2016)

Number of Account (A/c) in actual and amount in ₹ Thousands

	No. of A/c	Amount
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur (100)	294285	23584175
State Bank of Hyderabad (110)	45049	13457577
State Bank of India (010)	3219474	403149487
State Bank of Mysore (120)	32311	10423220
State Bank of Patiala (130)	89102	39226491
State Bank of Travancore (150)	210054	24234631
SBI and Associates Total	3870275	514075581
Allahabad Bank (230)	107205	17736924
Andhra Bank (720)	335938	30613171
Bank of Baroda (200)	181648	24363295
Bank of India (300)	407307	40151073
Bank of Maharashtra (330)	56330	18112835
Bhartiya Mahila Bank (649)	21	2623
Canara Bank (400)	1191464	107383512
Central Bank of India (500)	1339988	167394198
Corporation Bank (750)	314492	47769742

	No. of A/c	Amount
Dena Bank (430)	24304	8242338
IDBI Bank Limited (997)	395402	62672115
Indian Bank (440)	588040	40704244
Indian Overseas Bank (460)	327691	62285782
Oriental Bank of Commerce (784)	117722	40691298
Punjab National Bank (600)	1161129	137396931
Punjab and Sind Bank (810)	16836	18018719
Syndicate Bank (700)	265728	43710670
UCO Bank (640)	48687	19706576
Union Bank of India (530)	194235	57160879
United Bank of India (630)	47551	8530909
Vijaya Bank (850)	174614	20857436
Nationalised Banks Total	7296330	973505270
Axis Bank Limited (536)	150055	38934577
Bandhan Bank	663672	32483933
Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd. (765)	38032	2378125
City Union Bank Limited (768)	71882	4229468
Development Credit Bank Ltd. (056)	14824	3437079
The Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd. (878)	19350	2333830
Federal Bank Ltd. (800)	110359	28499058
HDFC Bank Ltd. (051)	295273	151708380
ICICI Bank Limited (639)	410404	99105141
IDFC Bank Ltd. (201)	59824	2081182
Indusind Bank Ltd. (638)	129171	24658102
Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd. (869)	76028	20458964
Karnataka Bank Ltd. (820)	35126	5559822
Karur Vysya Bank Ltd. (772)	159994	14017849

	No. of A/c	Amount
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd. (018)	50678	15124472
Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd. (777)	59930	9515362
Nainital Bank Ltd. (826)	314	868952
Ratnakar Bank Ltd. (791)	112378	11178402
South Indian Bank Ltd. (840)	130225	23697005
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd. (799)	133742	13632054
Yes Bank Ltd. (041)	37177	19615127
Private Banks Total	2758436	523516683
Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank Ltd. (897)	0	0
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited (370)	0	0
Arab Bangladesh Bank (678)	0	0
Bank of America N T. and S.A. (882)	0	0
Bank of Bahrain & Kuwait B.S.C (904)	0	0
Bank of Ceylon (672)	0	0
Bank of Nova Scotia (901)	0	0
Barclays Bank PLC (665)	0	0
BNP Paribas (884)	1	1095
China Trust Commercial Bank (679)	0	0
Citibank N A (888)	2942	13288653
Commonwealth Bank of Australia (329)	0	0
Credit Agricole Bank (899)	0	0
Credit Suisse AG (504)	0	0
DBS Bank Ltd. (669)	0	0
Deutsche Bank AG (696)	0	0
Doha Bank (903)	0	0
First Rand Bank Ltd. (326)	0	0
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn. Ltd. (891)	43	11478337

	No. of A/c	Amount
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (507)	0	0
Industrial Bank of Korea (689)	0	0
JP Morgan Chase Bank National Association (668)	0	0
JSC VTB Bank (264)	0	0
Keb Hans Bank (685)	0	0
Krung Thai Bank Public Company Limited (082)	1	2480
Mashreq Bank PSC (898)	0	0
Mizuho Corporate Bank Ltd. (677)	0	0
National Australia Bank (506)	1	12500
National Bank of Abu Dhabi PSC (202)	0	0
PT Bank Maybank Indonesia TBK (675)	0	0
Rabobank International (505)	0	0
State Bank of Mauritius Ltd. (670)	0	0
Sberbank (363)	1	3600
Shinhan Bank (676)	0	0
Societe Generale (902)	0	0
Sonau Bank (895)	0	0
Standard Chartered Bank (886)	6	1075010
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (509)	0	0
The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ Ltd. (883)	0	0
The Royal Bank of Scotland NV	0	0
United Overseas Bank Ltd. (360)	0	0
Westpac Banking Corporation (510)	0	0
Woori Bank (508)	0	0
FOREIGN BANKS TOTAL	2995	25861675
GRAND TOTAL	13928036	2036959209

Source: RBI

Statement-III

*State-wise Agricultural Credit Target & Achievement in respect of Scheduled Commercial Banks during last 3 years and current year
(up to Dec. 2016)*

(in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Total Loan		Total Loan		Total Loan		Total Loan	
		Target	Disb. Amt.	Target	Disb. Amt.	Target	Disb. Amt.	Target	Disb. Amt. (Provisional, up to December 2016)*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Delhi	68.00	10344.81	68.00	15255.86	75.00	8325.40	90.00	16632.46
2.	Haryana	32000.00	24447.50	36060.00	27949.83	40000.00	34861.75	41200.00	27460.89
3.	Himachal Pradesh	3240.00	3527.16	3240.00	3666.77	3500.00	3246.00	4200.00	3430.48
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	1845.00	2111.00	2100.00	503.69	900.00	2497.10	1000.00	5376.61
5.	Punjab	40800.00	41128.77	45800.00	52131.82	51500.00	62822.26	53500.00	42764.80
6.	Rajasthan	30500.00	30230.10	35000.00	40103.11	38000.00	40521.93	39900.00	35714.13

Written Answers to

[21 March, 2017]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Chandigarh UT	98.00	1572.32	106.00	2339.92	110.00	1986.94	120.00	1110.76
	NORTHERN REGION TOTAL	108551.00	113361.66	122374.00	141951.00	134085.00	154261.38	140010.00	132490.12
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	113.00	41.95	132.00	39.63	135.00	163.93	210.00	59.80
9.	Assam	3820.00	2252.54	4318.00	2257.63	4325.00	3579.25	4800.00	3915.15
10.	Manipur	265.00	104.89	301.00	143.81	300.00	2.44	370.00	184.39
11.	Meghalaya	400.00	158.52	456.00	144.52	175.00	40.20	245.00	254.01
12.	Mizoram	110.00	33.60	132.00	43.28	135.00	44.92	170.00	33.45
13.	Nagaland	260.00	80.93	260.00	96.55	260.00	82.91	320.00	69.90
14.	Sikkim	135.00	70.58	152.00	63.70	125.00	57.82	175.00	141.39
15.	Tripura	622.00	470.70	622.00	456.84	425.00	794.44	480.00	638.41
	NORTH EASTERN REGION TOTAL	5725.00	3213.72	6373.00	3245.96	5880.00	4765.91	6770.00	5296.50
16.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	85.00	40.14	85.00	61.86	90.00	60.76	100.00	76.81
17.	Bihar	19800.00	9057.25	23200.00	9119.13	23500.00	24957.13	25800.00	8361.94
18.	Jharkhand	4650.00	1687.52	5316.00	2095.40	4300.00	3183.46	5800.00	2031.03
19.	Odisha	9300.00	6333.94	9300.00	7434.67	10400.00	7032.36	12300.00	7099.47

20.	West Bengal	29000.00	13989.46	29800.00	18742.43	29000.00	24363.66	31000.00	21255.91
	EASTERN REGION TOTAL	62835.00	31108.31	67701.00	37453.49	67290.00	59597.36	75000.00	38825.15
21.	Chhattisgarh	6225.00	3559.83	7200.00	4394.11	6500.00	4740.85	7400.00	6282.04
22.	Madhya Pradesh	23200.00	24034.42	32300.00	28613.05	40000.00	33298.59	41800.00	32147.61
23.	Uttarakhand	3550.00	4116.80	3550.00	4158.35	4000.00	4879.41	4500.00	4327.88
24.	Uttar Pradesh	48500.00	38162.91	55500.00	47126.27	58100.00	6843.96	61000.00	39907.81
	CENTRAL REGION TOTAL	81475.00	69873.96	98550.00	84291.78	108600.00	49762.81	114700.00	82665.35
25.	Goa	607.00	543.36	690.00	704.13	645.00	531.43	700.00	975.24
26.	Gujarat	27110.00	22232.21	33000.00	26462.78	34000.00	29271.24	36500.00	30399.82
27.	Maharashtra	31000.00	44464.00	35000.00	48661.52	40000.00	43667.90	43000.00	60243.16
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli UT	20.00	34.66	20.00	29.84	20.00	8.42	23.00	78.23
29.	Daman and Diu UT	15.00	18.42	15.00	26.05	15.00	19.64	19.00	24.26
	WESTERN REGION TOTAL	58752.00	67292.65	68725.00	75884.32	74680.00	73498.63	80242.00	91720.70
30.	Andhra Pradesh	53000.00	62150.67	58415.00	45112.21	40000.00	55593.18	42100.00	54136.41
31.	Telangana	0.00	7949.71	0.00	22434.48	27500.00	17271.50	29200.00	39250.38

Written Answers to

[21 March, 2017]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
32.	Karnataka	27000.00	36724.39	30700.00	41944.93	37500.00	65101.02	39300.00	42064.50
33.	Kerala	24300.00	44042.75	29300.00	47831.66	31400.00	32045.97	32900.00	38460.77
34.	Puducherry	555.00	1041.33	555.00	15594.16	555.00	668.99	660.00	3590.46
35.	Tamil Nadu	52800.00	90745.90	57300.00	88398.62	62500.00	92404.43	64100.00	90950.29
36.	Lakshadweep UT	7.00	1.07	7.00	233.21	10.00	0.00	18.00	1626.55
SOUTHERN REGION TOTAL		157662.00	242655.82	176277.00	261549.27	199465.00	263085.09	208278.00	270079.35
GRAND TOTAL		475000.00	527506.11	540000.00	604375.82	590000.00	604971.18	625000.00	621077.17

Source: NABARD

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Recommendations of the Committee constituted for review of FRBM

2147. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee constituted to review Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) has submitted its report recently, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of the recommendations made by the Committee with regard to fiscal discipline and budget management?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) In pursuance of the Budget announcement (para 111 of the Budget Speech, 2016-17), the Government constituted a Committee to comprehensively review and give recommendations on the FRBM roadmap for future. The Committee has submitted its report to the Government. The Committee has done comprehensive exercise and has recommended that a sustainable debt path must be the principal macro-economic anchor of our fiscal policy. The Committee has recommended Debt to GDP ratio of 60 per cent for the General Government by 2023, consisting of 40 per cent for Central Government and 20 per cent for State Governments. Within this framework, the Committee has recommended fiscal deficit of 3 per cent for the next three years. The Committee has also provided for Escape Clauses for deviations upto 0.5 per cent of GDP from the fiscal deficit target under certain circumstances.

Recovery of NPAs through seizures and auction of properties

2148. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of gross Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) for public and private sector Banks as in December, 2016, Bank-wise;

(b) the details of measures taken to recover NPAs;

(c) the quantum of NPAs recovered during the last three years;

(d) whether Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act, 2002 allows Banks and other Financial Institutions to auction residential and commercial properties when borrowers default on their payments; and

(e) if so, the details of properties seized and auctioned by Banks to recover NPAs during the last three years, Bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The details of bank-wise Gross Non-Performing Assets (GNPA) and GNPA ratio of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and Private Sector Banks as on Dec-2016 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The Government has taken sector specific measures. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy code (IBC) has been enacted and Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act (SARFAESI) and The Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions (RDDBFI) Act have been amended to improve resolution/recovery of bank loans. Six new Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) have been established for improving recovery.

The legal mechanisms available to lenders for recovery of their loans are outlined in The Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions (RDDBFI) Act, 1993, The Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act, 2002 and Lok Adalats.

The details of reduction in NPAs in the PSBs during last three years is as under:—

NPA Reduction data for Public Sector Banks

Total reduction in NPAs- due to actual recoveries during the FY (₹ in crore)

	2014	2015	2016
Public Sector Banks	33,698	41,236	37,815

Source: RBI

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act, 2002 allows Banks and other Financial Institutions to auction residential and commercial properties when borrowers default on their payment. The details of properties seized/recovered/taken possession by banks during the last three years is as under:

Number of property seized/ symbolic/ physical possession taken during the last three years

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Public Sector Banks	37,903	54,060	64,519

Source: PSPs

Statement

*Gross NPAs of Public and Private Sector Banks during
Dec. 31, 2016 (₹ in crore)*

Sl. No.	Banks	Total Advances	Gross NPA	Percentage (%)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allahabad Bank	1,41,492	18,894	13.35
2.	Andhra Bank	1,42,122	16,861	11.86
3.	Bank of Baroda	2,71,267	35,708	13.16
4.	Bank of India	2,76,250	43,080	15.59
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	1,02,217	15,418	15.08
6.	Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	552	4	0.76
7.	Canara Bank	3,17,558	32,339	10.18
8.	Central Bank of India	1,82,829	25,843	14.14
9.	Corporation Bank	1,42,207	17,100	12.02
10.	Dena Bank	76,384	11,195	14.66
11.	IDBI Bank Limited	2,05,659	31,333	15.24
12.	Indian Bank	1,20,800	9,320	7.72
13.	Indian Overseas Bank	1,41,895	31,189	21.98
14.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1,49,105	20,525	13.77
15.	Punjab & Sind Bank	58,587	5,331	9.10
16.	Punjab National Bank	3,57,304	55,232	15.46
17.	Syndicate Bank	1,65,687	15,007	9.06
18.	UCO Bank	1,10,101	21,323	19.37
19.	Union Bank of India	2,50,027	29,317	11.73
20.	United Bank of India	67,867	10,847	15.98
21.	Vijaya Bank	90,500	6,526	7.21
22.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	70,773	7,917	11.19
23.	State Bank of Hyderabad	1,10,640	16,308	14.74

1	2	3	4	5
24.	State Bank of India	12,11,670	99,353	8.20
25.	State Bank of Mysore	53,584	7,750	14.46
26.	State Bank of Patiala	77,700	15,019	19.33
27.	State Bank of Travancore	66,865	8,170	12.22
28.	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	7,892	712	9.02
29.	City Union Bank Ltd.	21,808	644	2.95
30.	Dhanlaxmi Bank Limited	6,632	504	7.60
31.	Federal Bank Ltd.	69,538	1,952	2.81
32.	ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	-	-	-
33.	Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd.	48,248	5,630	11.67
34.	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	36,266	1,560	4.30
35.	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	38,459	1,022	2.66
36.	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	19,714	549	2.78
37.	Nainital Bank Ltd.	2,881	166	5.75
38.	Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	26,922	285	1.06
39.	South Indian Bank Ltd.	44,915	1,787	3.98
40.	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	21,747	715	3.29
41.	Axis Bank Ltd.	3,09,605	15,198	4.91
42.	Bandhan Bank Ltd.	16,251	78	0.48
43.	DCB Bank Ltd	14,716	228	1.55
44.	HDFC Bank Ltd.	4,77,415	5,026	1.05
45.	ICICI Bank Ltd.	3,89,478	25,523	6.55
46.	IndusInd Bank Ltd.	1,02,164	972	0.95
47.	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	1,30,787	3,178	2.43
48.	Yes Bank Ltd.	1,12,861	1,006	0.89
49.	IDFC Bank Limited	51,026	3,587	7.03

Source: RBI

Reservation of SC/ST in higher posts of banks

‡2149. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are holding the posts of Chairman/Chief Managing Director and Regional General Manager out of the total posts in the Banks in the country as on January, 2017, post-wise and Bank-wise details thereof; and

(b) whether this is in proportion to the prescribed reservation of 15 per cent and 7.5 per cent respectively for SCs and STs, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) As per existing reservation policy of the Government for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) which is also applicable to Public Sector Banks (PSBs), there is reservation of 15% for SCs and 7.5% for STs in direct recruitment and in promotion up to lowest rung of officers cadre of Group A post. Similarly, this provision is applicable in PSBs up to the level of the officers cadre of Junior Management Grade Scale-I (JMGS-I).

There is no reservation for SCs and STs at the level of Chairman/Chief Managing Director and Regional General Manager in PSBs.

Replication of Andhra Pradesh for Start-up success

2150. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of appreciation of World Bank on Andhra Pradesh's Single Desk Bureau for giving quick approvals to Prime Ministers Start-up India initiative;

(b) if so, how the Ministry look at this and how it is proposing to replicate it in other States to make Start-ups success;

(c) whether Government is also aware that World Bank's has judged Andhra Pradesh to be the best place in India for doing business; and

(d) if so, how the Ministry will help Andhra Pradesh to push it further so that it does not become dependent on Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

MEGHWAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India in partnership with the World Bank Group, carried out the Assessment of State Implementation of Business Reforms 2015-16. The Assessment studied the extent to which states have implemented DIPP's 340-point Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP) for States/UTs 2015-16, covering the period July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016. In this evaluation, the state of Andhra Pradesh was found to have implemented the highest percentage of recommended reforms *i.e.* 98.78%.

(b) As part of the Government of India's 340 point action plan(2016) for Start-Up India Initiative, States/UTs were recommended to develop a single window system with online application, payment and approvals, through which the user can pay all associated fees online and applications are processed and approved by each licensing agency online. Many states including Andhra Pradesh have implemented the reform.

The State of Andhra Pradesh has created a dedicated body/bureau as a one-stop shop for State level regulatory approvals and also provides fiscal incentives. The State is providing 39 approvals through online single window approvals within 21 days.

The reforms implemented by the States have been uploaded on the online dashboard *i.e.* eodb-dipp.gov.in. Other States can learn from those who have implemented the single window system and replicate the same in their States.

(c) and (d) The assessment of World Bank and DIPP has taken into account only whether the State Government has implemented the relevant reform actions. It does not take into account the quality of the reform, the private sector's awareness and usage of the reform, or whether the reform has led to a positive impact on the private sector on ground. Therefore, it does not necessarily conclude that it makes Andhra Pradesh the easiest place in India to do business without any problem or difficulty.

However, Andhra Pradesh has made tremendous efforts towards easing the regulatory environment. The Andhra Pradesh government has simplified procedures and rules for doing business to give a positive push towards trade and commerce. Certain reform areas in which Andhra Pradesh has adopted globally accepted best practices are Environmental registration, Labour Reforms, Single Window and Access to information and transparency enablers. Such positive changes have made the State an attractive proposition for investors.

Government of India is constantly monitoring the progress of the initiatives taken by the State Government for Improving the 'Ease of Doing Business' and providing

support to the State Governments to further improve the business ecosystem in the States.

Smuggling of Chinese fireworks

2151. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Chinese fireworks are being smuggled into India through main Indian Sea Ports namely Kandla, Nhava Sheva, Chennai etc. under false declaration in the name of toys or electronics goods;

(b) what are the details of smuggled Chinese fireworks confiscated by Government since the imposition of ban thereon; and

(c) what action Government has taken against the persons found involved in the smuggling of fireworks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Cases of illegal import of Chinese fireworks through Nhava Sheva, Chennai and other ports under false declaration in the name of toys, etc. have been detected by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence and the formations under the Central Board of Excise and Customs.

(b) Fireworks in India have been declared as restricted item under ITC (HS) in respect of import by Directorate General of Foreign Trade.

During the last three financial years *i.e.*, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 and the current financial year 2016-17 (upto December, 2016), the Department has confiscated illegally imported fireworks valued at ₹ 3884.76 lakh.

(c) Action has been taken against the persons found involved in the smuggling of fireworks in terms of the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962 and 20 such persons were arrested during the period mentioned at (b) above.

Money regularised during demonetisation drive

2152. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any reports about the money regularised/formalised by the private higher educational institutions/trusts/trustees/office bearers of such institutions during the demonetisation drive, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the total amount regularised/formalised by such individuals/organisations during demonetisation drive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Financial help sought by States post demonetisation

2153. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the States have sought financial help, enhanced outlays for social sector schemes and expansion of banking sector post demonetisation, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) how Government proposes to meet their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Money for Blue Revolution Scheme

‡2154. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether the amount for implementation of Department run schemes under Blue Revolution Scheme is being provided as per proposal by Government in the financial year 2016-17?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Yes, Sir. Funds amounting to ₹450 crore have been provided under the scheme "Blue Revolution" as per the fund availability and actual requirement during the financial year 2016-17.

Disbanding of FIPB

2155. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to disband/abolish the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB), if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government has plans to set up a new mechanism/arrangement in place of FIPB, if so, the details thereof?

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) As the Government has undertaken substantive reform in the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy in the last two years, which has resulted in more than 90% of the total FDI inflows coming through the automatic route, the Government has decided to phase out the FIPB.

(b) The Government has constituted a Group of Officers (GoO) vide Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs order dated 16th February, 2017 to prepare a roadmap to phase out the FIPB.

Recouping losses of cooperative institutions on account of crop loans

2156. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to declaration by Government to provide crop loan to farmers at subsidised rates of interest, Cooperative Credit Institutions are incurring losses, if so, the details thereof State-wise, including Rajasthan; and

(b) whether Government proposes to provide financial assistance at subsidised interest to recoup losses incurred by cooperative institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare implements an Interest Subvention Scheme under which short term crop loans up to ₹3.00 lakh are made available to farmers at an interest rate of 7 per cent per annum by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs), Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Cooperative Banks. Under the Scheme, the Government provides interest subvention of 2% directly to the Cooperative Banks for such crop loans to make good the loss that the banks may incur on account of involvement of their own funds. Further, the Cooperative Banks get short term refinance from National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD), at the concessional interest rate of 4.5% through the Short Term Cooperative Rural Credit (Refinance) Fund.

Loss suffered by bank on account of mutilated and counterfeit notes

2157. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the RBI has said that Banks need to bear the loss arising from mutilated and counterfeit notes parked with the RBI, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what is the total amount of loss suffered by the Banks on account of mutilated and counterfeit notes parked by them on account of demonetisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) As per extant instructions issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the banks should re-align their cash management in such a manner so as to ensure that cash receipts in denomination of ₹ 100 and above are not put into re-circulation without the notes being machine processed for authenticity. Penalty at 100% of the notional value of counterfeit notes in addition to the recovery of loss to the extent of notional value of such notes will be imposed:—

- (i) When counterfeit notes are detected in the soiled note remittance of the bank
- (ii) If counterfeit notes are detected in the currency chest balance of a bank during inspection/Audit by RBI.

Further, in case of mutilated notes detected in soiled note remittances and currency chest balances, penalty of ₹50/- per piece irrespective of the denomination is imposed.

(b) As of December 10, 2016, Specified Bank Notes of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 returned to RBI and currency chests 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.

Scrutiny of deposit of higher advance tax post demonetisation

2158. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) details of advance tax deposited during financial year 2015-16 and 2016-17;
- (b) whether advance tax received post demonetisation has increased, if so, details thereof;
- (c) whether Government anticipates that actual tax which will be retained by Government after refunds will be more than that collected in the previous Financial Year, if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether Government has plans to scrutinise accounts which have either paid advance tax for the first time or the tax deposit is higher than the previous financial year, 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) During the previous financial year, ₹ 3,52,899 crore was collected from advance tax. In the current financial year ₹ 3,91,529 crore (provisional) has been collected from advance tax upto 16.03.2017.

(b) Yes Sir, the advance tax received post demonetisation has increased. As on 08.11.2016, ₹ 1,60,633 crore (provisional) was collected from advance tax. Advance tax collection has since increased to ₹ 3,91,529 crore (provisional) upto 16.03.2017.

(c) In the previous financial year, an amount of ₹ 7,42,012 crore was collected from direct taxes after refunds. In the current financial year, ₹ 7,65,525 crore (provisional) has been collected as net direct taxes upto 16.03.2017. Thus, the net direct tax collections in financial year 2016-17 are already more than those in the previous financial year.

(d) Cases are selected for scrutiny by Income Tax Department on the basis of various risk parameters every year. For the financial year 2017-18 also several risk parameters, including the compliance behaviour of taxpayers in the period following demonetisation, will be taken into account for identification of potential cases for scrutiny and other types of investigation.

Availability of banks and ATMs in North-Eastern States

2159. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Banks available in the districts of North-Eastern States along with category of Banks, State-wise;

(b) the details of ATMs at Urban/Rural/District level along with the data regarding the ATM serving to percentage of population;

(c) the details of schedule fillings of these ATMs;

(d) the details regarding industrial units closed in these States post demonetisation along with the number of employees affected; and

(e) the plans of Government for the people of North-Eastern States rendering help post demonetisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The number of bank branches of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) functioning in North-Eastern States is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

The number of ATMs of SCBs including White Label ATMs (WLAs) in North Eastern States is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

Replenishment of cash in ATMs is done on almost daily basis, as per requirement and cash availability.

(d) As per Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region, there is no information on closure of industrial units in these States post demonetisation.

(e) As on 8.3.2017, the number of PMJDY accounts in these North Eastern states is 1.40 crore out of which 1.02 Crore (72%) are in rural areas. RuPay cards have been issued to 1.10 crore (78%) of PMJDY account holders.

To facilitate payment of wages to workers, a number of camps were organized by Ministry of Labour and Employment with emphasise on opening bank accounts of workers in unorganized sector. The number of such camps and number of accounts opened as on 7.3.2017 are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

Number of functioning branches of Scheduled Commercial Banks as on 30.9.2016

States	Rural	Semi-Urban	Urban	Metropolitan	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	70	79	0	0	149
Assam	1045	631	552	0	2228
Manipur	67	37	56	0	160
Meghalaya	167	73	97	0	337
Mizoram	65	48	64	0	177
Nagaland	50	67	39	0	156
Tripura	195	140	98	0	433
Sikkim	67	15	48	0	130

Source: RBI

Statement-II

Number of ATMs of Scheduled Commercial Banks including White Label ATMs as on 31.12.2016

States	Number of ATMs
Arunachal Pradesh	230

States	Number of ATMs
Assam	3691
Manipur	316
Meghalaya	393
Mizoram	157
Nagaland	307
Tripura	470
Sikkim	191

Source: RBI

Statement-III

Status of opening of Accounts as on 07.03.2017

States	No. of camps organised	No. of Accounts opened
Arunachal Pradesh	118	6776
Assam	2794	164053
Manipur	213	4910
Meghalaya	104	2592
Mizoram	22	943
Nagaland	38	978
Tripura	100	4745
Sikkim	52	655

Source: Ministry of Labour and Employment

Bailout package for sugar industries

2160. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided/proposes to provide a comprehensive relief/bailout package to the sugar industries in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith steps taken to improve sugar industry's financial condition, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) No comprehensive relief/bailout package has been provided/proposed to be provided to the sugar industry. Sustained surplus production over domestic consumption since 2010-11 sugar season, had led to subdued sugar prices, which had stressed the liquidity position of the industry throughout the country leading to build up of cane price arrears.

However, to mitigate the situation, Government has taken the following measures in past three years to improve the liquidity position of the sugar industry enabling them to make timely payment of cane dues:—

- (i) Financial assistance to the sugar mills in the form of interest free loan through banks was provided under the Scheme for Extending Financial Assistance to Sugar Undertakings (SEFASU), 2014; loans amounting to ₹ 6484.77 crore were disbursed to mills.
- (ii) Financial assistance was provided through raw sugar export incentive scheme and ₹413 crore was disbursed under the scheme.
- (iii) Financial assistance of ₹ 4212 crore was extended under soft loan scheme. Funds were directly credited to farmers account on behalf of sugar mills through banks. About 32 lakh farmers in the country have been benefited.
- (iv) Supply of ethanol under Ethanol Blended Petrol Programme (EBP) was facilitated by fixing remunerative price and waiving off excise duty on supply of ethanol during sugar season 2015-16 (up to 10th August, 2016).
- (v) A comprehensive performance based production subsidy has been extended @ ₹4.50 per quintal of cane crushed payable to farmers against their cane dues contingent on mills undertaking export and supplying of ethanol.

These measures have improved liquidity position of the sugar industry, enabling them to clear cane price dues. The cane price arrears of farmers for 2014-15 sugar season has been reduced from its peak level of ₹ 21837 crore to ₹ 481 crore and for 2015-16, about 98% of cane dues have been cleared. Further, the domestic sugar price has improved above their operational viability level which has strengthened their financial position.

Increase in subsidy due to rise in price of natural gas

2161. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state?

(a) whether the increase in the price of natural gas would increase the subsidy liability of Government; and

(b) if so, the expected increase in subsidy factor by the increase of price of natural gas by one rupee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, increase in the price of natural gas would increase the subsidy liability of the Government. Subsidy bill of the Government depends upon a number of factors such as quantity of the subsidized gas consumed, Exchange rate and Price of the Natural gas as well as quantity of gas used for production of urea by 27 gas based urea units. Government is providing 40% subsidy on sale of Administered Pricing Mechanism (APM) gas to the APM customers of North East Region. Increase in Gas price would increase the subsidy liability proportionately to the Government on this account of APM customers of NE region. The impact of increase in gas price on urea subsidy would be higher subsidy outgo as the MRP of urea is statutorily controlled.

NABARD assistance to non-State entities involved in PPP projects

2162. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is ready to extend financial assistance even to non-State entities engaged in infrastructure development under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode in rural areas;

(b) in what ways the NABARD proposes to achieve this goal; and

(c) whether the NABARD is also working on a pilot project for intra-village infrastructure development which may fill all missing links for a fully integrated rural infrastructure development, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that NABARD Infrastructure Development Assistance (NIDA) is designed for creation of rural infrastructure through State owned institutions/Corporations as well as through registered private corporations both under Public

Private Partnership (PPP) and Non-PPP mode. The major sectors financed under NIDA are: power transmission, rural roads, renewable energy, drinking water and sanitation, micro irrigation, warehousing sewerage and development of market yard.

(b) NABARD extends financial assistance through credit to the entities duly rated by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) accredited Credit Rating agency.

(c) NABARD has reported that presently it is not working on any pilot project for intra-village infrastructure development.

Action against IT defaulters

2163. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted IT raids and documents search in the premises of the suspected Companies/ Individuals in the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the money/gold/other wealth confiscated from such IT raids and searches;

(c) the current status of investigations in the aftermath of such raids; and

(d) whether Government has taken any strict action against the Companies/ Individuals/Trusts/others for breach of law and tax evasions in last two years; if so, the details thereof, Companies/ Individuals/Trusts-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) As part of enforcement measures and based upon credible evidence of tax evasion and other serious violations of provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (the Act), Income Tax Department (ITD) conducts searches in cases of various persons including companies and individuals. During the last two Financial Years (2014-15 and 2015-16), the ITD conducted searches in about 992 groups of persons which led to admission of undisclosed income of ₹21,454 crore apart from seizure of undisclosed assets (cash, jewellery etc.) worth ₹ 1474 crore.

(c) Based upon material recovered during searches, investigation is conducted by the investigating officers and findings of such investigations are shared with the Assessing Officers concerned. Such Assessing Officers initiate and complete assessment proceedings (a quasi-judicial proceeding) as per provisions of the Act with a view to assess the total income (including undisclosed income) and take other actions such as raising of tax demand, levy of applicable penalties, recovery of such demands, filing of prosecution complaints, (wherever applicable) etc. This is an on-going process.

(d) The Government has taken various effective measures to tackle breach of law and tax evasion. These steps include focused enforcement actions and putting in place appropriate legislative and administrative frame works and processes. Due attention has been given to capacity building and integration of information and its mining through enhanced use of information technology. Serious violations of provisions of the Act by persons including individuals, companies etc. lead to civil as well as criminal consequences. The civil consequences include levy of taxes (including interest) and penalties and criminal consequences include prosecutions before criminal courts for offences under the Act. Besides levy of taxes on the total income of those persons whose assessments were completed during last two years, the ITD filed prosecution complaints in 1221 cases. During the same period of two years, 2220 compounding applications were also received from persons who had committed offences under the Act, as offences committed under the Act are compoundable. Out of the cases disposed of by the criminal courts during last two years, 62 persons were convicted of the offences committed under the Act. Besides, in 1919 cases offences were compounded by the competent Income-tax authorities. Person-wise details are not maintained Centrally. Further, disclosure of information in respect of specific assesseees is prohibited except as provided under section 138 of the Act.

TDS on online sales

2164. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to deduct TDS on online sales, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is a fact that these proposals are being protested by e-Commerce companies, if so, the details thereof; and the stand of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise, in view of the reply to (a) above.

Waiver of loans of small and marginal farmers

2165. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of small and marginal farmers, who take loan to produce their agricultural product, have incurred heavy losses due to demonetisation; and

(b) if so, whether Government is proposing to consider waiver of their loan borrowed from the Banks or Financial Institutions for farming purposes; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Post demonetisation, the Government has taken the following relief measures for the farming sector:—

- (i) The Government decided that an additional grace period of 60 days for prompt repayment incentive @ 3% will be provided to such of the farmers whose crop loans dues fall due between 01/11/2016 to 31/12/2016 and if such farmers repay the same within 60 days from their due date in this period.
- (ii) The Government also decided to grant interest waiver for two months (November and December, 2016) for all short term crop loan availed from Cooperative Banks between 1.04.2016 to 30.09.2016 and upfront deposit of the same in the accounts of the concerned farmers.
- (iii) National Bank for Agriculture and rural Development (NABARD) will make short term borrowings at prevailing market rate of interest for approx. ₹ 20,000 crore for on-lending to Cooperative Banks at 4.5% rate of interest.

However, there is no proposal under consideration of the Government for waiver of farm loans of small and marginal farmers.

Drought assistance to Telangana

2166. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drought assessment Team of the Centre had visited the drought affected areas in the State of Telangana to assess the actual loss suffered by the farmers, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Team has submitted its report to Government for release of suitable financial assistance to the States, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantum of financial assistance requested by Government of Telangana for this purpose;

(d) the quantum of funds proposed to be released to Telangana on account of drought assistance the details thereof; and

(e) by what time this assistance will be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (e) The State Governments are primarily responsible for taking necessary relief in the wake of natural calamities and are empowered to initiate immediate relief measures to address the situation arising out of drought. Government of India supplements the efforts of State Governments with financial assistance. For undertaking relief measures, funds are available with the State Government in the form of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF). Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is considered from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for natural calamities of severe nature and is approved on the basis of Memorandum received from State Government in accordance with established procedure, keeping in view items and norms in vogue for assistance.

No Memorandum seeking financial assistance under NDRF for drought in Kharif 2016 has been submitted by the Government of Telangana. On receipt of such a Memorandum, Central Government constitutes an Inter-Ministerial Central Team to visit the affected areas, assess the situation and submit a report on assessment of damages for recommending appropriate central assistance to the State.

Disinvestment of PSUs

2167. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified its PSUs (Public Sector Undertakings) for disinvestment in the year 2017-18; and

(b) if so, the target of disinvestment set and the details of targets achieved during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Disinvestment in Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) is undertaken as per the extant disinvestment policy of the Government on 'minority stake sale' and 'strategic disinvestment'.

As a part of the strategy to keep shares readily available for transaction to take advantage of market conditions without any loss of time, the Government has identified some CPSEs for minority stake sale in sectors like mineral and metal, oil, capital goods as well as some mid-size and small stocks.

Government has given 'in-principle' approval for strategic disinvestment of some CPSEs, Units of CPSEs and subsidiaries of CPSEs. However, after completion of the

process, specific approval of Government will be sought in each case.

(b) The details of Central Public Sector Enterprises' (CPSEs) disinvestment targets and achievements during the last three years are as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Year	Target (RE)	Amount Realised
2013-14	16,027	15,819
2014-15	26353	24,349
2015-16	25313	23,997

Spreading benefit of health insurance schemes

‡2168. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated population in the country which is getting benefited with various health insurance schemes being run by general insurance companies; and

(b) whether Government has taken any steps to provide the benefit of these health insurance schemes to more and more population of the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) As per Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), the total number of lives covered under any type of Health insurance policy during the Financial Year 2015-16 were 35.89 crore.

Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) is being implemented by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. This scheme provides cashless financial protection for affordable, equitable and effective health care to all Below Poverty Line (BPL) families along with 11 other categories of unorganized workers *i.e.* Building and other construction workers, licensed Railway Porters, Street Vendors, MGNREGA workers, Beedi Workers, Domestic Workers, Sanitations Workers, Mine Workers, Rickshaw Pullers, Rag Pickers and Auto/Taxi drivers. In addition to RSBY, several State Governments are implementing Government sponsored health insurance schemes for the BPL population in their respective states. The total number of persons covered under RSBY so far is 3.55 crore across the country.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The IRDAI has been carrying out a sustained campaign to create awareness about insurance, rights and duties of policyholders etc. through various media channels. With a view to improving people's understanding about insurance, IRDAI launched an exclusive consumer education website *www.policyholder.gov.in*

Rise in NPAs due to demonetisation

2169. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether gross Non-Performing Assets (NPAs), or bad loans, of State owned Banks are increasing very drastically during the last one year and appear set to rise further in the next two quarters with many units, especially in the small and medium sectors, struggling to repay loan after being hit by the Government's decision of demonetisation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The Gross Non-Performing Assets (GNPAs) of Public Sector Banks and MSE Sector (Priority Sector only) for last one year are as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Gross NPAs of Public Sector Banks and GNPA to MSE Sector during the last four quarters

Banks	Gross NPAs			
	Mar-16	Jun-16	Sep-16	Dec-16
Public Sector Banks	5,02,068	5,50,346	5,89,502	6,06,911
	65,818	73,119	72,864	73,536

Source: RBI, Provisional Data for Dec-16

Main reasons for increase in NPAs of banks are slowdown in recovery in the global economy and continuing uncertainty in the global markets leading to lower exports of various products like textiles, engineering goods, leather, gems, etc. The PSB's continue to be under stress on account of aggressive lending in the past.

Further, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) under the Asset Quality Review (AQR), carried out with reference to the position as on March 31, 2015 advised banks to recognize impairment and make additional provisions for specific accounts based on

extant Income Recognition and Asset Classification (IRAC) Norms.

The Government has taken sector specific measures (Infrastructure, Power, Road, textiles, Steel etc.) where incidence of NPA is high. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy code (IBC) has been enacted and Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act (SARFAESI) and The Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions (RDDBFI) Act have been amended to improve resolution/recovery of bank loans. Six new Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) have been established for improving recovery.

RBI has 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).

Robots in PSBs

†2170. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering introduction of robots in Public Sector Banks;

(b) if so, the details of works for which robots would be deployed, Bank-wise;

(c) whether deployment of robots would increase unemployment in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Collusion between Bank staff and other agencies in disposing off currency notes

†2171. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the number of such cases that surfaced during demonetisation where currency notes were disposed off in collusion with the staff of different Banks and RBI and other financial organisations; and

(b) whether the common public had to suffer a lot due to this collusion of staff and the credibility of Banks was questioned, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India has informed that 5 banks have reported 14 cases (branches) where bank employees have been found involved in irregular exchange transaction of Specified Bank Note (SBN) during the phase of demonetisation.

Whenever a complaint against a bank official(s) is received and any irregularities are found or observed on the part of Banks' official (s), the Banks initiate action as per their extant rules and commensurate punishment is awarded to the delinquent employees based on the seriousness of the wrongdoings as per Bank's disciplinary rules.

RBI had advised the banks *vide* circular dated November 29, 2016 to take action to prevent / detect / contain the malpractices or wrongdoing by staff in branches exchange / deposit of SBNs. In the said circular, banks were also advised to strengthen the internal / concurrent audit process in the bank including random visits / scrutinies so as to detect and avoid any malpractice in the exchange / deposit of SBNs in the branches.

Further *vide* RBI DBS Circular Ref. No.DBS.CO.PPD / 4480/11.01.005/2016-17 dated December 8, 2016 banks were advised to track the complete trail of cash movements in large quantities so as to ensure that the extant instructions of RBI are followed both in letter and spirit. Further a list of 22 action points (illustrative) also was forwarded to banks with advice to utilise their internal audit resources to monitor the position and bring any anomalies noticed to their Audit Committee of the Board so as to ensure that necessary action is taken in all such cases, apart from reporting the summary of findings to RBI.

Damage to economy due to bad loans by banks

‡2172 SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the number of businessmen who were declared fugitives after they took loans from Government Banks and the amount of loans that were not repaid by them which have been assumed to be irrecoverable or NPAs by Banks;

(b) the quantum of loans given to farmers during the above period and the percentage of that loans which became irrecoverable; and

(c) the damage to economy due to the bad loans of the Banks, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Banks only declare wilful defaulters as per RBI Master Circular dated July 01, 2015. The number of wilful defaulters of Public Sector Banks (PSBs), the amount of loans involved as on December- 2016 is as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Bank Group	Total Willful Defaulters	
	Numbers	Amount
Public Sector Banks	9130	91,155

Source: PSBs

The details of the amount of loans provided to the framers and the loan amount which was waived during F.Y.2014, 2015, 2016 and current year (upto Sep-2016) are given in Statement.

Statement

Data for amount of loans provided to farmers and write-off amount for last three year and current year

(upto Sep- 2016)

(₹ in crore)

Name of the Bank	FY 2013-14		FY 2014-15		FY 2015-16		FY 2016-17	
	Amount	Write-Off	Amount	Write-Off	Amount	Write-Off	Amount	Write-Off
	Sanctioned		Sanctioned		Sanctioned		Sanctioned	
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
Public Sector Banks	3,92,909	844	4,37,105	3,064	5,21,357	4,463	3,27,466	2,094
TOTAL								

Source: PSBs

Overcoming the deteriorating NPAs

†2173. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI:

SHRI HARIVANSH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total Non-Performing assets (NPAs) of Public Sector Banks increased from 5.43 percent in March, 2015 to 7.3 percent in December 2015, the details thereof for the last three financial years;

(b) the amount required for improving the deteriorating condition of Public Sector Banks and the amount allocated by Government, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the steps being taken by Government for improving the condition of Banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, Gross Non-Performing Assets (GNPAs) ratios of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) increased from 5.43% (₹2,67,065 crore) in March 2015 to 7.72% (₹3,82,158 crore) in December 2015. The details of Gross Non-Performing Assets and GNPA ratio for last three FY is as under:—

(₹ in crore)

*Gross NPAs and GNPA Ratio of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) during
the last three years*

Banks	Gross NPAs			GNPA Ratio		
	Mar-14	Mar-15	Mar-16	Mar-14	Mar-15	Mar-16
Public Sector Banks	2,16,739	2,67,065	5,02,068	4.72	5.43	9.83

Source: RBI

(b) and (c) Under the Indradhanush Plan, the Government of India proposes to make available ₹70,000 crores out of budgetary allocations for four years as per the figures given below:—

(i)	Financial Year 2015-16	₹ 25,000 crore
(ii)	Financial Year 2016-17	₹ 25,000 crore
(iii)	Financial Year 2017-18	₹ 10,000 crore

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(iv)	Financial Year 2018-19	₹ 10,000 crore
	TOTAL	₹ 70,000 crore

The Government has already infused a sum of ₹25000 crore in 19 PSBs during financial year 2015-16 and a budgetary provision of ₹25000 crore has been made for the year 2016-17. Government has already allocated ₹22915 crore to 13 PSBs on 19.07.2016.

The Government has taken sector specific measures (Infrastructure, Power, Road, textiles, Steel etc.) where incidence of NPA is high. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy code (IBC) has been enacted and Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act (SARFAESI) and The Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions (RDBFI) Act have been amended to improve resolution/recovery of bank loans. Six new Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) have been established for improving recovery.

GDP growth rate of the country post demonetisation

2174. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD:

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL:

SHRI ANIL DESAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the actual Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country has grown less than what was estimated earlier during the Fiscal Year 2016-17;

(b) if so, the figure of actual GDP growth of the country during the four quarters of the Fiscal Year 2016-17;

(c) the remedial measures being taken by Government to achieve higher GDP growth; and

(d) whether Government considers demonetisation as the only factor for slowing down of industrial and economic growth of the country, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) As per the second advance estimates released by Central Statistics Office (CSO) on 28th February 2017, based mostly on the information for the first nine to ten months of 2016-17, the growth rate of gross domestic product (GDP) at constant market prices is estimated to be 7.1 per cent in 2016-17, the same as the growth-rate estimated by the CSO in the first advanced estimate released on 6th January 2017, based mostly on the information for the first seven to eight months of 2016-17.

(b) As per the quarterly estimates of GDP for 2016-17, the growth rate of GDP in the first, second and third quarters of 2016-17 was estimated at 7.2 per cent, 7.4 per cent and 7.0 per cent respectively. The growth rate of the economy for the fourth quarter of 2016-17, implicit in the second advance estimates and quarterly estimates of GDP at constant market prices, released by the CSO, is 7.0 per cent.

(c) The Government of India has taken various initiatives to boost the GDP growth sector 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 of the economy which, *inter alia*, include push to infrastructure development by giving infrastructure status to affordable housing, higher allocation to highway construction, focus on coastal connectivity and taking up second phase of Solar Park. The other 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; the proposed scheme for creating employment in the leather and footwear industries; and, a major push to digital economy. The Budget has also targeted to provide higher agricultural credit and to increase employment significantly.

(d) The industrial and economic growth of a country depends on a number of factors including structural, external, fiscal and monetary factors (which is partly reflected by demonetisation).

Irregularities in sanctioning loans by PSBs

2175. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP:

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of complaints received by the Government and RBI during the last three years concerning sanction of loans by Public Sector Banks in violation of laid down guidelines;

(b) whether Government and RBI have enquired into the complaints, fixed responsibility and taken suitable penal action, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to inquire into the conduct of nominee Directors of RBI/Ministry on the Bank Boards as well as the CMDs/MDs of Banks who have sanctioned loans in contravention of the laid down guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that some complaints regarding irregularities in sanctioning of loans by Public Sector Banks have been received in RBI. However, no database on the complaints regarding irregularities in sanctioning of loans is collated by RBI.

These complaints are examined on a case to case basis after seeking comments/ explanations and clarifications from the concerned banks. Appropriate action as deemed fit is taken on the findings of the examination of complaints.

Opposition to merger of SBI with Associate Banks

2176. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposal of merger of State Bank of India with its five Associate Banks was opposed by Employees Association, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government examined all aspects/pros and cons before deciding for merger of Associate Banks, if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the merger is going to hurt the staff and the small customers; and

(d) if so, the details of measures proposed to be taken to address the challenges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) State Bank of India has informed that while Associations of officers in Associate Banks have not voiced any opposition to merger, some employees unions have objected to loss of identity and possible relocation. Several communications have already gone from top management of State Bank of India to all employees of all the Associate Banks to reassure the employees that their interest will be protected as the pay and allowances offered to the employees / officers of the subsidiary banks shall not be less than the overall pay and allowances that they would have drawn in their bank. All aspects of the merger have been examined in detail before according sanction to the merger proposal.

(c) and (d) No. On the contrary, the merger is expected to benefit the staff of Associate Banks as they would be entitled to an additional superannuation benefit and

an attractive and remunerative Career Progression Scheme in SBI.

The small customer also stands to benefit mainly on account of lower interest rates on loans in SBI and also being able to access wide variety of digital facilities.

Benefits of merger of SBI with its Associate Banks

2177. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL:

SHRI ANIL DESAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has given its approval for the merger of State Bank of India with its own five Associate Banks and the time by which merger will take place;

(b) the details of benefits that will accrue to the Bank and its customers as a result of the merger;

(c) whether the merger can fix the problem of bad loan and provision for pension liability;

(d) whether India needs more payment banks and small banks to achieve financial inclusion rather gigantism; and

(e) if so, what steps Government is taking to achieve financial inclusion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The Cabinet in its meeting on 15th February, 2017 has approved the proposal of acquisition of subsidiary banks of SBI *i.e.* State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, State Bank of Hyderabad, State Bank of Mysore, State Bank of Patiala and State Bank of Travancore with State Bank of India. It shall come into effect on 1st April, 2017. The merger is aimed at economies of scale and operational efficiency leading to improved supervision process, compliance and productivity in addition to better risk management. The existing customers of Subsidiary Banks will have access to SBI global network which has presence in all the time zones.

State Bank of India has informed that common legal action as well as restructuring efforts on consolidated exposures are expected to save cost and improve the possibility of resolution of bad loans. The employees of Associates Banks will be offered the option of continuing with the existing pension scheme or accept the pension scheme of SBI.

(d) and (e) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that the Committee on Financial Sector Reforms had envisaged differentiated banks to further financial inclusion, whose primary role would be to provide payment services and deposit products to small business and low income households. RBI has granted in-principle approvals to 11 entities to set up payments banks and 10 entities to set up small finance banks. As on date, RBI has granted banking licence to four payments banks and seven small finance banks.

With a view to increasing banking penetration and promoting financial inclusion and with the main objective of covering all households with at least one bank account per household across the country, a National Mission on Financial Inclusion named as Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) was launched on 28th August, 2014. Further, the micro finance initiatives have resulted in generating income and alleviating poverty through creation of livelihood opportunities for the rural households. Besides, Government has implemented the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) since April, 2015 to promote and ensure finance to the unfunded and underfunded segments of the economy wherein Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) have played a significant role.

Extension of net banking facility to all Bank accounts

2178. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is going to enable all the Bank accounts with net-banking facility, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what is the total percentage of net-banking enabled Bank accounts at present, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Net-banking is enabled in all public sector banks. The total percentage of net-banking enabled bank accounts is 36.5%; State-wise details of the same are given in Statement.

Implementation of GST

2179. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI:

DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of present status of the GST Bill;
- (b) The details of the hurdles identified so far for implementation of GST;
- (c) the details of the deliberations done by the GST Council with various stakeholders to remove these hurdles;
- (d) how far the GST Council has reached so far for removing these hurdles; and
- (e) the stand of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The Goods and Services Tax Council in its 10th, 11th and 12th meeting held on 18th February 2017, 4th March, 2017 and 16th March, 2017 respectively recommended approval of the drafts of the following laws:—

- (i) The Central Goods and Services Tax Law (CGST)
- (ii) The Integrated Goods and Services Tax Law (IGST)
- (iii) The Union territory Goods and Services Tax law (UTGST)
- (iv) The States Goods and Services Tax Law (SGST)
- (v) The Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to the States) Law

While the CGST, IGST, UTGST law and the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to the States) law have to be approved by the Parliament, the SGST law has to be approved by the respective State legislatures.

(b) to (e) The issues concerning the implementation of GST, identified after consultations with various stakeholders have been decided by the GST Council appropriately, after detailed deliberations.

Measures to bailout States from debt-trap

2180. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has reviewed the debt situation of the States including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of debts of the States including Telangana and Andhra Pradesh during last three years, State-wise, year-wise; and

(c) the measures proposed by Government to bailout the States from the debt-trap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) One of the terms of reference of Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) was to consider the resources of the State Governments and demands on such resources under different heads, including the impact of debt levels on resource availability in debt stressed States, for the five years commencing on 1st April 2015, on the basis of levels of taxation and non-tax revenues likely to be reached during 2014-15.

In this context, FFC has observed at para 14.49 of its Report that "the aggregate debt and deficit indicators of all States are well within the target threshold suggested by the Thirteenth Finance Commission. However, there are variations among States in fiscal consolidation when the debt sustainability is measured on a multiple indicator approach like debt as percentage of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and interest payments relative to revenue receipts". Hence, FFC has not identified any State as debt stress State or in debt-trap.

As gleaned from Finance Accounts and Budget documents of the States, the State-wise details of debts of the States including Telangana and Andhra Pradesh during last three years are given in Statement.

Statement

Outstanding Debt of the States

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States	2014-15 Actuals	2015-16 Revised Estimates	2016-17 Budget Estimates
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,15,266	1,32,503	1,52,902

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6,122	5,374	5,421
3.	Assam	35,403	40,172	46,351
4.	Bihar	99,056	1,13,228	1,29,024
5.	Chhattisgarh	31,181	37,947	45,990
6.	Goa	13,877	15,206	16,581
7.	Gujarat	2,02,313	2,25,048	2,49,903
8.	Haryana	88,446	1,20,790	1,48,105
9.	Himachal Pradesh	38,192	41,358	45,213
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	48,304	53,721	62,024
11.	Jharkand	43,569	56,240	62,719
12.	Karnataka	1,58,553	1,73,869	1,98,349
13.	Kerala	1,41,947	1,59,206	1,79,258
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1,08,688	1,26,399	1,49,915
15.	Maharashtra	3,19,746	3,50,180	3,90,872
16.	Manipur	7,357	8,056	8,781
17.	Meghalaya	6,752	7,511	8,467
18.	Mizoram	6,550	6,957	7,265
19.	Nagaland	7,954	7,812	8,581
20.	Odisha	50,493	55,710	68,467
21.	Punjab	1,12,366	1,24,554	1,38,166
22.	Rajasthan	1,47,609	2,11,231	2,54,378
23.	Sikkim	3,481	4,058	4,661
24.	Tamil Nadu	1,91,847	2,23,085	2,57,954
25.	Telangana	79,880	1,13,639	1,37,108
26.	Tripura	9,320	10,370	11,478
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3,07,859	3,72,176	4,22,137

1	2	3	4	5
28. Uttarakhand		33,480	37,780	43,380
29. West Bengal		2,77,579	3,04,941	3,33,812
TOTAL (ALL STATES)		26,93,189	31,39,123	35,87,264

Discouraging intake of junk foods

2181. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Junk Foods, Cold Drinks and Tobacco are serious threats to human health and causing serious human diseases like blood pressure, diabetes, cancer, etc.; and

(b) if so, the steps Government contemplates to take to discourage such products in the market, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) 'Junk Food' has not been defined under the Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006 and Regulations thereunder. Excess consumption of foods with high calorie levels but low in nutrients, and tobacco, contribute to the growing epidemic of diseases such as obesity, hypertension, cardio vascular problems, diabetes, stroke, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, cancer, etc.

(b) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has requested all States/UT's and the Ministry of Human Resources Development to consider issuing appropriate directions to schools and colleges for withdrawing foods high in saturated fat and carbonated drinks from canteens and promoting healthy food habits. The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India issued guidelines for making available wholesome, nutritious, safe and hygienic food to school children in India on 12.10.2015 whereby the availability of most common HFSS (High in Fat, Salt and Sugar) Foods in schools has been restricted/limited. These guidelines have been shared with the Ministry of Human Resource Development for implementation and also uploaded on the website of FSSAI. Further, the stakeholders have also been made aware of the need to avoid food high in fat, salt and sugar; aerated beverages; promotion of healthy lifestyle and various aspects of food safety through workshops, media campaigns, documentary films, educational booklets, stalls at fairs/melas/events, mass awareness campaigns; etc.

Further, the Government has taken steps to discourage the consumption of tobacco products with an aim to reduce the demand of tobacco products. These steps include (i) enactment of the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003; (ii) notification of the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Packaging and Labelling) Rules; (iii) launching of the National Tobacco Control Programme; (iv) starting the National Toll-free Helpline to provide information on harmful effects of consumption of tobacco, and on how to quit tobacco use, including after-effects of quitting tobacco; (v) prohibiting use of tobacco and nicotine as ingredients in Food Products, etc.

Eradication of Measles

2182. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any initiative to eradicate measles in the country; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Yes, Government of India has taken initiative to eradicate Measles in the country.

(b) National Technical Advisory Group on Immunization (NTAGI) recommended for Measles Rubella vaccination campaign targeting children in the age group from 9 months to less than 15 years followed by introduction of Measles Rubella vaccine in the National Immunization schedule as two doses replacing the measles vaccine already in the programme. The Measles Rubella vaccine first dose will be given at 9-12 month and the second dose at 16-24 month of the age of the child.

As per the recommendation of NTAGI, the Measles and Rubella campaign has started from February 2017 in five States/UTs, namely Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, Goa and Lakshadweep. As on 15th March 2017 in these five States/UTs Measles Rubella campaign has already covered about 3.06 crore children against target of 3.48 crore children.

Upgradation of Government Medical College, Jagdalpur, Bastar

†2183. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to upgrade the hospital of remote area of Jagdalpur, Bastar, affiliated to Government Medical Colleges as a super speciality hospital;

(b) if so, by when the approval would be accorded; and

(c) whether establishment of a Cancer Institute is required in Bilaspur of Chhattisgarh, if so, by when the approval thereof is expected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has approved the upgradation of Government Medical College, Jagdalpur at a cost of ₹ 200 crore (Central share: ₹ 120 crore and State's share: ₹ 80.crore) under Phase-IV of PMSSY.

(c) Under Tertiary Care Cancer Centre scheme of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, CVDs and Stroke (NPCDCS), in the State of Chhattisgarh, with the consent of the State Government, Chhattisgarh Institute of Medical Sciences, Bilaspur has been identified for setting up of State Cancer Institute with the Central and State share ratio of 60:40.. A proposal in this regard has also been received from the State Government and the deficiencies therein have been communicated to the State Government for fulfilment.

Acquisition of land for AIIMS-Jammu

2184. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the current status of land acquisition for setting up AIIMS in Jammu and what is the expected dateline for starting the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): Land has not yet been handed over to Government of India. The timelines can be finalized only after the land is transferred.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Standardizing and regulating stent quality

2185. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Healthcare Federation of India has suggested that Government needs to form Health Technology Assessment Board for standardizing and regulating stent quality in the country;

(b) whether Government has announced formation of a Medical Technology Assessment Board for the purpose; and

(c) whether medical procedures in India are among the most affordable in the world, which is due to a combination of cost of devices and services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) The Department of Health Research, Ministry of Health and Family, Government of India is in the process of establishing Medical Technology Assessment Board (MTAB) for evaluation of appropriateness and cost effectiveness of the available and new Health Technologies in India including standardization and regulation of stent quality.

(c) Yes.

New Health Policy

2186. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state whether Government proposes to implement new health policy in the country particularly for the poor and those living in backward and remote areas, and if so, details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): 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.

Opening of CGHS wellness Centre in Alwar

†2187. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of wellness centres functioning under CGHS in National Capital Region and locations thereof;

(b) criteria to open a new wellness centre under CGHS;

(c) whether it is a fact that the facility of wellness centre under CGHS is not available in Alwar (Rajasthan) to the large number of working and retired officials of Central Government living there; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government to open wellness centres under CGHS in Alwar (Rajasthan)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) The details of the CGHS Wellness Centres functioning in National Capital Region are as under:—

	Allopathy	AYUSH
Delhi	86+ 1 Extn Centre	35
Faridabad	1	
Ghaziabad	1	
Gurgaon	2	1
Noida	2	
Greater Noida	1	
Sahibabad	1	
Indirapuram	1	

(b) The criteria for opening a Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) Wellness Centre is as under:—

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (i) In an existing CGHS city:- For opening of a new Allopathic CGHS dispensary in an existing CGHS city, there has to be a minimum of 2000 Card holders (serving employees of Central Government and Central Civil pensioners).
- (ii) Extension of CGHS to a new City:- For extension of CGHS to a new city, there has to be a minimum of 6,000 Card holders`

(c) Yes.

(d) The resources under CGHS are fully committed and it is not possible to extend CGHS network to areas that are presently not covered.

Ban on use of Potassium Bromate

2188. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to reply to Unstarred Question 254 given in the Rajya Sabha on 19 July, 2016 and state:

(a) whether Government has proposed to ban the use of "Potassium Bromate" in the food items;

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

(c) the details about the steps taken to enforce this ban in a holistic manner to prevent serious health hazards like cancer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) The Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011 have recently been amended and "Potassium Bromate" has been removed from the list of additives permitted under these regulations.

(c) Implementation and enforcement of the provisions of the Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006 and regulations thereunder primarily rests with the Food Safety Departments of the States/Union Territories. Regular surveillance, monitoring, inspection and random sampling of food products is undertaken by the officials of Food Safety Departments of the respective States/ UTs to ensure that food products comply with laid down standards. In cases, where food samples are found to be non-conforming to the prescribed standards, recourse is taken to penal provisions under Chapter IX of the FSS Act, 2006.

Revamping of Rainbow Mission for child vaccination

2189. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is planning to revamp the Rainbow Mission for Child Vaccination in the country;

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

(c) details of new vaccines to be added in the above Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) The Ministry is not planning to revamp the Mission Indradhanush, also known as Rainbow Mission, for vaccination of children in the country.

(b) Mission Indradhanush was launched with an aim to increase the full immunization coverage to more than 90% by 2020. As per the Integrated Childhood Immunization Survey (INCHIS) report, the first two phases of Mission Indradhanush have led to increase in full immunization coverage by 5-7%. Therefore, in view of the success of these phases, the government has planned subsequent phases of Mission Indradhanush.

(c) All vaccines in the National Immunization programme including recently introduced new vaccines like Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV), Pentavalent vaccine, etc., are also provided during Mission Indradhanush.

Funds to Andhra Pradesh under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana

2190. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Ministry for release of funds under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has taken any decision in this regard, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the stand of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) Pradhan Mantri Swasthya

Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) is a Central Sector scheme and has two components, viz. (i) Setting up of AIIMS-like Institutions and (ii) Upgradation of existing Government Medical Colleges. Setting up of new AIMS are fully funded by the Central Government. The projects for upgradation of existing Government Medical Colleges also have State share besides the funding by the Centre.

However, all the projects under the PMSSY scheme are executed by the Central Government directly through various Executing Agencies selected for the purpose and funds are released to the Executing Agencies accordingly. The State Government is also required to release the corresponding State share in the upgradation projects to the said Executing Agencies.

In view of the above, no funds are provided by the Central Government to State Governments including Andhra Pradesh.

Existence of Super Bugs

2191. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Health Organisation (WHO) has named 12 super bugs most of which are present in India; and

(b) if so, what steps are contemplated to check the spread of drug resistant infections in hospitals particularly in tribal and backward regions of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Yes, the World Health Organisation (WHO) has named 12 priority pathogens, most of which are present in India.

(b) In order to address the problem of growing Anti Microbial Resistance (AMR), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has launched 'National Programme on Containment of Antimicrobial Resistance' under the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) which includes the National treatment guidelines for antimicrobial use in infectious diseases to promote rational use of antimicrobials throughout the country including backward regions.

The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) in 2013 has set up an AMR surveillance network which is currently networking the tertiary care hospitals in the country.

The aims of this network are:—

- (i) To collect nationally representative data on drug resistance and monitor trends across the country;

- (ii) To generate evidence on mechanisms of resistance in different pathogenic groups;
- (iii) To guide antimicrobial policies for both treatment and prophylaxis; and
- (iv) To direct hospital infection control efforts that facilitates prevention of the spread of resistant organisms.

Making medical education accessible to all

2192. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noticed that the graduate and post-graduate medical courses have become extremely expensive and are not within the reach of poor and middle class people; and

(b) if so, whether Government has any plan to make medical education accessible to all?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) In case of Government medical colleges, the respective State Governments are responsible for fixation of fees. However, in the case of private unaided medical colleges, the fee structure is decided by a Committee set up by the respective State Governments under the Chairmanship of a retired High Court Judge in pursuance of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. It is for the Committee to decide whether the fee hike proposed by an Institute is justified and the fee fixed by the Committee is binding on the Institute.

The following three Centrally Sponsored Schemes are being run by Central Government to make medical education accessible to all:-

- (i) Strengthening/upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new PG courses/Increase of PG seats with fund sharing between the Central and State Government.
- (ii) Establishment of New Medical Colleges by upgrading district/referral hospitals preferably in underserved districts of the country with fund sharing between the Central Government and States.
- (iii) Strengthening/ upgradation of existing State Government/Central Government Medical Colleges to increase MBBS seats with fund sharing between the Central Government and States.

With the passage of Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Act, 2016, a uniform entrance examination for admission to Under Graduate and Post Graduate medical courses in the country viz. National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Test (NEET) has been introduced from the Academic Year 2016-17. It would help curb malpractices in medical admissions especially in private medical colleges, will lead to greater transparency and ensure better standards of Medical Education.

Further, Medical Council of India with the prior approval of the Central Government has notified amendment in Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 1997 and Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000 for prescribing mandatory combined counseling for admission to all UG and PG medical courses.

Data on child healthcare indicators

2193. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest data on infant mortality rate in the country, category-wise, e.g.- Rural and Urban, SC, ST and Others, for each State;

(b) the latest data on neonatal mortality rate in the country, category-wise, e.g.- Rural and Urban, SC, ST and Others, for each State;

(c) the latest data on under five mortality rate in the country, category-wise, e.g.- Rural and Urban, SC, ST and Others, for each State; and

(d) the schemes/programmes/funds launched/released to check high child mortality rate during the last three years and the current year, scheme and State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) As per Sample Registration System (SRS) Report of Registrar General of India (RGI) for the year of 2015, Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is 37/1,000 live births, Neo-natal Mortality Rate (NMR) is 25/1,000 live births and Under five Mortality Rate (U5MR) is 43/1,000 live births at national level.

The State-wise data with Rural and Urban differential for IMR, NMR and U5MR is given in Statement-I, II and III, respectively (*See* below).

Disaggregated data on SC, ST and others with respect to IMR, NMR and U5MR is not available as per SRS, 2015 report released by RGI.

(d) The Government of India is implementing the following interventions under the National Health Mission (NHM) all across the country to reduce child mortality rate in country:—

- (i) Promotion of Institutional deliveries through cash incentive under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free delivery including Caesarean section, post-natal care and treatment of sick infants till one year of age.
- (ii) Strengthening of delivery points for providing comprehensive and quality Reproductive, maternal, newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) Services, establishment of Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Wings at high caseload facilities, ensuring essential newborn care at all delivery points, establishment of Special Newborn Care Units (SNCU), Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSU) and Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) units for care of sick and small babies.
- (iii) Early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices are promoted in convergence with Ministry of Women and Child Development. Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) are observed for provision of maternal and child health services and creating awareness on maternal and child care including health and nutrition education. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare launched MAA-Mothers' Absolute Affection programme in August 2016 for improving breastfeeding practices (Initial Breastfeeding within one hour, Exclusive Breastfeeding up to six months and complementary Breastfeeding up to two years) through mass media and capacity building of health care providers in health facilities as well as in communities.
- (iv) Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) is being supported to provide vaccination to children against many life threatening diseases such as Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis, Tuberculosis, Measles, Hepatitis B, Meningitis and Pneumonia due to Haemophilus Influenza type B. The Government of India has also launched Mission Indradhanush in April 2015 to reach unreached children. In addition, vaccination against Japanese Encephalitis is carried out in endemic districts and vaccination against Rotavirus diarrhoea is provided.
- (v) Name based tracking of mothers and children till two years of age is done to ensure complete antenatal, intranatal, postnatal care and complete immunization as per schedule.

- (vi) Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) for health screening, early detection of birth defects, diseases, deficiencies, development delays including disability and early intervention services has been operationalized to provide comprehensive care to all the children in the age group of 0-18 years in the community.
- (vii) Some other important interventions are Iron and folic acid (IFA) supplementation for the prevention of anaemia among the vulnerable age groups, annual deworming on National Deworming Day (NDD), home visits by ASHAs under Home Based Newborn Care to promote community care practices and early referral of sick newborns and promote use of ORS and Zinc for management of diarrhoea in children.
- (viii) Various trainings are being conducted to train doctors, nurses and ANMs for antenatal, intranatal and post-natal care, essential newborn care, early diagnosis and case management of common ailments of children.
- (ix) To sharpen the focus on the low performing districts, 184 High Priority Districts (HPDs) have been prioritized for Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child Health+ Adolescent (RMNCH+A) interventions for achieving improved maternal and child health outcomes.

The budget allocation for various child health activities from 2013-14 till 2016-17 is given in Statement-IV.

Statement-I

State-wise status of Infant Mortality Rate in India

State/UT	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live Births)		
	Total	Rural	Urban
India	37	41	25
Bihar	42	42	44
Chhattisgarh	41	43	32
Himachal Pradesh	28	28	18
Jammu and Kashmir	26	27	24
Jharkhand	32	35	22

State/UT	Total	Rural	Urban
Madhya Pradesh	50	54	34
Odisha	46	48	35
Rajasthan	43	48	27
Uttar Pradesh	46	48	36
Uttarakhand	34	31	44
Arunachal Pradesh	30	32	19
Assam	47	50	25
Manipur	9	10	8
Meghalaya	42	44	34
Mizoram	32	39	22
Nagaland	12	11	15
Sikkim	18	20	14
Tripura	20	19	25
Andhra Pradesh	37	41	26
Goa	9	8	10
Gujarat	33	41	21
Haryana	36	39	30
Karnataka	28	30	23
Kerala	12	13	10
Maharashtra	21	26	14
Punjab	23	24	20
Tamil Nadu	19	22	16
Telangana	34	37	27
West Bengal	26	27	24
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20	18	23
Chandigarh	21	10	22

State/UT	Total	Rural	Urban
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21	29	14
Daman and Diu	18	14	20
Delhi	18	27	18
Lakshadweep	20	20	20
Puducherry	11	18	7

Source: Sample Registration System Report, 2015 (RGI).

Statement-II

State-wise status of Neo-natal Mortality Rate in India

(Rate per 1,000 live births)

States	Total	Rural	Urban
India	25	29	15
Andhra Pradesh	24	29	12
Assam	25	26	14
Bihar	28	29	20
Chhattisgarh	27	28	21
Delhi	14	20	13
Gujarat	23	29	15
Haryana	24	26	19
Himachal Pradesh	19	19	14
Jammu and Kashmir	20	21	16
Jharkhand	23	25	15
Karnataka	19	24	11
Kerala	6	8	4
Madhya Pradesh	34	37	21
Maharashtra	15	19	10

States	Total	Rural	Urban
Odisha	35	36	25
Punjab	13	14	13
Rajasthan	30	34	15
Tamil Nadu	14	17	10
Telangana	23	27	17
Uttar Pradesh	31	34	20
Uttarakhand	28	24	37
West Bengal	18	18	15

Source: Sample Registration System Report, 2015 (RGI).

Statement-III

State-wise status of Under 5 Mortality Rate in India

(Rate per 1,000 live births)

States	Total	Rural	Urban
India	43	48	28
Andhra Pradesh	39	43	29
Assam	62	65	27
Bihar	48	48	47
Chhattisgarh	48	51	35
Delhi	20	27	20
Gujarat	39	47	26
Haryana	43	47	36
Himachal Pradesh	33	33	26
Jammu and Kashmir	28	28	24
Jharkhand	39	43	26
Karnataka	31	35	25

States	Total	Rural	Urban
Kerala	13	14	11
Madhya Pradesh	62	67	43
Maharashtra	24	29	15
Odisha	56	59	37
Punjab	27	30	21
Rajasthan	50	55	31
Tamil Nadu	20	25	16
Telangana	34	37	28
Uttar Pradesh	51	54	40
Uttarakhand	38	35	47
West Bengal	30	31	26

Source: Sample Registration System Report, 2015 (RGI)..

Statement-IV

*Details of SPIP Approval vs. Expenditure under RCH Flexible Pool for
FY 2013-14 to 2015-16*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		Approved	Exp.	Approved	Exp.	Approved	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(A) High Focus States							
1.	Bihar	110378.8	72929.76	97267.32	70630.64	98206.11	74567
2.	Chhattisgarh	33068.07	17546.97	26904.73	18518.77	33693.26	22655.33
3.	Himachal Pradesh	4995.38	6378.1	6844.72	6091.87	8266.63	5946.47
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	15282.82	15188.81	22142.03	14727.15	25873.85	20150.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Jharkhand	35500.41	21551.72	37073.55	23090.36	43130.69	24514.18
6.	Madhya Pradesh	72906.63	60037.25	74097.47	67560.8	92524.01	76025.88
7.	Odisha	36531.08	28387.93	37531.93	29642.01	41393.14	35027.43
8.	Rajasthan	68773.97	46024.68	66197.89	52451.72	70887.54	49154.08
9.	Uttar Pradesh	135241.89	95633.93	141859.45	101101.59	151734.33	101974.58
10.	Uttarakhand	10801.15	8407.39	11772.07	10195.36	12414.31	11616.46
	SUB TOTAL	523480.21	372086.54	521691.16	394010.28	578123.87	421631.97
(B) NE States							
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	3097.7	2526.38	3802.3	2100.09	5295.48	3811.64
12.	Assam	54344.4	43639.11	68331.78	46106.53	61626.52	51374.93
13.	Manipur	2899.86	2457.1	4280.17	2545.04	4671.8	3024.75
14.	Meghalaya	4167.19	1494.93	5603.55	2654.79	5811.21	4479.64
15.	Mizoram	2949.01	2444.28	3894.09	1717.18	4758.27	3400.05
16.	Nagaland	4993.6	3388.54	4376.45	2412.54	4396.44	3211.68
17.	Sikkim	1451.76	1146.03	1606.76	1211.64	1680.04	1201.68
18.	Tripura	3070.38	2349.35	3994.04	2665.72	4141.76	2697.71
	SUB TOTAL	76973.9	59445.72	95889.14	61413.54	92381.52	73202.08
(C) Non-High Focus States							
19.	Andhra Pradesh	58499.32	31941.86	33125.76	25986.34	32133.43	29786.21
20.	Goa	1088.38	585.33	1316.14	673.29	1425.25	606.63
21.	Gujarat	36052.98	21260.93	33023.41	23638.43	37067.58	28808.14
22.	Haryana	17323.17	15474.37	18495.14	16213.05	20667.03	16385.03
23.	Karnataka	27528.95	21881.03	36362.52	22923.05	41345	27773.67
24.	Kerala	13425.27	15070.56	15819.91	13034.4	16181.48	13881.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25. Maharashtra		57717.96	48592.36	67968.59	47744.07	63169.16	44521.79
26. Punjab		11935	10077.56	17624.2	12485.09	17876.56	15018.92
27. Tamil Nadu		41917.84	36583.02	50324.18	46792.39	48208.17	41189.82
28. Telangana		0	0	24844.62	14469.98	24750.97	17536.98
29. West Bengal		56300.46	38402.55	66917.09	49474.76	66054.84	55012.51
SUB TOTAL		321789.33	239869.59	365821.56	273435.16	368879.47	290520.86
D. Small States/UTs							
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		715.63	856.74	1136.96	814.02	1234.69	666.01
31. Chandigarh		716.03	851.85	1425.24	995.16	1143.97	813.58
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		364.55	471.11	966.37	495.25	1092.06	712.45
33. Daman and Diu		585.18	418.4	662.22	370.79	705.18	516.34
34. Delhi		6893.54	6321.69	6878.4	4962.85	6060.82	3531.2
35. Lakshadweep		210.59	53.34	439.36	72	429.98	51.54
36. Puducherry		1240.05	851.61	1194.59	850.43	951.14	627.37
SUB-TOTAL		10725.57	9824.75	12703.14	8560.49	11617.84	6918.49
GRAND TOTAL		932969	681226.59	996105.01	737419.46	1051002.7	792273.39

Note: 1. Expenditure includes expenditure against Central Release, State share and unspent balances at the beginning of the year.

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

Setting up of AIIMS like institute in Punjab

2194. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a plan to set up AIIMS like institution in Punjab;

(b) if so, details thereof and the budget outlay for the same;

(c) whether the requisite quantum of funds has been released to the State, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether any irregularities in the utilisation of funds or implementation of the programme has been found, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) The Union Cabinet has approved the proposal for the establishment of new AIIMS at Bathinda in Punjab at a cost of ₹ 925 crores.

(c) and (d) New AIIMSs are set up by the Central Government through directly executing agencies. The funds are released to the executing agency for implementation of the project. Therefore, the funds are not provided to the State Government.

Re-registration of medical practitioners

2195. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of some developed Nations having norms for compulsory re-registration for medical practitioners after some years to check their professional skills;

(b) if so, whether there are norms for medical practitioners in India to enhance their professional skills; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the number of medical practitioners submitting information about their participation in professional meeting as a part of continuing Medical Education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) As on date, the Indian Medical Council Act (IMC) Act, 1956, does not provide for re-registration of doctors. Medical Council of India (MCI), with the previous approval of the Central Government, has notified Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002, which, *inter-alia*, prescribe that a Physician should participate in professional meetings as a part of Continuing Medical Education (CME). In order to enhance professional skills and to update their medical knowledge, such CMEs must be attended by medical practitioners for at least 30 hours every 5 years, organised by reputed professional academic bodies or any other authorised organisations.

(c) No such data is maintained Centrally.

**Sanction of MD and MS courses to Mother Teresa
Institute of Health Sciences**

2196. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from Puducherry Government for sanction of MD and MS courses to Mother Teresa Institute of Health Sciences, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the stand of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) No such proposal has been received in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

(b) Does not arise.

Expanding inexpensive treatment facility

†2197. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken for expansion of treatment centres for various types of serious ailments including diseases of the heart, kidney and liver and for providing inexpensive treatment facility to the people of the economically weaker sections; and

(b) the details of the assistance given to the States and the special assistance provided to Madhya Pradesh with regard to the above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) While health is a State subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments to provide health care including tertiary level health care for NCDs. However, the Government of India is implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) for interventions up to District level under the National Health Mission. It has focus on awareness generation, screening and early diagnosis of persons with high level of risk factors and their treatment and referral (if required) to higher facilities for appropriate management, development of Human Resource and setting up of infrastructure such as NCD clinics for Non-communicable Diseases.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Guidelines for implementation of the National Dialysis Programme were developed and shared with the States. Under the programme, more than 1 lakh patients have undergone about 11 lakhs dialysis sessions in various district hospitals in the country.

Government of India is implementing population level screening for diabetes, hypertension and common cancers *viz.* oral, breast and cervix under which Operational Guidelines have been shared with State Governments with the request to submit their proposal in their State specific Programme Implementation Plans (PIP) under NHM.

Funds allocation to State/UTs pertaining to NCD programmes including NPCDCS are made under NCD Flexi Pool. ₹ 26.82 crore and ₹ 35.40 crore (upto 02.03.2017) to Madhya Pradesh and ₹ 379 crore and ₹ 411.33 crore (upto 02.03.2017) to all the States/UTs have been released for the FYs 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively under NHM under NCD Flexipool.

The Central Government, through its hospitals, augments the efforts of the State Governments for providing health services in the country. Under PMSSY, 6 new AIIMS including one at Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh have been made operational. Upgradation of identified Government medical colleges/institutions, for higher specialty facilities has been undertaken.

Under Tertiary Care Cancer Centre (TCCC) Scheme, Government of India is assisting States to set up/establish State Cancer Institute (SCI) and TCCCs in different parts of the country. One SCI and two TCCCs are allocated to Madhya Pradesh.

AMRIT (Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment) stores are being set up by M/s HLL Life Care Limited, a CPSE, where essential lifesaving medicines for Cancer and CVDs are being provided at a substantial discount *vis-a-vis* the Maximum Retail Price.

Under the scheme Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN), State Illness Assistance Fund (SIAF) has been set up under RAN in all the States including Madhya Pradesh to which the central Government provides financial assistance to the extent of 50% of the contribution made by the State which is used to provide free treatment to BPL patients suffering from life threatening diseases. Under the RAN scheme, a corpus fund namely the Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund (HMCPF) has also been created from which funds are placed at the disposal of 27 Regional Cancer Centres to provide treatment to BPL cancer patients that require expenditure upto ₹ 2 lakh and cases requiring expenditure of more than ₹2 lakh are referred to the Ministry. Under the Health Minister's Discretionary Grant (HMDG), patients having an annual income of less than ₹ 1 lakh

are provided assistance of not more than ₹ 1 lakh for hospitalisation/treatment.

To provide relief against catastrophic health expenditure, the Government has announced the launch of a new health protection scheme which will provide cover upto ₹ 1 lakh per family, from poor and economically weaker sections, with additional top up of ₹ 30,000 for senior citizens in those families.

In addition, under the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), cashless benefit upto ₹ 30,000 per annum per family for specified hospitalisation procedures is available to all BPL population and eleven other categories of vulnerable population groups.

Quality of stents supplied to CGHS

2198. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has any mechanism to regulate the quality of stents that are being supplied under the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS), if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether the Ministry is taking steps to provide for higher quality stents for patients under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) CGHS does not procure and provide any stents to its beneficiaries directly and reimburses the cost of procedures at rates prescribed by CGHS to empanelled hospitals. The stents and other products, if any, are supplied by hospital concerned to the patient.

Only Drug Controller General of India (DCGI) approved stents are permitted under CGHS. The outer pouch of stents alongwith sticker are required to be submitted for claiming reimbursement under CGHS to ensure that only good quality stents are used.

Universalization of Maternity Benefit Programme

2199. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Maternal Mortality Rate and the reasons therefor, State-wise;

(b) the status of implementation of the National Health Mission and the timeline for the implementation of the National Urban Health Mission, State-wise; and

(c) whether the Ministry has set targets for universalization of the Maternity

Benefit Programme, improved quality of services for safe childbirth and neonatal care and protected early child development as per the funds allocated in the Union-Budget 2017-18, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) As per the latest report of the Registrar General of India, Sample Registration System (RGI-SRS), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of India has shown a decline from 212 per 100,000 live births in the period 2007-09 to 178 per 100,000 live births in 2010-12 to 167 per 100,000 live births in the period 2011-13. State-wise MMR is given in Statement (*See* below).

The major causes of maternal deaths as per RGI-SRS (2001-03) are:—

- Haemorrhage : 38% occur mainly because of post-partum haemorrhage.
- Sepsis: 11%, because of any infection during pregnancy, labor and in post-partum period.
- Abortion: 8%, because of unsafe abortions.
- Hypertensive disorders: 5%, because of High Blood pressure during pregnancy.
- Obstructed labor: 5%
- Other causes : 34%— includes anaemia and various other causes.

Besides the above medical causes, social factors also contributes to high maternal mortality such as illiteracy, low socio-economic status, early age of marriage, poor knowledge on nutritional care during pregnancy and preference for home deliveries through family members or village dais.

(b) The National Health Mission is being implemented in all States and UTs in the country. National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) was approved by the Union Cabinet on 1st May, 2013 as a sub-mission under an overarching National Health Mission (NHM) for providing equitable and quality primary healthcare services to the urban population with special focus on slums and vulnerable sections. NUHM has been implemented in all the States/UTs except UT of Lakshadweep whose districts headquarter population is less than 30,000.

(c) The Government of India has announced pan-India implementation of the

Maternity Benefit Programme to cover all the districts of the country with effect from 01.01.2017.

As per Ministry of Women and Child Development (MoWCD), the programme envisages payment of ₹6,000/- to eligible Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (PW&LM) to improve their health seeking behavior and nutrition status.

This benefit would be available to all PW&LM except those who are in a regular employment with the Central Government or State Government or Public Sector Undertaking or those who are in receipt of similar benefits under any law for the time being in force.

Statement

*Maternal Mortality Ratio: India and State-wise for the period of 2007-09,
2010-12 and 2011-13*

Major State	MMR(SRS) (2007-09)	MMR(SRS) (2010-12)	MMR(SRS) (2011-13)
1	2	3	4
India Total	212	178	167
Assam	390	328	300
Bihar	261	219	208
Jharkhand	261	219	208
Madhya Pradesh	269	230	221
Chhattisgarh	269	230	221
Odisha	258	235	222
Rajasthan	318	255	244
Uttar Pradesh	359	292	285
Uttarakhand	359	292	285
Andhra Pradesh*	134	110	92
Karnataka	178	144	133

1	2	3	4
Kerala	81	66	61
Tamil Nadu	97	90	79
Gujarat	148	122	112
Haryana	153	146	127
Maharashtra	104	87	68
Punjab	172	155	141
West Bengal	145	117	113
Others	160	136	126

* Separate data for Telangana is not given in the report.

Source: RGI-SRS.

Filaria Control Programmes

2200. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Filaria Control Programme has been implemented, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the fund allocated and released for implementation of the said programme; and

(c) the other steps taken by Government to curb filarial menace in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) National Filaria Control Programme (NFCP), Launched in 1955 has operational, training and research components. The strategies include:

- (i) Vector Control.
- (ii) Detection and treatment of filarial cases.
- (iii) Delimitation of endemic areas.

The programme has been integrated as 'Elimination of Lymphatic Filariasis (ELF) Programme' under the National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme (NVBDCP).

(b) Under National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme (NVBDCP), funds are integrated for all the vector borne diseases including ELF and released to States/ Union Territories for prevention, control and elimination of these diseases.

(c)

- National Health Policy (2002) has laid down the goal for elimination of Lymphatic Filariasis by 2015, which has now been revised to 2017, though global goal is 2020.
- The strategy includes:—
 - Annual Mass Drug Administration (MDA) of single dose of DEC (Diethylcarbamazine citrate) and Albendazole for 5 years or more to the eligible population (except pregnant women, children below 2 years of age and seriously ill persons) to interrupt transmission of the disease.
 - Home based management of lymphoedema cases and up-scaling of hydrocele operations in identified Community Health Centres (CHCs)/ District hospitals/medical colleges.

High standards of vaccine regulation

2201. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether experts in multiple disciplines drawn from WHO Headquarters in Geneva and National regulators from US, Italy, Germany and Netherlands visited India recently to assess the National Regulatory Authority of India;

(b) whether the World Health Organisation has given the Indian vaccine regulatory structure the highest possible rating of 4 on a majority of qualifying parameters; and

(c) whether with this ranking of 4 out of 5, India has been classified as a stringent regulator of vaccines, alongside developed nations such as US, Japan and EU member States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Yes. A WHO team comprising experts with decades of experience in different areas of Regulatory Systems in Regulatory Agencies, Laboratories and Institutes from WHO Hqrs., WHO India office, USA, Italy,

Germany, the Netherlands, Indonesia, Thailand and Egypt has carried out a comprehensive assessment of India's National Regulatory Authority.

(b) Indian Vaccine Regulatory System was assessed by WHO against Global Benchmarking Tool (GBT) comprising 9 functions for measuring the maturity of Indian Vaccine Regulatory System viz. National Regulatory System; Registration and Marketing Authorization; Vigilance; Market Surveillance and Control; Licensing Premises; Regulatory Inspections; Laboratory Access and Testing; Clinical Trial Oversight; and NRA Lot Release. WHO has given highest possible rating of 4 in five functions viz. Registration and Marketing Authorization; Vigilance; Laboratory Access and Testing; Clinical Trial Oversight; and NRA Lot Release. WHO has given a rating of 3 in respect of the remaining four functions.

(c) Indian National Regulatory Agency has been declared functional by WHO based on the most comprehensive assessment ever carried out by WHO anywhere in the world with 63 indicators and 288 sub-indicators.

Mandatory display of food safety display boards

†2202. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to make installation of food safety display boards mandatory for all the traders dealing in food products;

(b) if so, whether any steps has been taken by Government in this direction; 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) Under the existing provisions of the Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Businesses) Regulations, 2011, it is mandatory to display the true copy of the license at a prominent place at all times within the premises where the Food Business Operator carries on the food business. The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has come out with a revamped Food Safety Display Board (FSDB) covering information viz., (i) FSSAI registration/license number which the customer can verify at FSSAI website (ii) basic food hygiene and safety tips to inform the customers and the food handlers about the important food safety and hygiene requirements (iii) food Safety declaration indicating that the restaurant abides by regulations under the Food Safety and Standards

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Act, 2006 (iv) consumer feedback system informing the consumer about various options for sending feedback to FSSAI through WhatsApp, SMS or give feedback on FSSAI App. These FSDBs have a holistic 360 degree approach wherein a consumer can know about the Safe Food Practices; Food Handlers can know about the Good Manufacturing Practices/ Good Manufacturing Practices to be followed; and the Regulatory Staff can know about the inspection check points, thus covering the gap. FSDBs have till now been prepared for six sectors namely-restaurants, street food, milk retail, meat retail, food retail sector and fruit and vegetable retail. Presently, these Food Safety Display Boards are being displayed voluntarily by 14 major and few minor Food Business Operators across their chain covering around 2000 outlets across India.

Protecting rights of surrogate mothers

2203. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Commission for Women has sought for surrogacy ban on NRIs, Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) or Overseas Citizens of India (OCIs) besides foreigners; and

(b) what regulatory measures Government proposes to take to protect the rights of surrogate mothers and child born through surrogacy in India, and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) No. However, commissioning of surrogacy in India has been prohibited for foreigners, Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) and Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) *vide* Ministry of Home Affairs' Order No. 25022/74/2011-F-I (Vol.III) dated 3rd November, 2015.

(b) The Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2016 containing provisions, *inter alia*, to protect the rights of surrogate mothers and children born through surrogacy in India, has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 21.11.2016.

Protecting patients from exploitation

†2204. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that patients are not informed about the cost involved in their treatment before the treatment starts and thus they are exploited in

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

hospitals, particularly in private hospitals, and in some hospitals even dead bodies are subjected to treatment for grabbing money;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken by Government to protect patients from exploitation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor by when such steps would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) The Government is aware of the reports highlighting some such instances. However, since, health is a State subject, it is the responsibility of the State/Union Territory Government to take steps to protect patients from exploitation. The Government of India has enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010. In terms of this Act and the Central Rules thereunder, the clinical establishments are *inter alia* required to display their rates at a conspicuous place in their premises, both in the local language and English. Further, with a view to determine costs, the National Council for Clinical Establishments has prepared a standard list of medical procedures and a standard template for costing medical procedures and the same have been shared with the States and Union Territories. Further action in the matter will be required to be taken by States/UTs.

(c) Does not arise.

Activities conducted under JSK

2205. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the activities under Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh (JSK) and objectives achieved so far in attaining goals of National Population Policy, 2000 since its implementation, year-wise and State-wise; and

(b) the details of the utilization of the fund allocated in supporting project, schemes, initiatives and innovative ideas under the Family Planning measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) The major activities and objectives achieved so far by the Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh (JSK) are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Details of the utilization of the fund allocated in supporting project, schemes, initiatives and innovative ideas under the JSK is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I*Details of activities under Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh*

(A) Objectives achieved so far:

Due to the constant efforts of Government and Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh, the National TFR has declined from 2.7 in NFHS-3 (2005-06) to 2.2 in NFHS-4 (2015-16).

(B) Activities under JSK:

- (i) **Santushti Strategy:-** Under this strategy, Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh, invites private sector gynaecologists and vasectomy surgeons to conduct sterilization operations in Public Private Partnership mode. The private hospitals/nursing home who achieve a target of 10 or more sterilization operations in a month are suitably awarded as per strategy.

Year-wise and State-wise No. of sterilization operations for which Top-up were given are as follow:-

FY	State	No. of sterilization operations for which Top-up were given
1	2	3
2008-2009	Rajasthan	1344
	Madhya Pradesh	
	SUB-TOTAL	1344
2009-2010	Rajasthan	4310
	Madhya Pradesh	
	SUB-TOTAL	4310
2010-2011	Rajasthan	1368
	SUB-TOTAL	1368
2011-2012	Rajasthan	2307
	SUB-TOTAL	2307

1	2	3
	Madhya Pradesh	
2012-2013	Rajasthan	8224
	Uttar Pradesh	296
	Chhattisgarh	232
	SUB-TOTAL	8752
2013-2014	Rajasthan	14009
	Madhya Pradesh	559
	Uttar Pradesh	812
	SUB-TOTAL	15380
2014-2015	Rajasthan	48618
	Uttar Pradesh	2040
	Madhya Pradesh	704
	Jharkhand	1923
	SUB-TOTAL	53285
2015-2016	Rajasthan	55709
	Madhya Pradesh	1908
	Uttar Pradesh	2019
	Jharkhand	3028
	Chhattisgarh	150
	SUB-TOTAL	62814
2016-17	Rajasthan	56000
	Madhya Pradesh	4500
	Uttar Pradesh	2000

1	2	3
	Jharkhand	1500
	Chhattisgarh	1000
	SUB-TOTAL	65000
	GRAND TOTAL	214560

- (ii) **Prerna Strategy:** JSK has launched this strategy for helping to push up the age of marriage of girls and delay in first child and spacing in second child birth for improving the health of the young mothers and infants. The couples who adopt this strategy are awarded suitably.

Year wise and State-wise achievements so far are as under:—

Financial Year	Total No. of Prerna Cases identified
2008-09	67
2009-10	450
2010-11	552
2011-12	392
2012-13	494
2013-14	496
2014-15	220
2015-16	73
2016-17	688

- (iii) **National Helpline:** JSK is operating a National Help Line for providing free advice on reproductive health, family planning, maternal health and child health. Toll free no. is 1300-11-6555.

Since inception, calls received by the National Helpline:—

Financial Year	Total No. of Calls
2008-09	29762
2009-10	50552

Financial Year	Total No. of Calls
2010-11	73004
2011-12	70327
2012-13	340004
2013-14	375179
2014-15	237829
2015-16	305130

State-wise performance of National Help Line:—

Financial years	States						
	Uttar Pradesh	Bihar	Rajasthan	Odisha	Madhya Pradesh	Jharkhand	Chhattisgarh
F.Y. 15-16	56380	16811	14550	12114	8774	5707	1589
F.Y. 14-15	88182	53322	48050	14606	25414	10586	4121
F.Y. 13-14	83792	35429	37821	14526	11308	8846	4819
F.Y. 12-13	35452	13516	19700	11635	25568	6258	4453

(iv) Advocacy and IEC activities:- Major advocacy and IEC activities conducted by the JSK are as under:

- Observation of World Population Day on 11th July every year.
- Sustained Annual IEC Campaign through print, electronic and outdoor media.
- Sensitization Programmes in collaboration with NYKS, NSS, Song and Drama division, Ministry of Railways, Postal Department etc.
- Awareness activities during India International Trade Fairs
- Mind Set Change Posters at Surajkund Mela
- Bulk Message Campaign on population issues.
- Sensitization workshops at State Head quarters
- Media Workshops at State Head quarters

Statement-II

Utilization of the funds allocated in supporting projects, scheme, Initiatives and innovative ideas during the Financial Year (FY) 2015-16

<u>FY 2015-16</u>	
Allocation (₹ in Lakhs)	Expenditure (₹ in Lakhs)
740.67	691.04

HIV/AIDS patients in the country

2206. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) how many HIV/AIDS patients are there in the country, State-wise;
- (b) how many patients are under Anti- Retrovirals treatment;
- (c) whether it is a fact that NACO is far behind in adding new therapy lines for HIV/ AIDS patients forcing them to depend on private people;
- (d) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and
- (e) how Ministry is planning to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) There are 1233127 HIV/AIDS patients registered with Programme as per National Monthly Progress Report, December, 2016. State-wise distribution of patients is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) 1034593 Persons Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV) are receiving free Anti retroviral therapy in the country.

(c) No NACO is providing First line, Second Line and Third line ARV therapy entirely free to all PLHIV through 528 ART centres across the country. National AIDS Control Programme has well established system for inclusion of new therapy lines. Programme has constituted a Technical Resource Group (TRG) which discusses drugs to be provided under programme.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement*Number of HIV/AIDS patients in the country, State-wise*

States	Number of PLHIV in active care	1	2
1	2	Maharashtra	213339
Andhra Pradesh	193415	Manipur	15421
Arunachal Pradesh	91	Meghalaya	1475
Assam	5805	Mizoram	6546
Bihar	40367	Mumbai	44605
Chandigarh	5478	Nagaland	8058
Chhattisgarh	12750	Odisha	15912
Delhi	25591	Puducherry	1291
Goa	2822	Punjab	27342
Gujarat	58071	Rajasthan	33162
Haryana	9237	Sikkim	165
Himachal Pradesh	3665	Tamil Nadu	114720
Jammu and Kashmir	2214	Telangana	84420
Jharkhand	10231	Tripura	1017
Karnataka	159125	Uttar Pradesh	63106
Kerala	14001	Uttarakhand	3171
Madhya Pradesh	21168	West Bengal	35346
		TOTAL	1233127

National Framework for Malaria Elimination

2207. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives of National Framework for Malaria Elimination (NFME);
- (b) when the NFME was started and the results of the projects, State-wise and year-wise;
- (c) whether India will be able to eradicate Malaria by 2022 at this present pace;
- (d) if not, what special emphasis is required to be given to achieve the same; and
- (e) whether there is any problem in getting funds from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) The aims of the National Framework for Malaria Elimination in India 2016-2030 are:—

1. To Eliminate malaria (zero indigenous cases) throughout the entire country by 2030; and
2. Maintain malaria-free status in areas where malaria transmission has been interrupted and prevent re-introduction of malaria.

Objectives:

1. Eliminate malaria from all 26 States including 15 low (Category 1) and 11 moderate (Category 2) transmission States/Union Territories (UTs) by 2022;
2. Reduce the incidence of malaria to less than 1 case per 1000 population per year in all States and UTs and their districts by 2024;
3. Interrupt indigenous transmission of malaria throughout the entire country, including all 10 high transmission States and Union Territories (Category 3) by 2027; and
4. Prevent the re-establishment of local transmission of malaria in areas where it has been eliminated and maintain national malaria-free status by 2030 and beyond.

(b) The National Framework for Malaria Elimination (NFME) 2016-30 was launched by Hon'ble Union Minister for Health and Family Welfare on 11th February, 2016.

A Roadmap has been drawn to undertake activities towards taking steps for malaria elimination. Operational Guidelines for Malaria Elimination and Manual on Integrated Vector Management have been developed and shared with all the States / UTs.

(c) and (d) Elimination of malaria by 2022 has been envisaged for all 26 States including 15 low (Category 1) and 11 moderate (Category 2) transmission States/Union Territories.

(e) No funds are received directly from Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation for this programme.

Nursing colleges in the country

†2208. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any such scheme for opening at least one nursing college in the districts that do not have a medical college, so that the reach of medical facilities could be expanded;

(b) if so, the number of medical colleges to be opened in Bihar out of the proposed 58 medical colleges in the first phase under the scheme for opening new medical colleges, affiliated to the existing District/ referral hospitals and the districts where they are proposed to be opened; and

(c) the number of districts that will be left out and the scheme for opening nursing colleges therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) No.

(b) and (c) Under the Phase-I of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely, 'Establishment of new Medical Colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals'. Out of 58 proposed new medical colleges, 3 Districts namely Purnia, Saran (Chhapra) and Samastipur in Bihar have been identified for opening of new medical colleges. Out of these, the proposals for opening of two new medical colleges at Purnia and Saran (Chhapra) have been approved and an amount of ₹52 crore has been released. The Detailed Project Report (DPR) for Samastipur is not approved.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Research Centre for Communicable Disease and Virology in Gujarat

2209. SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to establish a Research Centre for Communicable Disease and Virology in Gujarat;

(b) whether Government has received a proposal from Government of Gujarat in this regard;

(c) if so, what is the status of the proposal; and

(d) the reasons for not establishing this Centre so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d) The Government has received two proposals to set up Viral Research and Diagnostic Laboratories (VRDLs) in the State of Gujarat. The status is as under:—

I. VRDL at B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad, Gujarat has been set up.

II. The grant for setting up VRDL at Shri M.P. Shah Government Medical College, Jamnagar, Gujarat was refunded as the college was not able to identify appropriate space for the Lab.

Promoting use of iodised salt

2210. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, according to the UNICEF Report, only 57 per cent people of Jharkhand use iodised salt; and

(b) if so, how Government intends to reach the target of 100 per cent and stop the small vendors from selling non-iodised salt and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) As per information received from State Government of Jharkhand, UNICEF has not conducted any separate survey on use of Iodised salt at household level in the State. However, as per the recent National Family Health Survey (NFHS) - 4 Report (2015-16), 97.6% households of Jharkhand State are using Iodised salt.

(b) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GOI is implementing National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP) in all the States/UTs in the country including Jharkhand. The important measures being taken under the programme are:—

- (i) Supply of Iodated salt in place of common salt in the entire country.
- (ii) Financial assistance to all States /UTs for establishment of State Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Cell and State IDD Monitoring Laboratory, conducting District IDD surveys/resurveys, health education and publicity to create awareness about IDD, promoting consumption of adequately iodated salt and monitoring of iodine content of salt through salt testing kit at the household/ community level.
- (iii) Information Education and Communication activities to generate awareness about IDD and importance of consumption of Iodised salt among population in all the States and UTs through Prasar Bharti (All India Radio and Doordarshan) and publishing of IDD messages on News papers/Railway reservation tickets through Directorate of Advertisement and Visual Publicity.
- (iv) Monitoring of quality of iodised salt at production level.
- (v) Regulation 2.9.30 (1)(2)(3) of Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives), Regulation, 2011 prescribes the standard for edible common salt including iodized salt (iodine content at manufacturing level and distribution channel including retail level not less than 30 ppm and 15 ppm respectively). Regulation 2.3.12 of Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restriction on Sales), Regulation, 2011 restricts the sale of common salt for direct human consumption unless the same is Iodized. The measures being undertaken by the State Government of Jharkhand includes:—
 - Regular testing of salt samples (collected at retailer/consumer level) by State/UT IDD Monitoring Laboratory as well as State Food Safety Authorities and legal action on substandard quality of iodised salt.
 - Supply of iodised salt through PDS to BPL Families. Initiation of supply of Double Fortified Salt (DFS) to BPL Families.
 - Testing of quality of salt at household level by Sahiya (field worker) by salt testing kit in 8 IDD endemic districts to create awareness about IDD as well as to promote use of adequately iodised salt.

- Comprehensive communication strategy being developed for awareness generation on use of iodised salt, its storage and transportation.
- Regular visits by State Programme Officer (NIDDCP) and other officials of the State Government to monitor the quality of the iodised salt at salt entry points *i.e.* Railways and roadways.
- Inspection of godowns of salt by Food Safety Officers.
- Promoting use of Iodised salt at anganwadis (under ICDS) and at School (under Mid Day Meal Scheme).
- Sensitization/orientation meetings with District Officials, Food Safety Officers, Salt Traders/ Wholesalers etc.

Expenditure on public healthcare

2211. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) what is the spending on public healthcare as the percentage of GDP at present;

(b) whether it is a fact that it is worse than some of the poorest countries in the world;

(c) what is the budgetary allocation and expenditure under the National Rural Health Mission for the last three years;

(d) what is the doctor-patient ratio at present and how Government is planning to bridge the gap between the number of doctors per patient; and

(e) whether Government has made any study about the Health Model followed in Sri Lanka for its replicability in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) As per Economic Survey 2016-17, the expenditure by Government (Central and State Governments combined) on health as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for 2016-17 (BE) was 1.4 per cent.

(b) The details showing public expenditure on health as percentage of Gross Domestic Product in India *vis-a-vis* select developing countries for 2012 is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The details showing allocation of funds to States/UTs under National Health Mission by Central Government for last three years is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) The details indicating the ratio of Allopathic doctors, AYUSH doctors, Dental Surgeon and average population served by them, is given in Statement-III (*See* below).

The Government has taken a number of measures in order to increase the availability of doctors and to bridge the gap between the number of doctors and patient which includes:—

- Relaxation in the norms for setting up of a medical college in terms of requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed/bed strength and other infrastructure.
- Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.
- Strengthening/upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new PG courses/Increase of PG seats.
- Establishment of New Medical Colleges by upgrading district/referral hospitals preferably in underserved districts of the country.
- Strengthening/upgradation of State Government/Central Government Medical Colleges to increase MBBS seats.
- Enhancement of age limit for appointment/extension/re-employment against posts of teachers/ dean/ principal/director in medical colleges from 65 to 70 years.

(e) The Twelfth Plan has studied the Universal Health Coverage (UHC) models practiced/prevalent across countries, including the Sri Lanka model, wherein, the Sri Lanka model is tax financed and Government operated. Outpatient services are provided through public providers. Secondary and Tertiary care services are provided by both public and private providers. In-patient service payment is through Fee for Service for Public Hospital and Capitation for Private Hospitals.

Statement-I

Details of Public expenditure on health as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in respect of some select developing countries

Sl. No.	Name of Country	Public expenditure on health as percentage of GDP-2012
1.	Bangladesh	1.12
2.	China	3.02
3.	India	1.16
4.	Indonesia	1.19
5.	Kuwait	2.15
6.	Malaysia	2.21
7.	Oman	2.17
8.	Pakistan	1.03
9.	Peru	2.86
10.	Sri Lanka	1.21
11.	Thailand	3.58

Source: World Health Statistics 2015 published by World Health Organization.

Statement-II

Details of allocation of funds to States/UTs under National Health Mission by Central Government for last three years

Year	Allocation of fund (RE) (₹ in crore)	Release/Central Expenditure (₹ in crore)
2013-14	18,100.00	18,215.44*
2014-15	17,627.82	18,037.99*
2015-16	18,295.00	18,282.40

* Additional releases were made due to savings under different schemes of Department of Health and Family Welfare.

Statement-III

Details indicating the ratio of Allopathic Doctors, AYUSH Doctors, Dental Surgeon and average population served by them

Sl. No.	Doctors registered in National Councils	Population served per doctordental surgeon
1.	Allopathic Doctors	1305.95
2.	AYUSH Doctors	1684.23
3.	Dental Surgeon	8018.48

*Source:*National Health Profile 2016, published by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Botched family planning operations

2212. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of family planning operations and other surgeries are held in a botched manner in the rural villages of the country;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported during the last three years and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government has made any efforts to create awareness among the rural people and setting up of more medical and health services there, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Awareness activities on Family Planning Programme are conducted uniformly in the entire country including rural area. World Population Day is celebrated in all states of the country over a month long period split between an initial "mobilisation fortnight" from 27th June to 10th July and followed by a "service delivery fortnight" from 11th July to 24th July every year to raise awareness on the importance of Family Planning. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has also generated awareness through satellite channels, FM radio, Doordarshan, All India Radio, Community Radio

stations as well as print media for promoting small family norms as well as to avail family planning services available at grassroot level.

Parallely, under the National Health Mission (NHM), support is provided to the States/UTs for strengthening their healthcare delivery system to facilitate them to provide accessible, affordable and quality healthcare services including spreading awareness about the health services, based on the requirements posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans.

Reviewing of PC and PNDT Act

2213. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government will review certain provisions of the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC & PNDT) Act, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this issue was discussed in the 25th Central Supervisory Board meeting of PC & PNDT; and

(c) if so, the deliberations made in the said meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (c) Yes. In 25th Meeting of Central Supervisory Board (CSB) held on 5th January, 2017, the matter of reviewing certain provisions of the PC & PNDT Act was discussed. The issue was deliberated in the light of recent judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 8th November, 2016 in W.P. (Civil) No. 349 of 2006 [Voluntary Health Association of Punjab Vs UOI & Ors.] & W.P. (Civil) No. 575 of 2014 [IMA Vs UOI], in which Hon'ble Court has examined the proposal for amendments in the Act and Rules specifically the classification of offences under the Act and has come up with the view that whenever there is an abuse of the process of the law, the individual can always avail the legal remedy and further declined to interfere.

The Central Supervisory Board after due deliberations recommended that the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare may take the advice of Ministry of Law and Justice in this regard and appropriate steps may be taken accordingly.

AIDS/HIV fatalities

2214. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) details of the number of HIV related cases and HIV related deaths in India during past three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether such cases have increased over the years, if so, details and reasons thereof;

(c) steps undertaken by Government to increase awareness about AIDS and to reduce the stigma surrounding it especially in rural areas;

(d) whether any special provisions have been made for the LGBT community suffering from HIV, if so, details thereof, if not, reasons therefor; and

(e) whether any public health camps have been set up to combat AIDS, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) State/UT-wise details of the number of HIV related cases and HIV related deaths in India during the last three years, are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) No increase in number of such cases has been observed over the years.

(c) NACO undertakes many activities for awareness on HIV/AIDS and reducing stigma surrounding it. Multimedia campaigns are planned on mass media, such as hoardings, bus panels, information kiosks, folk performances and exhibition vans to create awareness on HIV/AIDS and to promote services/facilities and reduce stigma and discrimination surrounding it at health care settings and communities across the country. At the inter-personal level, training and sensitization programs for Self Help Groups, Anganwadi workers, ASHA, members of Panchayati Raj Institutions and other key stake holders are also planned to spread awareness about treatment and other facilities especially in rural areas. In addition, Vulnerabilities of High Risk Groups including Female Sex Workers (FSW), Men having Sex with Men (MSM). Injecting Drug Users (IDU) and also truck drivers and migrants are specifically addressed through behavior change communication programmes implemented under the Link Worker Scheme as part of Targeted Intervention Projects.

(d) There is no special provision for LGBT community. However, free ART is being given to all eligible People Living with HIV.

(e) No public health camps have been set up to combat AIDS.

Statement*HIV/AIDS Reported Cases and Deaths (2013-2016)*

Sl. No.	State	No. of HIV/AIDS Case Detected				No. of HIV/AIDS related deaths Reported			
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56,730	47,618	38,069	1,42,417	7143	8380	14129	29,652
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	28	33	65	0	12	5	17
3.	Assam	1,161	1,304	1,431	3,896	123	161	134	418
4.	Bihar	9,323	11,388	10,903	31,614	696	1262	1288	3,246
5.	Chandigarh	813	863	776	2,452	94	62	181	337
6.	Chhattisgarh	3,009	3,047	3,085	9,141	118	440	403	961
7.	Delhi	6,855	7,035	6,622	20,512	527	592	673	1,792
8.	Goa	529	445	365	1,339	96	76	103	275
9.	Gujarat	13,771	11,068	10,491	35,330	2399	2305	2627	7,331
10.	Haryana	4,372	3,359	4,630	12,361	338	264	407	1,009
11.	Himachal Pradesh	526	575	510	1,611	101	159	142	402
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	340	311	384	1,035	64	40	65	169
13.	Jharkhand	1,813	2,502	1,961	6,276	194	364	293	851
14.	Karnataka	30,906	27,804	23,017	81,727	6305	7339	6889	20,533
15.	Kerala	1,660	1,714	1,485	4,859	411	399	269	1,079
16.	Madhya Pradesh	4,978	5,262	4,707	14,947	747	1003	1019	2,769
17.	Maharashtra	43,926	39,111	34,254	1,17,291	1775	7554	8097	17,426
18.	Manipur	1,660	1,518	1,250	4,428	91	284	431	806

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19. Meghalaya		459	545	581	1,585	31	42	54	127
20. Mizoram		1,160	1,269	1,483	3,912	108	118	122	348
21. Nagaland		1,672	1,834	1,611	5,117	136	233	189	558
22. Odisha		3,467	3,317	3,260	10,044	394	621	540	1,555
23. Puducherry		635	593	579	1,807	49	40	42	131
24. Punjab		4,537	5,333	5,973	15,843	637	788	896	2,321
25. Rajasthan		7,871	8,052	7,339	23,262	1327	1630	1620	4,577
26. Sikkim		31	34	28	93	2	6	8	16
27. Tamil Nadu		16,653	15,246	13,549	45,448	3117	4407	4433	11,957
28. Tripura		225	264	295	784	55	45	723	823
29. Uttar Pradesh		12,954	14,035	14,334	41,323	1895	2442	2721	7,058
30. Uttarakhand		786	845	739	2,370	108	153	143	404
31. West Bengal		7,198	7,171	6,526	20,895	385	735	947	2,067
TOTAL		2,40,234	2,23,723	2,00,270	6,64,227	29466	41956	49593	1,21,015

Proposal to ban use of microbeads in natural health products

2215. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to ban "microbeads" found in natural health products like toothpaste, cream and non-prescription drugs as exfoliators, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the time by which a decision in the matter is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Upgradation of medical colleges in Gujarat

2216. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified any medical colleges of Gujarat for upgradation under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) Phase IV;

(b) what is the tentative capital cost ceiling for upgradation of each Government college;

(c) what will be ratio of Centre and State Government funding;

(d) whether Government of Gujarat has sent any proposal and given its commitment as required for upgradation of medical colleges in the State; and

(e) whether Government has given sanction and included any colleges of Gujarat for their upgradation under Phase-IV of PMSSY?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (e) Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has approved the upgradation of Governmental Medical College, Surat and Government Medical College, Bhavnagar at a cost of ₹ 200 crore each (Central share: ₹ 120 crore and State's share: 80 crore) under phase-IV of PMSSY.

Government of Gujarat has conveyed its commitment required for upgradation of medical colleges.

Dental colleges and hospitals

2217. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning or proposing to set-up more dental colleges and hospitals in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof with the target fixed for this; and

(c) how many dental hospitals and colleges are functioning presently in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) As per provisions of the Dentists Act, 1948, the Ministry receives applications for starting new dental colleges and forwards them to the dental council of India (DCI) for making recommendations.

Permission for starting is granted to such dental college which meet the required standards prescribed under the DCI regulations.

(c) At present, there are 307 dental colleges functioning in the country.

Projected rise in cancer patients

2218. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of recent research findings that the number of cancer patients in the country may more than double in the course of next few years;

(b) if so, what are the reasons;

(c) what steps Government has taken to prevent such an increase in number of patients and consequent deaths; and

(d) whether Government would adopt a holistic approach so far as healing cancer is concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) As informed by Indian Council of Medical Research, the estimated number of incidence of cancer patients in India is likely to increase by 19.5 % between 2016 and 2020.

(b) Cancer is a multifactorial disease, the risk factors of which, *inter-alia*, include ageing population, unhealthy life styles, use of tobacco products, unhealthy diet and air pollution.

(a) and (d) There are various aspects of treatment modalities and prevention. Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government for improving healthcare including prevention, diagnosis and treatment of Cancer. The objectives of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) being implemented under National Health Mission (NHM) for interventions upto district level include awareness generation for Cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment. The focus is on three types of cancer namely breast, cervical and oral cancer. Operational guidelines for implementing population wide screening of common cancer *viz.* breast, cervical and oral cancer have been issued to the State Governments. The guidelines include screening for the risk factors of cancer among common Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs). Such screening will also spread awareness on the risk factors of common NCDs including cancer.

The Government of India is implementing "Tertiary Care Cancer Centre" Scheme to assist to establish/set up State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country. Oncology in its various aspects has focus in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY).; Setting up of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar (Haryana) and 2nd campus of Chittranjan, National Cancer Institute, Kolkata has also been approved. All these will enhance the capacity for prevention and treatment of cancer in the country.

Since adopting WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC), the Government of India launched National Tobacco Control program in 2007-08 with the aim to create awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco consumption, reduce the demand and supply of tobacco products, ensure effective implementation of the provisions under "The Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003" (COTPA) and help people quit tobacco use through Tobacco Cessation Centres.

Hepatitis B vaccination is included under the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) of the Government of India. Screening of blood reduces the risk of transmission of Hepatitis B and C by blood transfusion. Therefore, blood banks mandatorily screen for Hepatitis B and C as per Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder.

The Ministry of AYUSH has launched a programme to integrate Ayurveda, Homoeopathy and Unani with National Programme for prevention and control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS). The major objectives of the programme are prevention and early diagnosis of these diseases; reduce complications; and reduce drug dependency through these systems.

Assistance for Palliative care is now a part of the National Health Mission. The States can incorporate their proposals related with initiation/enhancement of palliative care services in their respective State Project Implementation Plans.

Regulating kidney donation

2219. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplates to regulate kidney donation by suitable legislation in view of unscrupulous elements entering in kidney transplantation;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard; and

(c) if not, how Government proposes to control trade in kidney transplantation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (c) Health is a State subject. However, the Government of India has already enacted Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Act, 1994 (as amended in 2011). This Act *inter alia* has provisions for imprisonment upto ten years and fine upto ₹ 1.00 crore for commercial dealings in human organs. However, the enforcement of provisions of the Act is within the remit of the respective State Governments.

Complaints against functioning of NRHM

‡2220. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any complaints regarding implementation of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) from various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof particularly about incidents of irregularities in procuring medicines at higher rate;

(c) the corrective measures taken by Government to stop bogus activities of procuring and distributing medicines under NRHM by agencies of States and Union Territories; and

(d) whether Government proposes to issue new guidelines for implementing NRHM schemes with more transparency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) Public health being a State subject, the implementation of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is done by the States/UTs. Some Complaints/Grievances in respect of implementation of NRHM like irregularities in appointment, misuse of funds, HR issues etc. have been received in the Ministry. These are referred to the concerned States/UTs for taking suitable corrective action. As per information received from State Government of Maharashtra, reports of irregularities in procurement of drugs under National Health Mission (NHM) came into their notice and an enquiry committee was constituted in this regard. Enquiry committee ruled out any financial irregularities other than placing of excess demand. The excess medicines were shifted to Directorate's health facilities.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) Under NRHM, support is provided to States/ UTs to put in place robust and transparent systems of procurement, quality assurance, IT backed supply chain management, warehousing, HR and training, prescription audit, IEC & BCC, monitoring and grievance redressal that would ensure the highest possible levels of safety and quality of drugs. Operational guidelines for NHM Free Drugs Service Initiative was shared with the States on 2nd July, 2015 which also include draft model Request For Proposal (RFP). The Ministry is also collecting and sharing the details of prices at which drugs are being procured by different States, so as to help the States in making informed decisions while procuring drugs.

Indians suffering from depression

2221. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB:

SHRI ANIL DESAI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether over 5 crore Indians suffer from depression as per a World Health Organisation study, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to check the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) As per the World Health Organisation's Report "Depression and Other Common Mental Disorders - Global Health Estimates" released in 2017, the estimated prevalence of depressive disorders in India is 4.5% of the total population.

However, as per the National Mental Health Survey conducted by the Government through NIMHANS, Bangalore the prevalence of depressive disorders in India is estimated to be 2.7% of the total population.

To address the burden of mental disorders, the Government of India is implementing the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) since 1982. The Government is supporting implementation of the District Mental Health Programme (DMHP) under NMHP in 339 districts of the country for detection, management and treatment of mental disorders/ illness. With the objective to address the shortage of mental health professionals in the country and to increase the PG training capacity in mental health as well as improving the tertiary care treatment facility, establishment of 21 Centres of Excellence in Mental Health and strengthening/ establishment of 39 Post Graduate training departments in mental health specialties have been funded. Besides, three

Central Institutions viz. National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, Lokopriya Gopinath Bordoloi Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur and Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi have been strengthened for augmenting human resources in the area of mental health and for capacity building in the country. The DMHP has been restructured to include additional components like suicide prevention services, work place stress management, life skills training and counselling in schools and colleges. Support is also provided for Central/ State Mental Health Authorities, Research and Training and for Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities.

Strategies to contain diabetes and hypertension

2222. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over 20 per cent of Indians suffer from diabetes and hypertension, according to a health survey conducted by a Government agency;

(b) if so, plans, schemes and strategies being proposed by Government to deal with the situation, including public awareness campaign and details thereof;

(c) whether World Health Organisation has given any advisory for reducing the incidence of diabetes and hypertension among the common people; and

(d) if so, what action is proposed by Government including higher allocation of funds in the Budget and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (d) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, through the International Institute for population sciences, Mumbai, has conducted National Family Health survey 4 (NFHS-4) 2015-16. As per the Survey, in the age group of 15-49 years, 8.0% of men and 5.8% of women in India have high random blood sugar levels and 13.6% men and 8.8% women are hypertensive.

World Health Organization (WHO) has been part of several consultations on preparation and control of NCDs including Diabetes and Hypertension.

Government of India has launched the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) which is implemented for interventions up to District level under the National Health Mission.

NPCDCS has a focus on awareness generation for behaviour and life-style changes, screening and early diagnosis of persons with high level of risk factors and their treatment and referral (if required) to higher facilities for appropriate management for those Non-communicable Diseases (NCDs) including diabetes and hypertension.

Government of India has also initiated a programme on population level screening of Common Non-Communicable Diseases such as Diabetes, Hypertension and Common Cancers *viz.* Oral, Breast and Cervical Cancer. Under this programme, the frontline health workers such as ASHAs and ANMs, *inter alia*, are being leveraged to carry out screening and generate awareness about the risk factors of NCDs among the masses.

India is the first country globally to adopt the NCD Global Monitoring Framework and Action Plan to its National Context. The Framework includes a set of nine voluntary targets and 25 indicators which can be applied across regional and country settings. The framework elements include halting the rise in obesity and diabetes prevalence, reduction in alcohol use and promotion of physical activity.

The Central Government, through its hospitals, augments the efforts of the State Governments for providing health services in the country. Under PMSSY 6 new AIIMS have been made operational. Upgradation of identified Government medical colleges/institutions, for higher speciality facilities has been undertaken. All these will augment facilities for prevention, control and treatment, of Diabetes, Hypertension and Heart Disease.

Since 2015-16, funds are being released to the States under NCD flexipool for the NCD programmes such as NPCDCS to give more flexibility to the States. ₹ 75.67 crore, 210 crore were released to the States under NPCDCS under NHM in 2013-14, 2014-15 while ₹ 379 crore were released in 2015-16 under NCD flexipool under NHM.

Status of implementation of USTTAD scheme

‡2223. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people trained in the year 2015-16 under Upgrading Skills and Training in Traditional Arts and Crafts for Development (USTTAD) scheme. State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the number of needy people trained in the year 2015-16 under Hunar se Rozgar scheme, State/Union Territory-wise;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the number of people who got employment in the country/abroad after getting trained under both the schemes, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(d) the total amount spent by Government on both these schemes for training during the year 2015-16?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) Under the USTTAD (Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development) scheme, 16200 trainees has been allocated to various Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) in November, 2016. State-wise/UT wise details is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) "Hunar Se Rozgar" scheme is implemented by Ministry of Tourism. The number of persons trained during the year 2015-16 under the "Hunar Se Rozgar" scheme State/Union Territory-wise is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Training of trainees under USTTAD scheme has started after November, 2016 and their courses are not completed, hence employment phase has not commenced. As regards Hunar Se Rozgar scheme, total 13616 people got employment during the year 2015-16. State/Union Territory-wise details are given in Statement appended to part (b) above.

(d) ₹42.17 crore was spent by the Ministry of Tourism on Hunar Se Rozgar scheme for training during the year 2015-16. However, no amount has been spent on training under USTAAD during the year 2015-16 as the allocation have been done in 2016.

Statement-I

Number of people trained USTTAD scheme

Sl. No.	State	Number of trainees allocated
1.	Assam	1500
2.	Himachal Pradesh	300
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	2700
4.	Madhya Pradesh	1200
5.	Maharashtra	300
6.	Manipur	600
7.	Mizoram	300

Sl. No.	State	Number of trainees allocated
8.	Punjab	600
9.	Rajasthan	600
10.	Uttar Pradesh	7200
11.	West Bengal	900
	TOTAL	16200

Statement-II

Total number of persons trained and placed during 2015-16 under Hunar Se Rozgar scheme

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of persons trained during FY 2015-16	Total placement during FY 2015-16
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	909	117
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	540	180
3.	Assam	518	46
4.	Bihar	637	34
5.	Goa	1544	352
6.	Gujarat	631	0
7.	Haryana	2179	285
8.	Himachal Pradesh	915	334
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2087	679
10.	Karnataka	5746	30
11.	Kerala	10862	4818
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3532	721
13.	Maharashtra	2035	187
14.	Meghalaya	492	65

1	2	3	4
15.	Odisha	2007	197
16.	Punjab	2368	968
17.	Rajasthan	1609	548
18.	Sikkim	210	0
19.	Tamil Nadu	1198	89
20.	Telangana	0	0
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1682	381
22.	Uttarakhand	6594	2843
23.	West Bengal	710	55
TOTAL		49005	12929

S.No	Name of the UT	No. of persons trained during FY 2015-16	Total placement during FY 2015-16
24.	Delhi	4154	523
25.	Chandigarh	1000	139
26.	Puducherry	44	25
TOTAL		5198	687
GRAND TOTAL		54203	13616

Crack down on chemist shops run by unqualified people

†2224. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of reviews that have been done so far from the date when a provision of recruiting inspector has made in pharmacy policy so as to check the unqualified people from selling medicines in chemist shops of the country;

(b) whether sufficient number of inspectors are available across the country to check such type of shops which are being run in large number in the rural/urban areas; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if not-whether Government is seriously considering to make up for the shortage of inspectors so as to check corruption occurring in such a sensitive matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) The current strength of the drug regulatory personnel in the country is not sufficient to meet the requirement of ensuring quality, safety and efficacy of medical products. Keeping this in view, the Government has approved a scheme for strengthening the drug regulatory structures both in the Centre and in the States at a cost of ₹ 1750 crore. This includes provision of manpower, upgradation of existing laboratory infrastructure, establishment of new laboratories and provision of Information Technology services. In order to bring highest degree of transparency and objectivity in the organisation's function, an organization wide electronic portal 'SUGAM' has been operationalized in CDSCO

Maulana Azad Education Foundation Scholarships

2225. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) scholarships for the last academic year have been sanctioned;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of students who received scholarships and total amount sanctioned; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. For the academic year 2015-16, the Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) has sanctioned scholarships to 48,000 girl students, studying in Class XI, amounting to ₹57.60 crore under Begum Hazrat Mahal National Scholarship for Meritorious girls belonging to minorities. Out of this, 45,700 students have already received the first installment of scholarship.

Hunar Haats in Odisha

2226. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Hunar Haats have been organised for the minorities so far;

(b) what is the idea behind Hunar Haats; and

(c) whether there are plans to organise Hunar Haats in Odisha in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) Sir, so far two Hunar Haats have been organized at (i) India International Trade Fair, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi from 14-27 November, 2016 and (ii) State Emporia Complex, B K S Marg, Cannaught Place, New Delhi from 11-26 February, 2017. The second Hunar Haat during February, 2017, apart from the Traditional Crafts, Culinary skills of the minorities were also supported for showcasing.

(b) The Hunar Haats are organized to enable and encourage artisans and craftpersons from minorities to avail opportunities in the growing market by showcasing their traditional arts/crafts. The facilities of stalls is given free of cost to the participating artisans.

(c) The Hunar Haats are organized at various places/locations as per requirement and needs for maximizing the exposure of traditional arts/crafts of minority artisans and craftpersons all over the country.

CSR spending by companies

2227. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by companies under CSR since its implementation, sector-wise, year-wise, company-wise;

(b) whether the top 50 companies spent ₹4,600 crores in 2014-15 on CSR activities;

(c) expenditure made in 2015-16 and 2016-17 by top 50 companies under CSR;

(d) whether there are companies which have not spent their entire CSR funds;

(e) why companies are only concentrating in States where they have business interests and neglecting backward States;

(f) whether it does not contribute to imbalance growth which Government wants to reduce; and

(g) if so, how Ministry is planning to address this aberration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) The year 2014-15 was the first year of Implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) by companies under the Companies Act, 2013. CSR expenditure by companies for the years 2014-15 and

2015-16 have been compiled by Ministry of Corporate Affairs for 7334 and 5097 companies respectively. The summary findings are as under:—

CSR Expenditure during 2014-15 and 2015-16

Sl. No. Company Type	Financial Year 2014-15		Financial Year 2015-16	
	No. of companies for which data has been compiled	Actual CSR expenditure (₹ in Crore)	No. of companies for which data has been compiled	Actual CSR expenditure (₹ in Crore)
1. PSUs	226	2497	172	3360
2. Private Sector Companies	7108	6306	4925	6462
TOTAL	7334	8803	5097	9822

The development sector-wise CSR spend of the companies for the years 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The CSR expenditure of top 50 CSR spending companies for the years 2014-15 and 2015-16 is ₹4634 crore and ₹6538 crore respectively. The Annual Report of the companies for the year 2016-17 are not yet due for filing.

(d) An assessment of 7334 and 5097 companies for the years 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively indicates that 4195 and 1995 number of companies did not incur any expenditure on CSR.

(e) to (g) The first proviso to Section 135 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013 reads "the company shall give preference to the local area and areas around it where it operates, for spending the amount earmarked for Corporate Social Responsibility activities". The Board of the CSR eligible company is empowered under the Act to take decision on the CSR Programmes/Projects to be undertaken including the geographical areas to be covered under such programmes. Ministry of Corporate Affairs has no role to play in this regard.

Statement*Development sector-wise CSR expenditure for FY 2014-15 and FY 2015-16*

(₹ in Crores)

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
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

Financial assistance to minority students under Nai Uddan Scheme

2228. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to make changes in the scheme 'Nai Udaan' and start providing financial support to meritorious students belonging to Minority Communities before the prelims exam rather than after it, the details thereof;

(b) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of students from the Christian, Muslim and Sikh Community who have been provided financial assistance under the scheme, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration in the Ministry at this stage.

However, this Ministry implements a scheme *viz.* Free Coaching and Allied Scheme under which free coaching is given to the minority students through empanelled coaching institutions/organisations for preparation of various entrance examinations including prelims examinations for recruitment to Group 'A', 'B' and 'C' services and other equivalent posts under the Central and State Governments including public sector undertakings, banks, insurance companies etc. Under the said scheme stipend of ₹ 1500 per month and ₹ 3000/- per month is provided to the local and outstation students respectively.

(c) Community-wise details of beneficiaries to whom financial assistance has been provided under 'Nai Udaan' Scheme during the last three years and the current year are given below:—

Sl. No. Community	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (As on 28.02.2017)
1. Muslims	213	238	606	564
2. Christians	257	451	341	185
3. Sikhs	9	5	28	12

Funds for development of minorities

†2229. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds released by National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation under schemes for minorities like Research studies, Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Schemes including Publicity, Merit-cum-Means scholarship, Free Coaching and Allied Scheme for Minority Community Students, Multi-sectoral Development Programme for minority dominated districts and Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme, State-wise during the last three years; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Chhattisgarh has been released less funds under the above schemes during that period, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) does not provide funds under the schemes, viz., Research/Studies, Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Scheme including Publicity, Merit-cum-Means Scholarship, Pre-Matric Scholarship, Free Coaching and Allied Schemes for Minority Community students, Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) for Minority Concentration Blocks/Towns (MCBs/MCTs). However, Ministry of Minority Affairs provides funds for implementation of the aforesaid schemes as below:—

(i) Research/Studies, Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Scheme including Publicity: Under the scheme, funds are released for studies, workshops, monitoring and evaluation and publicity of the schemes/programmes of the Ministry through Multi-Media like Print Media, Electronic Media, Websites, Outdoor Publicity, etc., and not directly through the State Governments. The details of funds released/allocated and achievements of the last three years and current year under this Scheme is given below:

Financial Year	Budget Estimate (₹ in crores)	Revised Estimate (₹ in crores)	Achievement (₹ in crores)
2013-14	44.70	42.12	42.12
2014-15	45.00	32.75	32.24
2015-16	45.25	45.25	44.24
2016-17	45.00	50.00	33.32
			Upto 15.03.2017

(ii) Merit-cum-Means Scholarship, Pre-Matric Scholarship, Free Coaching and Allied Schemes for Minority Community students: Under these Schemes, there is no State/UT-wise financial allocation. However, State-wise details of funds released/allocated and achievements of the last three years and current year under Merit-cum-Means Scholarship and Pre-Matric Scholarship Schemes is given in Statement-I (See below). Similarly, State-wise details of funds released/allocated and achievements of the last three years and current year under Free Coaching and Allied Schemes is given in Statement-II (See below).

(iii) Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP): Under this Programme, projects are approved on the basis of the project proposals received from the States/UTs as per their requirement and need. The details of funds released during the last three years, i.e., 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 under this Programme is given in Statement-III (See below).

(b) No, Sir.

Statement-I

State-wise, Financial Allocation & Achievements under various Scholarship Schemes for the last three years and current year (as on 15.03.2017)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme (₹ in crores)								Merit-cum Means based Scholarship Scheme (₹ in crores)							
		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16*		2016-17		2013-14		2014-15		2016-16*		2016-17	
		Finan- cial Allo- cation	Fund Rele- ased	Finan- cial Allo- cation	Fund Rele- ased	Finan- cial Allo- cation	Fund Rele- ased	Finan- cial Allo- cation	Fund Rele- ased	Finan- cial Allo- cation	Fund Rele- ased	Finan- cial Allo- cation	Fund Rele- ased	Finan- cial Allo- cation	Fund Rele- ased	Finan- cial Allo- cation	Fund Rele- ased
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	There was no State-wise Financial Allocation	62.39	There was no State-wise Financial Allocation	28.15	There was no State-wise Financial Allocation	35.40	There was no State-wise Financial Allocation		There was no State-wise Financial Allocation	4.25	There was no State-wise Financial Allocation	1.52	There was no State-wise Financial Allocation	3.20	There was no State-wise Financial Allocation	
2.	Telangana		0.00		48.03		40.63		No State-wise data reconciled		0.00		3.39		5.24		No State-wise data reconciled
3.	Arunachal Pradesh		0.00		0.00		0.00				0.00		0.00		0.00		
4.	Assam		39.21		40.98		22.82				10.69		11.59		13.60		
5.	Bihar		0.00		0.00		6.35				17.86		38.02		31.22		
6.	Chhattisgarh		4.87		6.61		3.82				0.91		1.69		1.52		
7.	Goa		0.63		0.23		0.22				0.26		0.41		0.42		
8.	Gujarat		37.87		52.94		34.44				6.28		11.66		10.60		

9. Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.19			2.28	2.94	3.30
10. Himachal Pradesh	0.70	0.78	0.36			0.45	0.37	0.29
11. Jammu and Kashmir	17.43	43.36	0.00			5.54	18.23	16.30
12. Jharkhand	4.53	9.46	7.94			4.90	4.38	6.22
13. Karnataka	43.40	63.85	69.77			14.63	50.26	36.55
14. Kerala	67.01	85.39	65.39			40.11	73.30	62.36
15. Madhya Pradesh	10.85	13.36	11.25			3.61	8.22	7.78
16. Maharashtra	56.49	75.16	52.41			18.43	13.93	17.32
17. Manipur	4.64	6.66	0.78			2.00	1.60	1.12
18. Meghalaya	3.50	4.67	0.49			2.13	2.66	2.80
19. Mizoram	23.00	43.57	12.55			0.36	0.00	0.24
20. Nagaland	6.24	13.75	8.61			3.02	3.74	3.47
21. Odisha	3.04	3.12	0.40			1.77	1.49	1.55
22. Punjab	70.44	72.42	46.43			23.48	29.50	24.15
23. Rajasthan	31.66	44.98	30.73			6.66	7.35	11.30
24. Sikkim	0.71	1.11	0.53			0.40	0.30	0.22

There was no State-wise Financial Allocation

There was no State-wise Financial Allocation

There was no State-wise Financial Allocation

There was no State-wise Financial Allocation

No State-wise data reconciled

There was no State-wise Financial Allocation

There was no State-wise Financial Allocation

There was no State-wise Financial Allocation

There was no State-wise Financial Allocation

No State-wise data reconciled

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18								
25.	Tamil Nadu		40.68		74.76		46.00				13.88		16.01		13.85										
26.	Tripura		0.82		2.27		0.99				0.48		0.39		0.60										
27.	Uttar Pradesh		259.35		155.10		123.58				43.83		45.34		45.53										
28.	Uttarakhand		0.00		9.25		2.66				1.55		1.58		1.85										
29.	West Bengal		169.36		225.31		280.24				28.29		29.38		32.23										
30.	Andaman and Nicobar		0.05		0.13		0.00				0.03		0.00		0.01										
31.	Chandigarh		0.75		0.38		0.18				0.14		0.11		0.09										
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.04		0.05		0.01				0.00		0.00		0.01										
33.	Daman and Diu		0.14		0.23		0.00				0.02		0.01		0.01										
34.	Delhi		3.67		2.35		0.02				1.44		1.81		2.46										
35.	Lakshadweep		0.00		0.00		0.00				0.00		0.00		0.00										
36.	Puducherry		0.23		0.42		0.29				0.13		0.10		0.14										
TOTAL			983.30		963.70		1130.00		1128.81		1040.10		905.48		931.00		3.81	268.60	259.84	350.00	381.27	335.00	357.55	395.00	2.73

* Provisional data as on 06.03.2017. Disbursement of scholarship for the year 2015-16 still continues.

Statement-II

State-wise expenditure under Free Coaching and Allied Scheme for the candidates belonging to minority communities for the last three years and current year (as on 15.03.2017)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Fu-nd Allo-cation	Amo-unt rele-ased (₹ in cr.)	Fu-nd Allo-cation	Amo-unt rele-ased (₹ in cr.)	Fu-nd Allo-cation	Amo-unt rele-ased (₹ in cr.)	Fu-nd Allo-cation	Amo-unt rele-ased (₹ in cr.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh		3.99		10.96		2.61		2.86
3.	Arunachal Pradesh		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
4.	Assam		0.79		0.65		0.04		0.04
5.	Bihar		0.90		0.08		0.00		0.00
6.	Chandigarh		0.11		0.07		0.45		0.05
7.	Chhattisgarh *	No State-wise fund allocation	0.00	No State-wise fund allocation	0.00	No State-wise fund allocation	0.00	No State-wise fund allocation	0.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
9.	Daman and Diu		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
10.	Delhi		1.59		1.11		2.78		1.27
11.	Goa		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
12.	Gujarat		0.37		0.13		0.78		0.00
13.	Haryana		0.31		0.13		0.20		0.14
14.	Himachal Pradesh		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir		0.26		1.35		0.18		0.30
16.	Jharkhand		0.38		0.00		0.59		0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10								
17.	Karnataka		2.35		2.82		8.45		6.11								
18.	Kerala		1.40		0.87		1.79		0.29								
19.	Madhya Pradesh		1.24		0.42		0.81		0.07								
20.	Maharashtra		0.58		1.20		5.90		4.46								
21.	Manipur		0.65		0.96		0.17		0.23								
22.	Meghalaya	No state-wise fund allocation	0.00	No state-wise fund allocation	0.13	No state-wise fund allocation	0.16	No state-wise fund allocation	0.13								
23.	Mizoram		0.14		0.57		0.00		0.00								
24.	Nagaland		0.06		0.00		0.00		0.00								
25.	Odisha		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00								
26.	Punjab		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00								
27.	Rajasthan		0.92		0.80		1.18		0.68								
28.	Sikkim		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00								
29.	Tamil Nadu		0.23		0.08		0.00		0.00								
30.	Telangana		0.00		1.80		7.65		5.97								
31.	Tripura		0.00		0.00		0.00		4.33								
32.	Uttar Pradesh		4.64		4.40		5.60		2.51								
33.	Uttarakhand		0.19		0.08		0.05		0.05								
34.	West Bengal		2.55		2.89		5.49		4.57								
35.	Lakshadweep		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00								
36.	Puducherry		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00								
TOTAL			23.76		23.66		31.67		31.49		45.00		44.87		40.00		34.05

* No Institution/Organisation functioning in Chhattisgarh has applied/fulfilled the mandatory criteria for empanelment under the Free Coaching and Allied Scheme.

Statement-III

Details of funds released during the last three years, i.e., 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 under Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2013-16
1.	Uttar Pradesh	71747.42
2.	West Bengal	94034.27
3.	Assam	24111.77
4.	Bihar	19969.01
5.	Manipur	6802.87
6.	Haryana	3115.82
7.	Jharkhand	3844.72
8.	Uttarakhand	5894.42
9.	Maharashtra	3920.3
10.	Karnataka	6567.36
11.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	104.86
12.	Odisha	3165.07
13.	Meghalaya	1504.7
14.	Kerala	3250.26
15.	Mizoram	1453
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	803.36
17.	Delhi	586.43
18.	Madhya Pradesh	793.38
19.	Sikkim	1404.34
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	8842.37
21.	Andhra Pradesh	2648.17
22.	Telangana	2107.72
23.	Tripura	8532.18
24.	Punjab	2135.81
25.	Rajasthan	5798.5
26.	Gujarat	0.00
27.	Chhattisgarh	1004.74

Shortage of playground at secondary schools

†2230. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 31 per cent secondary schools in the country do not have playgrounds, if so, the details thereof, State-wise, including Chhattisgarh;

(b) whether any steps have been taken by Government in this direction, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to make games and sports an integral part of education system and providing basic facilities of games and sports in all the schools of the country, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) As per the Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) 2015-16, only 21.99% of secondary schools do not have playground facility. The State-wise details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), a Centrally sponsored scheme which envisages enhancing enrolment in Classes IX-X by providing a secondary school within a reasonable distance of every habitation. The scheme recognizes the importance of sports in providing quality secondary education in the country to ensure holistic development of the students. The scheme encourages the States/UTs to focus on sports, cultural activities, activity based learning, exposure to life skills with respect to health, nutrition etc. The annual school grant of ₹50,000/- per school provided under the scheme can also be utilized among other components, for sports equipments and uniforms. Further, under the Scheme, sports equipments for 6421 schools and sports tournaments at district level in 296 districts across the country have been approved till date.

Further, the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education under Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009, has been enacted, making elementary education a Fundamental Right, which, *inter alia*, provides for.

- (i) Access to a play ground for each school;
- (ii) A part-time instructor for physical education in upper primary school;
- (iii) Supply of play material, games and sports equipment, as per requirement of the schools.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has made it mandatory for all schools affiliated to it to provide one compulsory period for sports upto 10th class and two periods in a week for 11th and 12th classes.

Statement

State-wise details indicating the percentage of secondary schools not having playground facility

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Not having of Playground Facility (%)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30.36
2.	Andhra Pradesh	19.52
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	23.86
4.	Assam	35.04
5.	Bihar	27.01
6.	Chandigarh	3.12
7.	Chhattisgarh	31.01
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20.00
9.	Daman and Diu	27.50
10.	Delhi	8.11
11.	Goa	32.59
12.	Gujarat	11.88
13.	Haryana	8.73
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5.06
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	23.02
16.	Jharkhand	36.13
17.	Karnataka	11.89
18.	Kerala	10.76
19.	Lakshadweep	28.57
20.	Madhya Pradesh	20.06
21.	Maharashtra	3.49
22.	Manipur	24.47
23.	Meghalaya	44.60

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Not having of Playground Facility (%)
24.	Mizoram	69.43
25.	Nagaland	36.22
26.	Odisha	32.80
27.	Puducherry	13.57
28.	Punjab	2.56
29.	Rajasthan	29.03
30.	Sikkim	15.86
31.	Tamil Nadu	15.77
32.	Telangana	22.12
33.	Tripura	17.65
34.	Uttar Pradesh	38.18
35.	Uttarakhand	40.66
36.	West Bengal	35.37
	INDIA	21.99

Source: UDISE Flash Statistics 2015-16.

International standard stadium in Jammu and Kashmir

2231. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to have an International Standard Stadium in Jammu and Kashmir, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether a Special Grant of ₹ 200 crore was announced for upgradation of Sports Infrastructure in the State; and

(c) if so, the details of plans submitted by the State Government for its utilisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) Yes, a special development package of ₹ 200 crores for the State of Jammu and Kashmir is under implementation, which *inter alia* includes renovation of Bakshi Stadium (Football) in Srinagar and M. A. Stadium (Cricket) in Jammu, in a manner so as to make them compliant with the minimum requirements

of FIFA and ICC respectively, for holding International matches in a cost effective manner.

(c) The package of ₹ 200.00 crores is to be utilized towards construction/renovation of the following sports infrastructure:-

Sl. No.	Details of works & Location	Schedule date of Completion	Funds Allocated (₹ in crores)
1	2	3	4
1.	Renovation and upgradation of Bakshi stadium including provision of toilet galleries/change rooms.	Financial Year 2017-18	40.86
2.	Lighting system in Artificial Football Ground at TRC Srinagar		1.34
3.	Lighting system in Gani Memorial stadium at Srinagar		1.29
4.	Renovation and Development of M A stadium including provision of toilet galleries/change rooms.		40.00
5.	Development of infrastructure for water sports activities:		
	Pahalgam Lake		3.00
	Mansar Lake		3.00
6.	Construction of Indoor Sports hall at 22 locations/Districts:		88.00 (₹ 4.00 crores for each district)
	(i) Qoimah in Kulgam District		
	(ii) Tral in Pulwama District		
	(iii) Handwara in Kupwara District		
	(iv) Pattan in Baramulla District		
	(v) Bijbehara in Anantnag District		
	(vi) Soibugh in Budgam District		

1	2	3	4
	(vii) Leh in Leh District		
	(viii) Kargil in Kargil District		
	(ix) Rajpora in Pulwama District		
	(x) Shopian in Shopian District		
	(xi) Sehpora in Ganderbal District		
	(xii) Sumbal in Bandipora District		
	(xiii) Sambha in Sambha District		
	(xiv) Billawar in Kathua District	Financial Year 2017-18	
	(xv) Koteranka in Rajouri District		
	(xvi) Jammu District		
	(xvii) Doda in Doda District		
	(xviii) Kishtwar in Kishtwar District		
	(xix) Reasi in Reasi District		
	(xx) Udhampur District		
	(xxi) Ramban in Ramban District		
	(xxii) In Poonch District		
7.	Upgradation existing stadium at Rajouri		2.00
8.	Upgradation of existing stadium at Poonch		2.00
9.	Completion of ongoing outdoor stadium at Udhampur		10.00
10.	Sports Equipments, Furniture, Coaches/Trainers etc.		5.37

Sports Complex under RGKA in Andhra Pradesh

2232. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sports complex under Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) has been sanctioned for Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry thinks that one sports complex, that too at the Block level helps in promoting sports, that too at a time when Andhra Pradesh literally does not have sports facilities after bifurcation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indoor sports hall were sanctioned to Bhimadole Block, West Godawari District and Udaigiri Block, Nellore District at an estimated cost of ₹40 lakhs each in March, 2016 under Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) Scheme.

(c) Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken concrete steps for creation of basic sports infrastructure at Panchayat and block / mandal level. Under Khelo India, the focus is on filling up critical infrastructure gap. The following project for creation of sports infrastructure have been sanctioned to Andhra Pradesh during the current financial year 2016-17 under Khelo India Scheme:—

(₹ in crore)

Name of the project	Grant Sanctioned (Date)	Grant released (Date)
Multipurpose indoor hall at Vizzy Stadium, Vijayanagaram	6.00 (09.02.2017) (₹3 crore as 50% of Centre's Share and remaining part State's Share etc.)	1.00 (09.02.2017)

Proposals have been received from Government of Andhra Pradesh for Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Kommadi Mini Sports Complex, Visakhapatnam and construction of multipurpose indoor hall at Nellore which are approved in principle.

Training centre for sportspersons

‡2233. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by Government to improve the medal tally in the next Olympics;
- (b) whether Government proposes to increase funding for training of sportspersons;
- (c) if so, in what manner and by when;

(d) whether Government has set up any training centers to impart proper training to sportspersons; 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) to (e) Sir, in order to increase the number of medals, sportspersons with potential to excel at international level are indentified and provided with customized training at the best training centers within the country and abroad under world renowned coaches. The identified sportspersons are provided with all requisite support besides customized and tailor-made equipment.

Identified probable athletes and selected elite athletes are provided financial assistance for their customized training at Institutes having world class facilities and other necessary support under the Target Olympic Podium (TOP) Scheme, which the Government specifically formulated and launched in 2014 under the National Sports Development Fund with the objective of identifying and supporting potential medal prospects for Rio Olympics, 2016 and Olympic Games, 2020.

In order to improve the medal tally in the next Olympics, Government has constituted a Task Force comprising of Olympians, renowned coaches, sports administrators, educationist etc. for preparing action plan including short-term, medium term and long-term measures for effective participation of Indian sportspersons and increasing the medals in next three Olympic to be held in 2020, 2024 & 2028.

For effective preparation of Indian teams in various sports discipline, the sports infrastructure created at SAI Regional Centers and Academic Institutions are upgraded to international standard and most of the national camps of Indian teams are held there. For upgradation of SAI facilities, keeping in view the requirements for the next Olympics,

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

a plan amounting to ₹496 crores has been developed. Sports Authority of India (SAI) has good training facilities to train the national team in different disciplines. The most important training centres for training and preparation of the national teams are National Institute of Sports, Patiala and SAI regional centres at Sonapat, Bengaluru, Thiruvananthapuram, besides national camps held in Delhi.

Discovery of sporting talents among boys and girls

†2234. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the services of the NIS trained trainers for Central as well as State scheme earlier provided by Sports Authority of India (SAI) would be started again; and

(b) whether Government proposes to bring out the hidden sports talent among boys and girls only in the age group of 9 to 14 by selecting tribal players in the popular sports of the States, by setting up popular sports academy in the States and by providing them intensive training so that their standard can be raised upto maximum level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) Earlier Sports Authority of India (SAI) used to depute National Institute of Sports (NIS) trained coaches to State Coaching Centres (SCCs) and District Coaching Centres (DCCs). But this has been recently discontinued due to shortage of coaches to run SAI's own schemes.

(b) Sports Authority of India (SAI) is implementing the following Sports Promotional Schemes across the country to scout and nurture sports talent in the age groups of 8-14.

- National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC) - 8 to 14 years
- Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC) - 8 to 14 years

The Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme of SAI, which focuses on sporting talent in tribal, rural, coastal and remote backward and hilly areas, caters to children in the age group of 10-18 years across various disciplines. Currently, there are 19 SAG Centres with 2000 trainees (1120 boys and 880 girls).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Abuse of athletes in sports camps

2235. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any report on abuse of athletes in different sports camps in the country;

(b) if so, the details of cases that have been registered during the last two years; and

(c) the action taken by Government to safeguard the victim athletes and the details of punishment meted out to assailants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) Sir, no such case has been brought to the notice of Government in the recent past.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

National policy on hiring coaches

2236. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is opting for foreign coaches instead of coaches who are available within the country itself;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government proposes to bring in any concrete National policy on hiring coaches for different Sports/games; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) to (d) No, Sir. There is no deliberate policy of opting for foreign coaches instead of Indian Coaches. The objective is to hire the best coaches at the international level. While engaging foreign coaches, one of the responsibilities assigned to them is to train Indian coaches. Further, with a view to promoting high performance Indian coaches, a national coaching development framework has been put in place for capacity development and performance appraisal of Indian coaches. It is expected that over a period of time the dependence upon foreign coaches will decline significantly.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

*The House reassembled after lunch at one minute
past two of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

REGARDING POSTPONEMENT OF CALLING ATTENTION

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are not taking up Calling Attention today because of non-availability of the Minister and it is postponed to another date.

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): To which date, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have to consult the Minister and then decide.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, unfortunately, my Private Member's Bill, is at the last minute, was thrown into the bin saying that it was a Financial Bill. I thought the Calling Attention will come up.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Financial Bill of Category A can be introduced in the Lok Sabha only. That is why it could not come. It was not deliberately done by us. It is like that.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: I am not any aspersion on the Chair, Sir. I have utmost respect for the Chair, but can you please tell me on what date it is going to come so that I am prepared?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to me.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, I also should be there on that day. Sir, not only the Minister, that day I also should be there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I understood your point.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, postponement of the Calling Attention means that in future any Calling Attention with financial implications will not be taken up in the Rajya Sabha. Is that what your ruling is?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; it is not like that. You are reading too much. Listen to me. Calling Attention is already admitted by the hon. Chairman. It is admitted. It is in today's List of Business. We are not taking it up today because of the non-availability of the concerned hon. Minister. It can always happen. Therefore, it is only postponed to a later date and the date will be informed to Dr. Ramachandra Rao.

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, please inform me a little earlier so that I am present in the House.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, this non-availability of Minister is a very strange excuse.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It can happen always.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, we were told that because of the non-availability of the Minister tomorrow, Rule 176 discussion is being postponed, but the Minister was present throughout the Question Hour today. He was present throughout the Question Hour.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tomorrow's matter will be decided tomorrow.

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV (Rajasthan): The concerned Minister for the Calling Attention is Rao Inderjit Singh.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not only can there be an inconvenience to the Minister but there can be some inconvenience to Members also which may make it difficult for them to be in the House. It can happen to everybody. It can also happen to the Minister. They will take care of it.

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA (Punjab): Sir, I am on a point of order.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I have a point to make.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen, he is on a point of order. Your's is a point; but, Mr. Bajwa is on a point of order.

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Sir, I am extremely thankful, आपने मुझे टाइम दिया।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order? Tell me.

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: First of all, I am extremely sorry.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Don't say all this.

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: I have no disrespect to the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: When? No disrespect.

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा: सर, मुझे एक रिक्वेस्ट करनी थी।... I have never meant any disrespect to the Chair. I am very sorry अगर आपके सेंटिमेंट्स हर्ट हुए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Don't think like that.

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: We are all experienced people here. सर, मेरी गुजारिश ऐसी है कि ऑनरेबल मेम्बर ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't think like that. I have no ill feeling against you or against any Member for that matter.

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: I am extremely thankful to you, Sir. While you are in the Chair, you should...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Maybe, I must have got a little restless.

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Sir, I come to my point of order.

The hon. BJP Member from Punjab is a very dear friend of ours. He has taken up the point of Jallianwala Bagh. हमारे यह छोटे भाई पांच साल वहां के मेयर भी रहे, दस साल इनकी वहां गवर्नमेंट भी रही। मेरा कहना इतना है, सर ...(व्यवधान)... सर, मेरा कहना इतना है कि यह एक ऐसी जगह है, एक्चुअली जिसने हिंदुस्तान की आजादी की मूवमेंट को लाइफ दी। ब्रिटिश ने वहां 13 अप्रैल, 1919 को गाली चलवाई। ...(व्यवधान)... एक मिनट, प्लीज, बात करने दीजिए। उसमें तकरीबन 379 were killed and 1200 people were injured.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order?

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा: सर, मेरे कहने का मतलब इतना है कि जब हमारी यूपीए गवर्नमेंट थी, मुझे पता है कि मिनिस्टर ऑफ कल्चर ने साढ़े सात करोड़ रुपए तब दिए थे। मेरे कहने का मकसद इतना है कि आज बीजेपी की गवर्नमेंट है। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं अपने ऑनरेबल मेम्बर की बात को इधर रखना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी सरकार है, आप ज्यादा पैसे दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... उस monument के लिए और मदद की जरूरत है। ...(व्यवधान)... यही मुझे कहना था। मैंने उनको सपोर्ट की बात की है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That means, you are supporting it. Bajwaji, it means, you are supporting.

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Sir, 100 per cent.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, sit down. There is no problem. The Member only said. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... The hon. Member from this

side said only in the morning that the monument should be protected. You agree with that.

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Then, sit down. There is no controversy. Now, you sit down.

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: There is no controversy. हमारा कहना इतना था कि आपको बहुत मौका मिला, आपको करना चाहिए था। अभी भी मौका है, अब भी कुछ कर दीजिए। मुझे इतना ही कहना था।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point, Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, my point is, we appreciate that because of non-availability of the hon. Minister, the scheduled Calling Attention could not be taken up. We appreciate that. But, at the same time, we have taken a decision that every week, at least, one Calling Attention will be taken up. We want to know when it will be taken up, because days are passing by. Sir, we want that decision should not stand violated.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What you are saying is that if this is not taken up this week, then another one should be taken up this week and this will have to be taken up next week. That is all. You want one Calling Attention to be taken up every week. That is our decision. I will convey it to the hon. Chairman.

Now, we will take up the HIV and AIDS Bill, Mr. Minister.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, I have a point. We are discussing the Budget. So, why are you taking up the Bill in between? I don't understand. I have a very strong objection. This was also listed yesterday. Today also it is listed. Let us complete the general discussion on the Budget and then you take up the Bill. I just want to understand what the urgency of this Bill is. What is the urgency? Is the hon. Minister going out? Is the hon. Minister going abroad? Is he not available? What is it, Sir?

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, this is a very important Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The point is this. Mistryji, it is listed and I am going according to the Revised List of Business. Am I correct?

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: That is correct. But, why is it listed in the first

place? That is my point. My point is that. When we are discussing the Budget, why should it be taken up in between?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I understood. Please, listen to me. Since the Bill is important one, it is being taken up. But, at the same time, time allotted to the Budget may not be reduced.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, yesterday you postponed it!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to me. I can assure you that the time allotted for general discussion on the Budget will be utilized. There is no question of reduction in the time allotted. We are not going to reduce it.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, it is not fair on the part of the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to do this. I have a strong objection to it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. The second point is: In that case, Mistryji, you should have raised the point of order at 11 o' clock in the morning itself.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: The issue was raised.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, it was raised yesterday. It should have been taken up yesterday. Why did it postpone yesterday. It was also listed yesterday.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will tell you further. Yesterday, in the Leaders' meeting, it was agreed to that that particular Bill will be passed without any discussion. Today, I very well remember that in the Leaders' meeting, this issue was discussed, and all the Leaders who were present there agreed – understanding the importance of this Bill – that we will take up this Bill and pass it. But, there is a caveat that – strictly, the time allotted is two hours — it will have to be passed within two hours.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I would like to put it on record that we have tried to adjust everything, whatever Legislative Business has been put by the Government.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is a Bill for the country, not for the.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Many a times, Statements are being made without listing in the Business, and we have accommodated.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You were also in the Government. So, you will understand this. I was also in the Chair when you were in Government.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, मिस्त्री साहब जो Parliamentary rule and regulation है, उसके गुरु हैं, गुरु नहीं, बल्कि * हैं। उनसे तो हम लोग सीखते हैं। इसलिए ये कोई भी चीज़ गलत नहीं कह रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right. The time allotted is only two hours. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... The time allotted is two hours. I will strictly adhere to that, so that discussion on the General Budget is not jeopardized. Now, Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda to move.

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (Prevention and Control) Bill, 2014.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): Sir, I rise to move:

That the Bill to provide for the prevention and control of the spread of Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome and for the protection of human rights of persons affected by the said virus and syndrome and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.

Sir, the HIV Bill, which was introduced in Rajya Sabha on 11th February, 2014, had a very exhaustive consultation process, through which this Bill has come for consideration in the Rajya Sabyha. Initially, 29 Ministries and 21 Departments were consulted. Then, it was placed before the Rajya Sabha, and went to the Standing Committee. After the Standing Committee, it went to the Group of Ministers. After that, it came to the Lok Sabha, and now it is in the Rajya Sabha. Sir, the Bill provides for the provisions to strengthen the hands of the people who are working to control the HIV infection and to give them powers to see to it that they are able to curb this virus and this disease in a most effective manner. It also empowers the people living with HIV infection and tries to give them powers in the sense that it gives the legislative backing to the people living with HIV infection. It is people-living-with-HIV-centric legislation, which has come for our

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

consideration. It addresses the first issue of stigma and discrimination – discrimination in case of education, discrimination in case of employment, discrimination in cases of giving health facilities, discrimination in utilising the public facilities, and discrimination in inheriting the property, property rights and to hold any public office also. Initially, this was provided in the guidelines. But, now, after passing of this Bill, we will have the legislative sanctity and the legislative support to see to it that no discrimination is done. Another thing is, it prohibits the feeling of hatred against the HIV patients – physical assault or any physical violence against them. It has the provision of penalty. Those people who do such things will be penalised under the IPC. So, this provision has been also. ...*(Interruptions)*... It gives an environment where it becomes the responsibility of the Central Government or the State Government to provide them medical facilities and also to provide them counselling, basic medical facilities, testing facilities, lab facilities, treatment of the drug part, their diagnostic part – all these things have to be taken into consideration. We have to make the provisions where we have to introduce the procedures so that we reduce the disease-burden, and, for that also, we are working and we are trying to see to it that this part is taken care of. It safeguards the interests of the people living with HIV. First of all, the testing will be done only with an informed consent. This provision has been added. We have to keep the confidentiality. The confidentiality has to be kept in case of court proceedings, in our official programmes and also in safeguarding the affected children on the issue of property also. So, these are things which it prevents.

Along with this, it has the provision of giving the environment in the work place, maybe, at the workplace of the health institution where we have to follow the stringent policy so that the infection does not carry to the persons who are working in the health institutions or health facility. We also have to give an environment to the people who are working with the people living with HIV in any of the organizations so that no discrimination is done against them. These are the basic provisions which have been made and which have been taken care of. We also have to strengthen the system of redressal, and, for that, every State will have one or two Ombudsman who is going to redress and it will be a time-bound redressal which will be provided to the people who are living with HIV. So, if any type of complaint is there, the redressal part is also taken care of.

These are the salient features which have been enunciated in this Programme. I would also like to share with my colleagues that the suggestions which came from the Standing Committee have been taken care of and the suggestions which came from the Group of Ministers have also been taken care. Practically, every suggestion has been

[Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda]

accepted. Our National Aids Control Programme has been pretty successful and, as compared to the past, we can say that the infections have dropped to the tune of 67 per cent. When the global average rate of dropping is 35 per cent, in India, the infections have dropped to 67 per cent. This is one thing which I would like to say. The death has declined by 54 per cent, whereas, the global decline is 41 per cent. So, as far as the global decline is concerned, we are faster than them and we are trying to make this Programme a successful Programme. By this legislation, we will give them a legal sanctity. Till today, we have been empowering the people living with HIV through guidelines but there is no legal sanctity. After this Bill is passed, there is a legal sanctity, there is a legislative provision which has been provided and there are penalties also which have been imposed, penalties to the tune of imprisonment and also penalties like a fine of one lakh rupees. So, these are the provisions which we have provided. Redressal system has been strengthened.

Sir, this Bill has gone through very wide consultations. Eleven suggestions have been recommended by the Standing Committee. Ten suggestions have been accepted. One suggestion was that the Ombudsman should give the relief within 15 days. We have kept that for 30 days. We said, '30 days'. In case he is not able to give relief because of the pressure or other things, we have kept it 30 days. So, we have not been able to accept that one suggestion. Rest of the suggestions have been accepted. So, the sense of the Standing Committee has been taken into consideration and the Bill is now here for discussion.

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Jairam Ramesh. Shri Jairam Ramesh, you have got only seven minutes. There are three speakers.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, seven minutes! I will try.

Sir, I rise to support this Bill and I congratulate the Health Minister for finally bringing this Bill. It has been under discussion for almost 25 years. The first time the Bill was introduced in February, 2014 and today, we will pass this Bill unanimously and enthusiastically. But I would like to make three general points and two very specific points on the Bill.

Sir, all the suggestions made by the Standing Committee have been accepted by the Minister. I once again congratulate him for that and I wish all such Bills by

his Government go through the Standing Committee process and I wish all Standing Committee recommendations are given the same degree of seriousness that Mr. Nadda has given to this Bill's recommendations.

First of all, I would like to say that this issue of HIV/AIDS is an issue on which there is no politics. My mind goes back to the 26th of June, 2001. There was a special session of the UN General Assembly on HIV/AIDS on June 26, 2001. Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee was the Prime Minister, Dr. C.P. Thakur was the Health Minister and the statement on behalf of the Government of India, at the UN General Assembly, was made by Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, who was then the Leader of the Opposition and the Congress President. Sir, it is quite remarkable that at the UN General Assembly, a statement on behalf of the Government of India, with the Health Minister being present, was made by the Leader of the Opposition. That, of course, is a completely different era, but I would just read two lines from Mrs. Gandhi's speech. It says, "In India, we have an all-Party consensus on this issue, demonstrated by my speaking to you as Leader of Opposition on behalf of my country." Sir, this is the spirit that should guide democratic functioning, this is the spirit that should guide the functioning of Parliament and this is the spirit that should guide building a universal consensus on such an important issue.

Sir, I also remember that when this statement was being prepared, there was a big debate in this country as to whether Antiretroviral Therapy should be introduced on a large scale or not and Mrs. Sonia Gandhi's statement, she made at the UN General Assembly, was the first time that India committed to Antiretroviral Therapy, which is today considered to be one of the main reasons why the prevalence has been showing a declining trend. So, I thought I must remind the House of this important statement that was made. Of course, it was made by Shrimati Sonia Gandhi at the instance of the then Prime Minister, Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee.

Sir, 20 years ago, the headlines were 'India sitting on a time bomb', 'India on an AIDS volcano'. But today, the spirit is a little more optimistic because over the last 20 years, we have seen that there are still causes of great concern. Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, Andhra, Telangana, Chattisgarh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Goa — these are all States where prevalence rates are still very high. But I do want to acknowledge, Sir, that there is one State in this country which has shown a consistently declining prevalence rate, and that State is the State of Tamil Nadu.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: All credit goes to *Amma*.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Of course, what happens in Tamil Nadu is that in spite of all the political acrobatics that take place, it consistently delivers superior health outcomes. Barring Kerala, of course, Tamil Nadu is the most advanced State in this country in terms of health indicators and that is reflected in its performance on HIV/AIDS prevalence. I wish other States of this country follow Tamil Nadu's example.

Sir, my second point is, for the last 15-20 years, the AIDS Control Programme in India has been supported externally. It has been supported by the World Bank; it has been supported by philanthropic organizations. But that era is over. We now have to support it on our own. Now going forward, I think the hon. Minister should take us into confidence and say that resources will not be a problem for the National AIDS Control Organisation. This year, 2017-18, ₹ 2,000 crore has been provided for NACO and it is the estimate of most professionals that this is about ₹ 400 crore short of what is required to implement the programme. I wish, Sir, that the Health Minister consistently lobbies for a higher allocation because we no longer have the luxury of external funding and we will have to support the AIDS Control Programme on our own. Sir, my final general point is that the one area where we have shown weakness is blood banks. I am sorry to point out, Sir, that money allocated for blood banks, particularly in Delhi, Chennai and some other metropolitan areas, is not being used. I know the Minister has an answer to that. He can say that the Centre can only do so much; the States have to do the bulk of the responsibility. But it is truly an extraordinary situation where we are allocating money and the money is not being spent for something so important as a blood bank. So, I would flag this issue for the hon. Minister's attention. Sir, finally, I will take one or two minutes more on the Bill. In spite of the fact that all the recommendations of the Standing Committee have been accepted, I just make two points. In clause 14 of the Bill, the words used are "as far as possible". Sir, this was a big debate that took place in the Standing Committee; it is a debate that is taking place in the health community that this is not a phrase that should have figured in the Bill. I would have preferred "as far as feasible". That is one step better than "as far as possible". But the ideal solution is to remove "as far as possible" because Antiretroviral Therapy and diagnostics should be a right of every HIV patient. It should not be "as far as possible". My colleague, Mr. Rajeev Gowda, will be introducing an amendment and I hope all the Members will support this amendment. Sir, my second and final point is on clause 24. Clause 24 of the Bill deals with Ombudsman. But it has left the entire issue of Ombudsman to the State Government. How will they be selected; what will they do; how will they function? The operational protocol for the Ombudsman

has been left with the State. I request the hon. Minister to circulate model guidelines and, if possible, include those guidelines in the Rules that will be notified for this Act so that there is uniformity across States in the functioning of the Ombudsman who is so critical for the implementation of this Bill. Sir, with these words, I once again congratulate the Health Minister for taking into account all recommendations of the Standing Committee, and I wish his example is followed by the rest of the ministerial Cabinet.

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE (Karnataka): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I welcome this Bill which is a historical Bill. It is a stigma on our community. I come from Karnataka. In western Maharashtra and north Karnataka, the HIV patients are very, very high because there is an old tradition that, in the name of Goddess, poor children won't marry and then they are converted as sex workers. So, this disease was very much prevalent in this area, but, today, I am very happy to tell Mr. Ramesh that Karnataka has reduced HIV tremendously. There are many NGOs, including Bill Gates' Foundation, working in this part. There are patients who are not treated. Sometimes, they need minor operations. But doctors, even in many Government hospitals, don't touch such patients because blood is included and doctors are worried touching them. But, nowadays, it has been proved medically that even HIV can be totally cured and the patient can be treated very well. Still, there are many children and ladies who are denied treatment. There are examples where a pregnant lady does not go for the delivery and instead consumes poison and dies because somehow people know that she is suffering from AIDS. Sir, this is because of the social stigma attached to this disease. So, this Bill is going to be a historical Bill. India is doing extremely well, but in some of the States, we still have to work very hard. I welcome this Bill. This Bill was, in fact, introduced in 2014 in Rajya Sabha and then it was referred to the Joint Committee. That Committee made several recommendations and suggested some changes. I think, those have already been incorporated in this Bill. Sir, I would like to mention that there are so many examples where an HIV-positive patient, who lives in a joint family, is not allowed to stay in the house. Even after taking the medicines and the treatment and despite the fact that the patient is all right, he is not allowed to stay in his home with the family. There are so many such examples. There are so many hostels where HIV-positive children are not allowed to stay. Sometimes, if an HIV-positive person goes to a restaurant and if they come to know about his disease, they don't offer him even a glass of water. This is the biggest problem with the patients suffering from this disease. So, this is very important that this Bill has been introduced by the hon. Health Minister. I don't want to take much time because there are so many other

[Dr. Prabhakar Kore]

Members who also want to talk about this issue. In summary, I welcome this Bill and this is going to be a very important step in the history of health sector, and I am thankful to the hon. Health Minister. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri D. Bandyopadhyay. Your time is four minutes.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I rise to support the Bill titled, 'The Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (Prevention and Control) Bill, 2014'. It is nice to see that the Bill drafted and proposed by the hon. Minister of the previous Government is being owned and presented by the next Government for the approval of the House. It only indicates that the Indian democracy has achieved that level of maturity to carry forward any good and pro-people measure, notwithstanding the fact that when it was initially brought to the House when the present Government was in the Opposition. It is highly heartening.

The United Nations General Assembly passed a Declaration, as already told by my friend, Mr. Jairam Ramesh, to adopt such a measure for the benefit of the people of the world. India is a signatory to that Declaration. Therefore, it is only proper and correct that the Government should bring this Bill.

It is not merely the fulfillment of an international commitment but it is urgently required to deal with the problems of 2.3 million Indians suffering from this dangerous disease. India is the third highest country for this deadly disease. India accounts for four out of ten persons infected in the Asia-Pacific Region. The biggest problem is that more than 50 per cent of the afflicted persons are not aware of their ailment. What is more alarming is that the treatment coverage is only 36 per cent. The number of people, who do not have access to the therapy, is as high as 64 per cent. The provision against discrimination in the Bill is highly commendable. In this context, it is pertinent to point out that West Bengal Government, in 2015, announced a scheme called "Muktir Aalo" for the rehabilitation of the sex-workers and also decided to offer rice at ₹ 2 per kilo and with provision for skill development and vocational training. There are certain unsavory points which I would like to mention here. The Bill says that the Government will provide treatment 'as far as possible'. It is a clause that health activists have been protesting against very strongly. Clause 14(1) of the Bill mentions the words 'as far as possible' regarding the obligation

of the State to provide treatment facilities. Thus, instead of making the treatment of HIV a right of the patient, Clause 14(1) gives the Government an escape route to avoid any responsibility to treat the patient. This Clause makes the Bill 'toothless'. This also goes against the twenty four year old commitment of the Government of India.

Sir, there is a sociological aspect of this disease. In the popular mind, this disease is an outcome of an immoral activity. This social stigma creates further problem for the afflicted persons. In fact, in earlier years, persons afflicted by STD would not own up their problem even before the physicians. Their problem was the fear of being socially ostracized.

Despite some limitations, this Bill is a step in the right direction. After it is passed and becomes operational, perhaps, some more deficiencies may come to light. A thorough overhaul may be necessary on the basis of the hard evidence. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... For the present, it is a welcome step. I reiterate my support to this Bill. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naresh Agrawal, do you wish to speak now? ...(*Interruptions*)... So, you want to go after that. You sit here, pass the Bill, and, then go. Why do you wish to go early?

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL (Uttar Pradesh): This is the ruling of the Chair!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please speak.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और मंत्री जी से कहूँगा कि यह बिल खाली बिल के रूप में न रह जाए, बल्कि प्रभावी रूप से लागू भी हो, क्योंकि बहुत से बिल हम लोगों ने इस सदन में पास किए, जो समाज के लिए और समाज में पीड़ित लोगों के लिए जरूरी थे, उनके लिए हमने संरक्षण की व्यवस्था की, लेकिन practical रूप में वांछित परिणाम प्राप्त नहीं हुए। आज भी वह problem बनी हुई है, जैसे दहेज उत्पीड़न एक्ट बना, दलित एक्ट बना, निर्भया एक्ट आदि, हमने बहुत से एक्ट बनाए। जब तक हमारे समाज में व्याप्त रूढ़िवादिता समाप्त नहीं होगी, जब तक हम समाज की सोच में बदलाव नहीं लाएंगे, तब तक क्या कानून के माध्यम से हर एक्ट लागू कर सकते हैं? एक ज़माने में तय हुआ कि 50 से अधिक लोगों की बारात नहीं जाएगी, लेकिन अब तो बारात में 200 से कम बाराती हों, तो समझा जाता है कि आदमी ठीक नहीं है, बड़ा आदमी नहीं है। आजकल दिल्ली में शादियों पर कितना खर्च हो रहा है, आप देख लीजिए। हमने प्रभावित लोगों को सारा संरक्षण दिया। हमने यह भी कहा कि उनके परिवारों को क्या देंगे? आपने इसमें कहा है कि केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों की इसमें क्या भूमिका रहेगी। आपने लिखा है कि HIV फैलने से रोकना, प्रभावित व्यक्ति को antiretroviral therapy प्रदान करना, infection management करना, जैसे प्रावधान करके आपने कह दिया कि केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारें इसे करेंगी। मैं चाहूँगा कि आप इसमें define कर

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

दीजिए कि केन्द्र की क्या duties and rights होंगे और राज्यों की क्या duties and rights होंगे। आज क्या हर अस्पताल में HIV के test करने की मशीन है, कोई व्यवस्था है? दूसरे, समाज में अगर यह पता लग जाए कि किसी को HIV है या उसके परिवार में किसी को HIV है, तो क्यों उसके मन में inferiority complex आ जाता है और वह अपने आपको समाज से उत्पीड़ित समझने लगता है? उसके परिवार ने अगर इसे जाहिर कर दिया, मौहल्ले या गांव में बात फैल गयी तो उस आदमी को बिल्कुल untouchable मान लिया जाता है। उसे गांव से करीब-करीब किनारे बिठा दिया जाता है। अभी हमारे साथी कह रहे थे कि होटल में अगर वह पानी मांगे तो प्लास्टिक के ग्लास में भी उसे पानी देना बड़ा मुश्किल काम है। आखिर, इस रूढ़िवादिता को जब तक हम नहीं तोड़ेंगे, तब तक क्या वाकई इस बिल की मंशा को लागू कर पाएंगे? आज सबसे ज्यादा AIDS किसी में फैल रहा है तो उनमें truck drivers सबसे आगे हैं। महीने में 20 दिन अगर एक truck driver चलता है, लगातार जिस दिन वह गाड़ी पर चलता है। परिवार से अलग रहता है। उसके तमाम रास्तों में ढाबे और इल्लीगल सेंटर्स होते हैं, जहां इल्लीगल काम हो रहे हैं। वह सबसे ज्यादा इससे प्रभावित हो रहा है। आप इसकी जाँच कराकर अपनी रिपोर्ट मँगवा लीजिए। आज एचआईवी फैलने का सबसे बड़ा रीज़न यही है और इससे सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावित भी वही है। जो लोग अपने परिवार से दो-दो, चार-चार महीने अलग रहते हैं, चाहे वह लेबर क्लास हो या और कोई क्लास हो, वे इसकी चपेट में आते हैं और क्राइम भी अधिकतर वे ही लोग करते हैं। हमें यह देखना पड़ेगा कि यह कहाँ पर से शुरू हो रहा है, इसकी वजह क्या है, उसको कैसे रोका जाए, हम लोगों को इस बारे में कैसे एजुकेट करें और एजुकेशन को कैसे बढ़ाएँ? केवल विज्ञापन दे देने से या अंग्रेज़ी चैनलों और अखबारों में बढ़िया लेख छप जाने से कोई चीज़ रुकती नहीं है, क्योंकि उसको पढ़ने वाले तो बहुत हैं, लेकिन उससे ज्ञान हासिल करने वाला कोई नहीं है।

आपने कहा कि हर राज्य सरकार इसमें ombudsman की भूमिका अदा करेगी। अब अगर राज्य सरकारें गलत काम कर रही हैं, वे किसको सूचना देंगी और राज्य सरकारों पर मुकदमा कैसे चलेगा? आप अब तक कई स्पेशल कोर्ट्स की घोषणा कर चुके हैं। आप हर ऐक्ट में कहते हैं कि हम स्पेशल कोर्ट की व्यवस्था करेंगे और स्पेशल कोर्ट साल भर के अंदर मुकदमों में जजमेंट देगा। अब तो अदालतें इतनी स्पेशल नहीं रह गईं, जितनी आपने — इसमें भी आपने कहा कि राज्य सरकार स्पेशल अदालत की व्यवस्था करेगी। कल सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने हम लोगों के लिए चुनाव सुधार में भी यह कह दिया कि एक साल के अंदर खत्म होना चाहिए। कहना तो बहुत अच्छा लगता है, लेकिन क्या वह व्यवस्था है? अब आप इसका जवाब दीजिएगा, तब आप इतना बता दीजिएगा कि कितनी राज्य सरकारों ने अभी तक इस संबंध में पालन किया? यह ठीक है कि ऐक्ट आज बन रहा है, लेकिन ऐक्ट तो बहुत दिनों से है। आप यह भी बताइएगा कि कितने राज्यों में एड्स और कैंसर के लिए स्पेशल हॉस्पिटल्स हैं? आप यहीं देख लीजिए, पूरे-पूरे राज्य में इसकी कोई स्पेशल दवाई की व्यवस्था नहीं है, इसकी कोई स्पेशियलिटी नहीं है, इसके हॉस्पिटल्स नहीं हैं, इसको रोकने के लिए डॉक्टर नहीं हैं। आप इसको सीक्रेट कैसे रखेंगे? आपने कहा कि इसको सीक्रेट रखा जाएगा, तो आप बताइए कि इसको कौन सीक्रेट रखेगा? मीडिया तो सबसे पहले इसे छाप देगा। मीडिया तो हमारे बेडरूम को छाप देगा, इसको छपना तो दूर रहा, मीडिया तो इतना सीक्रेट भी नहीं रखता है। मैं कहूँगा कि ऐक्ट को सफल बनाने के लिए कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था कीजिए, जिससे समाज में रहने वाले इस तरीके के लोगों को वास्तविक न्याय

मिल सके। इसकी रोकथाम एजुकेशन के माध्यम से तथा अन्य माध्यमों से ऐसी हो कि यह रोग ज्यादा न बढ़े। यद्यपि इसमें कमी आई है, जैसा कि आपका कहना है, लेकिन हम कहते हैं कि यह खत्म हो जाए तो ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा। मैं इन्हीं सुझावों के साथ फिर से इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri K. Somaprasad. You have only three minutes. Within three minutes, you should conclude.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Thank you, Sir. First of all, I support and welcome this Bill because it is a very important piece of legislation and it is highly essential. After Smallpox and different forms of Hepatitis, HIV and AIDS have become disaster diseases. As far as our nation is concerned, it would lead to a very big national calamity. Even now, as we know, our country is having 2.1 million HIV positive patients. Out of them, a good number is of children. What is the attitude of the general public, Sir? They want to get rid of these people. Due to this behaviour of the society, the identified HIV patients become isolated from the society. Most of their fundamental rights are denied. The children could not continue their studies in certain schools.

They are also Indian citizens, Sir. They are also having equal rights which other people enjoy. They should not be curtailed. I guess this is the first disease-centric legislation in our country. When we make a law, it has to be a perfect one. It should cover almost all important points. Maybe, we cannot legislate a hundred per cent perfect law. But we should try for that. Keeping this aspect in mind, when we go through this Bill, I feel certain defects, Sir. When we talk about prevention and control, everybody will agree that prevention of a disease is better than its cure. Sex is a basic, natural instinct. Nobody can prevent anyone from it. HIV and AIDS generally spread through sexual contact. Sexual contact cannot be banned. But we can do one thing. We can spread education and awareness among the youth about better sexual relationship.

Sir, it has to be a part of our formal education in schools as well as in colleges. It must be a part of our syllabus. My opinion is that a mandatory provision must be incorporated in this Bill. At least, one hour or a period should be spared for it in a month. Safe and healthy sex practices and their importance in a family life may be taught at the appropriate age level.

Another point that I would like to present before you, Sir, is about the removal of a worker, who is a protected person, from his job by the employer. Clause 3 in Chapter II deals with this subject. Actually this Clause is incorporated for the protection of a protected person.

[Shri K. Somaprasad]

Sub-clause (a) says, "the denial of, or termination from, employment or occupation, unless, in the case of termination, the person, who is otherwise qualified is furnished with- (i) a copy of the written assessment of a qualified and independent healthcare provider competent to do so that such protected person poses a significant risk of transmission of HIV to other person in the workplace, or is unfit to perform the duties of the job;"

But, Sir, here is the problem. Most of the employers after knowing that a worker is a protected person do not allow him or her to continue the work with them. Because they think that it will not promote their business. So, the employer's first intention would be to oust the protected person by all means. Nowadays getting a medical certificate is not a big thing. He can easily collect such a certificate stating that this worker is unfit for the job. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Sir, I will take just one minute. So, my opinion is that instead of having a single healthcare provider, there must be a Medical Board comprising, at least, three competent healthcare providers from different fields. After a detailed examination, the Board should certify that the protected person is fit or unfit. Only that certificate issued by the Board should be considered as a valid document. Moreover, there must be an appellate authority also.

Sir, the third issue that I want to bring to your notice is about the protection of the protected person. Treatment is a right of the protected person. Each and every protected person must be given free and complete treatment by the Government. A separate department should be formed for monitoring of treatment. Its treatment is very costly. The poor people cannot afford the expenses. Hence, complete free treatment has to be provided. Thank you, Sir.

श्री आलोक सिद्धार्थ (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं अपनी पार्टी की राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष आदरणीय बहन कु. मायावती जी का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि उन्होंने मुझे HIV & AIDS (Prevention and Control) Bill, 2014 पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया। मान्यवर, हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी ने तथा हमारे सम्मानित वरिष्ठ साथियों ने इस बिल के बारे में जो बातें कहीं, निश्चित रूप में बिल में जो प्रावधान किए गए हैं, वह मानव कल्याण के लिए उठाया गया एक अच्छा कदम है। लेकिन हमें इस बात पर विचार करना पड़ेगा कि इस बिल में जो प्रावधान किए गए हैं, उनको जमीनी हकीकत से हम कितनी तेजी से आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं, क्योंकि इस देश में ज्यादातर जो कानून बनाए गए हैं, उनको कानून तक ही सीमित रखा गया है।

जहां तक HIV & AIDS से संक्रमित लोगों की बात है, उनके लिए तमाम तरह के प्रावधान इस बिल में किए गए हैं। लेकिन इस बिल में जो प्रावधान किए गए हैं, उनमें खास तौर से भारत का विश्व में

तीसरा स्थान है - HIV & AIDS से संक्रमित लोगों के कारण, तीसरे नम्बर पर उनकी संख्या आती है। उनमें आज बड़े शहरों के अलावा गांवों में, कस्बों में और खास तौर से 24 से 45 वर्ष के युवाओं में जो संक्रमण बढ़ रहा है, उसकी ओर हमें पूरी तरह से ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। क्यों ध्यान देना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि जो संक्रमित लोग हैं, उनमें से 85 परसेंट लोगों को अभी तक इस संक्रमण के बारे में जानकारी नहीं है, उनमें जानकारी का अभाव है। हमारे वरिष्ठ साथी ने अभी कहा कि बड़े-बड़े होर्डिंग्स से, बड़े-बड़े पोस्टर लगाने से और ज्यादा प्रचार करने से जनता तक इसका लाभ नहीं पहुंचाया जा सकता है। हमें अपने हेल्थ के बजट में, खास तौर से एड्स और एचआईवी से पीड़ित लोगों के लिए अलग से प्रावधान करके उनको लाभ पहुंचाने का काम करना पड़ेगा। पिछले कानूनों की तरह, जैसे हम गरीबी हटाएंगे, बेरोजगारी हटाएंगे, अगर हम केवल नारों और वायदों तक सीमित रहेंगे, तो निश्चित रूप से यह बिल भी केवल एक बिल बनकर रह जाएगा। अगर हम इसको हकीकत में बदलना चाहते हैं - भारत में सबसे ज्यादा एचआईवी और एड्स से मरने वालों की जो संख्या है, उन लोगों को अगर हम सही रूप से बचाना चाहते हैं, तो हमें गांव स्तर पर डॉक्टरों को appoint करना पड़ेगा, trained staff को appoint करना पड़ेगा। हमें दवाइयों के संबंध में उनमें जागरूकता फैलानी पड़ेगी कि ये दवाइयां हैं और इनसे कोई नुकसान नहीं है - यह सब हमें उन्हें बताना पड़ेगा। साथ ही साथ हमें उन्हें यह भी बताना पड़ेगा कि जो लोग इन बीमारियों से प्रभावित हैं, इस बिल में उनके साथ भेदभाव नहीं किया जाएगा - चाहे वह शिक्षा हो या स्वास्थ्य हो। लेकिन क्या भेदभाव केवल कागजों तक सीमित रहेगा? जैसे हम untouchability की बात करते हैं। अभी हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि इस बिल में यह प्रावधान किया गया है और उनके ऊपर penalty लगेगी। Untouchability पर penalty है, ...**(समय की घंटी)**... गैर-बराबरी पर penalty है, लेकिन क्या आज भी देश में गैर बराबरी है या नहीं है? माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इस सजेशन के साथ यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल में जो प्रावधान किए गए हैं, उनको ज़मीनी तौर पर हकीकत में उतारा जाए, धन्यवाद।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. I also thank the hon. Finance Minister, who has headed the Group of Ministers which fine-tuned the various clauses in the Bill.

Sir, on behalf of my Party, YSR Congress Party, I rise to support the Bill. I will directly refer to some of the clauses and bring it to the notice of the hon. Health Minister to take the suggestions into consideration. I don't want to propose any amendments because my experience of nine months in this House is that when Opposition brings forward some amendments, they are always negated by the Treasury Benches. Therefore, I don't move any amendment. I am only making some suggestions.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not necessary.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: It is for the hon. Minister to accept the suggestions or not. I leave it to his wisdom.

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

Sir, I refer to clause 2(s) of the Bill. There are three sub-clauses in clause 2(s). I request the hon. Health Minister to include one more subclause as sub-clause (iv) to include female sex workers and also transgenders so that the definition of 'protected person' is widened. This is one suggestion which I would like to make. Kindly include sub-clause (iv) in clause 2(s). I also draw your attention to clause 13, which is right-based approach for AIDS treatment and mandates both the Central and the State Governments to provide the treatment. At the same time, this clause 13 has to be read with clause 14, which my colleague, Shri Jairam Ramesh, has referred to. In clause 14, the words 'as far as possible' dilute the very objective with which this Bill is being enacted in so far as Anti-retroviral Therapy is concerned. Instead of 'as far as possible', he suggested something like 'as far as feasible'.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can say 'as far as possible'. Why can't you say that?

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: No, Sir. In fact, my suggestion is, 'as is considered expedient' or 'as it deems fit' are probably the right words instead of 'as far as possible'. Therefore, I request the hon. Health Minister to kindly consider this suggestion. Clause 3, sub-clause (a), deals with providing insurance cover to those citizens of this country who would like to take insurance. Sir, both the Insurance Development Regulatory Authority and the Standing Committee have dealt with it. Sir, insurance premium cannot be charged at the normal rate whereas Standing Committee has stated that the premium should be charged at 'slightly higher rate'. In fact, unless and until, the Bill defines what is 'normal rate' and what is 'slightly higher rate', there is every possibility that private insurance companies might take advantage of the situation and they may charge exorbitant insurance premium. Therefore, I request the hon. Health Minister to address this issue.

Clause 3, sub-Clause (a), prohibits discrimination in employment. Of course, there is a difference of opinion between the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Health here. The Ministry of Home Affairs says that the persons who are affected by the HIV cannot be recruited as the security personnel whereas the Health Ministry differs with it. There has to be a clarity on this issue and I would like to bring it to the notice of the Health Minister. There has to be clarity on this.

The next Clause, which I would like to refer to, is Clause 6 (c) — informed consent. In fact, in his speech, the hon. Health Minister has referred to that also. Clause 6 (c)

exempts obligation of securing informed consent for epidemiological or surveillance purpose. There has to be a proper definition, which has to be included in Clause 2. What is 'epidemiological' or 'surveillance purpose', that definition has to be defined in Clause 2 of the Bill.

The next Clause, which I would like to refer to, is Clause 19 — safe working environment. Clause 19 mandates safe working environment in the establishment. Here, there is a distinction. I do not really understand why such a distinction has been made by the Government. Here, the distinction is, those establishments which engage about hundred or less than hundred. This differential hundred or less than hundred need not be made, according to me. The Health Minister may address this issue. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Sir, one more minute. I am not giving any political statement but directly referring to the Clauses.

Coming to the Ombudsman, of course, it has been left to the State Government. No timeframe has been fixed for the Ombudsman to pass the orders. I would request the Government to consider fixing up the timeframe for Ombudsman to pass the order. Secondly, if the orders of Ombudsman are not complied with, this Clause does not say anything about it. There has to be prosecution proceedings. Of course, penal proceedings are there but there has to be prosecution proceedings also if orders are not complied with. Therefore, with these observations, I conclude and I support the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now, Mr. Tiruchi Siva, please complete it in three minutes.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I support this Bill on behalf of my Party DMK. It was a much awaited Bill. HIV infected persons have been stepping on to every door for a legislation for their welfare and we thank wholeheartedly the Health Minister for having brought it now and the whole House is in support of it. Sir, I should say here that there are two ranks which India is holding and about which we cannot be proud of. One is, we are number 2 in population in the world and number 3 with regard to number of HIV patients. Next to South Africa and Nigeria, it is India which has the highest number of HIV infected persons. So it is high time that we have to bring down the numbers. Now, that it has been assessed that it is concentrated with regard to three persons, one is female sex workers, then, men having sex with men and injecting drug users, I think, after the legislation of this Act, we can concentrate more on bringing down the numbers or we

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

3.00 P.M.

can stop it there rather than increasing. This Bill lists out which are the reasons or the causes for discrimination like with regard to employment, educational establishments, health services and all. One thing to be very much appreciated is that HIV testing is not a prerequisite for obtaining employment or access to health services or even education. It is very, very appreciable that it has been brought in this Bill. Sir, with regard to certain recommendations by the Standing Committee, I would like to emphasize and request the Minister to take into consideration, firstly, with regard to the ombudsman. It says that the Committee recommended that certain other discriminations outlined under the Bill should be brought. Not only health services, there should be education also.

Any other area where discrimination is meted out to HIV infected persons; that should also come under the Ombudsman jurisdiction. The second point is, as my colleague Shri Rangasayee suggested, the timeframe has not been there.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, can I just ask something for a clarification? Sivaji, you are saying 'education'. What is its meaning?

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Discrimination meted out if a person compliant...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Suppose, the Ombudsman takes cognizance of that, for him to be in the position to solve it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Yes, that is what I am suggesting. I think it is a very, very important point. And, so also, the timeframe within which the Ombudsman must pass order, there is no specification in the Bill. So, if it is related with medical emergencies, it should be within 15 days or if it is with regard to life-saving treatment, it should be within 24 hours. The Ombudsman must be serious. And, as Shri Jairam Ramesh suggested, the powers are with the State Governments but some guidelines which are common to all the States should also be there. Then, I think, it should be uniform. Otherwise, every State will have its own speculation on how to implement the Ombudsman thing.

Another thing is with regard to the insurance cover. This should be preferably at the normal rate of premium or could be slightly higher than normal. Apart from all other things, as the treatment part of it, it is highly expensive and the persons who are infected with HIV are not able to afford it. So, the Government must involve itself, in all way, to give them free of cost. It should help them.

And, third and the foremost point is that of penalty. Sir, If Section 4 is violated or contravened; the punishment is that of penalty. "Whoever contravenes the provision of Section 4 shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three months but which may extend to two years and fine which may extend to one lakh rupees, or with both." Whereas if the Ombudsman order is not complied with, the penalty is very, very less, "Shall be liable to pay a fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees and in case the failure continues, with an additional fine which may extend to five thousand rupees." So, there is no prosecution, there is no penalty by way of punishment which the contravention of Section 4 says that imprisonment for a term of not less than three months should also be for the Ombudsman ... *(Time-bell rings)*... Sir, only then, will it be taken up seriously. So, this Bill has to be welcomed in all ways and I think this will give a very big hope to those HIV patients. We are having around 24 lakh people affected with this and discrimination meted out is also very well-known. So, this Act having being legislated should be implemented in all ways without any lacunae.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yours are only suggestion and not amendments.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: These are all suggestions and not amendments.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: And, one thing more. I forget to mention about the words, 'As far as possible' in Clause 14. Everyone suggested that if the amendment is put for vote, everyone will vote because ambiguity should not be there. ... *(Time-bell rings)*... Sir, if an assurance is being given by any person, and he says, 'as far as possible', then it amounts to denial. It may imply or may not also. So this 'as far as possible' will amount to denial. The Minister should kindly delete it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: When he replies, he will respond to it. Now, Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda. You can take seven minutes.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Thank you, Sir. This is a Bill that I very broadly support and it is a Bill that was originally introduced by the then Health Minister, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad during the UPA time. It is a measure of our bipartisan, multi-partisan consensus on the issue of AIDS and HIV and the amount of work that we needed to do to cure this disease, that this Bill is now coming forward from the NDA Government. It has broad support in this House.

[Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda]

Sir, when you actually look at the success story in our attack on HIV and AIDS, we have got a good story to tell. India has actually seen AIDS related deaths declining by 54 per cent since 2007. Since we scaled up the provision of free Anti-retroviral therapy since 2004, we have cumulatively saved four-and-a-half lakh lives. This is a matter of great happiness that we have been able to achieve so much as a nation in addressing this challenge.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But we have the third largest number of them.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: That is right, Sir. But we have been making significant progress. So, that is a matter of happiness. There is a long way to go. This Bill addresses another aspect of this problem. For example, it says, "It seeks to prevent stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV." These amendments will allow families that have faced discrimination to go to court against institutions or persons being unfair. This applies to the public sector and the private sector. This is a very good move.

Sir, but, let us pay attention to the term 'stigma'. More than the virus itself, stigma is the disease in this country. If you look at the negative stories that have emerged in the context of people with HIV and AIDS, many of them were infected inadvertently, who were not even involved in high risk activities. We had horror stories of people being stoned to death, children being separated, not being allowed to go to school and not being given food; things like that. There were people whose bodies were not given proper funerary rites. All kinds of stigma are attached to this particular problem, to this particular disease and that has not fully gone away. It is very good that we are providing legal and statutory sanction to measures that will allow patients and the people discriminated against to reach out there and fight in court or through the Ombudsman. But, this stigma has another aspect to it. Many people are afraid to stand up and acknowledge that they are suffering from these kinds of illnesses. They are afraid of revealing their situation because, then, subtly and indirectly, under the radar you will see all kinds of discrimination that they will not be able to take action against.

There is another problem. One of the major at-risk groups here is men who have sex with men (MSM). This is an example of a kind of activity which is outlawed as per Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code, that was originally overturned with the NAZ Foundation judgement of the Delhi High Court. But the Supreme Court has said that it is

up to us in Parliament to enact laws that throw out this archaic Section of the IPC. Until you throw out that archaic Section 377, many people will be afraid to take action to seek redress under the provisions of this law. It is good that you are doing a lot of progressive things here with this particular Bill. But, what use will it be if people are afraid to stand up and take action to seek redress because they will be prosecuted under some other provision which should not even be in the books in this era?

Sir, let me continue on that point. This issue of stigma is something that we really, really need to address and bring in other legislation to remedy and clean up the context where we have these measures going forward. Over the course of the UPA era, we came up with a lot of legislations which focused on rights, empowering people with rights, and this law also, is a rights-based legislation. When you say that people have a right to treatment, that right has to be backed up fully. Across party lines, the Health Minister, today, has seen all of us stand up in support and some of us have moved amendments. People from other parties have also moved amendments. My colleague, Shri Husain Dalwai has moved an amendment focused on this phrase, "as far as possible". Across party lines you are seeing members argue that this phrase has to go. It does not fulfill that promise, it does make that right action able as above and, therefore, we urge upon you to remove the words of this clause "as far as possible". Sir, let me point out that there is a Supreme Court judgement which also says the same thing. This is a ruling of December, 2010, which says that the Central Government cannot deny its obligation towards people living with HIV by providing second-line ART treatment. They cannot deny. How and why? The Supreme Court has, essentially, said that this falls under Article 21 of the Constitution which is Right to Life and, therefore, given that kind of constitutional support for this Right that is being enacted here, let us remove these four words which cripple that Right, and that is something which I urge upon the Health Minister to do.

Sir, I only want to dwell on one more point *i.e.*, the issue of Ombudsman. Many of my colleagues have raised the issue of Ombudsman. Sir, at this moment, it is one Ombudsman per State. That is the impression I get. There are huge States and they have wide varying populations and if the people who are suffering from illnesses need to go and seek redress, can they go thousands of miles and hundreds of kilometers away when they need redressal closer to them? Can they go thousands of miles or hundreds of kilometers when they need redress closer to them? So, we should ensure that in the rules you add provisions which say one Ombudsman for so many population, one Ombudsman within a distance from centres of population, something which ensures that people have equitable

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access to Ombudsman. In any case, I want to support this Bill. I urge the Minister to remove those four words as far as Clause 14(1) of this Bill is concerned. When we do that and when the whole House passes unanimously that amended Bill, I would think we would be demonstrating our commitment to the vulnerable population of India who are suffering from HIV and we are demonstrating our commitment to equality for people of different sexual orientation and this is something that is a progressive measure that we must support and make many more moves in terms of the related legislation on abolishing section 377, on transgender rights and numerous such legislations that we need to work on. I commend this Bill for passage.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeev Gowda, thank you very much. Dr. Vikas Mahatme, less than ten minutes.

DR. VIKAS MAHATME (Maharashtra): Thank you. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to congratulate the hon. Health Minister for bringing in this Bill. It was long awaited and it has certain features which I feel are very important. One is that it prevents the spread of the disease and that is very important because as on today there is no curative treatment for HIV. Whatever we are treating is reducing the load of virus in the blood circulation. So, the prevention of the disease is the most important part and that will be taken care of by this Bill. This is the most important thing which, I feel. Secondly, those who are suffering from the disease should get health services accessible; and should be available at affordable cost. This should include counseling and this should also include other parts of medical management support and facilities. That is provided in this Bill. This is a good part of this Bill. There is a provision to protect the rights of the patients suffering from HIV and AIDS, and we know that these patients are discriminated. There is a social stigma around that. Nobody wants to give a house on rent to these people. Nobody wants to give admission in the schools. So, all these problems will be taken care of by the legal way and to have a speedy result, an Ombudsman will be appointed. In one State, there can be more than one Ombudsman also, as my previous speaker has suggested, and the Bill also says that there can be more than one Ombudsman in a State. Regarding Ombudsman, there is a big problem that very few medical health professionals are working in this field, that is, HIV. I think, only two or three persons are registered as Registered Medical Practitioners specialized in HIV. As the hon. Member has said, many of these people may have criminal background. So, these medical professionals may

be exploited by the HIV patients themselves for their own sake. So, for Ombudsman regulation, I personally feel, medical health provisions can be taken out. By routine legal procedures, they can be prosecuted. As the hon. Members know, nobody wants to work in this field. We have very few medical health professionals working in this field. I think that this suggestion is there. For all the treatment and avoiding social stigma, confidentiality is very important in all those hospitals in which HIV test is done. What happens is that nobody tells the patient that this test is done. When the result comes out, it may come out wrongly also as HIV positive, and then it creates a big shock for the family and the patient. But this Bill covers that informed consent is required for all those tests which are required to assess the HIV status. That is also a very important thing which is done by this Bill. So, I support this Bill, but, I have some suggestions. One of the suggestions was that, 'as far as possible' phrase should be taken out from Clause 14. But, I personally feel, and I don't agree with that because the treatment for this is very, very costly, and you cannot say, whatever is feasible. Once it is feasible, means economically, it is feasible; then, we will have to pay huge cost for treating these patients, and there is no cure for this. So, unnecessarily, diseases which can be treated easily and have been fully cured, maybe, the amount has been withdrawn from those patients and will be given to this part, that has to be understood, and I personally feel that it should be at affordable cost and as far as possible only.

Then, about the truck drivers, it was stated that they are generally infected. That is true. But, day by day, the chances of infections are becoming less and less because the awareness has increased, and that is shown by the statistics also. So, I personally feel that awareness among the truck drivers should be raised definitely, and that is very important.

Another suggestion was with regard to the security persons. For the security persons, it was stated that they will not be given the jobs of the security persons by the Home Department. I personally feel, and it is true also, that wherever there are more chances of injuries, like in the security jobs, these patients should not be exposed to those jobs because then, it will be very difficult to treat these patients because their immunity is very low. They will succumb, and they may die because of those injuries. So, it is better to avoid giving them the jobs on the medical grounds. So, security can be exempted from that, and they may not be given the security jobs. That was the only thing. But, I fully support this Bill, and I congratulate the Health Minister for bringing in this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now, Shri D.Raja. But, take only three minutes.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): That is enough for me, Sir. Sir, this is the copy of the Bill which was introduced in February 2014 in Rajya Sabha. Sir, the Statement of Objects and Reasons states: "At present, India is estimated to have 2.39 million people living with HIV AIDS, the third highest number after South Africa and Nigeria." Then, in the second para, it deals with discrimination. It defines discrimination, which includes denial of, and access to healthcare and treatment. Discrimination against admission or continuance of their children in schools. Denial of and or removal from employment and denial of various services, including insurance, medical benefits, etc., in both public and private establishments.

Sir, while agreeing with the Bill broadly, I have strong reservation on one Clause, that is, Clause 14(1) that pertains to treatment. There, as other colleagues have pointed out, it says: "As far as possible." If that phrase "as far as possible" remains there, that will defeat the very purpose of the Bill, and I strongly urge upon the hon. Health Minister, Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda, and the Government, to agree with all of us, and remove that phrase "as far as possible". I am not suggesting anything as Mr. Jairam Ramesh is suggesting, 'as far as feasible.' I feel that these are not appropriate things. You remove that. The phrase "as far as possible" should go. Otherwise, if it remains there, it will defeat the very purpose of the Bill, and there is no point in passing this Bill and claiming that India has come out with a legislation. The Government should consider it seriously. It is not politics but a purpose. If you want the purpose of the Bill to be served, you remove 'as far as possible' in the clause.

Sir, the other thing is, I have confidence in the capacity of India. India can produce any medicine. India can supply the medicine to HIV+ patients. We have public sector pharmaceutical companies. You may talk to the other Ministries concerned. Let us strengthen our public sector drug companies, the pharmaceutical companies. India has the capacity to produce any medicine. When that is there, then why should you have the clause, 'as far as possible'? It is an escape route for the Government. If the Government fails, they will use that clause saying, 'We tried and we could not do it.' It is an escape route for the Government, which should not be in the Bill. If that is there, it will defeat the purpose of the Bill.

So, I urge upon the Government to understand our concern also. All Members have pointed out, including from that side. The Ministry or the Government should not stick to the same position. It should be open to concede to this suggestion and go ahead with that. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Karnataka): Sir, it is a long struggle after which we arrived at this Bill. I had been to Hyderabad to attend a conference on HIV/AIDS. There was a large crowd there. After the meeting, I met the people. They said, "Sir, you have not said anything about us." I said, "What is it?" "Sir, you talked about prevention. But, you have not uttered a single word about the treatment for us." I asked, "Who are you?" They said, "We are the affected people." I said, "You are affected people in this number!" It was a huge crowd. "Are you doing anything for us?" We said, "We will take it up." That was the day when the struggle began. That was the day when we were not treating, spending even one rupee a patient. We came back to Delhi from Hyderabad, started our movement. Dr. Manmohan Singhji attended the meeting of Members of Parliament. He presided over the meeting. As Jairam Rameshji said, there was a U.N. General Assembly meeting. Dr. Vajpayeeji was our Prime Minister. He got the information that Soniaji was going to the U.S. He requested Soniaji to take up the role in the U.N. as the leader of our delegation. The speech was referred to by Jairam Rameshji. Then, the Prime Minister said, "Yes, we will spend money for our patients." That was the happiest moment for the people. The struggle started then.

The issue of discrimination came up. A body was carried to a burial. When he was to be buried, they found that there was life in that body. The fellow there said, "I can't bury this body." But, ultimately, what happened was they buried the person because he was a HIV AIDS affected person. That was the stage through which we have travelled so much.

Naddaji, I congratulate you. I say 'thank you' because Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad was kind enough to hear all our pleas and draft the Bill. Naddaji, we had been to you so many times and you were kind enough to assure us that you would take up the issue. Nirmalaji is here. The cause was taken up by the JNU students then. When the first case was reported in 1986, the then Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, called me and said, "Talk to the students." We called our people in the JNU. We talked to the youth there. They said, "We will be vigilant.", because the word was passing through that this is also spreading to injectable drugs. The JNU students were the ones who gave the message to

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different universities. I must thank the students of JNU of those days who had taken up the cause. I was present at an event in Barcelona. Nelson Mandel a said, "There is life after HIV/AIDS." The moment a judgment was given to a patient that he was carrying HIV/AIDS, that was the moment he felt that there is a death certificate waiting for him. From that day, we have travelled today to say that you need not worry about HIV/AIDS, you can still work. You go to Manipur. There is a bodybuilder who has made a mark in the world. He is a champion living with HIV/AIDS. So, if you take care of yourself, I think, still you can live with HIV/AIDS. Nagaland was one of the high prevalent States. Manipur is still a high prevalent State. When I went to Nagaland to form the Legislators Forum, I asked them, 'how come that your State has such a high rate of infection?' They said, 'the institutional delivery in Nagaland at that time was only 12 per cent.' In other States, it may be 80 per cent, somewhere it may be 50 per cent but in Nagaland it was 12 per cent. That means that if a lady delivers a child, only 12 per cent of the ladies of Nagaland in those days were having institutional delivery. How to detect whether a mother is having infection or not? Today you have a treatment, antenatal treatment. One dose of medicine to a pregnant mother will help the child to come out without the infection. So, it is very essential that we have 100 per cent institutional delivery in the country. It is very common that delivery takes place at home. But in those States where there is delivery at home, there is no chance of testing whether the woman carries the infection or not. So, it is very essential that we are able to provide institutional delivery in the entire county so that no child born carries the infection in our country. That is the commitment. 'Zero infection through delivery' should be the slogan. We are fighting for that. We MPs, MLAs, Legislators and Panchayat Members have a big role to play in this. People are going to listen to the elected Members. I request our Minister to pass on this subject to the Panchayati Raj Minister and see that this subject is discussed annually, biannually in the Panchayat Sabhas. We have Gram Sabhas twice a year in Panchayats. In that Sabha, we should be able to discuss it. You are looking at the clock. In that Sabha we should be able to discuss, Sir. I wish I had some more time but I will stop here because I follow...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Please give him some more time because he is the initiator of the whole issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Thank you, Sir. If a Panchayat Member is able to speak about this and the precautions are taken in the village, I think India has a distinction

of bringing down the infection by almost 50 per cent which we never believed. As Sivaji was saying, we were trying to reach the distinction of being the highest infected nation in the country. From there we have come back. We go to the United Nations. Jairamji, after Shrimati Sonia Gandhiji led the delegation, it was the chance for me to lead the delegation to the UN. In that UN Assembly, the entire UN people were speaking so highly of India, about the efforts put in India and the treatment available today in US and the treatment in our country. What we spend on a patient in our country and what they spend on the medicine for a US citizen is 1:10. With the money they spend on a US patient, we can treat ten people in country and our medicine is being supplied to 180 nations in the world. We have that distinction. We have to congratulate our pharma industry. Sir, I would not like to take more time. I would only plead to our Minister that we should spend more money on research on vaccine. There is a feeling there is no cure for this nor prevention unless you restrain from sexual activity. Research on vaccine is a very important thing. You are doing that, but I feel that we should spend more money to find a vaccine for this disease so that we can keep our people out of it. Thank you very much, Sir, for giving me more time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Oscarji. You are so committed to this. I know that. I had also attended some of your meetings. Now, Dr. R. Lakshmanan.

DR. R. LAKSHMANAN (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I, a medical doctor, wholeheartedly welcome the Bill and support it on behalf of my Party, AIADMK, following the footsteps of our former Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma. The Bill is removing discrimination against those living with HIV/AIDS in a major way. In most cases, the best hope the affected have is the law. I welcome the Bill as it gives some kind of legal and social protection to the HIV/AIDS-affected people. At the same time, I would like to bring to the attention of the hon. Minister that the Bill, as it is presented to the House, does not reflect the original shape and the spirit of the earlier version. The Bill in its final version given to us shows that the law is paying more attention to preventive measures alone and is elusive when it comes to guaranteeing treatment to the HIV-affected people. The Bill says it will do 'as far as possible', but does not say that we guarantee when it comes to prevention and right to access treatment. So, I request the Government to guarantee quality treatment in the form of ART and management of infection that takes advantage of weakness in the immune system. It must be made a matter of right for the HIV/AIDS-affected citizens who are generally from the weaker sections of the society. While allocation of resources for implementing the law, we are

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about to pass, maybe a matter of one time decision-making, the success of the spirit of the law depends largely on creating awareness about the disease, its nature, and the care that has to be given to the affected individuals. Ours is a vast country, largely rural population, not adequately educated and all kinds of age-old superstitious beliefs control the mind-set of the people. Hence, very profound and professional planning must be made to educate the people about the plight of the HIV/AIDS fellow citizens. This task of educating the people must be an on-going, long term professional work. One other reason why I welcome the Bill is, this may be the first disease-centred Bill of India. When made into law, this Bill will protect the HIV/AIDS-affected people against discrimination, and curb human rights violation meted out to them.

Sir, drafting of this Bill started in the year 2002, and it has taken so long to come to this House. I am concerned that these 14 years of hard work at various levels should not become a futile exercise.

Hence, with your permission, I would like to quote French Medical NGO, Medecins Sans Frontieres' South East Asia Head, Ms. Leena Menghaney's views on this Bill. She said and I quote, "The Indian Government's step to legislate on a public health issue is critical to the national programme, but the Government is not taking a strong position on the access to treatment clause. India is the pharmacy of the developing world, it has technical capacity to produce and lower the prices of all essential and life-saving drugs. It is now up to the Parliamentarians to strengthen the Bill further for ensuring that the rights of HIV positive persons are protected."

Sir, I would like to bring to the attention of the hon. Minister that, of the approximately 21 lakh persons affected with HIV in India, only 25 per cent gets ART as against the global percentage of 41 per cent. The hon. Minister should consider this fact which will help us to create a more meaningful legislation.

With these words, I support the Bill. Thank you.

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा: उपसभापति जी, सबसे पहले आपके माध्यम से मैं उन सभी सदस्यों का धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूँ, जिन्होंने बहुत ही गहन चिंतन के बाद बड़े गहरे विचार रखे और इस बिल पर जहां समर्थन किया, वहीं इस बिल की दृष्टि से आने वाले परिदृश्य में जो परिवर्तन आएंगे, उनके बारे में भी चर्चा की। मैं उन सबका धन्यवादी हूँ। उन्होंने जिस तरीके से इसके बारे में बहुत अच्छे और बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव दिए कि इसको कैसे और effective किया जा सकता है, उसके लिए भी मैं उनका धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

यह बिल पास होने के बाद ऐतिहासिक जगत में आज का दिन सच में एक ऐतिहासिक दिन रहेगा कि एक बिल, जिसके माध्यम से एक लंबे समय से जो यह यात्रा चली थी, जिसमें एक समय में इसको डेथ वॉरंट से लेकर एक तरीके से discrimination की पराकाष्ठा कहा जाए, वहां से बढ़ते-बढ़ते आज legal sancity के रूप में इसमें हम उनको यह स्थान देंगे ताकि वह एक अच्छा जीवन, समृद्ध जीवन और एक सामान्य व्यक्ति की तरह का जीवन जी सकेगा। इसके लिए मैं सबका धन्यवाद करूंगा कि उन्होंने इस विषय को रखा है।

मैं कुछ clarifications के साथ इस विषय को आपके सामने रखना चाहूंगा। एक तो जो बजट के बारे में कहा गया है, उस संबंध में मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि नेशनल एड्स कंट्रोल प्रोग्राम टोटली सेन्ट्रल सेक्टर की स्कीम है और किसी स्टेट की कोई हिस्सेदारी के कारण इस प्रोग्राम में कोई कमी आए या इसके कारण कोई दिक्कत आए, ऐसा न होने के लिए ही इसको Centrally Sponsored Scheme बनाया गया है और यह सेन्ट्रल सेक्टर की ही आर्थिक मदद से चलती है। इस वर्ष इसमें 2 हजार करोड़ रुपए रखे गए हैं, which is the highest so far और इसमें जो भी आवश्यकता है, वह हम पूरी कर रहे हैं।

जयराम जी ने ब्लड बैंक के बारे में कहा है। उसके बारे में भी हम विशेष ध्यान दे रहे हैं। यह सही है कि हमें अपने हेल्थ सिस्टम की खूबसूरती की तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए कि इतनी बड़ी संख्या में जहां ब्लड का ट्रांसफ्यूजन होता है, उस हिसाब से जो ब्लड का इंफेक्शन रेट है, उसको हम लोगों ने बहुत मिनिमाइज किया है, लेकिन upgradation of the blood banks is a continuous process which we are doing. उस उपग्रेडेशन को भी हम आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं।

उन्होंने ओम्बड्समैन के बारे में कहा कि इसके लिए इसमें कोई गाइडलाइन्स होनी चाहिए। हम इसके लिए गाइडलाइन्स के बारे में ध्यान रखेंगे। We will ensure that. इसको तिरुची शिवा जी और ऑस्कर फर्नांडिस जी ने भी उठाया। ओम्बड्समैन के लिए हर एक स्टेट को एक uniform guidelines सर्कुलेट की जाएगी, so that they work in that direction और हमारे बिल की जो spirit है, वह dilute न हो, उसकी हम चिंता करेंगे। इस बात को हम आपके सामने कहना चाहते हैं।

नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने कहा कि जो बेचारे लंबे समय तक highways पर होते हैं और वहां पर बड़ी vulnerable situations होती हैं और उन vulnerable situations को हम कैसे tackle करेंगे, तो हमारे एचआईवी प्रोग्राम के अंतर्गत ये जो special categories हैं, उनको हम specially address करते हैं और इस तरीके से चाहे sex workers हों, चाहे वह man with man sex हो या इस तरीके की जो activities हैं, इस तरह के जो special target groups हैं, उनको हम specially treat करते हैं। इसलिए ये हमारी स्कीम के तहत हैं। उसके तहत हम इसकी चिंता करते हैं। मैंने कहा कि इसी activity के कारण, जो हमारा reduction rate है, वह देश का world से faster है। The incidence reduction rate is 67 per cent or the world global average is 35 per cent. जो अब decline होकर 54 per cent रह गया है। So, all types of proactive measures have been taken, जिसके माध्यम से हम इसे कर पा रहे हैं। Mr. Reddy was talking about higher risk group, तो higher risk group में trans genders और sex workers और sex से संबंधित जितनी भी categories हैं, all have been

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included and they have been taken in our own programmes, जिसमें हम उनको key population में मानकर अपनी activities को चला रहे हैं।

शिवा जी ने organisations के बारे में कहा कि सख्या को आपने limited क्यों किया? It was everybody's suggestion and it had also come up in the Standing Committee. It was reasonably decided that for health institutions where the activity and exposure to infection is much more, for 20 employees, we will be having one Complaint Officer. For an ordinary organisation, the number will be 100. If 100 employees are there, then, we will have one Complaint Officer. This has been mutually agreed. मुझे लगता है कि इसे हमें आगे करना चाहिए। इससे अगर satisfied नहीं होते हैं, तो Ombudsman will take care of. If there is an organisation where there is a more chance of risk, then, the Ombudsman can take a call on it. He will decide about it. गौडा जी ने कहा Ombudsman के बारे में, that the numbers should be increased. So, we have said, one and more. It is for the States to decide, जहां जिसमें suitability होगी। It also depends upon the number of patients and the number of HIV-infected people. उनके नंबर कितने हैं और कहां उनकी जरूरत है, उसी के अनुसार Ombudsman रखा जाएगा। So, this is flexible and it can be done. इसे हमने बिल में रखा है।

ऑस्कर साहब, आपने कहा कि जो children हैं, conceived mother having HIV, उन्हें हम immunize करें। A very successful programme has been taken up. We have included this in the NHM, where all pregnant mothers are being tested and it is taken care that the infection does not spread to the child. We have got very good results. We will be going forward in this direction.

इस तरीके से जितने आपके सुझाव आए थे, उन सब सुझावों के बारे में हमने कहा है।

एक विषय जो सबकी तरफ से आया और वही मूल विषय निकलकर आया, दो amendments उसी के बारे में हैं, सबने उसी पर चर्चा भी की है और कहा है कि इसे हम as far as possible करें। मैं आज आपके और इस हाउस के माध्यम से देश को सूचित करना चाहता हूँ that, today, the Government of India has declared that we adopt the policy of test and treatment. That means, at this point of time, if the infection reaches CD4 count of 500, only then, you come under the anti-retroviral treatment, which was once 250 CD4 count. Then, it was made 350. Last year, we made it 500 CD4 count. Now, we declare that anybody tested positive will be treated. That is what we have to say. So, that is the level of commitment with which we are working and with which we will be going forward. चूंकि इस पर जब amendment आया, तो हमने इस पर assurance दिया। So, in the rules and the guidelines, we

will ensure that nobody is denied of the treatment, and, if denied, reasons will be there. There will be no denial; that is what I would like to say. So, we have taken care of this. The Government of India stands committed. We are going very fast on it. We are going for the aggressive policy. All suggestions have been taken care of. So, I feel that that aspect has also been covered accordingly. हम committed हैं, हम इसमें पीछे नहीं हटेंगे। The anti-retroviral treatment will be given and with CD4 count, आज हमने declare कर दिया कि anybody in our country, having HIV infection, the Government of India will take the responsibility of treatment part.

मुझे लगता है कि इन शब्दों के साथ आज आप सब मिलकर इस बिल को पास करेंगे तो यह एक ऐतिहासिक पल होगा, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Thank you very much.

The question is:

That the Bill to provide for the prevention and control of the spread of Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome and for the protection of human rights of persons affected by the said virus and syndrome and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. I shall first take up Clause 2. There are four Amendments (Nos.4-7) by Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda.

CLAUSE 2 - DEFINITIONS

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

- (4) That at *page 2*, line 20, *for* the word "parents", the word "parent" be *substituted*.
- (5) That at *page 2*, line 31, *for* the word "Explanation", the word and figure "Explanation 1" be *substituted*.
- (6) That at *page 3*, *after* line 2, the following be *inserted*, namely:-

"Explanation 2. - For the removal of doubts, it is hereby clarified that adoption of medically advised safeguards and precautions to minimise the risk of infection shall not amount to discrimination."

- (7) That at page 3, line 10, *for* the word "relating", the words "relating to" be *substituted*.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 3. There are two Amendments; Amendment (No.23) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy and Amendment (No.8) by Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda. Dr. Subbarami Reddy, are you moving?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, first, let me admire Mr. Nadda for his dynamic success.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is that an amendment?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: The entire House is very happy about this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, do you want to add it in the Bill as an amendment?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Just a minute, Sir. I would like to say that Naddaji can examine my proposed amendment. But I am withdrawing it. I will not insist. But examine my proposal. This will help you. That's all.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Thank you very much. So, the Amendment is not moved. Now I shall take up the Amendment (No.8) by Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda in Clause 3.

CLAUSE 3 - PROHIBITION OF DISCRIMINATION

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

- (8) That at *page* 6, lines 22 and 23, the words "such unfair treatment is based on and" be *deleted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 4-7 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I shall take up Clause 8. There is one Amendment (No.9) by Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda.

CLAUSE 8 - DISCLOSURE OF HIV STATUS

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

- (9) That at page 7, line 27, *for* the word "order", the words "order of the court" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 8, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 9-13 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up Clause 14. There are four Amendments; Amendment (No.1) by Shri Husain Dalwai, Amendment (No. 24) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy and Amendment (Nos.10 and 11) by Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Husain Dalwai, are you moving?

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Yes, Sir, I am moving.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. You are moving. Then, Dr. Subbarami Reddy, are you moving.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I would like to say that the Government should commit for the HIV patient. They have said, "as far as possible." "As far as possible" can be deleted. Please think over it. But still I am withdrawing. I am giving up.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, you are withdrawing.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Yes, I am withdrawing. But I am giving a suggestion that 'as far as possible' can be considered for deletion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Mr. Dalwai. Are you insisting?

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Yes. But let me say a few things.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, after that you will withdraw. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, All right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: सर, नड्डा जी ने यह बहुत अच्छा बिल लाया है, जो बहुत सालों से चला था। आपने बहुत सारा आश्वासन भी दिया है। मेरे ख्याल से ये चार शब्द हैं- as far as possible, इनकी जरूरत नहीं है। मैं आपको उदाहरण देता हूँ। कई जगह मेडिसिस नहीं मिलतीं, इसलिए लोग मरते हैं।

[श्री हुसैन दलवाई]

हमारे नागपुर में इस बात को लेकर मोर्चे भी हुए कि वहाँ मेडिसिन्स ही नहीं मिलतीं। अगर गरीब आदमी को मेडिसिन्स नहीं मिलेंगी, तो वह बाहर जाकर भी उनको नहीं खरीद सकता है। इसलिए कहीं न कहीं उसके जीने का जो right है, उसका वह right ही नहीं रहेगा। आपने इतना अच्छा बिल लाया है, उसके बाद भी उसको इससे कोई मदद मिलेगी, ऐसा मुझे नहीं लगता। आप कहते हैं कि हम अलग-अलग तरह से यह करेंगे, जब उसका टेस्ट होगा तब भी हम यह करेंगे और ट्रीटमेंट चालू करेंगे। यह सब ठीक है। बच्चों को भी होता है और बेचारे गरीब बच्चे मरते हैं। उनकी कोई आवाज भी नहीं सुनता। इसमें बाप ने क्या किया, मां ने क्या किया, उस कारण से वह मरीज बनता है। मेरा ख्याल है कि इसके ऊपर यह विचार करना चाहिए और मैं इनसिस्ट करूंगा कि आप इतने उदार हो गए, फिर आप छोटे से इन 4 शब्दों के लिए क्यों अड़े हुए हैं? हम ये शब्द डालना नहीं चाहते, निकालना चाहते हैं। हम सब आपकी मदद करना चाहते हैं। आपने कहा कि पूरी तरह से इनको मदद दी जाएगी, मेडिसिन दी जाएगी। उनकी जिम्मेदारी आप ले रहे हैं। आप ऐसा करिए, यही मेरा कहना है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. So, are you moving the Amendment or withdrawing it?

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Sir, I have already moved it.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, there are many Amendments. Why not have one more Amendment?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dalwai, are you moving the Amendment or withdrawing it?

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Sir, I am moving it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I allowed you to explain it on the presumption that you would withdraw your Amendment, but you are not withdrawing it!

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: उनका रिस्पॉंस क्या है, मैं देखना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, let the hon. Minister repeat the assurance and he would withdraw it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. The Minister wants to respond.

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा: मैंने पहले एश्योरेंस दी first of all, a test and treatment policy has been adopted by the Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. So, now, nobody would be denied on any count. Secondly, we have said that if there is a case, then a justification needs to be given which would be included in the rules and the guidelines. Sir, i would again assure this House, and through this House the nation, that nobody will be denied Antiretroviral therapy.

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: सर, मेरा एक शक है कि शॉर्टेज होने के कारण मेडिसिन नहीं मिलती है। सिपला कम्पनी को छः सौ करोड़ रुपए आपने नहीं दिये, इसलिए उन्होंने मेडिसिन का प्रोडक्शन बंद कर दिया। मैं विदग्ध कर रहा हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Husain Dalwai, a solemn assurance has been given by the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is a solemn assurance from the Minister. Why don't you believe it? He would implement it.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Sir, I withdraw my Amendment. I am not moving the Amendment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, you are not moving the Amendment. Thank you very much. Dr. Subbarami Reddy has also withdrawn his Amendment; you are good Members! Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda, please move the Amendments.

CLAUSE 14 - ANTI-RETROVIRAL THERAPY AND OPPORTUNISTIC INFECTION MANAGEMENT BY CENTRAL AND STATE GOVERNMENT

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

(10.) That at page 9, line 10, *after* the words "as far as possible", the words "diagnostic facilities relating to HIV or AIDS," be *inserted*.

(11.) That at page 9, line 13, *after* the words "relating to", the words "diagnostic facilities" be *inserted*.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 14, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Clause 15. There is one Amendment (No. 12) by Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda.

CLAUSE - 15 WELFARE MEASURES BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND STATE GOVERNMENT

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move

(12.) That at page 9, lines 20 and 21, for the words "HIV and AIDS affected women and children", the words "all protected persons" be substituted.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 15, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 16-19 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Clause 20. There is one Amendment (No. 25) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving the Amendment?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, as per Clause 20, in the case of healthcare establishments, it says, 'the provisions of this sub-section shall have the effect as for the words "one hundred or more", the words "twenty or more" had been substituted.' I would like to ask the Minister what made him change it from 'one hundred or more' to 'twenty or more'.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you moving the Amendment?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I won't move the Amendment, but I want the Minister to explain this.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, for general institutions and organizations where 100 people are working, we would have one Complaint Officer. 100 is a reasonable number where you need a Complaint Officer. In health institutions, where exposure to infection is much more, 20 employees would have one Complaint Officer. This has been done to see to it that the infection rates decrease and there is someone to take care of it. So, this has been done rationally.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I am satisfied with the reply and I withdraw my Amendment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, the Amendment is not moved.

Clause 20 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I shall take up Clause 21. There are two Amendments (Nos. 13 & 14) by Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda.

CLAUSE 21 - GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move

(13.) That at page 10, lines 26 and 27, (*for* the words "on a day-to-day basis, deal with", the words "dispose of be *substituted*).

(14.) That at page 10, line 28, *after* the word "manner", the words "and within such time" be *inserted*.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 21, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 22, there is one Amendment (No.15) by the hon. Minister.

CLAUSE 22 - STRATEGIES FOR REDUCTION OF RISK

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

(15) That at page 10, *for* lines 42 to 45, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

- "(ii) the provisions and use of safer sex tools, including condoms;
- (iii) drug substitution and drug maintenance; and
- (iv) provision of comprehensive injection safety requirements."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 22, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 23 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 24, there is one Amendment (No.16) by the hon. Minister.

CLAUSE 24 - POWERS OF OMBUDSMAN

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

(16) That at page 11, line 32, after the words "in relation to", the words "acts of discrimination mentioned in section 3 and providing of" be inserted.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 24, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 25, there is one Amendment (No.17) by the hon. Minister.

CLAUSE 25 - PROCEDURE OF COMPLAINT

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

(17) That at page 11, line 41, *for* the figure "26", the figure "24" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 25, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 26, there are two Amendments (Nos. 18 and 19) by the hon. Minister.

CLAUSE 26 - ORDERS OF OMBUDSMAN

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

(18) That at page 11, line 42, *after* the word "shall", the words "within a period of thirty days of the receipt of the complaint under sub-section (1) of section 24, and" be inserted.

(19) That at page 11, *after* line 43, the following be inserted, namely:-

"Provided that in cases of medical emergency of HIV positive persons, the Ombudsman shall pass such order as soon as possible, preferably within twenty-four hours of the receipt of the compliant."

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 26, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 27 and 28 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 29, there is one Amendment (No.20) by the hon. Minister.

CLAUSE 29 - RIGHT OF RESIDENCE

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

(20) That at page 12, lines 7 and 8, the words "who is a woman or who is a person below the age of eighteen years" be *deleted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 29, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 30 to 37 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 38, there is one Amendment (No.21) by the hon. Minister.

**CLAUSE 38 - PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH
ORDERS OF OMBUDSMAN**

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

(21) That at page 13, lines 42, *for* the figure "25", the figure "26" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 38, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 39, there is one Amendment (No.26) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, the Bill is actually proposing a fine of ₹1 lakh for the breach of confidentiality. I propose ₹ 50,000. The Minister is convinced that it can be considered. So, I am not moving it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister is convinced. So, you are not moving it. Now, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy has not moved the Amendment.

Clause 39 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 40 to 48 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 49, there is one Amendment (No.22) by the hon. Minister.

**CLAUSE 49 - POWER OF STATE GOVERNMENT TO MAKE
RULES AND LAYING THEREOF**

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

(22) That at page 15, line 35, after the word "provide", the words "diagnostic facilities relating to HIV or AIDS" be inserted.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 49, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 50 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 1, there is one Amendment (No.3) by the hon. Minister.

CLAUSE 1 - SHORT TITLE, EXTENT AND COMMENCEMENT

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

4.00 P.M.

- (3) That at page 2, line 6, *for* the figure "2014", the figure "2017" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Enacting Formula. There is one Amendment (No.2) by Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda.

ENACTING FORMULA

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

- (2) That at page 2, line 1, *for* the word "Sixty-fifth", the word "Sixty-eighth" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Congratulation to every Member. Everyone has co-operated. This is a good example. This is how we should work - to complete the work within the allotted time. I congratulate every Member. It is a good thing.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, exactly within two hours, it has been completed.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I want to compliment the Health Minister for his good response to the questions raised.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will continue with the discussion on the Union Budget, 2017-18.

THE UNION BUDGET, 2017-18 – (Contd.)*

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this Budget for 2017-18 presented by the hon. Finance Minister is full of monumental works and tall claims. There is nothing ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I request Members not to stand there. ...*(Interruptions)*... Order, please. Don't stand in the passage and talk.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: In the Budget, though there are tall claims, but nowhere it is stated as to how the Government will achieve the targets set out in the Budget. Sir, first, let me come to agriculture. In 2014, when the BJP Government came to power, they had taken a target of 4.6 per cent growth in the agricultural sector. But now, it is very surprising to note that after three years, they have taken a target of 4.1 per cent. Normally, the target should have been increased year after year, but now they have taken a target of 4.1 per cent. My apprehension is that even this target of 4.1 per cent growth will not be achieved because the Budget has not taken any steps to address the problems. The first problem is that most of the farmers in the country are committing suicide. The Government has taken no steps to control the suicides by the farmers. There are huge agricultural loans on farmers running into crores of rupees. The BJP Government and the Prime Minister had also assured to waive the loans.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL) *in the Chair*]

Our Congress Party and our Vice-President, Shri Rahul Gandhi, had redone *padayatra* and countrywide agitation for waiver of loans on farmers, but in the Budget or otherwise, no steps have been taken by the Government to waive the loans. Apart from that, Sir, there have been many adverse effects of demonetization. Due to demonetization, there has been a great loss to the farmers. They have no money to purchase fertilizers and seeds. In the preceding two years, there have been severe droughts. Not only that, there is a programme in the name of the Prime Minister, namely, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana, in which they have made a promise of '*har khet ko pani*'. But it is very surprising that during the last year, 2016-17, the Government has been able to release only 30 per cent of the Budget allocation. So, this is the state of affairs. This is their sincerity. This is their performance. So, under this performance, how can we expect that this target of 4.1 per cent growth in agriculture sector will be achieved? Sir, apart from

*Further discussion continued from 20 March, 2017.

[Shri Ripun Bora]

that, the *Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana* does not cover all the crops, all the farmers and all the States. For example, my State, Assam and many of the North-Eastern States have not yet implemented the *Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana*. In this backdrop, we cannot expect that an agricultural growth of 4.1 per cent, as mentioned in this Budget, can be achieved. This is my first point.

Sir, my second point is relating to MGNREGA. Although, this time the Government has increased its allocation in the Budget and now the allocation is ₹ 48,000 crores. It is all right, Sir, but out of this, ₹ 14,000 crores is the backlog on account of wages of the labourers which have not been paid. Another thing is that by simply increasing the allocation, the problem can never be solved unless there is the will of the Government.

Sir, last year's MGNREGA funds have not yet been released to many States. Apart from that, it is very unfortunate to note that this Government has changed the name of *Indira Awas Yojana*, which was one of the most popular and effective schemes of the Congress Government for providing houses to the poor people. I do not know what crime our great beloved leader had done that this Government has changed the name of the scheme to Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana. How will you achieve the purpose of providing houses to the poor people? What crime our late Prime Minister had done? She laid her life in the hands of the extremists for protecting the unity and integrity of the country, and this Government has abolished that scheme called, '*Indira Awas Yojana*'.

Similarly, Sir, there is another scheme called '*Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana*' which was implemented by the previous UPA Government. Under the scheme, thousands and thousands of villages were electrified, but now the name of the scheme has been changed to Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana'. What is the purpose? We do not object to it. Let there also be a scheme in the name of Pandit Deen Dayal but why do you replace the '*Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana*' with '*Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana*'? It is very unfortunate. This is disrespect to late Shri Rajiv Gandhi who laid his life for the unity and integrity of the country. This is disrespect to the late Prime Minister of the country. With this narrow thinking, how can you achieve the targets of the Budget?

Apart from this, Sir, under the *Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana*, a target has been set that by 1st May, 2018, 100 per cent villages of the country will be electrified. It is a tall claim, Sir. I have seen that in many places, it has not yet even started. Thousands and thousands of villages are still un-electrified or half-electrified. So, it is only a tall claim and there is no reality.

Sir, now, I come to my next point. There are some schemes which the BJP Government has declared. What are these schemes? These are, 'Make-in-India', 'Get-up India', 'Start-up India', 'Stand-up India', 'Digital India', 'Smart City, and 'Skill-India'. My question is: what have these schemes to do with the day-to-day lives of the common people? What do the common people want? They want food, they want drinking water, they want education, they want mid-day-meal, they want food security, they want electricity, and they want medical facilities. How will these schemes improve the purchasing power of the people, the per capita income of the people? How will these schemes change the life-style of the people? Our UPA Government brought hundreds and hundreds of schemes for individual beneficiaries in order to alleviate poverty, in order to improve the life style of the people. But, this Government has not brought any such schemes. Schemes have been announced, but what about control over prices? The non-subsidized LPG prices have gone up to Rs. 800 per cylinder which was Rs. 350 during the days of the UPA Government. The kerosene oil prices have been increased by 20 paisa per litre per month. After this BJP Government coming to power, within these three years, the kerosene oil prices have been increased by 20 paisa per litre per month. So, this is the position. Apart from that, so far as petrol prices are concerned, there is a fall in the global crude oil prices. In spite of that, the Government has imposed massive excise duty on petrol and diesel. So, how can we expect that the Budget will give benefit to our common people? Sir, the way the BJP is declaring the schemes like Make in India, Get up India, Startup India, Standup India, Digital India, Skill India, I apprehend that tomorrow they will declare 'get out' India, 'sit down' India scheme.

My other point, Sir, is about employment, which is one of the vital issues of our country. The Prime Minister, Narendra Modi, declared that he would provide two crore employment opportunities every year. In the election manifesto of the BJP party in 2014 elections, they very proudly declared that if the BJP Government comes to power, they would provide two crore employment opportunities to the young people. But, it is very surprising, Sir, that there is not any provision in the Budget for this. They have passed two Budgets,- this is the third Budget of this Government. In the Budget, they have not made any provision for creating employment opportunities. All that they want is skill, Skill India, *Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana*. But what is the fate of the *Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana*, Sir? In the last year, the National Skill Development Corporation has been able to identify only 5 per cent candidates who got placed after being trained under the *Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana*. This is the fact. Only 5 per cent of the

[Shri Ripun Bora]

youths who took training under the *Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana* have been placed for the service and the rest 95 per cent are bekaar or unemployed. So, how can we expect them to create employment opportunities, when the provisions are not made in the Budget?

My last point, Sir, is on demonetization. In the demonetization, a horrible figure has come out. This is not my figure; this is what the Reserve Bank of India declared. What did they declare, Sir? Demonetization was declared on 8th of November, 2016. The Reserve Bank declared some very horrible figures. From 16th September to 30th October, within these one-and-a-half months, all over India, there was a bank deposit of 6.5 lakh crores of rupees and fixed deposit of 3 lakh crores of rupees. Now, the Reserve Bank says that never in India, within one-and-a-half months, such a huge amount of money has been deposited in the banks. So, what does it mean, Sir? Definitely, the information was leaked to their favourite people. Those who were having money got the information and they deposited the amount before final declaration of demonetization. Not only that, Sir, after demonetization, we all deposited our ₹ 500 notes and ₹ 1000 notes with the banks. The cash reserves with the banks went tremendously high. The agriculturist has to move from pillar to post for agricultural loan. It takes the common man years to just get a loan of one lakh rupees or two lakh rupees. But within this period of one month and a half during demonetisation, the banks gave loan — and this is the data of the Reserve Bank of India — to Anil Ambani Group, Mukesh Ambani Group for launching Jio Scheme, Ruia Group, Jaypee Group and Gautam Adani Group worth ₹ 6,00,000 crore. Demonetisation was announced only to help big businessmen, big capitalists and big corporate houses, not the common man. This figure substantiates all this. I would conclude by making this last point.

The BJP Government's slogan is *Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas*. But the circumstances and these figures have shown that *Ambani, Adani ka Saath, BJP Netaon ka Vikas*, not *Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas*. Thank you, Sir.

श्री मेघराज जैन (मध्य प्रदेश): आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद।

महोदय, यह बजट सुनकर भविष्य का बजट है। इसमें गांव गरीब, दलित, शोषित, महिलाओं, किसानों के विकास और सुविधा पर ज्यादा ध्यान केन्द्रित किया गया है। यह बजट देश के विकास को गति प्रदान करेगा। कृषक की आय बढ़े, इसका इसमें विशेष ध्यान रखा गया है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री और वित्त मंत्री जी ने, "व्यक्ति से बड़ा दल और दल से बड़ा देश" पंडित दीनदयाल जी उपाध्याय के

इस निर्देश को, खूब सार्थक किया है। पांच राज्यों के चुनाव सिर पर थे, सबको विश्वास था कि लोक-लुभावन बजट पेश होगा। कुछ समाचार पत्रों ने तो इसके विरोध में एक दिन पहले ही अपने पेज रंग दिए थे कि वित्त मंत्री जी ये-ये घोषणाएं करेंगे, जनता को ऐसे लुभाएंगे, परन्तु मैं इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद दूंगा कि हिम्मत के साथ आप उस लालच से बचे और देश की चिंता करके आपने अपना बजट प्रस्तुत किया, जिसमें किसी प्रकार का कोई लोक-लुभावन नहीं आया।

महोदय, देश के विकास के लिए इस बजट में मजबूत कदम उठाए गए हैं। पहली बार रेल बजट को इस बजट में शामिल किया गया है और पहली बार बजट को समय से पहले पेश किया गया है, ताकि इस बजट के फायदों का लाभ इस देश की जनता को आगामी वित्तीय वर्ष की शुरुआत से मिलने लगे और वित्त-वर्ष में काम ठीक से चल सके। बजट में योजना और गैर-योजना व्यय का अंतर खत्म किया गया है। इससे विकास के कार्यों को गति मिलेगी। सरकार ने अपने आर्थिक सुधार के एजेण्डे को आगे बढ़ाया है। किसान कल्याण के लिए बागवानी और डेयरी उद्योग के लिए बड़ी राशि की व्यवस्था की है, कृषकों के लिए ऋण की राशि 10 करोड़ रुपए रखी है, वहीं किसानों को 60 दिन का ब्याज माफ किया गया है। सिंचाई के लिए आबंटित राशि को 30 हजार करोड़ रुपए से बढ़ा कर 40 हजार करोड़ रुपए किया गया है। फसल बीमा योजना के लिए 9 हजार करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान एक सराहनीय कदम है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ें, इसके लिए मनरेगा का बजट भी बढ़ाया गया है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में सड़कों का विस्तार, गरीबों को आवास, शिक्षा को गुणवत्तापूर्ण बनाना, इसके लिए बजट में प्रावधान किया गया है। स्वास्थ्य पर ध्यान देकर पांच बड़ी बीमारियों को खत्म करने हेतु समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम की भी घोषणा की गई है। रोजगार हेतु मुद्रा कर्ज योजना का आबंटन बढ़ाया गया है तथा रोजगार उन्नयन करने के लिए इलेक्ट्रॉनिक, टैक्सटाइल्स, चमड़ा उद्योग के आबंटन को बढ़ाया गया है।

महोदय, इस बजट में पिछली योजना के 1491 करोड़ रुपए की रेल परियोजना के लिए 444 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान विकास के द्वारा खोलेगा। आवासीय कारोबारी में भी तेजी आएगी और रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ेंगे। इस बजट में रेल सड़क, पोत परिवहन, हवाई अड्डों का विकास भी तेजी से होगा। प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना हेतु 27 हजार करोड़ रुपए के प्रावधान के साथ ही राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के लिए 64 हजार करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया है। इस बजट में अमीरों से लेकर गरीबों को दिया गया है। आय कर में छूट देते हुए वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को 5 लाख तक की आय पर लाभ तथा आय कर के नए नियमों से ग्राहकों और छोटे कारोबारियों के विश्वास को बल मिला है। कौशल विकास पर जोर देकर युवा रोजगार के अवसरों को उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा। पर्यटन क्षेत्र पर जोर दिया गया है, जिससे रोजगार के नए अवसर पैदा होंगे। इस बजट में लेन-देन में डिजिटिकरण को बढ़ावा दिया गया है, जिससे काले धन और अवैध व्यवसायों पर रोक लगेगी।

महोदय, मैं उन अर्थशास्त्रियों के उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा, जैसे बेटिन बनर्जी, आर.के. अरोड़ा, एस. रवि, आलोक पुराणिक, चंदा कोचर, चेतन भगत, अजीत राठौर, जी.एन. वाजपेयी, कैलाश सत्यार्थी, अभिनव प्रकाश, शेखर गुप्ता, नंदन नीलेकणि, जिन्होंने बजट को देश के विकास के लिए उत्तर माना है। आदरणीय महोदय, देश के इन विद्वान अर्थशास्त्रियों ने जो कहा है, उससे अपने आप इस बजट से देश के विकास की गति तेज हो सकेगी, ऐसा संदेश सारे देश में गया है।

[श्री मेघराज जैन]

महोदय, इसमें स्वच्छता की बात कही गई है। स्वच्छता एक ऐसा विषय है कि मनुष्य जब गंदगी में रहता है, तो उसका मन और मस्तिष्क गंदगी में रहने के लिए तैयार हो जाता है, इसलिए स्वच्छता पर जोर दिया गया है, ताकि उसका मन और मस्तिष्क स्वच्छता की ओर बढ़े। जब आदमी एक बार स्वच्छ स्थान पर रहने लगता है, तो फिर उसका मानसिक विकास होता है, उसके आगे बढ़ने की भावना बढ़ती है और धीरे-धीरे उसको एक नई रोशनी मिलती है।

महोदय, इसमें आवास की व्यवस्था की गई है। जो लोग झुग्गी में रहते हैं, गरीब हैं, उनके लिए आवास की योजना बनाई गई है, ताकि वे अच्छी तरह से रह सकें। उनकी शिक्षा-दीक्षा के लिए भी सरकार ने काफी व्यवस्थाएँ की हैं। नए उद्यमों में युवाओं को ऋण देने के लिए इस प्रकार का 2 लाख 44 हजार करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान रखा गया है। इस बजट में जनजातियों, दलितों, पिछड़े वर्गों, अल्पसंख्यकों और महिलाओं को प्राथमिकता दी गई है। किसानों के लिए सिंचाई के लिए इस बजट में व्यवस्था की गई है। लोगों को पीने के लिए शुद्ध पानी मिले, इसकी भी व्यवस्था इस बजट में की गई है। दीनदयाल ग्राम ज्योति योजना के तहत देश के सभी गाँवों में बिजली पहुँचाने का भी इस बजट में प्रावधान किया गया है। मैं बहुत आँकड़ों में नहीं जा रहा हूँ। स्वास्थ्य के लिए झारखंड और गुजरात में दो नए एम्स की स्थापना और इस प्रकार से बीमारियों को समाप्त करने का एक समयबद्ध लक्ष्य तय किया गया है। महिला सशक्तीकरण के लिए भी इस बजट में प्रावधान है, रक्षा बजट भी बढ़ाया गया है और आय कर में छूट भी दी गई है।

महोदय, यह बजट देश को समर्पित बजट है। यह उस स्वप्न का बजट है, जो पंडित दीनदयाल जी ने और पार्टी के नेताओं ने देखा था। उनके उन सपनों को पूरा करने का काम आज माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी और वित्त मंत्री जी ने किया है और इस बजट के अंदर इसी तरह का प्रावधान किया गया है। देश के सभी प्रमुख लोगों ने इस बजट की बड़ी सराहना की है, लेकिन देश के एक बड़े और नये युवा अर्थशास्त्री ने इस बजट को फुरस कहा, जिसके लिए मैं उनका धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

महोदय, काले धन और नोटबंदी की हरेक ने बड़ी चर्चा की। मुझे लगता है कि अभी तक ये लोग नोटबंदी के जिन्न से बाहर नहीं निकल पाए हैं। हालाँकि पूरे देश की जनता इससे बाहर निकल गई और उन्होंने अपना रिजल्ट भी दे दिया है, परन्तु हमारे कुछ लोग अभी भी इसके जिन्न से बाहर नहीं निकल पाए हैं।

महोदय, काले धन की बात की गई। मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। मुझे पूरा ध्यान नहीं है, 25 या 26 नवम्बर, 1965 को लोक सभा में उस समय के वित्त राज्य मंत्री, श्री बी.आर. भगत जी ने एक आश्वासन दिया था कि हमारी सरकार काले धन को खोजने की पूरी कोशिश करेगी और उसमें कोई खामी नहीं रखी जाएगी। 1965 से अभी तक वह काला धन पता नहीं कितना अंदर चला गया कि वे उसको खोज नहीं पाए, परन्तु हमने उसको खोज कर निकालने का प्रयास किया है और इसमें हमें सफलता भी मिली है।

मान्यवर, हमारा यह बजट देश के स्वाभिमान को जगाने वाला बजट है। हमारा लक्ष्य है, पंडित दीनदयाल जी ने जो एकात्म मानववाद और अंत्योदय की योजना दी है, उसी के आधार पर यह बजट बनया गया है। यह बजट गाँव और गरीब को ध्यान में रख कर बनाया गया है, ताकि वह स्वाभिमान के साथ खड़ा हो सके।

अंत में अपनी बात समाप्त करते हुए मैं चार लाइनें कहना चाहता हूँ -

"स्वाभिमान के साथ खड़ा हो,
निजका ज्ञान और विज्ञान,
अपना ही उद्योग-उद्यमी,
अपना ही मज़दूर किसान,
अपनी सीमा रहे सुरक्षित,
भारत की जय-जयकार।"

इसी भावना के साथ यह बजट बनाया गया है। मैं इस बजट का स्वागत करता हूँ और इसका समर्थन करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN (Puducherry): Sir, the Union Budget for 2017-18 is like a plum cake with a lot of attractive icing on its top. Hon. Finance Minister has introduced major tax reforms, particularly, for the entrepreneurs, with an annual turnover of ₹ 50 crores. By a single stroke, he has become closer to the vast sections of industrialists and entrepreneurs. The fact, that the industrial society has welcomed it in general, shows that the hon. Finance Minister has done his homework thoroughly.

Your preference for the rural sectors by widening the network of banking and digital transactions is also a welcome step. The Government wants all the people whether they are educated or not, rich or poor, knowledgeable or not, to come under digital transactions. Though the people are willing to fall in line, certain steps taken by the banking sector drives them away. In many cases, their hard-earned monthly income does not exceed ₹ 10,000 to ₹ 15,000. How can such people maintain a minimum balance of ₹ 5000 or so?

I would like to remind you, Sir, that you have encouraged people, even the rural folk to open a zero balance account. It is unethical to impose too many restrictions and conditions now. Why should a lower income group pay for services rendered by the bank for obliging the Government? I appeal the hon. Finance Minister to waive all transaction charges and the minimum amount to be kept as balance for saving accounts.

The middle class's life-long desire to own a house may become a reality. The Government aims to achieve 'Housing for all' by year 2022 by giving an impetus to the housing sector with an infrastructure status. However, the murmurs from several sections, like Government servants, is tasting sour.

Almost all salaried class expected a rise in the income cap for taxing upto ₹ 5 lakhs. Unfortunately, a mere reduction from 10 per cent to 5 per cent for the income

[Shri N. Gokulakrishnan]

slab, ₹ 2,51,000 to ₹ 5,00,000, has not satisfied them. But a significant section of tax payers belong to the private sector, whether it is organized or unorganized sector, who were glued to the media while you were delivering the Budget speech. Now, I understand that they are the dissatisfied lot. At least, the tax slab could have been modified.

Now that the BJP has won in Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand with a thumping majority and also formed Governments in Goa and Manipur, at least, this could be extended as a victory gift.

Again, the youth, particularly, the educated unemployed were looking for you for a major thrust in job creation. This was actually a major point in BJP election manifesto, on which they supported the NDA during the last general elections. However, there is very little for them in this Budget. The Government might argue that opening up of housing sector and automatic approval/single window clearance of industrial projects including the defence sector would take care of it.

In this connection, I would like to highlight the difficulties faced by the young entrepreneurs in setting up of new industrial establishments. They have to seek clearances from various departments concerned, even before application was made. Then, comes the environmental clearance, which is again divided between the State and Central Government. Anyone who is thorough with the red tapism prevailing in the Government Departments would only be skeptical about the automatic clearances/single window clearances now promised by the Government. I appreciate the intent of the Government, but it will require drastic amendments to the State and Central Acts and Rules. Kindly ponder over them. There are many general observations about the General Budget 2017-18. Now, I come to the specific problems pertaining to the Union Territory of Puducherry. There are only two Union Territories with the Legislature, i.e., one is Puducherry and the other is The National Capital Territory of Delhi. The other 5 Union Territories are without Legislature and directly administered by the Government of India through Ministry of Home Affairs. Sir, I would like to highlight a peculiar problem, the Union Territory of Puducherry is facing. Contrary to the common perception that a Union Territory enjoys special privileges being Central administered region, the Union Territory of Puducherry is actually reeling under severe financial crisis despite its special status as a Union Territory with a Legislative Assembly. It neither gets the grants in full which are due to a Union Territory nor does it enjoy the flow of funds by devolution as recommended by the Central Finance Commission though it has a Legislative Assembly like other States.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): श्री एन. गोकुलकृष्णन जी, आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है। कृपया आप जल्दी समाप्त कीजिए। Thank you.

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: I am the only speaker.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): No, further names are there. Other people are also there.

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: I am the only Member from this party.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): One more name is there.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, please give him one more minute.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): I have already given two minutes extra. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, finish it immediately.

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: For the benefits of hon. Members, I would like to trace the financial history of Puducherry. Sir, so many other things are there to talk about my constituency of Puducherry. Sir, after its freedom from the French rule and merger with Indian Union in 1954, the Union Territory of Puducherry was administered by the Ministry of External Affairs with the funds provided in the Budget of External Affairs till 30.06.1963. It became Union Territory with Legislature with effect from 01.07.1963. Since then, it had its own Consolidated Fund and the Ministry of Home Affairs became the Administrative Ministry. Having a Legislature, the Budget for the Union Territory of Puducherry is presented every year by the Government of Puducherry as per the Union Territories Act, 1963. However, the Union Territory of Puducherry is not eligible for the share in the Central Taxes, since we are falling under Union Territory category. From the year 1963 onwards, the gap between the Non-plan expenditure and revenue receipts are met by the Ministry of Home Affairs as gap grant. The practice was in vogue till the year 1990.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

Afterwards the entire gap was not given as grant. Instead, only a nominal increase over previous grant has been allowed under Non-plan. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

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

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: He is the only Member from Puducherry.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; Members have already spoken from your party. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Sir, give me ten minutes.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): He is the only Member from Puducherry. He is speaking about Puducherry's financial problems.

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: The decision has affected heavily the Union Territory of Puducherry in getting the Non-Plan gap grant. After some time, the Ministry of Finance has even stopped allowing the incremental increase in the grant over previous years grant. The Government of Puducherry has been taking up this issue at various levels in the Ministry of Finance, but in vain.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, will Shri Arjunan not speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Sir, people think that a Union Territory is a pet child of the Central Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, you have to stop. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: But, actually, we are treated as a step-child. Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members to another important problem. In the year 2007, the Union Territory of Puducherry was compelled by the Government of India to open a public account of its own. Please note down, we did not volunteer. It was virtually thrust upon us. Before opening of separate account, we, *i.e.*, the Government of India and the Government of Puducherry were a joint family.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... All right.

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: We were like a newly married son staying with the parents. Our income, as well as, expenses were taken care by the Government of India. That's all right. But when you ask us to have a separate family set up, what should you do? Forgetting the past, you find a comfortable home, set up the furniture, utensils and provisions for a few months and give some seed money also for the incidental expenditure. This is what a responsible parent should do. In our case, the Government of India asked us to start the Public Account with a legacy loan of ₹ 2200 crores. I would like to remind the hon. House that the Government of India did not oblige whereas we did. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, it is okay. Now you can conclude.

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Is it a crime. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you can conclude. No, no. Vijila Sathyananth, don't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is one more speaker. There is no time left.

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Sir, is it a crime to obey the dictates of Government of India? I request the enlightened Members of this august House to understand the injustice done to us and support our demand for the loan waiver. We are now burdened by a hefty loan of over 7,200 crores. We have asked for a loan waiver of, at least, the legacy loan of ₹ 2,200 crores along with a special grant of ₹ 1,700 crores to tide over the crisis.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri C.M. Ramesh; not present. Shri K.T.S. Tulsii; not present. Shri Swapan Dasgupta; not present. Shri Abdul Wahab; not present. Now, Shri Digvijaya Singh. The point is, Mistryji's name is there but it is between both of you to decide.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I have no objections.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; Mistryji has agreed.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया है। मैं माननीय मिस्त्री जी का भी आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने मुझे पहले बोलने का अवसर दिया।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mistryji, don't worry. You will also be called. Your party has enough time. Don't worry.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: महोदय, भारतीय जनता पार्टी की एनडीए की सरकार का यह चौथा बजट है। पाँच वर्षों के लिए चुनी हुई सरकार का यह चौथा बजट है और अगले वर्ष 2018-19 में इनका आखिरी बजट आएगा। इन्होंने बहुत सारे वादे किए थे, लेकिन यदि आप देखें, तो उन वादों में से एक भी वादा ये पूरा नहीं कर पाए। काला धन वापस लाकर 15 लाख रुपये देने वाला जो वादा था, उस पर तो इनके माननीय राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष जी ने कह दिया कि वह तो जुमला था, इसलिए उसको मानने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। लेकिन जिन योजनाओं का इन्होंने शुरू से विरोध किया है, आप उन्हीं योजनाओं को पालन करते हुए अब उनका श्रेय ले रहे हैं।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री टी.के. रंगराजन) पीटासीन हुए]

इन्होंने FDI multi-brand retail का विरोध किया था और यूपीए सरकार ने जब FDI multi-brand retail के बारे में योजना स्वीकृत की थी, तब यह कहा था कि multi-brand retail की जो पूरी sourcing है, वह 100 प्रतिशत देश से होगी। यानी कि आपके तथाकथित 'Make in India' को ही हम

[श्री दिग्विजय सिंह]

लोगों ने इस पूरी योजना में शामिल किया था। यह भी कहा था कि उसका जो 50 परसेंट इन्वेस्टमेंट है, वह back-end infrastructure cold chain बनाने पर खर्च किया जाएगा। इसमें यह भी कहा गया था कि हमारे जो फुटकर व्यापारी हैं, उनका ही ध्यान रखा गया था और यह कहा गया था कि retailers के लिए wholesale discount का प्रावधान भी किया जाएगा। आप लोगों ने उसको उसमें शामिल नहीं किया। E-trading companies को आपने 100 प्रतिशत एफडीआई की सुविधा दे दी। अब उसके हालात ये हुए हैं कि जितनी भी e-trading companies देश की थीं, भारत की थीं, वे सब धीरे-धीरे Amazon के व्यापक दायरे में समाई जा रही हैं और धीरे-धीरे उनकी base value समाप्त होती जा रही है। आपने 'आधार' कार्ड का विरोध किया, अब आपने 'आधार' कार्ड को सारी योजनाओं को लागू करने का एक प्लेटफार्म बनाने का निर्णय लिया है। आपने जीएसटी का विरोध किया, स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री जी, जब गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री थे, तब उन्होंने जीएसटी के लिए कहा था कि अगर मैं प्रधान मंत्री बन गया, तो जीएसटी लागू नहीं होने दूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गिरिराज सिंह): उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा था, आपको सुनने में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: गिरिराज जी, आप तो हमें पाकिस्तान भेजने वाले थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, हमारे पास रिकॉर्ड है, video clippings हैं। 'मनरेगा' के बारे में कहा था कि यह कांग्रेस पार्टी का monumental blunder है। अब उसी monumental blunder का आप लोग श्रेय ले रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमने जो डायरेक्ट कैश ट्रांसफर योजना लागू की थी, उसका भी आप श्रेय ले रहे हैं, जब कि उस समय आपने इसका विरोध किया था। हम आपके आभारी हैं कि आप हमारी सारी योजनाओं को मूर्त रूप देते हुए देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को सुधारने में लगे हुए हैं। हमने जो कदम उठाए थे, डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी और उनकी सरकार ने जो कदम उठाए थे, उसका आप समर्थन कर रहे हैं, इसके लिए हम आपके आभारी हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

विधि और न्याय मंत्री तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद): सर, हम माननीय दिग्विजय सिंह जी के बहुत कृतज्ञ हैं कि उन्होंने इन योजनाओं के बारे में कहा। आपने कुछ तो काम अच्छा शुरू किया था, लेकिन अगर आप इतना अच्छा काम कर रहे थे, तो जनता ने आपको हरा क्यों दिया, यह हमें समझ में नहीं आता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: सर, मैं माननीय रवि शंकर प्रसाद से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि इनका परिवार पुराना संघ का परिवार है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: अब आप परिवार पर कहां चले गए? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: सर, कांग्रेस पार्टी जब आर्थिक उदारीकरण की बात कह रही थी, तब राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ का स्वदेशी जागरण मंच आर्थिक उदारीकरण का विरोध करता था और आर्थिक उदारीकरण का विरोध करते हुए गोविन्दाचार्य जी तो हाशिए पर चले गए, अब भारतीय जनता पार्टी और संघ को गोविन्दाचार्य जी जैसे ईमानदार व्यक्तियों की आवश्यकता नहीं है। उनको

आवश्यकता है गुजरात के उस महान व्यक्ति की, जो आज राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष हैं। आज ऐसे लोगों की आवश्यकता भाजपा और संघ को है। अब आपको गोविन्दाचार्य जी की आवश्यकता नहीं है।
...(व्यवधान)... अगर भारतीय जनता पार्टी आर्थिक उदारीकरण का विरोध ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अमर शंकर साबले (महाराष्ट्र): सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: सर, जब पहली बार प्रधान मंत्री राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ का प्रचारक बना, तो इस देश में लोगों की उम्मीद थी ...(व्यवधान)... देश में लोगों को उम्मीद थी कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी, संघ की जो एक विचारधारा रही है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अमर शंकर साबले: सर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: सर, मैं जब भी बोलता हूँ, न जाने क्यों, मेरे मित्र जो भाजपा के और संघ के हैं, वे उत्तेजित हो जाते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं जो बात कह रहा हूँ, वह कोई गलत कह रहा हूँ?
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: हम आपसे बहुत प्रेम करते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने आर्थिक उदारीकरण का विरोध करके स्वदेशी जागरण मंत्र का वर्षों तक अभियान चलाया, लेकिन अब संघ की विचारधारा भी बदल गई है। अब संघ, स्वदेशी जागरण मंच की विचारधारा को छोड़ कर आर्थिक उदारीकरण के पक्ष में आ गया है।
...(समय की घंटी)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): You had five minutes, but you have taken six minutes. Please conclude.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, my party has got one hour left. This is not fair. Anyway, I will take 15 minutes.

सर, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी के भाषण का आखिरी पैराग्राफ पढ़ना चाहता हूँ। उसमें उन्होंने कहा है, 'भारत में आमूल परिवर्तन लाने की शक्ति का संचार करने, स्वच्छ भारत बनाने के तहत प्रस्तावों की रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कर दी है, अब हमारा जोर किसानों, निर्धनों और समाज के अभावग्रस्त वर्गों के लाभ के लिए इन सभी प्रस्तावों को क्रियान्वित करने पर रहेगा।' लेकिन माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इनकी कथनी और करनी में अंतर है। ये गरीब की बात जरूर करते हैं, लेकिन ये किसको फायदा पहुंचाते हैं और किस पर टैक्स लगाते हैं? यह आप इनके पिछले चार वर्ष के जो बजट प्रस्ताव हैं, उनमें इनका आकलन देख लीजिए। इन चार वर्षों में डायरेक्ट टैक्स यानी कि वैसे करदाता, जिनके पास कर देने की क्षमता और शक्ति है, उनको 30 हजार करोड़ रुपए का फायदा पहुंचाया गया। आपने उनके 30 हजार करोड़ रुपए के कर कम किए और गरीब, जो इनडायरेक्ट टैक्स देता है, आम आदमी पर जो टैक्स लगता है, उस पर आपने 50 हजार करोड़ रुपए का टैक्स लगाया है। आप कहते हैं कि यह गरीबों की सरकार है। यह उनकी सरकार है, जिनके पास पहले से धन है, राशि है और जो कर देने

[Shri Digvijaya Singh]

लायक हैं, उन्हें आपने 30,000 करोड़ रुपए का फायदा पहुंचाया है जबकि आम आदमी के सिर पर आपने 50,000 करोड़ रुपए का भार डाल दिया है।

महोदय, चिदम्बरम जी ने जो यहां अपना भाषण दिया था, अब मैं उसका उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ। आज इस देश में economics का एक नया अध्याय शुरू हो गया है, जिसे मैं जुमलानॉमिक्स कहता हूँ। अगर आप GDP growth की figures देखें, तो UPA सरकार के आखिरी दो वर्षों में वह 6.1 per cent and 6.9 per cent थी। उस समय हमारी UPA सरकार का 8.5 प्रतिशत GDP growth थी, जबकि पिछले 10 सालों की, at an average, 7.5 प्रतिशत थी, लेकिन आपने जुमलानॉमिक्स के अंतर्गत GDP के आंकड़ों का जो criteria है, उसे बदल दिया। इसे economics के आधार पर तो आप नहीं कर पाए, लेकिन जुमलानॉमिक्स के आधार पर आपने उसकी methodology बदलकर कह दिया कि अब 7.6 प्रतिशत और 7.5 प्रतिशत growth rate हो गया। यदि पुरानी methodology से आप GDP देखें, तो आपका growth rate 5.5 प्रतिशत से 5.7 प्रतिशत बनता है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा यहां चिदम्बरम जी ने कहा, जो स्वयं बहुत अनुभवी हैं, कि CSO कभी भी GDP का advance estimate प्रस्तुत नहीं करते हैं लेकिन आपने बजट को balance करने के लिए, और अच्छी तस्वीर, जुमलानॉमिक्स के माध्यम से देश के सामने प्रस्तुत करने के लिए, कह दिया कि demonetization के बावजूद हमारी 7.5 प्रतिशत का growth rate आयेगा। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि किस तरह से जुमलानॉमिक्स के अंतर्गत Defence capital head में research से पैसा निकालकर इन्होंने Defence capital में जोड़ दिया, जिसकी वजह से Defence capital की growth उन्होंने बढ़ा दी। इसी तरह से, जुमलानॉमिक्स के अंतर्गत इन्होंने पिछले agriculture के बजट में किसानों को जो interest subsidy देनी थी, उसे capital head में डालकर, उन्हें फायदा पहुंचा दिया। मूल रूप से, मेरा कहना यही है कि जो गरीबों के हित में, social sectors में budget allocation अगर आप देखें तो National Education Mission का इन्होंने budget allocation in proportion to GDP 0.20%, 0.19% and 0.18% कर दिया जो लगातार गिरता चला जा रहा है। नरेगा के figures 0.27%, 0.33% and 0.28% भी लगातार गिरते चले जा रहे हैं। ग्रामीण सड़क योजना में 0.13%, 0.13% and 0.11%, Mid-day Meal में 0.07% से घटते-घटते 0.6% और इसी तरह से किसानों की जो fertilizer subsidy है, उसमें भी निरंतर गिरावट आ रही है। Petroleum subsidy में भी गिरावट आई है। इसी प्रकार से किसानों की interest subsidy में भी गिरावट आई है। मूल रूप से, अगर आप देखें तो किसान और निर्धनों के लिए जितनी भी subsidy है, as percentage of GDP, उसमें गिरावट आई है।

Macro economics की अगर बात करें, तो मैंने आपको बताया कि GDP का growth rate नहीं बढ़ पाया है, नोटबंदी की वजह से तो उसमें और कमी आई है लेकिन इस देश में सबसे बड़ी कमी आज इस बात की है, हम लोग भी इसे नहीं कर पाए, लेकिन देश की आवश्यकता है कि आपका tax GDP ratio सभी देशों की तुलना में सबसे कम, केवल 16.6% है, जबकि emerging markets में 21 प्रतिशत है और developed countries में 34 per cent of GDP है। जब तक आप tax GDP ratio नहीं बढ़ाएंगे, तो आपके पास योजनाओं में खर्च करने की राशि उपलब्ध नहीं होगी। लेकिन आप देखेंगे कि जब से

इस देश में भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार आई है, macro-indicators में कमी आई है। Gross Savings to GDP has come down to 32.2 per cent from 33 per cent. In the manufacturing sector, from 7.4 per cent to 5.2 per cent. Micro, small and medium industries में भी कमी आई है। आपने अपने चुनाव घोषणा-पत्र में वादा किया था कि आप हर वर्ष 2 करोड़ लोगों को रोजगार देंगे, लेकिन अभी तक जो average आ रही है, उसके अनुसार आप 1 लाख से लेकर 1.5 लोगों को रोजगार दे पाए हैं।

जैसा कि चिदम्बरम जी ने बताया, आपका Plant Load Factor 59.4 परसेंट है। यानी कि जो बिजलीघर सामान्य तौर पर 90 per cent plus चलने चाहिए थे, वहाँ स्थिति यह है कि आज बिजली है, लेकिन बिजली के खरीददार नहीं मिल रहे हैं। उसके उपयोग करने वालों में कमी है, जिसकी वजह से प्लांट्स को cut down करना पड़ रहा है। इसी प्रकार, आप देखेंगे कि आपका Gross NPA भी दो साल में 7.8 परसेंट से बढ़कर 9.1 परसेंट हो गया। आपके credit में भी negative growth है। आपके credit में जनवरी, 2016 में 10.4 परसेंट की ग्रोथ थी जो अब जनवरी, 2017 में 4.1 परसेंट रह गई है।

अब मैं आपके जीएसटी के बारे में आपसे कुछ अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ। कांग्रेस पार्टी Goods and Services Tax का हमेशा से समर्थन करती आई है, क्योंकि यह व्यवसाय और व्यापार के लिए एक अच्छा कदम है। लेकिन, मैं आपको सचेत करना चाहता हूँ कि इसको सोच-समझकर लागू करना चाहिए, क्योंकि tax structure में यह पूरा एक आमूल परिवर्तन है और टैक्स जमा करने वाले जो व्यापारी और व्यवसायी हैं, जिनको यह टैक्स भरना है, उनको जब तक आप ट्रेनिंग नहीं देंगे, जब तक आप उनसे communicate नहीं करेंगे, उनको aware नहीं करेंगे, तब तक आपका जीएसटी आसानी से लागू नहीं हो पाएगा।

माननीय महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री जी को आगाह कर देना चाहता हूँ कि कनाडा में भी जीएसटी उस सरकार के समय में लागू की गई थी, जो दो-तिहाई बहुमत से जीतकर आई थी, लेकिन जीएसटी लागू करने के बाद वे बुरी तरह से हारे और उनके केवल दो सदस्य चुनकर आए थे। हमारे लिए तो यह एक अच्छा विषय है कि जीएसटी आप सही ढंग से लागू नहीं कर पाएँगे। मेरा तो अनुमान है कि अगर आपने इसमें समझदारी से काम नहीं किया, तो आपको राजनैतिक रूप से भी नुकसान होने वाला है।

मैं आपसे इतना और कहने वाला हूँ कि आपका जो पूरा बजट है, यह मौजूदा tax structure के आधार पर है, जबकि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि 1 जुलाई से वे जीएसटी लागू करेंगे, यानी आपके जो पूरे revenue figures हैं, वे बदले जाने वाले हैं। उचित तो यह होता कि आप 30 जून तक Interim Budget लाते और उसके बाद जीएसटी लागू करने की तारीख को रखते, तब आपको realistic figures आ सकती थीं।

मैं आपसे यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने चुनावी घोषणा-पत्र में कहा था कि किसानों को उनकी लागत का 50 प्रतिशत का लाभ दिया जाएगा। स्वामीनाथन कमीशन रिपोर्ट की रिपोर्ट पर आपने कहा था कि हम लागू करेंगे, लेकिन हालत यह है कि आज उनको Minimum Support Price भी बराबर नहीं मिल पा रहा है। नोटबंदी के बाद -- हमारे मंत्री, कुलस्ते जी यहाँ बैठे हैं, आप जरा

[Shri Digvijaya Singh]

बताइए मंडला के अंदर धान किस रेट पर खरीदा गया? हमारे Tribal Minister यहाँ विराजमान हैं, आप पता लगाइए कि धान किस रेट पर खरीदा गया? उत्तर प्रदेश में यह 900 रुपए से लेकर 1,000 और 1,100 रुपये में खरीदा गया। उस पर भी व्यापारी उनसे यह कहता था कि अगर चेक लेना है तो हमको सस्ते में दो और अगर कैश लेना है, तब हम थोड़ा महंगा रेट देंगे। कहने का मतलब यह है कि नोटबंदी से किसानों का बेहद नुकसान हुआ है।

इसी के साथ-साथ, मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बजट में interest subvention का जो ...**(व्यवधान)**... गिरिराज जी, आप तो हमको पाकिस्तान भेजने वाले हैं, हमारा वीजा करा दीजिए, हम चले जाएँगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसानों का कर्जा, जो interest subvention का एक provision होता है, जो बजट से बैंकों को दिया जाता है, उसमें भारी बैकलॉग है। आज कई बैंक्स हमसे इस बात की शिकायत करते हैं कि हमको केन्द्र सरकार के interest subvention का backlog है। आप उनकी मदद करें। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा बैंकों के साथ चर्चा करके interest subvention, जो बैंकों को इंटरेस्ट की सब्सिडी देनी है किसानों को, उसकी विशेष तौर पर व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि अभी कल ही एस.सी., एस.टी. के एक प्रश्न पर कमेटी की गाइडलाइंस के अनुसार जितनी राशि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए प्रावधान करनी चाहिए थी, वह नहीं की गई। माननीय मंत्री जी ने यहां बयान दिया कि अनुसूचित जनजातियों को 31,920 करोड़ रुपए और अनुसूचित जातियों को 52,393 करोड़ रुपए का बजट प्रावधान किया है और उसके अलावा 24 विभागों को अलग से किया गया है। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बिल्कुल सरासर गलत कहा गया है, क्योंकि अगर आप अपने बजट में देख लें, जिसमें लिखा हुआ है कि सभी मंत्रालयों में अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण के लिए आबटन 31,000 करोड़ है, जबकि माननीय मंत्री जी ने हमसे कहा था कि यह तो है ही और 24 विभागों को अलग से किया गया है, जबकि आपके बजट पेपर्स में कहा गया है कि सभी विभागों को मिला करके इतना बजट किया गया है। इसी प्रकार से अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए भी 52,000 करोड़ का प्रावधान है, जबकि मंत्री जी द्वारा कहा गया था कि इसमें 24 विभागों को अलग से किया गया है। इस प्रकार का जुमला हम लोगों के सामने हर वक्त लाया जाता है।

अंत में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में यह बात सही है कि जनता ने आपको मत दिया है। लेकिन जनता को जो आपने आश्वासन दिए थे, जो आपने उनको वायदे किए थे, एक भी वायदा आप पूरा नहीं कर पाए। ठीक है आप उत्तर प्रदेश में चुनाव जीते हैं। उसके बारे में अलग चर्चा करेंगे रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी, लेकिन प्रश्न इस बात का है कि आप जिन वायदों के आधार पर इस सरकार को आप चुनकर लाए हैं, उनमें से कोई वायदा आप पूरा नहीं कर पाए। इसलिए यह जो आपका बजट है, यह किसान विरोधी है, गरीब विरोधी है। केवल बड़े-बड़े लोगों के हित में है, इसलिए मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

DR. VIKAS MAHATME (Maharashtra): Thank you, hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir.
...**(Interruptions)**... After hearing so many hon. Members, my opinion about the Budget

5.00 P.M.

has become more and more firm that this Budget is revolutionary, this Budget is a milestone Budget and it is full of new ideas for the benefit of unorganized sector, common people and for those where we cannot reach. 'Reaching the unreached', that way this Budget is a milestone. It has many firsts to its credit and it is value based. यह नैतिक मूल्यों के आधार पर है और लोगों में नैतिक मूल्य बढ़ाने का एक प्रयास भी किया है। Let me explain why I am saying so. For the first time, we have got rid of age-old tradition of just wasting two months. The Financial Year used to start from 1st April, but the work on the schemes used to start from 1st June. So, we were wasting two months out of twelve months. That was a big loss. इसके पीछे एक मूल्य है... that is good governance. The hon. Minister, Arun Jaitelyji, has given a message that we want good governance. और ऑनरेबल मोदी जी का संदेश है स्पेशली ब्यूरोक्रेसी के लिए कि आप लोग बैठ नहीं सकते और उनका कहना रहता है, न मैं बैठूंगा, न किसी को बैठने दूंगा। That is the value which has been given by this Budget. There was tradition of presenting Railway Budget every year from British era. But this has been broken down aptly. The Railways being part of Government of India, it is now presented through the Union Budget only. But, all the same, care is taken that every aspect of railway is covered and common people are served in a better way. For any transport, the most important thing is safety and this time, for the first time, more than ₹ one lakh crore has been provided for safety of Railways in this Budget. For the first time, Plan and Non-Plan Budgetary heads have been removed. This was an unnecessary exercise which was done for so many years, but never fulfilled the purpose of those heads and now there is no Planning Commission. So, there is no roll back of these two heads. So, there is a value to this that simplicity will be there for every Government purpose एक सरलता लायी गयी है और यहां पर इस सरलता का मूल्य बढ़ रहा है, ऐसा मुझे लगता है Even simplicity has been brought in income tax forms also which has become a one-page simple form. Less cash transactions, digital transactions और नोटबंदी के बारे में हमने बहुत कुछ सुना है। There were many objections from hon. Members. That shows how much black money has come in an accountable form, why RBI is not able to give the figures of black money. Sir, it is very difficult to say which is black money and which is white money. I would like to quote an example. यदि कोई Government Servant अपनी सर्विस से कमायी हुई salary से एक फ्लैट खरीदता है और फ्लैट की कीमत पचास लाख है, उसमें से तीस लाख रुपए वह देता है, जिसकी उसे receipt मिलती है और बाकी बीस लाख रुपए की receipt उसे नहीं मिलती। यानी उसकी 20 लाख की white money तब

[Shri Digvijaya Singh]

black हो गयी, जब उसने उसे transfer किया और उसकी receipt उसे नहीं मिली। जिसने वह black money ली, वह यदि Five Star Hotel में जाता है और उसमें से 10 हजार रुपए खर्च करता है, जिसकी उसे receipt मिलती है, तो उस बीस लाख में से उसके 10 हजार रुपए white money हो जाता है। इस प्रकार आप देखेंगे कि black money और white money चेंज होती रहती है and the last transaction of that money जो आखिरी transaction है, that will decide whether it is black money or white money. इसलिए यह समझना बहुत जरूरी है कि the last transaction is a transaction which will tell that if it is with the receipt then, it will be white and if it is without a receipt, then, it will be black. RBI के पास जो पैसे आ रहे हैं, वे accountable होने की वजह से white हो जाते हैं और it is not possible for RBI to tell how much was the black money. सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी पॉकेट में जितने पैसे हैं, उनमें से कितने black हैं और कितने white हैं, उसके पहले का आखिरी transaction कैसे हुआ, यह हमें पता नहीं रहता है। जब हम हमारी पॉकेट के बारे में यह नहीं बता सकते, तो आरबीआई उसके बारे में कैसे बता पाएगा? सर, मैं ऑनरेबल मेंबर्स का एक और example देना चाहता हूँ। They said that one of the objectives was to defeat fake currency which is less than 0.3 per cent. Then, why this whole exercise was done for this small amount, 0.3 per cent currency only? I want to tell everybody that if we wanted to take admission in reputed institutions, medical colleges, engineering colleges, we had to give donations. Everybody knows about it. Nobody will say that without donation I got admission in a private medical college, and this was there previously. अभी तो नहीं हो रहा है, लेकिन previously ऐसा होता था। If you ask the Government, from 2010-2011 how much donations were received by these institutions, the amount will be very negligible, but everybody knows that this has to happen regularly. जो भी गरीबों के बच्चे हैं, वे मेडिकल कॉलेज या इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज में admission नहीं ले सकते थे because they were not able to pay donations. तो इस तरह से every time Government figures will not tell the truth. We should know what is happening on the ground. It is very important and कुछ लोग बोल रहे हैं कि अब तो tuition fee बढ़ गयी है। But, then I want to tell them that tuition fees have increased a little bit. I do agree, but now donations have stopped. Secondly, for tuition fees, the poor people, at least, can take loan from the banks for educational purpose. But, previously, there was 'huge reservation' in all colleges for rich, because only their children could take admission in such colleges and schools. So, this type of reservation has now completely gone. और मुझे लगता है कि यह सब से महत्वपूर्ण बात हुई है कि मूल्य आधारित corruption को कम करने के लिए इस बजट में प्रावधान किया गया है। Everybody knows that even in a small business we have kutchra book and pucca book. Everybody used to keep these two types of books. But, now, with digital transaction, this has gone. हम सब ईमानदारी से business

कर सकते हैं, यह विश्वास इस बजट ने दिया है जो मुझे लगता है कि एक बहुत बड़ी value है। सर, सब का यह मानना है कि ऐसा विश्वास यह बजट और मोदी सरकार दे रही है।

One of the hon. Members raised the issue that if ₹ 100 note is transacted one lakh times, it becomes ₹ 1 crore transaction. In such a case, ₹ 2.5 lakhs will have to be paid as charges if it is done through digital mode. But, I want to say that if BHIM App is used, not even a single pie needs to be paid as service charges. So, BHIM App is available. This can be used. Secondly, when we do digital transaction, वह हाथ से लिखी रसीद, कागज की रसीद है या बैंक में पैसा जमा करना है, this will not be necessary. All accounts can be kept easily. So, money as well as man hours will be saved with digital transactions. Let us help the people to get involved in digital transaction and this Budget has many aspects to promote such transactions.

Another thing is this. For the first time, the electoral bonds have been introduced and this will bring in transparency and elevate the image of political parties, politicians of all parties in the minds of general public. This is very important, because all political parties need funds and such fund is generated through cash transactions today. So, people don't have faith in political parties and working of political parties. But, if electoral bonds are issued, money so collected will be accounted. It is very important. Somebody raised a question, 'Why cannot we pay by cheque or raise funds only by cheque?' But, there are certain requirements. Whenever any party raises funds through political bonds, it wants the people should be able to know that it has raised so much of fund, but others should not know that it has done that, so that there would be no problem afterwards. So, these two criteria are fulfilled through political bonds and, I feel, it is very essential and it leads to reducing corruption in political parties. This is the beginning of reducing corruption in politics. So, it is very important.

Sir, everybody has spoken on the Direct Benefit Transfer. So, I will not talk much about it. But, it has reduced corruption. And, without any corruption, around ₹ 30,000 crores has been transferred to beneficiaries without loss of a single pie. This is relating to DBT and this will reduce corruption.

Sir, there is a provision of ₹ 10 lakh crores for farm loans. This is for the first time that such a huge amount has been allocated. Many people are saying that it is coming down; but, I personally feel that it is on the rise. And, Sir, this much amount is given for the first time and this will create job opportunities in rural areas. This is one of the objectives of this provision.

[Shri Digvijaya Singh]

There is an increase in the health budget by 23 per cent. This has happened for the first time. This will also give job opportunities to people as health workers or health professional or healthcare providers. This is also an important area which will create job opportunities.

Sir, for the first time, there is an increase of 23.7 per cent in the allocation to road and transport sector. This will also create jobs. As you know, the hon. Minister of Road Transport and Highways has increased the pace of work in the Ministry and has been able to double the speed of work. And, Sir, all this is happening for the first time. The Metro projects will create new jobs for the youngsters in our country. Previously, nobody believed in honesty, and nobody used to pay taxes. To avoid this non-compliant society, for the first time, we have reduced the tax. This will save nearly ₹ 12,500/- to those people who have income of more than ₹ 5 lakhs. So, apart from this, all this will be helping the poor, backward farmers, unorganised sectors and women. But the most important thing which I feel is that this Budget creates faith in the minds of Indians that corruption can be reduced, and we can do business honestly. यह बजट ईमानदारों को ताकत देने वाला है और बेईमानों पर कठोर कार्रवाई करने वाला है, ऐसा लोगों के मन में विश्वास पैदा हुआ है। लोगों के मन में यह भी विश्वास पैदा हुआ है कि मेरा देश बदल रहा है और मेरा देश आगे बढ़ रहा है। इसी के साथ मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ और इतना अच्छा बजट present करने के लिए धन्यवाद भी देता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Thank you. Now, Shri K.R. Arjunan. Your Party has no time. Anyway, I will give you four minutes.

SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN (Tamil Nadu): * Hon'ble Deputy Chairman Sir, With heartfelt tributes to our great leader, beloved leader Dr.Puratchi Thalaivi Amma and with due respect to our Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, I request the Hon'ble Chairman to allow me to raise some issues with respect to Union Budget 2017-18, presented by the Central Government of India. I will continue my speech in Tamil, Sir.

Hon'ble Deputy Chairman Sir, The Union Budget 2017-18 has been presented at a very crucial moment. It is presented at a time when there are many uncertainties surrounding the Indian economy. I appreciate the Union Finance Minister on the difficult balancing task that he has done and his focus on the broad themes of structural reforms and initiatives.

* English translation of the original speech made in Tamil.

We welcome three important reforms in the Union Budget 2017-18. The first reform is the advancement of the date of presentation of Budget to the 1st of February, 2017. The second reform is the merging of Budget (Railways) 2017-18 with the Union Budget 2017-18. Third and the most important reform is that of abolishing the distinction between plan and non-plan expenditures. I am happy that Hon'ble Finance Minister has heeded the repeated demand of our Late Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Amma. She had strongly advocated doing away with the artificial distinction between Plan and Non Plan expenditures in the budget. I once again thank the Finance Minister for this reform.

Sir, though the emphasis on agriculture and enhancing farmers' income are welcome features of the Budget, it did not highlight the acute drought situation which has affected Tamil Nadu. A special package for drought affected farmers would have been a very welcome feature of the Budget.

Sir, the proposal to support computerization and implementation of Core Banking solutions for Primary Agricultural Cooperative societies is a very welcome announcement. In Tamil Nadu, all Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies have already been provided with computers. Therefore, I would request that the implementation of Core Banking Solutions in the state should be advanced and completed in the first year itself. We welcome the enhanced agricultural credit target of ₹10 lakh crores.

Sir, I welcome the announcement of Mission Antyodaya. It is directed at lifting one crore families out of poverty. Such a focused approach to tackle poverty is what we have been attempting in Tamil Nadu. We also welcome the enhancement of allocations for the schemes such as MGNREGA, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana and the National Rural Livelihood Mission. We expect that the ministries in the Government of India would be able to ensure timely and adequate release of pending funds to the states, including Tamil Nadu.

In the area of education, we welcome initiatives like the Innovation Fund for Secondary Education. At the same time, we have certain reservations with regard to NEET, *i.e.* the National Eligibility and Entrance Test (NEET) for admission to medical colleges. I urge the Government of India to ensure that national level testing is not imposed or forced on States like Tamil Nadu. We already have a transparent, fair and robust system of admission based on school leaving examination. It is conducted with integrity and

[Shri K.R. Arjunan]

transparency. Sir, I once again request that NEET examination should not be imposed on Tamil Nadu.

We welcome the proposal to establish online learning platform SWAYAM for 3000 online courses as this would make quality higher education even more accessible. In the health sector, structural transformation of medical education has been proposed. Hence I request that the Government of India should take up the structural reforms of medical education only after adequate consultation with the State Governments and all stake holders. Sir, we welcome several announcements relating to the affordable housing sector. Similarly, proposed reforms in the labour laws should not compromise the existing rights and entitlements of the workers. We welcome the enhanced allocation for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Minorities. I hope that with the substantial enhancement of funds for the welfare of scheduled castes, the long pending arrears for the Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for States like Tamil Nadu would be speedily cleared. We welcome the announcement of the Rail Raksha Kosh (the Railway Safety Fund) with a substantial allocation of ₹ 1 lakh crore. We eagerly await the details of the new Metro Rail Policy. It has to be taken care that the responsibilities, rights and obligations of the State and Central Governments would be more appropriately balanced under the new policy and Act.

Sir, Hon'ble Finance Minister had announced that a new Health Protection scheme would be launched to provide insurance cover for patients belonging to poor families who require hospitalization. I request the Government of India to converge its new scheme with similar schemes that various state Governments may have already been implementing, like the Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme in Tamil Nadu.

The taxation measures indicated in the Budget, in particular the reduction in the rate of Corporate Income Tax for MSMEs to 25 per cent is a very welcome measure. I would like to point out that the taxation measures on the personal income tax side, however, fall short of the expectations of the salaried middle class.

The recommendation of Seventh Central Pay Commission is not fully implemented. No announcement has been made with regard to this so far. The tax benefits given to housing loans also have been reduced. It reminds me of an old song. It says, "I got the money in my hand, but it vanished before I put it into my pocket".

Personal tax rates have not been reduced. It was announced in the first budget of this Government that an AIIMS (All India Institute of Medical Sciences) like institution would be set up in Tamil Nadu. Our Hon'ble Puratchithalaivi Amma had suggested 5 places for establishing the abovementioned AIIMS like institution in Tamil Nadu. The Central Team had finished their survey with regard to these 5 places. But still it is not decided where AIIMS would be set up in Tamil Nadu. When will you start the project? What is the present status of schemes such as Smart city, HRIDAY (Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana), which were announced in previous budgets?

Sir, though the Budget has announced several good reforms, issues like exemption of Tamil Nadu from NEET Examination and providing special package for drought affected farmers in Tamil Nadu also have to be considered. With these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Now, Shri Madhusudan Mistry. You have 15 minutes.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Not 15 minutes, but 20 minutes.

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ। मैं तीन-चार दिनों से बजट पर जो बहस चल रही है, उस बहस को सुन रहा हूँ और मेरा नंबर आखिर में बोलने के लिए लगा हुआ है। सर, मैं हाउस में एक-दो चीजें बताना चाहता हूँ कि Constitution में बजट नाम की कोई चीज नहीं है। The word 'Budget' is not used. It is an Annual Financial Statement which every Government has to put before the House. 'Budget' शब्द हमारी ओर से coin हुआ है। इस वजह से जो एक Financial Statement है, हर साल जो पैसा Consolidated Fund के अंदर टैक्स के माध्यम से जमा होता है, सरकार उसको खर्च करने के लिए, जो डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन करती है, उसकी डेमोक्रेसी में सैंक्शन लेनी जरूरी होती है। आज हम यहाँ पर इस वजह से चर्चा कर रहे हैं।

सर, जो Directive Principles of State Policy हैं, मैं पूरे बजट को उनके संदर्भ में और उस फ्रेमवर्क में देखता हूँ। इसमें लोगों की आय बढ़ाना, उनको अच्छी लाइवलिहुड मिल सके, इस वजह से जितने भी प्रयत्न हो सकें, वे प्रयत्न सरकार को करने होते हैं। सरकार को ऐसे प्रयत्न करने होते हैं जो लोग वीकर सैंक्शन से हैं, ट्रायबल्स हैं, शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स हैं, उन लोगों में economic inequality न हो, उनमें अच्छी तरह से equality स्थापित हो। ये सभी चीजें Directive Principles of State Policy के अंदर हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, स्टेट को एक ट्रस्टी के हिसाब से देखा गया है। यानी स्टेट के पास जो नेचुरल और financial resources हैं, वह उन resources का आबंटन किस तरह से कर रहा है, ये जो resources जाते हैं, ये किसके पास जाते हैं, उससे कैसा समाज खड़ा होगा, कैसी economic

[Shri Madhusudan Mistry]

परिस्थिति होगी, वह बजट के एलोकेशन पर, बजट के अंदर जो पॉलिसी आउटलाइन होती है, उसमें खास कर जो फायनेंसिशल पॉलिसी है, उसकी वजह से पता चलता है कि उसमें से कैसे वर्ग, आने वाले सालों में, इस देश में पैदा होंगे। सर, मैं मजदूर क्लास से आता हूँ, ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट के साथ जुड़ा हूँ, आज भी जनरल सेक्रेटरी हूँ, बहुत सारी यूनियन्स में मैं रहा हूँ। हमारे यहां जो अनऑर्गेनाइज्ड लेबरर्स हैं, जिनमें खेत-मजदूर हैं, खान में काम करने वाले कैजुअल लेबरर्स हैं, आदिवासी इलाकों में बीड़ी के पत्ते तोड़ते हैं, वे मजदूर हैं और जो छोटे-छोटे फॉरेस्ट प्रोजेक्ट्स कलेक्ट करते हैं, उनकी यूनियन है, एनआईजी की यूनियन है। इन सब यूनियन्स के साथ मैं एक्टिवली जुड़ा हूँ और कितनों का तो मैं जनरल सेक्रेटरी भी हूँ। इस संदर्भ में मैं देखता हूँ कि इस बजट से इस देश के मजदूरों को क्या मिला है? यह बहुत बड़ा तबका है। इंडस्ट्रीज को तो मिलता है, यह मैं देखता हूँ। हमारा बहुत साल पहले एक कन्सेप्ट था कि it is not that we should not follow mass production, but there should be production by the masses. हजारों, करोड़ों लोग जो चीज पैदा करते हैं, वह चीज अगर पैदा होकर बाजार में आएगी तो लोगों में इन्कम का डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन बराबर होगा, लेकिन स्थिति सालों-साल से ऐसी होती गई कि थोड़े से लोग इतना बड़ा प्रोडक्शन करते हैं, उसमें से जिसे दूसरे लोग सिर्फ कन्ज्यूमर्स के हिसाब से लेते हैं। हम बजट के अंदर से आवक के साधन, उपार्जन के साधन किस तरह से पैदा करना चाहते हैं, इसकी एक डायरेक्शन बजट देता है, एक पॉलिसी देता है, अनफॉर्चुनेटली मुझे इसके अंदर से ऐसा दिखाई नहीं दिया।

सर, मैं आपको एक मिसाल दूँ कि मैं स्किल्ड वर्कर हूँ। मेरी पूरी कौम कड़िया काम करती है, सुथारी काम भी करती है और दूसरे कितने ही लोग ऐसा काम करते हैं। इससे रोज किसी को चार सौ रुपए मिलते हैं, किसी को साढ़े चार सौ रुपए या किसी को पांच सौ रुपए भी मिलते हैं, क्योंकि स्किल्ड वर्कर्स हैं, इस वजह से मिलते हैं, लेकिन अगर एवरेज आप देखने जाओ तो वह बीस दिन से ज्यादा काम नहीं होता है। यह हरेक का कोई पन्द्रह दिन, कोई बीस दिन होता है and every work by skilled worker is affected by the State policy.

सर, लैंड सीलिंग का कानून आया, उसका असर हुआ। फिर Demonetisation का सब से ज्यादा असर रोज-ब-रोज काम करने वाले वर्कर्स पर हुआ है। उनको आपका पैसा सफेद या काला है, इससे मतलब नहीं है, बल्कि वह सोचता है कि मैंने काम किया है, तो मुझे शाम को पैसे मिलने चाहिए। अब चूंकि मेरे पास पैसे नहीं हैं, तो मैं आप से काम नहीं लूंगा। इससे सब से ज्यादा बेरोजगारी उन वर्कर्स की हुई है। अगर आप पूरे साल का एवरेज देखेंगे तो उसे 200-250 दिन से ज्यादा काम नहीं मिलता है। यहां रूडी जी उस दिन स्किल यूनियर्सिटी के बारे में बता रहे थे। सरकार ने जो इकोनॉमिक सर्वे निकाला है, उसमें बड़ा एम्फेसिस दिया हुआ है कि सरकार स्किल्ड वर्कर्स का एक बड़ा पूल बनाना चाहती है, जिससे जितने भी मेक इन इंडिया और मैनुफेक्चरिंग वाले जितने भी हैं, उनको उससे स्किल्ड वर्कर्स अवेलेबल हों, उनको यह स्किल यहां ईजिली मिल सके, इस वजह से सरकार स्किल्ड वर्कर्स की फौज खड़ा करना चाहती है।

सर, यूनियर्सिटी बनाने की बात थी। तीन साल हो गए, उसकी रिपोर्ट आई, लेकिन इंप्लीमेंटेशन के बारे में खुद मिनिस्टर साहब ने यहां कहा, मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ। सर, इसके अंदर आईटीआई है,

इसके अंदर वोकेशनल ट्रेनिंग है। मैंने मोल्लिंग की भी ट्रेनिंग ली है, आपकी जानकारी के लिए बता रहा हूँ। मैंने मोल्लर के रूप में भी कितने ही दिनों तक काम किया है। प्रश्न यह है कि जितने भी स्किल्ड वर्कर्स हैं, उनके लिए हम एंप्लॉयमेंट अपॉर्चुनिटी कितनी खड़ी कर रहे हैं? ये जो जितने भी छोटे-छोटे वर्कर्स हैं, पहला सवाल तो इन लोगों को तैयार करने का है, दूसरा उनके लिए एंप्लॉयमेंट पोर्टेशियल खड़ा करना है, क्योंकि हम नौकरी की बात नहीं कर रहे हैं। हमारे गुजरात के मॉडल के हिसाब से पूरे देश में आप इसे लागू कर रहे हैं। गुजरात के अंदर 2001 से लेकर 2014, आज 2016 तक भी यह क्लेम हुआ कि इतने लाख करोड़ रुपए की इंडस्ट्रीज हमारी स्टेट में आएंगी, लेकिन फिर भी 9 लाख लोग अनएंप्लॉयेड होकर एंप्लॉयमेंट एक्सचेंज ऑफिस में रजिस्टर्ड हैं। आज भी ये रजिस्टर्ड हैं और यह सिलसिला चलता रहता है। अगर इतनी बड़ी एंप्लॉयमेंट अपॉर्चुनिटी इस इन्वेस्टमेंट से होती, तो इन लोगों को इसके अंदर काम मिलना चाहिए था, लेकिन वह काम मिलता नहीं है। मैं तो यहां पढ़े-लिखे लोगों की बात कर रहा हूँ, जो अनस्किल्ड लोग हैं उनकी बात तो मैं बाद में करूंगा। सर, अभी जो पूरा एप्रोच आया है, वह यह है कि कैपिटल इंटेंसिव इंडस्ट्रीज जितनी भी ज्यादा से ज्यादा आती हैं, उससे एंप्लॉयमेंट अपॉर्चुनिटी ज्यादा पैदा नहीं होती। आपका ग्रोथ रेट बढ़ेगा, जो साढ़े सात परसेंट आएगा, आठ परसेंट भी आएगा, सरकार के पास पैसे भी बहुत आएंगे, लेकिन सरकार का यह पैसा डिस्ट्रिब्यूट किस तरह होता है? सबसे ज्यादा इंटररेस्ट पेमेंट में जाता है, उसके बाद डिफेंस के अंदर जाता है, बाकी जो थोड़ा रहा, तो नॉन-प्लान, प्लान का तो आपने निकाल ही दिया, तो नॉन-प्लान के अंदर सरकारी कर्मचारी वगैरह का आता है, तो 13-14 परसेंट उसमें जाता है। सर, यहाँ Finance Minister बैठे हैं, मैं ज़रा एक technical point के ऊपर भी इनका ध्यान दिला दूँ। आपने इस बजट में जो expenditure budget रखा है, आपने इस expenditure budget के अन्दर जो provisions किए हैं, उनमें आपने budget heads क्यों निकाल दिए हैं, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। Budget head के बारे में बात ऐसी है कि 00 से चार digits के जितने भी figures शुरू होते हैं, वे हमेशा tax revenue होते हैं। Non-tax revenue digit 1 से शुरू होता है, expenditure budget 2 से 4 digit से शुरू होता है। जो 4 के digit से शुरू होता है, उसका मतलब यह होता है कि वह capital expenditure है। अगर वह 6 का digit है, तो वह loan and advance है और जो digit 8 से शुरू होता है, वह public account के अन्दर होता है। 2202 - General Budget, 2203 - Technical Education, 2401 - Crop Husbandry, 2406 - Forest Department, ऐसे कितने ही budget heads हैं। अगर आप 2236 ले लें, तो यह nutrition का budget head है, 2225 Scheduled Castes Welfare का budget head है। पहले budget head के सामने provision होता था। आपने इसमें से budget head क्यों निकाला, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया। सर, आपने Non-Plan और Plan की बात की है। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से ट्राइबल एरिया के अन्दर जाने वाला हर grant budget head में minor head 794 के अन्दर आता था। सरकार की ओर से ट्राइबल्स के ऊपर जितने भी पैसे खर्च किए जाते थे, वे 796 के अन्दर आते थे। Other expenditure है, उसका budget head minor 800 है। आपने उसे mention न करके क्यों निकाल दिया, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया। It is easy to locate which Department is spending how much money under which head and for what purpose, क्योंकि minor head में CAG की permission के बगैर कोई change नहीं कर सकता है। इसके नीचे जो sub head है, उसमें आप जितना चाहें sub-head open कर सकते हैं, जिससे इसके बारे में पता चले। जो CAG की accounting procedure को जानता है, इससे उसको पता चलेगा कि कौन सा पैसा कहाँ खर्च हुआ

[Shri Madhusudan Mistry]

और इसके अन्दर किस जगह गया। आपकी इस प्रक्रिया में इसमें सबको ढूँढ़ना पड़ेगा, आप जो major head-wise demand रखते हैं, इससे उस demand के अन्दर पता चलेगा कि यह demand कौन से major head के अन्दर आती है और किसमें नहीं आती है। आप कौन से सेक्शन के लिए पैसा खर्च कर रहे हैं, वह इसमें पता नहीं चलता है। आपने इसे क्यों हटाया, मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ? मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आपके डिपार्टमेंट के लोग इसका जवाब यहाँ देंगे।

Sir, let me come to one important issue. यह मजदूरों की बात है। सर, agricultural workers हैं, वे करोड़ों की संख्या में हैं। हमारे यहाँ National Commission on Rural Labour establish हुआ था। उसने इसके बारे में सरकार को रिपोर्ट दी। Agricultural labour को 120 दिनों से ज्यादा दिनों की मजदूरी नहीं मिलती है। फिर आप उनमें 100 दिन MNREGA के ले लीजिए। इस तरह से 220 दिनों की मजदूरी हुई है। मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप बताइए कि 360 दिनों में से बाकी के दिनों की मजदूरी उनको कहाँ से मिलेगी? आपने उनके लिए क्या employment opportunities बनाई हैं?

सर, अब मैं Minimum Wages Act के बारे में कहना चाहूँगा। Directive Principle में तो living wage का concept है। Living wage is something different. I am not talking about that. I am talking about the minimum wage. Sir, the instrument of minimum wage is to redistribute the income. मैं आपके पास काम करता हूँ, तो you assure a certain quality of life to me and that is why I should be paid accordingly. Whatever energy I am spending by working eight hours a day, I have to be recuperated in order to keep my body healthy. Not only that, अगर उसकी एक औरत और दो बच्चे हैं, तो इन लोगों के साथ उसको जो रोज का खर्च चाहिए, जो रोज की calories intake हो, उसके लिए minimum wage का concept है और उसके अन्दर minimum wage का implementation होना चाहिए। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप बताइए कि minimum wage का concept, आप living wage की बात तो जाने दीजिए, वह कहाँ है इस बजट के अन्दर? फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर जी, मैं आपकी जानकारी के लिए बताऊँ कि जो लोग construction labour के रूप में मजदूरी करने के लिए जाते हैं, वहाँ दो परसेंट cess के हिसाब से पूरे देश में 26 हजार करोड़ रुपए जमा हुए हैं। हमारी गुजरात सरकार के पास 500 करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा जमा है, लेकिन हमने इसका खर्च नहीं किया। हमने रैनबसेरा भी नहीं बनाया, वे रास्ते पर सोते हैं, फुटपाथ के ऊपर सोते हैं। हमने उनके बच्चों के लिए स्कूल की व्यवस्था नहीं की। इसमें काम करने के लिए कौन लोग आते हैं? सर, अकाल पड़ता है, तो सब लोग बोलते हैं कि कंस्ट्रक्शन के अंदर चलो, क्योंकि गांव के अंदर और कुछ तो होता नहीं है। लाखों लोग आदिवासी इलाकों से इसके अंदर जाते हैं, उनके पास भी कुछ नहीं होता है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ, Demand No.96, ट्राइबल्स के बारे में है।

सर, 2015-16 में इस सरकार ने minor forest produce के लिए 117 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया था, 2016-17 में यह 158 करोड़ रुपए हुआ और 2016-17 के RE budget के अंदर इसको 3 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया और इसके बाद इसको 1 करोड़ रुपया कर दिया गया। जो लोग जंगलों के अंदर minor forest produce इकट्ठा करते हैं, जैसे लाख, चिरौंजी, गोंद पत्ते इत्यादि। It is a

subsistence economy; it is not the main economy. They have to depend on agriculture. Since agriculture is the field, they have to just to live on this. सर, तेंदू का एक फल होता, जिस तरह चीकू का फल होता है, तेंदू का फल भी उसी तरह मीठा होता है। अगर आप उसको ले जाकर दोगे, तो उसके बराबर का गेहूं मिलता है। अकाल के अंदर लोग उस तेंदू के फल के ऊपर अपना जीवन निकालते हैं। जो लोग इस फल को इकट्ठा करने के लिए जाते हैं, आपको नहीं मालूम कि उनकी क्या परिस्थिति होती है।

अभी बहुत सालों के बाद हाल ही में मैं एक गांव में गया था। वह छोटा सा एक गांव है, अभी कुछ दिन पहले जहां के बारे में पेपर में आया था कि दो नाबालिग लड़कियों के साथ रेप हुआ, उसके बहुत नजदीक के जंगल में ही यह गांव है। सर, वे लोग चिरौंजी इकट्ठी करते हैं, लाख इकट्ठी करते हैं और मद इकट्ठा करते हैं, जिसको हम शहद बोलते हैं। अपना जो एक स्टैंडर्ड छोटा कप होता है, उसमें 50 ग्राम के करीब चिरौंजी आती है, उस एक कप चिरौंजी के सामने local trader दस कप मकई देता है। जब मैंने पूछा कि चिरौंजी का क्या भाव है, तो मुझे बताया गया कि 1200 रुपये किलो। मैंने पूछा, गांव की जो चिरौंजी जंगल से आती है, उसका क्या भाव होता है, तो वह बोला कि 800 रुपये किलो। सर, 50 ग्राम चिरौंजी, जितनी चिरौंजी एक कप के अंदर आती है, उस एक कप चिरौंजी के 40 रुपये बनते हैं। इसके बाद मैंने मकई का भाव पूछा, तो बताया गया कि अच्छी मकई 22 से 26 रुपये के अंदर मिलती है। कप के हिसाब से अगर दस कप में 500 ग्राम मकई भी आती है, तो उस मकई का दाम केवल 12 रुपये हुआ।

फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब, मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूं कि आपने ऐसे लोगों के पैसे क्यों घटाए? Demand No.28 में Air India का जो वीवीआईपी प्लेन है, उसकी मेंटेनेंस के लिए तो आपने 211 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया, जो पहले नहीं था। Demand No.47 के अंदर पिछले साल 2016-17 के अंदर वीवीआईपी मकान और प्लेन के अंदर सुविधा देने के लिए 555 करोड़ रुपये रखे गए थे, जिसे RE Budget के अंदर 475 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया। इस साल के बजट में भी वीवीआईपी को फैंरी करने के लिए Demand No.47 के अंदर 260 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है।

साहब, ये किसके पैसे हैं? आप किसकी जेब काट रहे हैं? यह इस देश की आठ प्रतिशत पॉपुलेशन है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आप फाइनेंस के लिए किस तबके को हाथ लगा रहे हैं? मैं financial growth या दूसरी चीजों की बात नहीं करता, मैं redistribution of financial resources की बात कर रहा हूं। Redistribution of financial resources से हमारी जिंदगी के अंदर क्या फर्क आता है, वह मैं जानना चाहता हूं?

आप capital-intensive industry ला रहे हैं, बहुत अच्छी बात है। हमारे गुजरात के अंदर Mundra का captive power project आया। Kandla Port Trust का जितना भी सामान था, सब Mudra Port के ऊपर चला गया। सर, एक private port, जिसके मालिक के सामने कर्णाटक के अंदर ही, कर्णाटक के लोकायुक्त ने यह मेशन किया कि उन लोगों ने यहां से illegally iron ore export किया था, आज पूरा व्यापार वहां से चल रहा है।

Jamnagar के पास kalobar Island है, मेरे गुजरात वाले लोग जानते होंगे। वहां SR को jetty

[Shri Madhusudan Mistry]

बनाने के लिए पूरा काम दे दिया गया है, जिसका असर 20,000 फिशरमैन की रोजी-रोटी पर होगा। सवाल यह है कि इस पॉलिसी के माध्यम से हम अपने देश को कहां ले जाना चाहते हैं?

दूसरा, मैं आपको agriculture workers के बारे में बता दूँ। आज सुबह मैं economic survey के अंदर देख रहा था, maximum migrations सिर्फ economic reasons के कारण होते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के सारे जिलों से, गुजरात से, मध्य प्रदेश से, दक्षिणी राजस्थान का पूरा जो इलाका है, वहां से ये माइग्रेट होकर आते हैं। यह क्या हो रहा है? अगर आप NREGA के अंदर ज्यादा पैसा देते हैं, तो इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि आपकी जो employment generate करने की पूरी पॉलिसी या strategy है, वह गलत है क्योंकि वहां लोगों को काम देना पड़ता है और आप employment opportunities create नहीं कर सके। यह आपको कन्फेस करना होगा। यह आपके बजट में कहीं नहीं दिखाई देता है। मुझे ग्रोथ रेट में इतना इंटररेस्ट नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sorry, Sir. I wish to speak for another. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am also sorry. We have to conclude it today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, two-three minutes please. ...*(Interruptions)*... सर, आदर्श ग्राम योजना के अंदर मैंने इससे पहले, बजट के पहले हिस्से के बाद, कलेक्टर को फोन किया कि मैं गांव में जाकर देखना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please look at that board. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please look at the board. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, one more minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, how many minutes you took? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, give me five minutes more. ...*(Interruptions)*... सर, जिस स्वच्छ भारत की हम बात कर रहे हैं, उस योजना के अंदर वहां के गवर्नमेंट ऑफिसर के सामने की बात है, वहां टॉयलेट्स वगैरह बनाए गए। मैं बोलबाला गांव की बात कर रहा हूँ जहां से गुजरात असेम्बली के लिए जो विधायक चुने गए, वे गुजरात असेम्बली में तीन-चार बार स्पीकर रह चुके हैं। वहां पिट नहीं बनाई गई है, ड्रेनेज नहीं बनाई गई है, लेकिन टॉयलेट बना दिए गए। इस प्रकार से टॉयलेट का क्या यूज होगा? जिन लोगों ने वहां अपने पैसे से टॉयलेट्स बनाए, उन्हें पैसा नहीं मिला। स्कूल की ओर देखें, तो वहां माध्यमिक स्कूल नहीं है। वहां रास्ते का ठिकाना नहीं है।

वहां से चार किलोमीटर की दूरी पर बैंक है। मैं इन सब चीजों के अंदर नहीं जाता, लेकिन आज सरकार के बजट के अंदर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Conclude in two minutes. ...**(Interruptions)**... मिस्त्री जी दो मिनट में अपना भाषण समाप्त कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री: सर, वर्ष 2015-16 में 125 करोड़ रुपए दिए। पिछले साल आपने 90 करोड़ रुपए कर दिए। आप यह तो बताइए इसमें पैसा क्यों घटा रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, गंगा एक्शन प्लान के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: मिस्त्री जी, दो मिनट में अपना भाषण समाप्त कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, one minute. ...**(Interruptions)**... सर, आज जो उत्तराखंड High Court ने ऑर्डर दिया है कि Ganga has to be treated as a living entity और उसके ऊपर क्रिमिनल केस होना चाहिए। सर, इसके लिए 2100 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया था। जब यह बजट लोक सभा में पढ़ा जा रहा था, तब मैं हाजिर था और उस समय कुमारी उमा भारती बहुत जोर-जोर से मेज थपथपा रही थीं। उसमें इस सरकार ने क्या किया? वर्ष 2015-16 में गंगा एक्शन प्लान के लिए 1,000.00 करोड़ दिए, फिर वर्ष 2016-17 में 2,150.00 करोड़ दिए गए, लेकिन बाद में उन्हें घटा कर 1,440 करोड़ कर दिया गया, यानी 700 करोड़ रुपए घटा दिए गए, क्यों? आप सब लोग तो गंगा की दुहाई देते हैं। यदि आप गंगा को क्लीन करना चाहते हैं, तो पैसे क्यों घटाए, क्या रीजन है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Please conclude now. ...**(Interruptions)**... All right, all right. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I have five-six points to make. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please conclude.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: I am not speaking very. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please look at that board. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप देखिए, आपने कितने मिनट लिए हैं!

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, please give me two more minutes. ...**(Interruptions)**... I will not take more than that. I just want to speak on. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Today, we have to conclude it. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Just one minute, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... सर, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि बजट हेड नंबर 2013 पर नेशनल सिक्योरिटी काउंसिल का एक हेड है। उसका बजट वर्ष 2015-16 में 25 करोड़ रुपए का बजट था, फिर उसे बढ़ाकर वर्ष 33 करोड़ कर दिया, फिर उसे बढ़ाकर 81 करोड़ कर दिया और इस साल उसे बढ़ाकर 333 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया है। आप क्या खरीदना चाहते हैं? सर, मुझे तो बताया गया है कि यह सरकार नेशनल सिक्योरिटी काउंसिल के नाम पर ऐसा कोई इंस्ट्रूमेंट खरीदना चाहती है, जिससे ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Mistri ji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, let me finish please. ...*(Interruptions)*... सर, यदि एक किलोमीटर के एरिया में किसी का भी फोन होगा, तो उस इंस्ट्रूमेंट के माध्यम से उसके फोन का सीधा प्रिंट निकलता है। वह प्रिंट स्क्रीन होना होता है। वह प्रिंट पीएमओ में जाता है और पीएमओ को पता चलता है कि कौन क्या बात करता है। सर, मुझे एक आदमी इनकी पार्टी का मिला, जिसके पास पांच-पांच फोन थे। पांच इंडिविजुअल, अलग-अलग लोगों के साथ बात करने के लिए डेडिकेटेड नंबर के फोन थे। कोई फोन पर बात करेगा, तो ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mistry ji, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... मिस्री जी, कृपया बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री: सर, आज यह क्या हाल हो रहा है? कैसे नेशनल सिक्योरिटी काउंसिल के नाम पर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please cooperate. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have to wind up the discussion today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: I just wanted to know. ...*(Interruptions)*...

These are the resources that this Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: I wanted to know where... ...*(Interruptions)*...
Where is the share of the people?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mistry ji, please cooperate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: That is what I wanted to know from the Government. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. You spoke very well for 21 minutes. Thank you. Now, Shri Narendra Budania. Please take ten minutes only.

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान): उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ।

मैं आंकड़ों में पड़ना नहीं चाहता। मैं यह नहीं कहना चाहता कि आपकी जीडीपी की जो रिपोर्ट है, वह आंकड़ों पर आधारित है और आपने बहुत चतुराई से इसको बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर दिखाया है। महोदय, आंकड़े मेरे पास हैं, लेकिन आपने जिस प्रकार से समय की पाबंदी लगाई है, तो मोटी-मोटी बातें, जो मेरे दिल के अन्दर हैं, मन में हैं, उन्हें मैं रखना चाहता हूँ।

आपने बजट के अन्दर बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर कहा कि हम किसान की ताकत बढ़ाएँगे, किसान की आय दोगुना करेंगे, किसान के हालात को सुधारेंगे। लेकिन जब हम किसानों की बात करते हैं, उनसे पूछते हैं कि आपके लिए बजट के अन्दर यह बात कही गई है, तो वे कहते हैं कि नहीं-नहीं यह तो एक रस्म अदायगी है। जब बजट पेश होता है, तो मजबूरी में किसान का नाम लिया जाता है। किसान का नाम नहीं लेंगे, तो वह बजट अधूरा रहता है। इसलिए रस्म अदायगी बनकर रह जाता है, किसान के बारे में जो घोषणाएँ होती हैं, उनके बारे में जो काम होते हैं। यदि वास्तव में आप किसान की ताकत बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, उसकी आय को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, तो आपको कुछ बातों पर सोचना पड़ेगा। आज किसान को किस चीज़ की आवश्यकता होती है? जब वह बुआई करता है, तो उसको समय पर बीज उपलब्ध होना चाहिए, जब बुआई हो जाए, तो उसके लिए खाद और कीटनाशक की समय पर उपलब्धता होनी चाहिए, उसके लिए बिजली पर्याप्त मात्रा में मिलनी चाहिए और सिंचाई की सुविधा उसको मिलनी चाहिए। यदि ये सब काम किसान के लिए करेंगे, तो उसकी पैदावार बढ़ेगी। लेकिन आज किसान के सामने जो सबसे बड़ी तकलीफ है, वह यह है कि जब बुआई का समय आता है, तब बीज के भाव आसमान पर होते हैं और जब फसल आती है, तो उसके बीज के दाम बहुत औने-पौने दामों में होते हैं और फसल की कीमत क्या होती है, मुझे बताने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, पूरा हाउस जानता है। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि हम किसान का भला करना चाहते हैं, दिल से भला करना चाहते हैं, तो किसान की उपज का सही मूल्य आपको तय करना पड़ेगा। यदि आप किसान की उपज का, उसकी लागत का, सही मूल्य नहीं देंगे, तो किसान का भला नहीं कर सकते, किसान की मजबूती की बात सोच भी नहीं सकते।

सर, हर चीज़ की योजनाएँ बनती हैं, लेकिन किसान के लिए नहीं बनतीं। आज यदि हम पहले से तय कर दें कि किसान का बाजरा, किसान का ज्वार, किसान की मूँग, किसान की मूँगफली, जो भी पैदावार वह करता है, उसको बाजार के अन्दर इस भाव से खरीदना पड़ेगा। किसान को सीधा मंडी से जोड़ना पड़ेगा। यदि बिचौलियों को ऐसे ही हाथ में रखा, तो किसान के पास कुछ नहीं मिलेगा। आज किसान जिस हालात में है, उसकी हालत बहुत बुरी है। लोग किसानों को छोड़ते जा रहे हैं, जो हमारे देश के लिए बड़ी चिन्ता की बात है।

सर, मैंने पहले भी कई बार सिंचाई के लिए कहा है। आज भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सिंचाई के बारे में जब तक हम गहराई से नहीं सोचेंगे, किसान की जमीन को सिंचित करने के लिए पानी नहीं देंगे, तो उसकी पैदावार कहाँ से बढ़ेगी? इसके लिए हमारी योजनाएँ होनी चाहिए। जो योजनाएँ अधूरी हैं, उनको तत्परता से पूरा करना चाहिए, उनके लिए पैसा आबंटित करना चाहिए। आज किसान

[श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया]

सिंचाई के लिए भी तरस रहा है, आज किसान पानी के लिए भी तरस रहा है। जो पीने के पानी की और सिंचाई की योजनाएँ हैं, वे लम्बे-लम्बे समय तक पेंडिंग पड़ी रहती हैं, सालों-सालों तक पड़ी रहती हैं। मैं जिस जिले से आता हूँ, उस जिले के अन्दर जो स्कीम्स बनती हैं, मैं देखता हूँ। कांग्रेस के शासन के अन्दर, पिछले शासन के अन्दर किसानों के लिए पीने के पानी की एक बड़ी स्कीम बनी, जिसका नाम इंदिरा गांधी नहर प्रोजेक्ट, फेज-2 था। मंत्री जी, आप तो हमारे पड़ोसी हैं। आप तो सारी बातें जानते हैं। आप तो रतनगढ़ और सुजानगढ़ गए हैं। आप छापरा भी गए हैं, राजलदेसर भी गए हैं और बिंदासर भी गए हैं। इस सारे क्षेत्र के अन्दर पिछली सरकार के समय योजना मंजूर हुई थी। आज किसान, गरीब और उस शहर के लोग आपकी तरफ देख रहे हैं कि कब यह योजना पूरी हो और कब हम प्यास बुझाएँ। जब आप किसान की बात करते हैं, गरीब की बात करते हैं, तो आप उन योजनाओं को पूरा करने की भी बात कीजिए। यदि आप कोरी बात करेंगे, तो यह बात चलने वाली नहीं है। आपने बड़े-बड़े वायदे किए, आपने कहा कि हम रोजगार के अवसर देंगे। 2014 के आम चुनाव के समय आपने युवाओं को प्रभावित करने के लिए कहा कि हम इतने रोजगार देंगे कि कोई बेरोजगार रहेगा ही नहीं, लेकिन आज स्थिति क्या है? आज स्थिति बिल्कुल उलट है। रोजगार बढ़ने के बजाय रोजगार घट रहे हैं, यह चिंता का विषय है। हां, आपने 'मनरेगा' का महत्व समझा है। जब आप सरकार में नहीं थे, तब तो आप इसकी बड़ी खिलाफत करते थे कि इस योजना के तहत पैसा लुटाया जा रहा है, लेकिन जब आप सरकार में आए, तो आपने इस बात को समझा। मैं आपकी सराहना करता हूँ कि आपने इसमें कुछ पैसा भी बढ़ाया है। महोदय, मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि 'मनरेगा' योजना को कृषि आधारित बनाना चाहिए। यदि आप इसको कृषि से नहीं जोड़ेंगे, तो इसका महत्व कम होगा। यदि आप इसको कृषि से जोड़ते हैं, तो इसका लाभ कृषि, किसान और मजदूर को मिल सकता है।

सर, मैं एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं स्वास्थ्य के बारे में बात करना चाहता हूँ। आज स्वास्थ्य एक बड़ी चिंता का विषय है। आज गरीब आदमी अपना इलाज नहीं करा सकता है। आज पैसे वाला व्यक्ति प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल में चला जाता है और अच्छा इलाज करा लेता है, लेकिन गरीब आदमी कहां जाएगा? वह बेचारा इलाज के अभाव में मर जाता है, वह इलाज करा ही नहीं सकता है। इसलिए सरकार को इस संबंध में कोई ठोस नीति बनानी चाहिए, ताकि गरीब आदमी अपना इलाज करा सके।

महोदय, कुछ बीमारियां ऐसी हैं, जो लाइलाज हैं, बहुत खर्चीली हैं, जिसमें गरीब के लिए बहुत मुश्किल है, जैसे हार्ट फेल्योर है, किडनी फेल्योर है, लीवर फेल्योर और कैंसर है। ये जो बीमारियां हैं, इनका इलाज कराना गरीब के लिए बहुत दूर की बात है। बड़ा आदमी तो इसका इलाज करा सकता है, लेकिन गरीब आदमी कैसे कराएगा? इसके लिए भारत सरकार को सोचना चाहिए और गरीब आदमी के इलाज के लिए कोई ठोस व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

महोदय, इस संबंध में मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि हमारे देश के अंदर जितने भी सार्वजनिक उपक्रम हैं, जब यूपीए का शासन था, तब उन सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों के लाभ का दो प्रतिशत सीएसआर के अंतर्गत खर्च करने का नियम बनाया गया, कानून बनाया गया। आज उनके लाभ का दो प्रतिशत जो खर्च हो रहा है, वह कैसे खर्च हो रहा है? जब इस संबंध में उनसे पूछा जाता है कि

आपने स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में क्या किया, तो उनका कहना होता है कि हमने फलां जगह एनजीओ के मार्फत गाड़ी भेजी, वहां वैन भेजी, वहां डॉक्टर भेजा, वहां पर स्वास्थ्य की जांच हुई। इस तरह से वे सिर्फ रिपोर्ट बनाते हैं और इस प्रकार से फिजूलखर्ची होती है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि मैंने जिन चार बीमारियों के नाम बताए हैं, जिनका इलाज गरीबों के लिए कराना बहुत मुश्किल है, उन बीमारियों के इलाज पर सीएसआर का 0.50 परसेंट खर्च होना चाहिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया: अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे, तो गरीब आदमी आपको दुआएं देगा कि आपने उसके लिए कुछ सोचा है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. बुढानिया जी, आप जल्दी conclude कीजिए।

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया: महोदय, अभी हमारी कांग्रेस के वरिष्ठ नेता एक बात कह रहे थे कि आप सब्सिडी कम करते जा रहे हैं। यह सही बात है।

श्री उपसभापति : अब आप conclude कीजिए।

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया: महोदय, मैं अब आप conclude कर रहा हूँ। सब्सिडी खत्म की जा रही है और वास्तव में कम की जा रही है। हर क्षेत्र में सब्सिडी कम की जा रही है। एक तरफ प्रधान मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि आप गैस सिलिंडर पर सब्सिडी छोड़िए और ये नाम गिनाते हैं कि करोड़ों लोगों ने गैस पर सब्सिडी छोड़ी। देखा किसी ने नहीं है, लेकिन रिपोर्ट में बताया जाता है कि करोड़ों लोगों ने सब्सिडी छोड़ी और दूसरी तरफ क्या हो रहा है? दूसरी तरफ यह हो रहा है कि गैस सिलिंडर के दाम इतने बढ़े हैं, जितने पहले कभी नहीं बढ़े थे। यह एक मध्यम श्रेणी के व्यक्ति के ऊपर बहुत बड़ा चांटा है कि एक तरफ कुछ बोलना और दूसरी तरफ धीरे-धीरे सब्सिडी घटाना। ऐसे ही बहुत सी आवश्यक चीजें हैं। मैंने सिर्फ गैस सिलिंडर का एक उदाहरण बताया, उसमें इतनी तेजी से वृद्धि करना भी इसमें शामिल है। महोदय, आज यह चिन्ता का विषय है कि एक तरफ हमारे किसान, मजदूर और गरीब लोग महंगाई से चिन्तित हैं, दूसरी तरफ ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री उपसभापति: अब आप conclude कीजिए।

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया: अंत में एक बात और कहते हुए, मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: अब समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया: मैं बहुत चिन्तित हूँ और पूरा देश चिन्तित है कि आज बैंकों का NPA बढ़ता जा रहा है। जिस तेजी से NPA बढ़ रहा है, वह बहुत ही चिन्ता का विषय है, लेकिन बैंकों से लाभ कौन ले रहा है? इन बैंकों से देश के सिर्फ 10 लोग लाभ ले रहे हैं, जो हमारे लिए बहुत चिन्ता का विषय है। आज हम सबको मिलकर सोचना चाहिए कि अपने बैंकों को हम कैसे बचाएं? हम इन लोगों से कैसे दूर हों? यदि हम गरीब से नहीं जुड़े और दूसरी तरफ बड़े लोगों के पैसे माफ करते गए, इन्हें ऐसे ही पैसा देते गए, तो हमारे देश की हालत एक दिन बहुत कमजोर हो जाएगा। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... अंत में, मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। महोदय, लोग असत्य बोलते रहे, असत्य बोलते रहे और हम सच बोलते ही रह गए, धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: सब लोगों को सच बोलना है।

Now, hon. Members, I am in a dilemma. I do not know what to do. I have some names which have been received after commencement of the discussion and out of those names, 3-4 are present. There is Mr. Naresh Gujral, Mr. Ram Kumar Kashyap, Mr. Anil Desai and Mr. Jairam Ramesh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIJAIRAMRAMESH(Karnataka): Sir, I have already spoken....*(Interruptions)*... You forgot.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... That's correct. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, if a discussion is to be wound up or concluded today, three are there. They can take three minutes each. ... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, at least, give five minutes each. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is Budget discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have no problem. Only thing is, it will not be concluded today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: How can anybody speak in three minutes? ...*(Interruptions)*... At least give 5-6 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Minister has to react. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have no problem. I am not saying that. I am only placing the position before you. If you take more time, the discussion will be spilled over to tomorrow. That's all. I think it is okay.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): मेरी request है कि आज इस discussion को conclude कर लिया जाए, क्योंकि कल Finance Bill भी है, रेलवे पर discussion है, वह भी pending है, उसका reply भी है। इसके अलावा दूसरे बिल्स भी हैं, दूसरा Business भी pending है। मुझे लगता है कि आज discussion को हम conclude कर लें। माननीय सदस्यों ने यदि 3-3 या 4-4 मिनट बोलना है, वे बोलें। मैं समझता हूँ कि केवल 2 मेम्बर्स शेष रह गए हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me see how many are left. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. You are not there. Only two are there. Okay. Now, Shri Naresh Gujral.

SHRINARESHGUJRAL: Thank you, Sir. The Finance Minister and the Government must be complimented for showing great restraint and containing the fiscal deficit at 3.2 per cent of GDP despite severe market conditions. Fiscal consolidation has led to the

stabilisation of the rupee and, in fact, rupee has strengthened against dollar despite global headwinds. Sir, this has sent a very positive signal to the international community and as a result, there is increased FDI into the country, which is so vital for our growth and for the manufacturing sector, which will create jobs in an era of protectionism.

Sir, I am all praise for the Finance Minister for boldly abolishing the Foreign Investment Promotion Board and for announcing that further liberalisation of FDI Policy is under consideration. Sir, the other reforms announced like a Bill to curtail the menace of illegal deposits, which are ponzi schemes, mechanism to streamline the resolution of disputes in the infrastructural sector as well as PPP and public utility contracts will go a long way in boosting our growth rate. Restricting market borrowings to ₹ 3.48 lakh crore would result in a downward pressure on interest rates and provide enough breathing space to the private sector to borrow at competitive rates from the banks. The Government's commitment to boost investment in agriculture, social sector, infrastructure and employment generation would give a kick start to our economy which it so desperately requires. Sir, this is despite the fact that we were the fastest-growing economy in the world in the last two years. We still need a lot of boost in the infrastructure sector.

Sir, I commend the Government for increasing agriculture credit to ₹10 lakh crores and for its Budget of ₹ 9,000 crores for Bima Yojana and for doubling the corpus of long-term irrigation fund to ₹ 40,000 crores. The allocation of ₹ 1.87 lakh crores for rural agricultural and allied sector will go a long way to address the agrarian crisis.

Sir, I have a few suggestions for the hon. Minister. The hallmark of this Government has been transparency and accountability in all spheres of governance. So I am a bit intrigued and unable to comprehend why these *mantras* are being disregarded when it comes to the Income Tax Department, an agency which in any case does not enjoy stellar reputation.

Mr. Finance Minister, why are you further arming them with draconian and unfettered powers for conducting raids without scrutiny of satisfaction notes by CIT and Appellate Tribunals and that too with retrospective effect something you had committed in this very House never to do? The Government has amended Section 132 and 132(a) which now states that reason to believe or reason to suspect, which is part of the satisfaction note necessary for conducting a search and seizure operation, shall not be disclosed to either the Appellate CIT or Appellate Tribunal. In fact, this is done from retrospective effect since 1962. I can understand that you want to keep the names of the informers

[Shri Naresh Gujral]

confidential or secret and not disclose them to the Appellate Authorities but denying the Appellate Authorities the right to inspect the satisfaction note goes against the spirit of transparency. No one supports the tax-evaders but these provisions mean that you are giving an AK47 to the officers with 'shoot to sight orders' while they already had a gun to every assessee's head.

You have tried to bring transparency in the books of political parties and I commend that. But now saying that if ₹ 2,000 is given that can be without the mandatory PAN card disclosures or *Aadhaar* card disclosures means that a political party will have to hire more accountants and *muneems*. This serves no purpose. Anything that comes to a political party where *Aadhaar* card number or PAN card number is not given, should be taxed in the hands of that political party.

Thirdly, Sir, your Government is committed to doubling the farmers' income in five years. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... I will take two-three minutes only.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do I do? You only have three minutes.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: For that, it is essential that you increase the MSP by, at least, two per cent more than the Consumer Inflation Index till such time that the Swaminathan formula is implemented. Here, Sir, I have one suggestion that MSP should be different for different States. This should be linked to the cost of land, the cost of labour and the cost of living in those States. You cannot compare Punjab with Bihar where the standards are different and the prices are different.

Sir, I know I am running short of time. I will make one last point. They have brought a very good Scheme which is for Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only one minute.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: It will promote creation of jobs in the textile and the leather sector. But it has been restricted to ₹ 50 crores only. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only one minute.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: I would say that please link it to employment generation so that even old units which have already availed ₹ 50 crores can further avail of this scheme but it must be linked to the new employment that they generate.

6.00 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, I will just end. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: अब आप समाप्त कीजिए, छ: बज गए हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: One minute only, Sir. My colleague brought the issue of NPAs. In the last one year alone, NPAs have gone up by ₹ 1 lakh crores. The Government has put in ₹ .50,000 crore to recapitalize the banks but this is not enough. So, I would seriously urge the hon. Minister to think of a bad bank so that the toxic assets of the banks are taken to a bad bank so that further recapitalisation of the banks is done automatically.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, all right. Time over. It is already 6.00 p.m. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over. It is already 6.00 p.m.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Okay, Sir, if you insist so.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are not understanding my point. The House is to be adjourned at 6.00 p.m. Now, I will tell you my predicament. There are two more names of hon. Members sitting here. Of course, they gave the name late. So, they have no right but yet I wanted to give. It is already 6.00 p.m. and we have to go for that meeting at 6.00 p.m. Tomorrow, we will see if those two gentlemen can be given five minutes each. We will see that tomorrow because there is no possibility for that today. I have to make an announcement.

RESIGNATION BY MEMBER

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the Members that the hon. Chairman had received a letter, dated the 20th of March, 2017, from Shri Bishnu Charan Das, Member, representing the State of Odisha, resigning his seat in the Rajya Sabha. The hon. Chairman has accepted his resignation with effect from the 21st of March, 2017.

SPECIAL MENTION**Demand to take steps to check overcharging on-medical equipments and medicines by Pharma companies in the country**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Special Mentions.

Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy, not here. Shri Sanjay Seth, you can lay it on the Table.

श्री संजय सेठ (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं सरकार का ध्यान दवा विक्रेताओं द्वारा तमाम दवाइयों तथा चिकित्सकीय उपकरणों पर अधिक दाम की वसूली के संबंध में आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। अभी सरकार ने स्टेंट की कीमतों में भारी कटौती की घोषणा की, लेकिन दवा विक्रेता कंपनियों तथा सप्लायर्स काफी समय से जीवनोपयोगी, जीवन रक्षक दवाइयां एवं उपकरणों पर 1000 गुना तक ज्यादा वसूली कर रहे हैं। नेशनल फार्मास्युटिकल अथॉरिटी द्वारा इस संबंध में अभी भी कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाए गए हैं। सरकार ने जुलाई, 2016 में कॉरोनरी स्टेंट को आवश्यक दवाओं की लिस्ट में रखने के बाद इसके दाम तय किए थे, लेकिन तमाम अस्पताल तथा क्लीनिक, प्रोसीजर के नाम पर लोगों को ठग रहे हैं तथा स्टेंट के दाम तय होने के बावजूद कुल खर्च में कोई कमी नहीं आई है।

मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि आयात करने वाली कंपनियां तमाम उपकरणों की Landing cost और Manufacturing cost प्रदर्शित करें, जिससे दाम निश्चित करने में पारदर्शिता आए। जानकारी में आया है कि तमाम डाक्टर और अस्पताल स्टेंट लगाने के बाद डिस्चार्ज स्लिप पर स्टिकर नहीं लगाते हैं, जिसके कारण स्टेंट खराब होने की स्थिति में इस पर न तो कोई गारंटी रहती है और न ही निर्माता कम्पनी से इस संबंध में कोई कम्पन्सेशन मिलता है। ऑपरेशन के दौरान बैलून गाइड वायर इत्यादि तथा अन्य उपकरणों का बार-बार प्रयोग होता है, लेकिन हर मरीज से इसकी कीमत वसूली जाती है। सरकार यह निश्चित करे कि बैलून स्टेंट लगाने के बाद एक स्टिकर स्लिप पर लगे और दूसरा ड्रग कंट्रोलर के यहां जाना चाहिए, जिससे पता चले कि एक बैलून को कितने मरीजों पर प्रयोग किया गया। मैं सरकार से यह सुनिश्चित करने का अनुरोध करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, Shri T. Rathinavel, not present. Shri Majeed Memon, not present. Shri P.L. Punia, not present. Now, there is a meeting at 6.00 p.m. Everybody is aware of that. You are requested to attend the meeting.

The House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 22nd March, 2017.

*The House then adjourned at two minutes past six
of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Wednesday, the 22nd March, 2017.*

PUBLISHED UNDER RULE 260 OF RULES OF PROCEDURE AND CONDUCT OF BUSINESS
IN THE COUNCIL OF STATES (RAJYA SABHA) AND PRINTED BY PRINTOGRAPH,
KAROL BAGH, NEW DELHI-110005